



ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

FIRST REPORT

ATTORNEY GENERAL
EVELLE J. YOUNGER
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MAY 1978



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FIRST REPORT OF THE
ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

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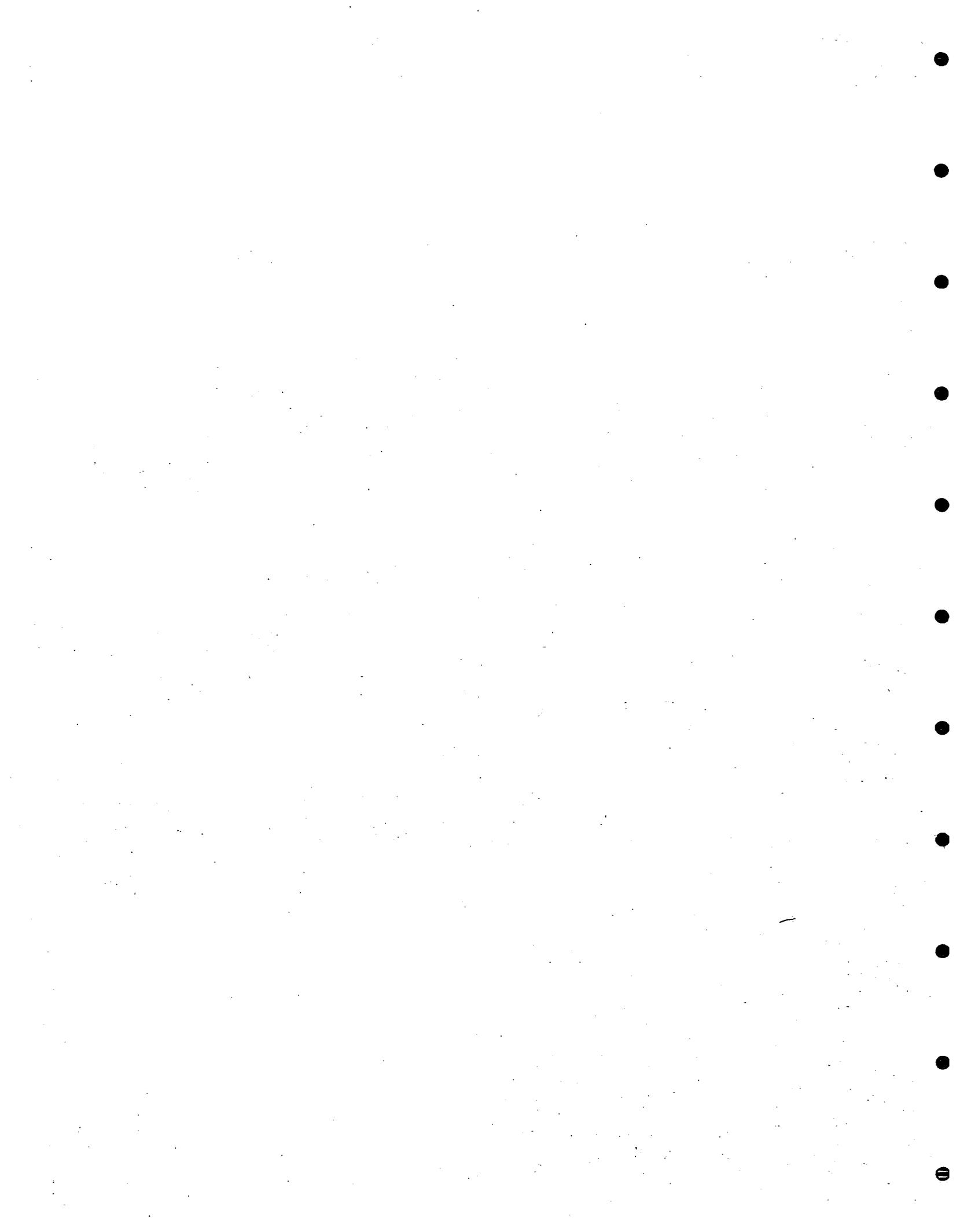
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May 2, 1978

A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL EVELLE J. YOUNGER

Pursuant to my responsibilities under the Constitution as chief law officer of California and my statutory responsibility to control and eradicate organized crime by conducting continuing analyses, research and the publication of reports on organized crime, on July 28, 1977, I established the Organized Crime Control Commission. I directed the Commission to report to me on the nature and scope of organized crime in California, the current efforts by local and state agencies to combat organized crime, and, if appropriate propose recommendations to improve California's capability in combating organized crime.

Because organized crime poses one of the most complex and sophisticated of problems, I appointed to the Organized Crime Control Commission only individuals of outstanding ability and who are highly respected throughout California because of their distinguished public service background in law enforcement related fields. A review of the Commission's First Report discloses that my confidence in them was well taken. The report reflects a thorough and careful review of the problem carried out in a thoughtful and diligent fashion. The evidence presented to them was received on a confidential basis and their report to me has been submitted on that same basis.

Although my previous reports on organized crime have been restricted to the Legislature, that was in the belief they would recognize the potential threat organized crime constantly presents to a less than ever watchful and vigilant society. However, the increasing appearance in California of organized crime figures and indicia of organized crime related activity mandates that the People be made aware of their

presence. Their presence also mandates that our law enforcement community be furnished those tools essential to combat and deter the criminal ambitions which invariably accompany the appearance of organized crime in any society.

Accordingly, deeming it to be a matter of importance to the public welfare, pursuant to my constitutional and statutory responsibilities, I hereby adopt as my own the Organized Crime Control Commission's First Report and place it in the public domain. It should be studied by every citizen if California is to keep organized crime beyond its borders.

The Commission provided me a list of 292 persons who from testimony or other evidence are linked to organized crime activity in California. While it would be my preference that the identity of all these individuals be made available to the public for their protection, I am only releasing 92 names for the following reasons: Commitments were made to some witnesses that testimony would be held in confidence; some information is from confidential informants who should not be jeopardized; some data while valid is not fresh; some sources by law cannot be quoted; and finally, some associations while convincing to investigators do not make a sufficient case for public disclosure.


EVELLE J. YOUNGER
Attorney General

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DALE H. SPECK
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



Department of Justice

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

May 2, 1978

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Honorable Evelle J. Younger
Attorney General
California Department of Justice

Dear Attorney General Younger:

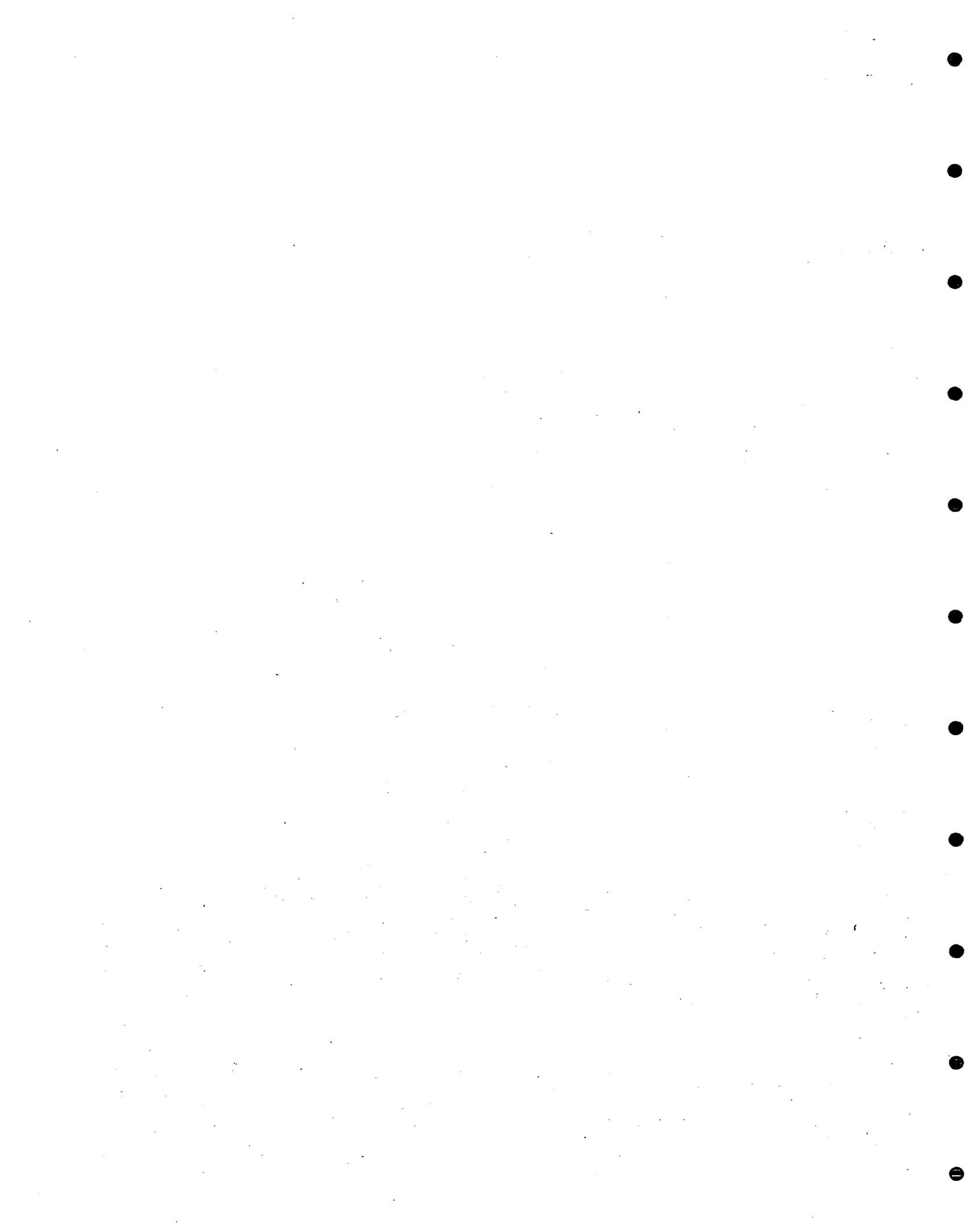
The Commission you established in July 1977 has completed its first nine months of operation. During this initial period, the Commission has performed extensive research and received factual testimony from law enforcement representatives, regulatory agency officials, and other recognized experts concerning the organized crime problem in California.

Enclosed is the First Report of the Organized Crime Control Commission. The First Report addresses the problem of syndicated organized crime and contains legislative and general recommendations which will aid the ability of law enforcement to cope with this statewide problem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "B. James Glavas".

B. James Glavas, Chairman
Organized Crime Control Commission





ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

B. James Glavas
Former Chief of Police
Newport Beach

VICE CHAIRMAN

Edwin Meese, III
Attorney at Law
San Diego

Duane R. Baker
Chief of Police
Glendale

John R. McDonald, Jr.
Sheriff
San Mateo County

Lynn D. Compton
Associate Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District

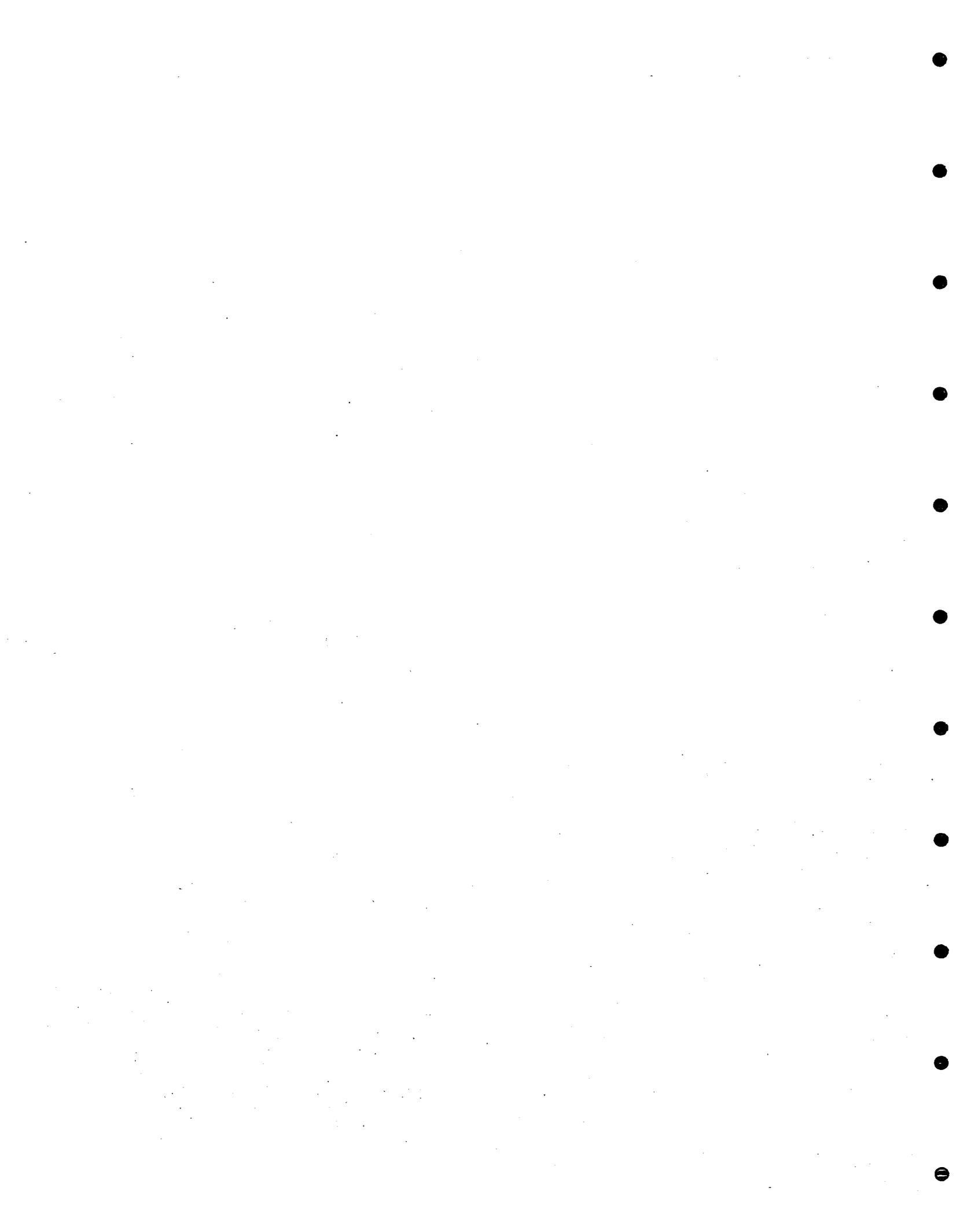
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Attorney General
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Robert L. Toms
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ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

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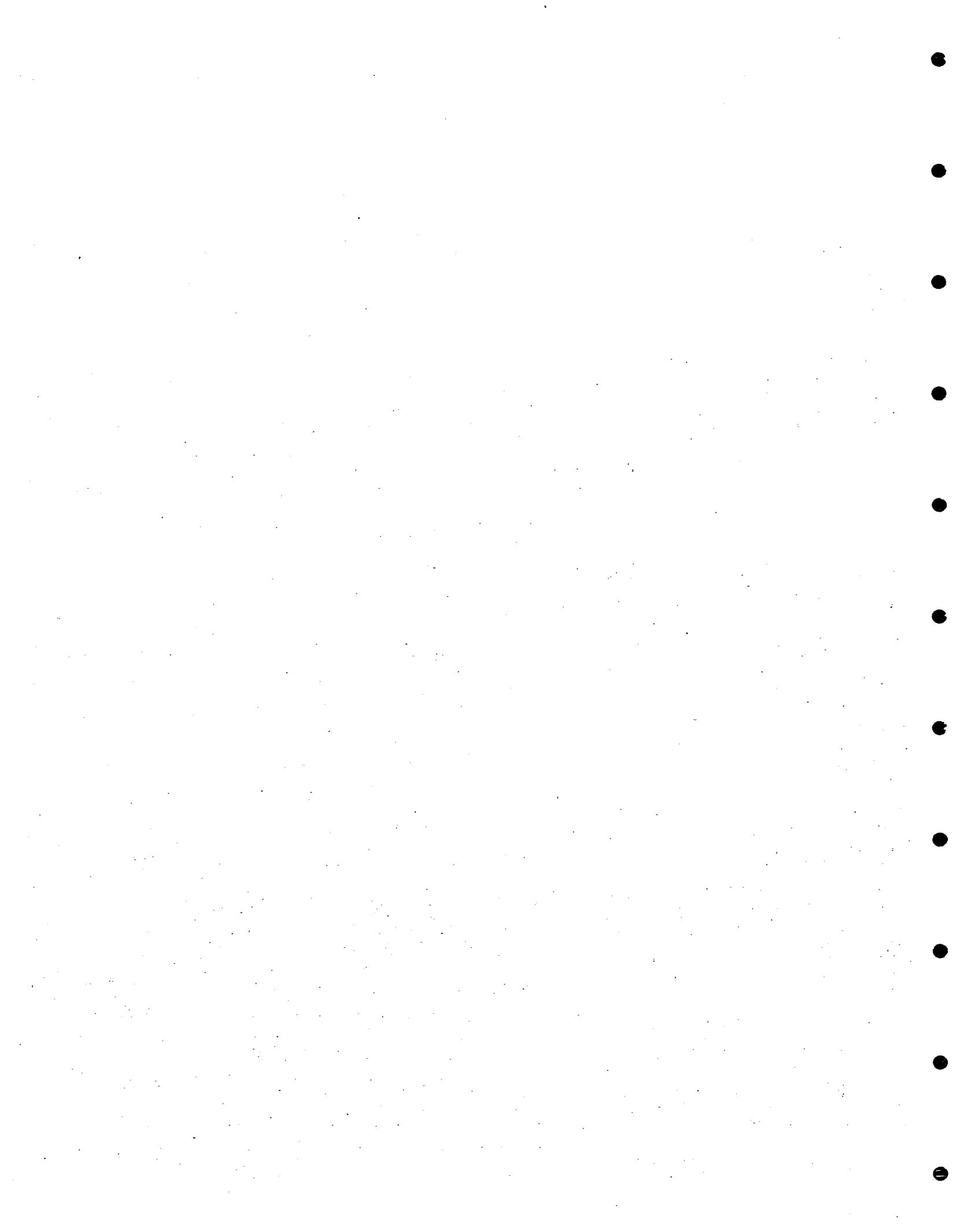
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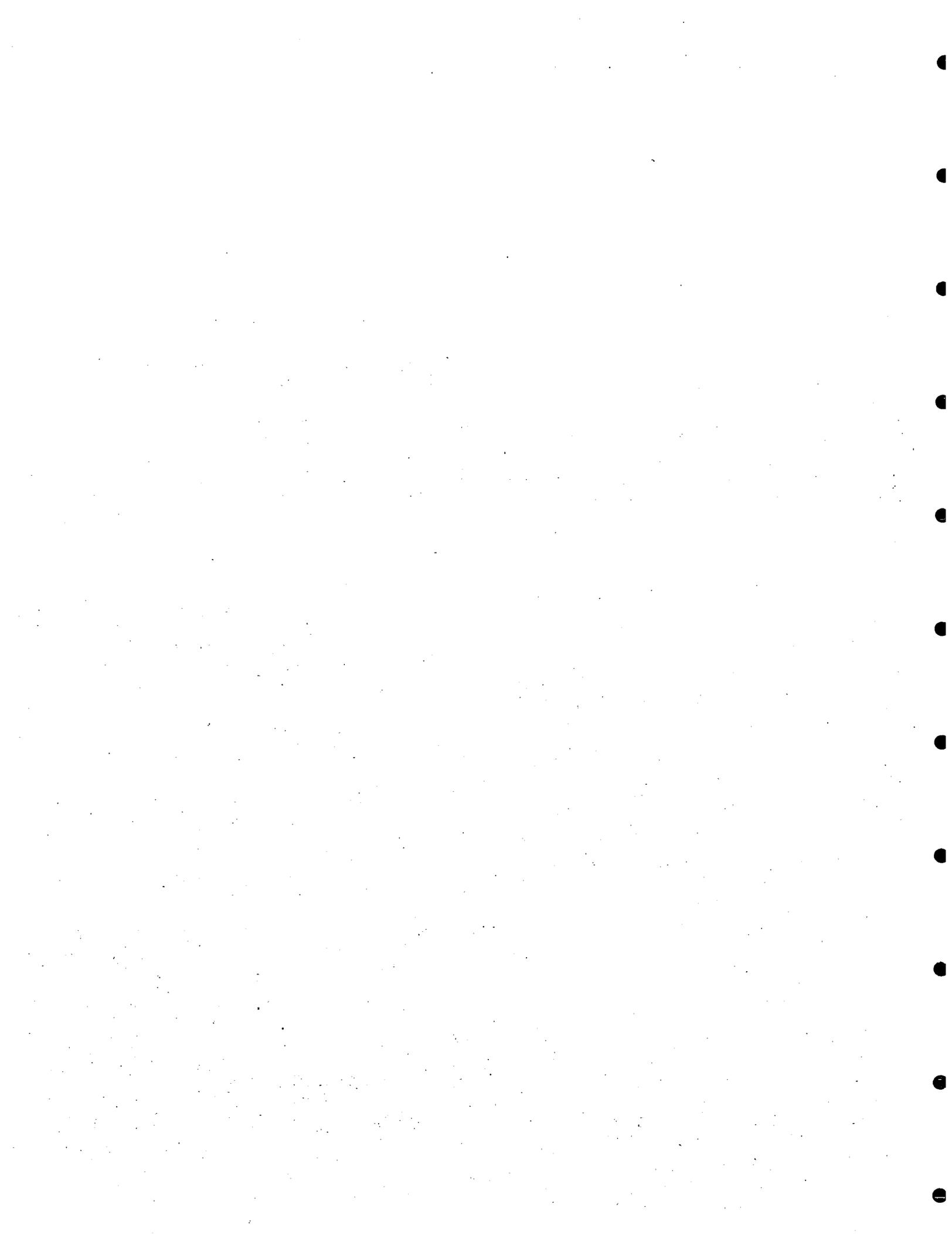
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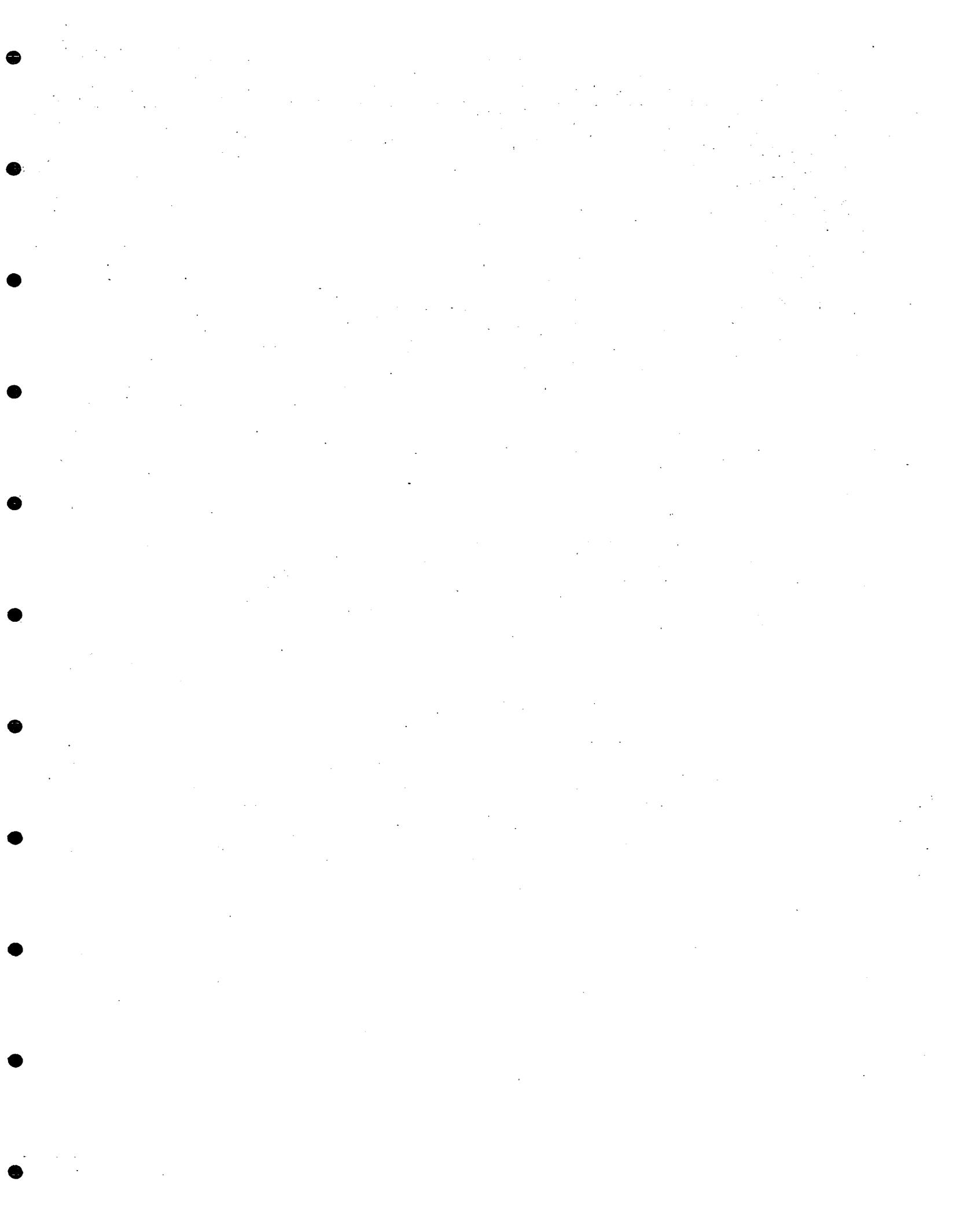


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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Justice considers organized crime to be a growing statewide problem requiring increased cooperation among concerned agencies and that organized criminal conspiracies represent a more serious threat to society than crime which is less planned or the product of individual effort.

As a result, on July 28, 1977 in accordance with the Attorney General's Constitutional and Government Code authority, Evelle J. Younger established an independent eight member Organized Crime Control Commission. The Commission was charged to investigate the current level of organized crime in California and to assess the effectiveness of existing efforts at control. To accomplish these goals the Commission was mandated to examine and develop a substantive appraisal of:

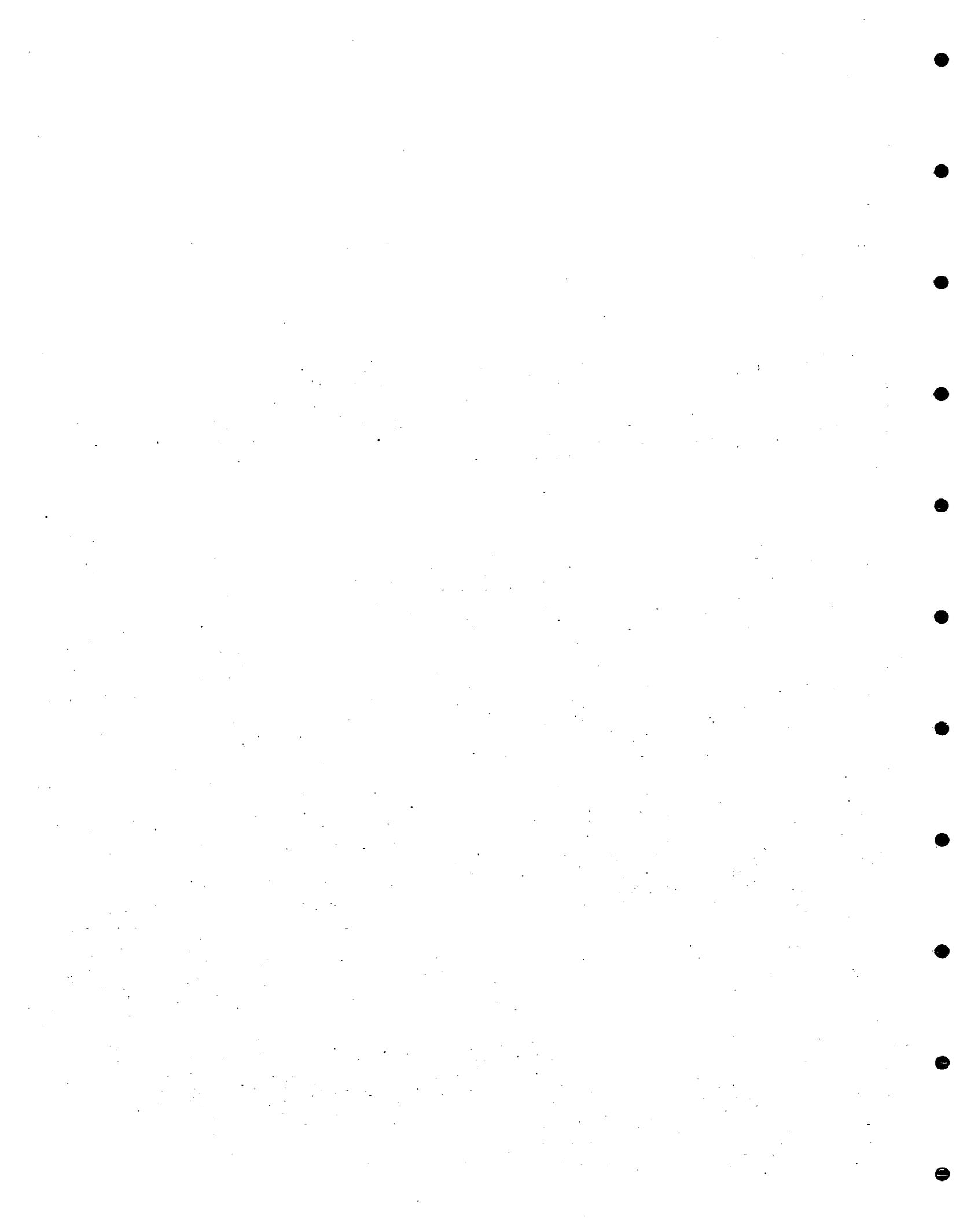
- . THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA;
- . CURRENT EFFORTS BY LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES TO CONTROL AND COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME; AND,
- . RECOMMENDATIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF EFFORT EXPENDED IN MEETING THE PROBLEM.

In its First Report the Commission has responded to these tasks by providing a summary interpretation of organized crime as it exists in California, an analysis of the problem in regard to syndicated organized crime, an historical survey of the syndicate's activities in California, and a list of legislative and general recommendations intended to strengthen state and local law enforcement investigations of conspiratorial crime.

While the information initially solicited and received primarily dealt with syndicated criminal organizations, several law enforcement officials expressed concerns over the presence of other types of organized criminal activity. In some instances these criminals were considered a more imminent danger to the local community than the syndicated-type criminal. Other organized crime groups which will be closely examined and assessed by the Commission are prison gangs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, and terrorists.

All of these criminal groups have attracted increased law enforcement attention due to their level of violence and economic impact on this state.

Clearly, public awareness and concern is one of the most valuable weapons against organized crime. This First Report and subsequent reports will reflect the Commission's efforts to focus attention on and expose to public view the dangers presented by organized crime and particularly its infiltration into our society.



MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

B. James Glavas

Mr. Glavas retired as Chief of Police of Newport Beach where he served for fifteen years. He currently serves as Chairman of the Organized Crime Control Commission.

Chairman Glavas served for 23 years with the Los Angeles Police Department, and retired as Commander of the Juvenile Division.

Chairman Glavas has been active in most law enforcement organizations, serving as President of the California Peace Officers' Association, the California Chiefs' of Police Association, and the California State Juvenile Officers' Association. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Chiefs' of Police, and a member of the California Crime Technological Research Foundation, the Society for the Advancement of Criminology, and the Society of Public Administration.

His community activities include leadership roles in the Los Angeles Community Chest, the Special Services for Groups, the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles, and the Boy Scouts of America.

He attended Washington State University, and graduated from the University of Southern California. He has done post-graduate work at the University of Southern California.

Edwin Meese, III

Mr. Meese is an attorney at law practicing in San Diego County and a Consultant in Criminal Justice Management. He serves as Director of the Center for Criminal Justice Policy and Management and as an Adjunct Professor at the School of Law at the University of San Diego.

Mr. Meese is Vice Chairman of the Organized Crime Control Commission and a member of the State Peace Officer Standards and Training Advisory Committee. From 1975-1977 he was a Presidential appointment to the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

From 1969-1974 he served as Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff to the Governor of California and as a member of the Governor's Cabinet. During this time he was also Chairman of the State's Emergency Planning Council and the Public Safety Planning Council. From 1967-1968 he was Legal Affairs Secretary to the Governor.

From 1959 through 1966 he was a Deputy District Attorney in Alameda County, where he served as a Senior Trial Lawyer, Legal Advisor to the County Grand Jury, and as Legislative Advocate for the State Peace Officers' and District Attorneys' Associations.

Mr. Meese is active in numerous civic, professional and legal education organizations, and has served on the faculty of the University of California School of Law.

He graduated from Yale University and the University of California School of Law at Berkeley (Boalt Hall).

Duane R. Baker

Duane Baker is the Chief of Police of Glendale California.

For 10 years he was a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and for four years was the Chief of Police of Glendora, California. He has held his current position since 1968.

Active in many criminal justice organizations, he is past President of the California Police Chiefs' Association, First Vice President of the California Peace Officers' Association, Second Vice President of the Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association, and Past President of both the San Gabriel Peace Officers' Association and the Southern California Juvenile Officers' Association. Chief Baker has lectured at numerous colleges and universities.

Chief Baker graduated from California State College in Los Angeles and has done post-graduate work there and at the University of Southern California.

Lynn D. Compton

Lynn D. Compton is an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, having been appointed in 1970.

He served as a Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles County from 1951 to 1966, and was subsequently appointed as Chief Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles where he served until his judicial appointment.

In April 1969 he was appointed to the California Crime Technological Research Foundation. For six years he served as one of the officers of the Long Beach Bar Association and has been active in the American Bar Association, serving as the Vice Chairman of the Council of the Criminal Law Section.

Justice Compton graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, and Loyola University Law School.

Herbert E. Ellingwood

Herbert E. Ellingwood is a Special Assistant Attorney General.

From 1969 to 1974 he served as Legal Affairs Secretary to Governor Reagan. He was the Legislative Representative of the State Bar of California for two years, a Deputy District Attorney in Alameda County for six years, and the Legislative Advocate for the California District Attorneys' and Peace Officers' Associations for four years.

Mr. Ellingwood was a member of the California Council on Criminal Justice, the State Communications Advisory Board, the Academic Board of the California Specialized Training Institute, the Attorney General's Task Force on Parole and Probation, the Board of Correction's Correctional Systems Study Advisory Committee, the Advisory Board to the Joint Legislative Committee for Revision of the Penal Code, an advisor to the Assembly Criminal Justice Cost Project, and an advisor to the Chief Justice's Select Committee on Trial Court Delay.

Mr. Ellingwood is active in local, state, and national Bar Associations and for the last two years served as National President of the Christian Legal Society.

He graduated from Yale University and Stanford Law School.

John R. McDonald, Jr.

John R. McDonald, Jr. is the Sheriff of San Mateo County. For sixteen years he served the Ventura Police Department obtaining the rank of Captain. He served four years as Chief of Police in Redwood City until 1973, when he accepted his present position.

Sheriff McDonald is the second Vice President of the California Peace Officers' Association, a member of the Executive Board of the California State Sheriffs' Association, past President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Peace Officers' Research Association, and a member of the San Mateo County Law Enforcement Association.

His community activities include leadership roles with the Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, American Cancer Society, and Advisory Boards to the College of San Mateo and the College of Notre Dame.

He graduated from the California State University at Los Angeles and the FBI National Academy.

William A. O'Malley

William A. O'Malley is the District Attorney of Contra Costa County. He was appointed to that position in 1969, elected in 1970, and re-elected in 1974. Prior to 1969 he served as Deputy District Attorney and Deputy Public Defender for Contra Costa County.

Active in numerous civic and professional organizations, Mr. O'Malley was President of the Mt. Diablo Bar Association, President of the California District Attorneys' Association, and Vice President of the San Ramon Valley Chamber of Commerce. Currently, he is Chairman of the Contra Costa County Criminal Justice Agency, Chairman of the Administration of Justice Advisory Board of the Community College District, Chairman of the March of Dimes, a consulting member of the Judicial Council's Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee, a member of the Jury/Witness Management Standards Committee, and a member of the District Attorneys Legislative Committee.

Mr. O'Malley graduated from Fordham University and Golden Gate University Law School, and is doing post-graduate work in business administration at St. Mary's College.

Robert L. Toms

Robert L. Toms is a partner in the law firm of Caldwell and Toms, Los Angeles. He is the former California State Commissioner of Corporations.

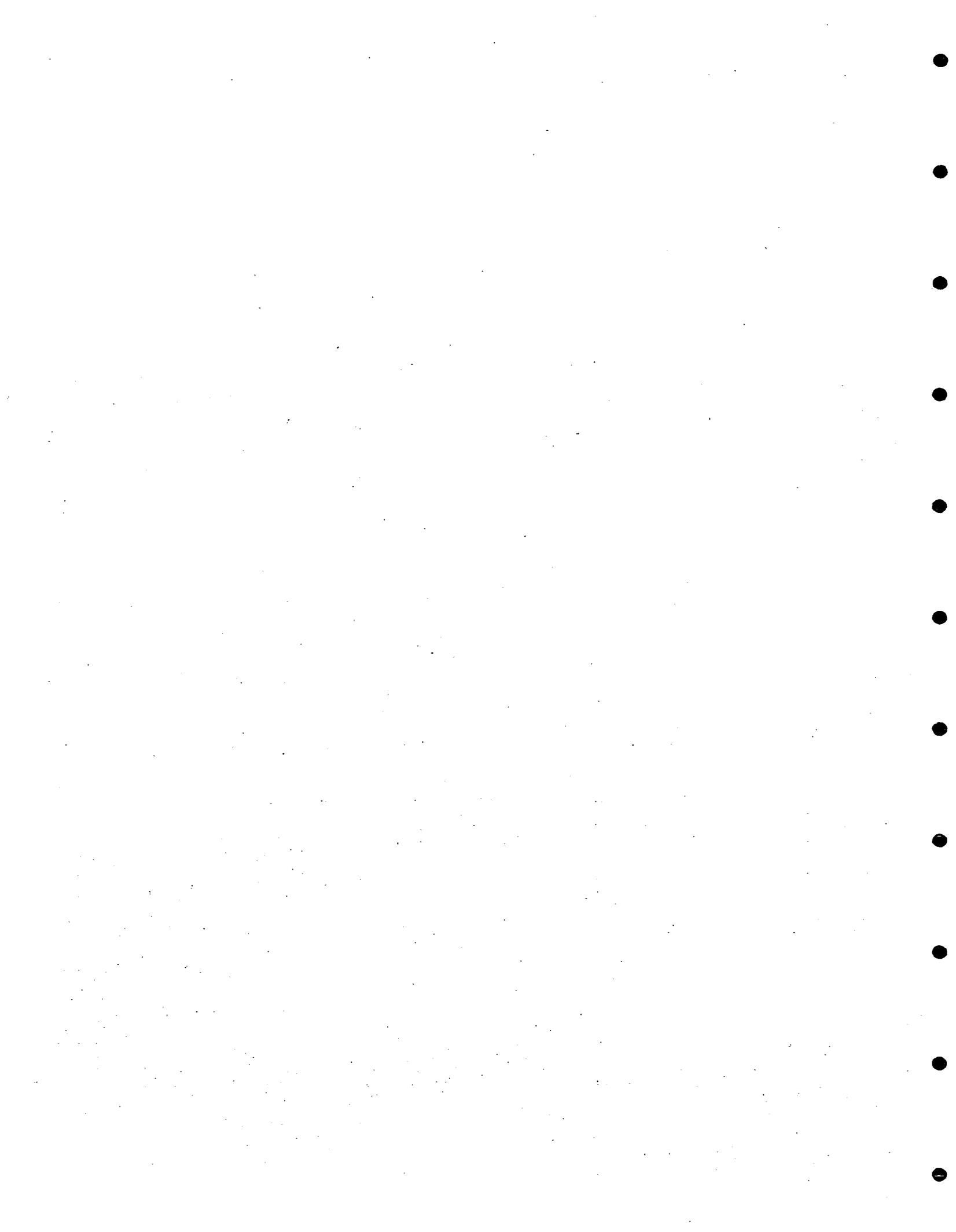
Mr. Toms has also served as Western Regional Counsel for INA Corporation, Secretary of Shareholders Capital Corporation, and Vice President and Secretary of Interprise Fund, Inc.

Mr. Toms was Attorney and Assistant Secretary of Lockheed's Group of International Companies. During this period he was Acting General Manager of Lockheed's Swiss-Dutch-German subsidiaries in Geneva, Switzerland.

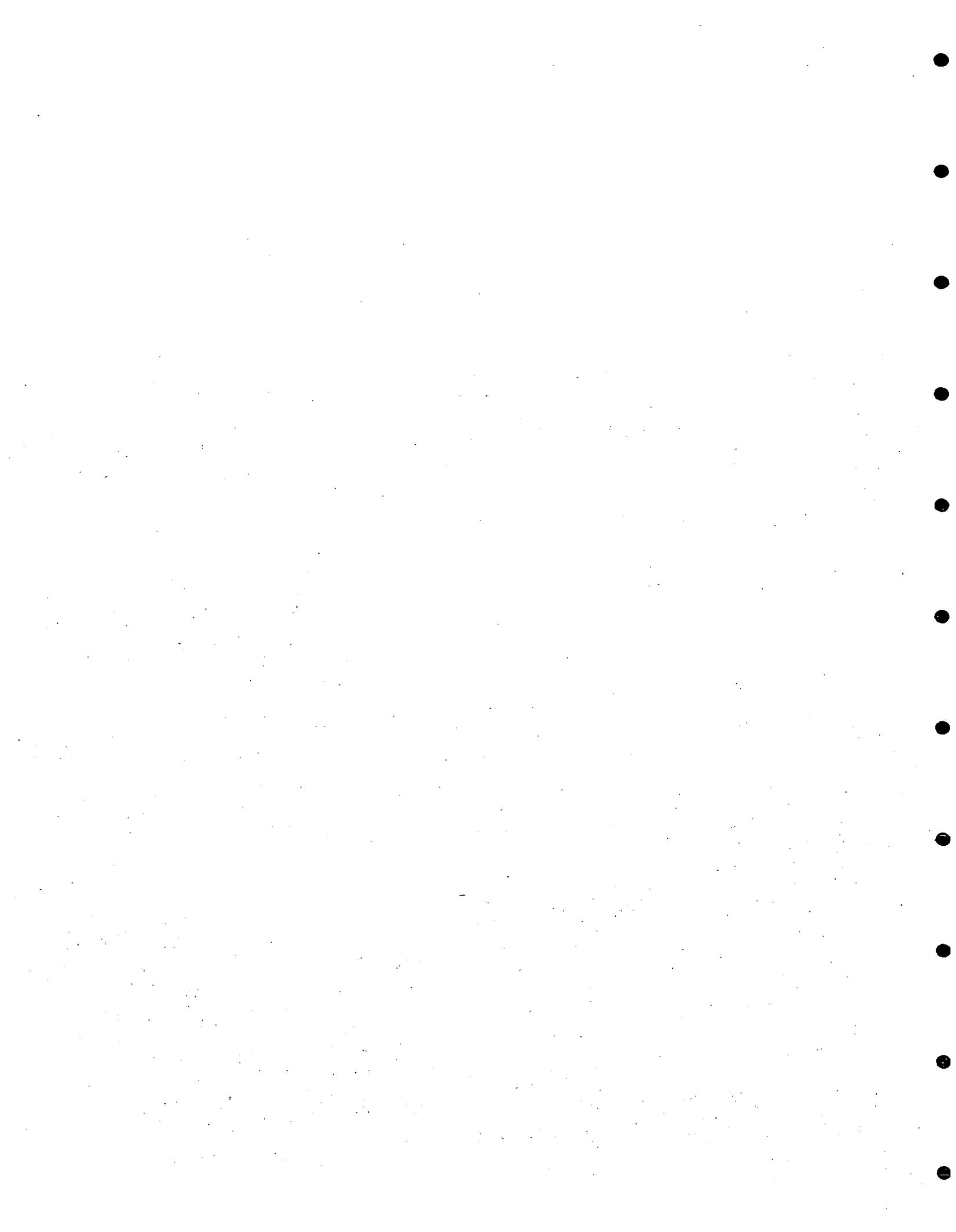
He has taken an active role in community affairs as a member of the Board of Directors of Family Service of Los Angeles, Trustee of the Junior Statesman Foundation, the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, and Town Hall.

He has been a lecturer in the graduate school of the University of Southern California, Department of Finance and Business Economics. In addition to the State Bar of California, he is a member of the North Carolina State Bar, the American Bar Association, the Christian Legal Society, the American Society of Corporate Securities, the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and the Lawyers Club of Los Angeles.

He graduated from Bob Jones University and from Duke University School of Law.



THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION



ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission proceeded with its mandate by scheduling a series of conferences and hearings in both Northern and Southern California. The Commission heard testimony from 72 witnesses over the past nine months. Law enforcement officials, who are knowledgeable concerning the activities of organized crime in their jurisdictions, presented factual testimony on the nature of the problem, law enforcement use of available resources against organized crime, and recommendations, if implemented, which would improve the current statewide level of effort. These officials included representatives from federal and state law enforcement, and police, sheriff's, and district attorney representatives. Governmental regulatory agency representatives also offered their views on information which related to organized crime and the possibility of developing and utilizing regulatory powers to combat and control this activity in cooperation with law enforcement. The Commission was aided by testimony received from two established Citizen Crime Commissions operating in other states. In addition, confidential informants provided the Commission with an insider's view of the operations of organized crime.

The Commission members analyzed and evaluated this accumulated information within the perspective of its stated objectives. This large volume of material proved instrumental in the Commission's formulation of the required legislative and general proposals. It was also a valuable resource in determining the extent to which organized crime has had an impact in California. The Commission was able to identify 292 persons who have ties with organized crime in California.

In addition to hearing factual testimony, the Commission reviewed numerous published documents, legislation, and other written materials obtained by the staff or provided through the courtesy of witnesses.

CHARACTERISTICS

Attempts to establish a comprehensive working definition of "organized crime" have usually proven to be less than satisfactory. The Commission's approach in determining what constitutes "organized crime" included a thorough review of statutory, law enforcement, and other official definitions. All of these definitions, regardless of the source or use for which they were stated, specified two essential elements: a type of organization; and a type (or types) of ongoing criminal activity. For example, one definition might be dissected as follows: (1) "A group of individuals (2) working outside the law for economic gain."*

It was realized, however, that working from a previously defined concept of organized crime would limit arbitrarily the areas in which the Commission's investigation might lead. Therefore, the position was taken not to attempt to formulate a comprehensive and preconceived definition, but rather, to allow the course of the investigative process to reveal and define the unique characteristics of organized crime as they exist in California.

Through the evaluation of witness testimony and written documentation,** the Commission has determined that any definition of organized crime in California, even though certain individuals and activities might overlap, should consider the organizational characteristics and criminal activities of these distinctly separate types of conspiracies:

- 1) Syndicated organized crime*** and related illegal enterprises including white collar crime and narcotic trafficking operations;
- 2) "Prison gangs," which is a misnomer since members are criminally active both on the street and in the penal institutions.
- 3) Outlaw motorcycle gangs; and
- 4) Terrorist organizations.

Geography, natural resources, population, and the political-economic situation all exert significant influence upon the social climate from which these kinds of organized crime activities arise. The varieties of organized crime against which California law enforcement agencies must contend share the following characteristics:

* Delaware definition.

** See Primary Documentary Resources

*** Which includes but is not strictly limited to such terms as the "Mafia" or "La Cosa Nostra" (the term preferred by the federal government).

- 1) The organization consists of groups of individuals working in mutual association, and sometimes in confederation with other similar groups, perpetrating continuing criminal conspiracies and employing illegitimate practices;
- 2) The criminal activity involves a persistent attempt to achieve political or economic goals through the use of manipulative and extortionate methods and by utilizing financial resources accumulated from illegal enterprises; and,
- 3) Organizational control involves the use or threat of violence to maintain internal discipline and prevent suspected informants from leaking information.

SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME

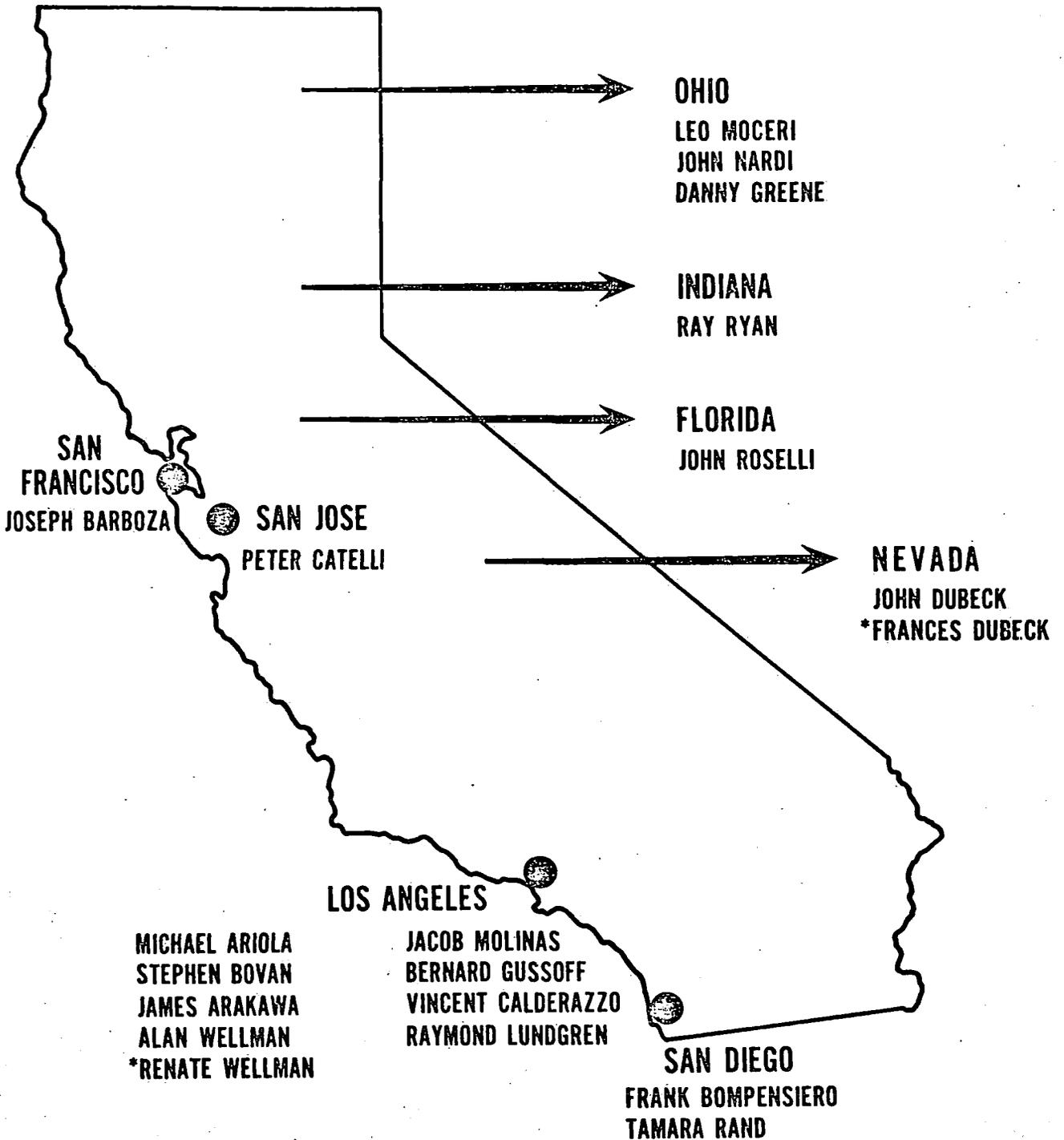
In California today, the available evidence discloses the existence of substantial organized crime activity. Law enforcement authorities currently believe that the organizational structure of syndicated organized crime is in a state of transition. However, state and local law enforcement agencies do not yet possess the investigative tools necessary to confirm accurately this belief or acquire more concrete evidence. These agencies, although working within the limits of these handicaps, have gathered sufficient information to support several basic facts which can be used to develop further insight into the nature of syndicated organized crime.

Organized crime figures are known to:

- OPERATE AND RESIDE IN CALIFORNIA, especially in the larger metropolitan sections of the state such as the Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, and San Francisco Bay areas;
- OWN BUSINESSES AND PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA, including interests in legitimate business such as food, manufacturing, construction, entertainment, and transportation industries;
- ASSOCIATE WITH EACH OTHER AS WELL AS OTHER CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, such as lower level gambling and loan sharking figures, fences, narcotics traffickers, and white collar criminals; and,
- INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES, including bookmaking, labor racketeering, loan sharking, extortion, theft, fraud, narcotics and drugs, dealing in stolen property, arson, prostitution, illegal pornography, and murder.

An assessment of the incidence of organized crime killings, extortion attempts, and movements of out-of-state syndicate members provides valuable evidence of the potential for syndicated organized crime to exert its influence in California. For example, organized crime killings represent one of the more publicized indicators of recognizable syndicated activity. Since 1974 there have been twenty killings, two of which were wives of the targets, known to be related to syndicated organized crime in California. Twelve of these homicides occurred in this state. This is the largest number of organized crime killings in California for any four-year period during the last half century. All of the victims were either organized crime figures, grand jury witnesses, or known informants (See chart on page 14). In addition to these killings, two other attempts were made, with both targets surviving. In contrast, between 1970-1973 there were only four known organized crime killings. In the past, these types of killings have been the result of organizational changes, problems in maintaining discipline, or rivalries between opposing crime factions.

CALIFORNIA-RELATED SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME KILLINGS: 1974-1977



*Wives killed during the targets' homicide

While the violent crimes that gain more immediate press attention are a serious problem, they appear to be no more than the tip of a large iceberg. Organized crime figures are more frequently entering into sophisticated financial manipulations and extortionate schemes under the guise of legitimate businesses. Occasionally even extortion incidents will become known to the general public. This is especially true when major syndicate figures are centrally involved.

In July 1975 Los Angeles area organized crime figures Dominic Brooklier*, Sam Sciortino*, and Peter J. Milano* were convicted and sent to federal prison for their attempted extortion of Southern California bookmakers and loan sharks. Local law enforcement authorities have postulated that each one of these individuals has been considered, at one time or another, as the possible or potential leader of the Southern California organized crime "family". The last known leader of this organization, located in Los Angeles and San Diego, was Nick Licata, who died in October 1974.

In November 1977 Michael Rizzitello*, James Fratianno*, Jack LoCicero*, Thomas Ricciardi*, and Dominic Raffone*, all identified organized crime members, were indicted by the federal grand jury in Los Angeles for attempted extortion involving the pornography industry. They were finally apprehended after they attempted to collect payments from a bogus pornography business, Forex Company in Van Nuys, California, which had been set up as "bait" by the FBI.

During the last five years approximately 50 syndicated organized crime figures have either moved to or invested heavily in California. These figures represent links between California illegal activities and several East Coast crime families, especially those from New York and Chicago. The factors contributing to this movement of illegal interests appeared to include:

- . The state's vast economic resources and activity;
- . The absence of a highly structured syndicate organization within this state;
- . Uncertain economic conditions in many East Coast urban areas;
- . The increasing pressure of competition from other organized crime groups in the Eastern cities; and,
- . The favorable climate and recreational opportunities.

The infiltration of the California pornography industry by East Coast organized crime elements is a prime example of their influence on the West Coast. During the early 1970's the East Coast syndicate families from New York, Chicago, and New Jersey gained control over a large segment of

* For further information on identified organized crime figures see Appendix A.

the pornography distribution and processing operations in this state. This monopolistic control was facilitated by the use of extortionate acts against existing pornographers, similar to the 1977 extortion case involving Michael Rizzitello, who was originally from a New York crime family. They also established a firm position in the retailing and production of pornographic materials. This takeover was characterized in general by mutual cooperation among the various East Coast representatives. Michael Zaffarano*, for example, while overseeing the pornography interests of the New York Carmine Galente** crime family, also retained close ties with members of other crime families throughout the United States.

Occasionally, law enforcement agencies have become aware, through informant information or physical surveillance, of meetings occurring between out-of-state and local organized crime members. Without the capability of electronic surveillance, it is extremely difficult for local and state agencies to determine the nature and substance of these discussions. However, it is believed that the purpose of these meetings would probably involve the structure of California syndicated crime operations, the relations between East and West Coast organizations, and the need to eliminate members strongly suspected or known to be acting as informants for law enforcement agencies.

As long as a large number of both local and out-of-state organized crime figures continue to reside in California, the potential will exist for the development of a highly structured crime organization sanctioned by the leaders of the major East Coast crime families. Nevertheless, the testimony received does not indicate that such a centrally-controlled organization presently exists. What the public needs to realize is that the absence of centralized control over all illegal enterprises does not eliminate the serious impact that syndicated criminal activities exert upon the state's economy.

While the exact profits of organized crime are impossible to determine, it has been estimated*** that in California:

- . \$4.8 BILLION PER YEAR is spent on organized crime-related gambling activities; gambling still provides the greatest amount of gross revenue to syndicated organized crime;
- . \$1.3 BILLION PER YEAR is the estimated yield to organized crime loan sharking, which is usually closely linked to gambling operations;
- . \$500 MILLION PER YEAR is lost through organized crime-related securities thefts and investment frauds; and,

* See Appendix A

** Galente was recently returned to federal prison for three years for violating his parole.

*** National estimates of profits to organized crime were used to determine the portion of California's economy which supports organized crime.

\$200 MILLION PER YEAR is the revenue to organized crime from its control of pornography; in some cases still a lawful activity, pornographic profits support other criminal activities such as prostitution, and drug smuggling.

Organized crime will continue to flourish as long as the public supports it by paying for illegal goods and services. Too often the public becomes involved with sports betting, exorbitant loan interest, unverified collateral such as fraudulent securities, pornographic materials and entertainment, "discounted" merchandise acquired from fences, and illegally obtained drugs, without comprehending the true costs to the economic, political, and social welfare of the state. Thus, in California alone, several billion dollars flow annually from the assets of private citizens into syndicated organized crime activities.

One of the great paradoxes in law enforcement efforts against organized crime is that gambling, the primary income for the syndicate's legitimate and illegitimate interests, is rarely punished with strict penalties against those individuals convicted of gambling violations such as bookmaking. As a result, the punishment is merely considered a cost of doing business and the illegal activity continues. A recent example is the case of Harry Gross*, a longtime bookmaker. While on probation for a previous bookmaking conviction, which was netting \$12 million per year, he was arrested in March 1978 for running another bookmaking operation. This latest operation was netting \$50 million per year.

According to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, there were 1,691 adult felony arrests for bookmaking in California during 1974, 1,702 arrests in 1975, and 1,690 arrests in 1976. Follow-up statistics for 1975 revealed that 79% of those arrested for felony bookmaking were convicted, but only 8% received a jail sentence and only 0.2% received a prison sentence. Public apathy to illegal gambling, in contrast to more violent types of crimes, plus the ostensibly victimless nature of this crime, probably contribute to lenient sentencing.

Finally, an unusual problem encountered by law enforcement agencies in combatting organized crime is the credibility and the pseudo-glamorous legitimacy provided to these criminals through their associations with celebrities and well-known public figures. Also, journalistic dramatizations have created a glamorous aura around the organized criminal while ignoring the plight of the victims.

* See Appendix A

State Law Enforcement Efforts and Problems

The sharing of in depth information on syndicated organized crime between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies is a problem that reflects a level of reluctance and an element of insecurity. Although partially due to professional caution and existing requirements for the protection of information sources, this reluctance still represents an obstacle in the control of syndicated organized crime. Several commission witnesses noted the frequent lack of response from some federal law enforcement agencies in replying to state and local agencies concerning mutual investigative problems and needs. Maintaining a high level of cooperation is an essential element in an effective effort against organized crime.

Local and state law enforcement agencies, however, through their participation in the Interstate Organized Crime Index (IOCI), have attempted to improve the current level of information sharing. IOCI is a nationwide communications system used by law enforcement agencies for the exchange of criminal information on organized crime subjects and their activities. Through sustained support of the IOCI system by the California Department of Justice and IOCI member agencies, the system performs a vital service in the state and local effort to combat organized crime.

Another essential component of the state's enforcement effort is the Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Branch (OCCIB), which, despite limited investigative and analytical resources, has served a leadership role in many areas of organized crime control. During late 1977, the OCCIB initiated and implemented "Operation Exposure," which is a stopgap measure in the absence of the requisite tools for covert intelligence gathering. It is a special program designed to focus upon the key California organized crime figures through direct confrontation. Law enforcement contact with targeted organized crime figures was used as a preventive countermeasure to notify these criminal figures that the Department and local law enforcement agencies were aware of their presence in the state, their criminal associations, and their past criminal activities. Additionally, it warned these figures that they would continue to receive close law enforcement scrutiny. One example of the positive effect of "Operation Exposure" concerns Chicago organized crime leader, Anthony Accardo. A meeting of identified organized crime figures held in Palm Springs earlier this year was thwarted as a result of an interview of Accardo by state and local law enforcement officials.

Due to programs such as "Operation Exposure," plus the fact that jurisdictional lines often impede effective organized crime investigations, the California Department of Justice continues to exercise an active leadership role in the coordination of the overall statewide effort to control and combat organized crime.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Syndicated organized crime is not a new phenomenon to California. Organized crime members were identified in Los Angeles as early as 1906. California experienced its first known organized crime killing that same year when Joseph Ardizzone, a bootlegger, assassinated George Masiano in Los Angeles as a result of a feud. Ardizzone and his associates later engaged in bootlegging wars with Eastern organized crime groups who tried to take over his organization. In 1931 Ardizzone was reported missing and presumed to be the victim of a gangland style execution.

During the 1920's and 1930's organized crime in California closely paralleled the development of the more well-known East Coast crime families. On both sides of the country criminal organizations emerged through participation in illegal alcoholic beverage production and distribution during the Prohibition era. Control over the means of production and distribution of alcohol was the key to success.

In California Jack Dragna and Anthony Cornero were the major figures involved in illegal production of alcoholic beverages. Cornero was arrested many times and was referred to as the "Bootleg King." There were several shootings which were attributed to Eastern crime figures who had moved to California in an attempt to extort the local illegal enterprises. These Eastern gangsters were suspected of being representatives of Al Capone's Chicago syndicate.

There was no apparent structure in the Southern California organization during this time and Los Angeles was considered by syndicated organized crime to be "open territory."

The repeal of Prohibition marked the end of an era and a new means of profit-making was needed by the syndicate organizations. Bootlegging profits enabled these groups to expand into illegal gambling operations. Casinos sprang up throughout the country and the numbers racket became extremely popular. Although Jack Dragna was considered the head of the Southern California organization, he was overshadowed in the news headlines by Anthony Cornero, who attempted to open up gambling casinos on ships anchored off the Southern California coast. The S.S. Rex, S.S. Monefalcone, S.S. Showboat, S.S. Tango, and S.S. Lux were the constant targets of police raids.

In Chicago about 1940, the Al Capone organization began an attempted takeover of Nationwide News, a wire service providing information for gambling, which had been formed by Moses Annenburg and James Ragen. Continental Wire Service, the California-based subsidiary of Nationwide News, was the object of many violent acts by organized crime members from Chicago. The importance of controlling the wire services during this era related to the fact that all bookmaking operations were dependent on these services for their betting lines. After several years of extortion attempts, involving several murders and beatings, Continental Wire Service finally fell within the domination of the East Coast syndicate.

During the late 1940's Bugsy Siegel, who resided in Los Angeles, became an important figure in West Coast organized crime. He had been sent West in 1937 by Charles "Lucky" Luciano to investigate the possibility of opening casinos in Las Vegas. Siegel also was the head of Transamerica, a wire service set up to compete with Continental Wire Service as part of the organized crime extortion scheme. His mismanagement of the Flamingo Hotel-Casino in Las Vegas, his refusal to shut down Transamerica after the syndicate had gained control of Nationwide and Continental, and his suspected embezzlement of syndicate funds, eventually led to Siegel's assassination on June 20, 1947.

Well before Siegel's death, Mickey Cohen was sent to the West Coast by Eastern syndicate leaders to keep an eye on Siegel. Cohen was instrumental in setting up narcotic operations through Mexico and California. Joseph and Alfred Sica* associated with Cohen in this activity. The Sica brothers were indicted in 1950 for narcotics violations, but the charges were dropped after Abraham Davidian, the key prosecution witness, was assassinated in Fresno.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's the West Coast syndicate remained fragmented. San Diego and Los Angeles were separate domains with Anthony Mirabile the major San Diego leader and Mickey Cohen one of the more publicized Los Angeles figures. In 1959 Mirabile was killed in San Diego during an attempted robbery and he was replaced by Frank Bompensiero**. Cohen himself was the target of numerous assassination attempts. Responsibility for these attempts was never determined and Cohen died of cancer in 1976.

After World War II a large number of East Coast organized crime figures relocated to California on a permanent basis. This migration included labor racketeers such as Louis Lieberman, John Dioguardi, Louis Fiano, and Anthony Pinelli; labor racketeering had not been exploited in this state, as it had been in the East. California was also a stopping-off place for organized crime figures having aspirations of gaining entry into the booming casino business in Las Vegas.

The leadership of the Southern California organization passed to Frank DeSimone upon Jack Dragna's death in 1956. DeSimone's underboss was Simone Scozzari, who was deported six years later. DeSimone's and Scozzari's high positions were evidenced by their participation in the Apalachin meeting of national syndicated organized crime leaders which occurred in New York in 1957. DeSimone was sentenced to four years for conspiracy to obstruct justice as a result of the Apalachin meeting but never served prison time due to a reversal of his conviction. He retained control of the leadership until his death in 1968, at which time control passed to Nick Licata. Licata died five years later and the leadership has remained in a state of flux since that time.

* See Appendix A

** Bompensiero was assassinated in February 1977.

Joseph Cerrito*, leader of the San Jose syndicate organization, and James Lanza*, head of the San Francisco group, also were in New York at the time of the Apalachin meeting. Lanza and Cerrito spent the night near Apalachin in a Scranton, Pennsylvania, hotel. Also checking in that night were Frank DeSimone, Simone Scozzari, and Joseph Civello, the leader of the syndicate headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Russell Bufalino, a high-ranking member of the Pennsylvania syndicate, had made the reservations and paid the hotel bills for all five organized crime leaders. Subsequently, Bufalino, DeSimone, Scozzari, and Civello were arrested at Apalachin, while Lanza and Cerrito eluded authorities.

Leadership of the California Syndicated Organized Crime Families

Southern California

Joseph Ardizzone	Unk - 1929
Jack Dragna	1929 - 1956
Frank DeSimone	1956 - 1968
Nicholas Licata	1968 - 1974
(Unidentified)	1974 - present

San Francisco

Francesco Lanza	Unk - 1937
Anthony Lima	1937 - 1958
Michael Abate	1958 - 1961
James Lanla	1961 - present

San Jose

Onofrio Sciortino	1940's - 1959
Joseph Cerrito	1959 - present

California Commissions on Organized Crime

On November 1, 1947 Governor Earl Warren appointed a Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, which became known as the Standley Commission**. This was three years before the nationally known Kefauver Commission Senate hearings on the problem of criminal syndicates. The Standley Commission was active for thirty-two months and produced four reports. In 1949 it reported that all of California's bookmakers were

* See Appendix A

** Named after its chairman, Admiral William H. Standley, a retired U.S. Navy Officer.

controlled to some extent by the nationwide racing wire services operated by organized crime. It also found illegal slot machines to be a major illegitimate industry in California and recommended legislation, later enacted, making possession of a slot machine a crime. The Commission's 1950 report described an attempt to build up an organized statewide protection racket during the years 1947-1949; however, this move had been largely defeated by law enforcement efforts.

In 1951, the Second Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the Hunt Commission*, was established and submitted its final report on May 11, 1953. This report discussed the existence of syndicated organized crime activity in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Bernardino County, and Oceanside.

From 1957-59, the Assembly Interim Committee on the Judiciary** studied organized crime in California. The Committee, in their final report dated June 11, 1959, recommended that:

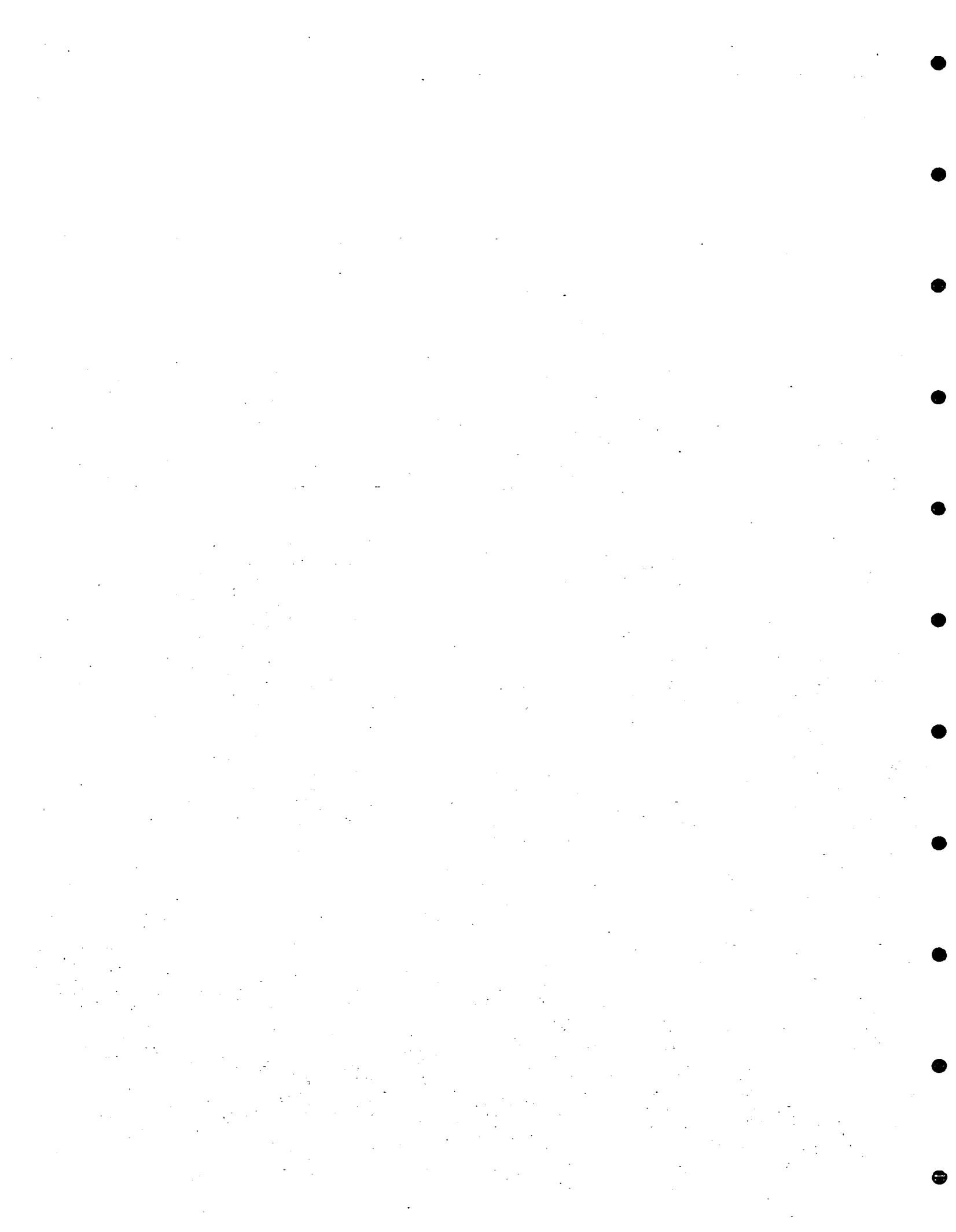
- 1) Legislation should be enacted to strengthen the powers of law enforcement in arrest, searches and seizures, obtaining evidence, and criminal procedure in order to enable law enforcement to cope effectively with such problems of crime as were disclosed in committee hearings. At the same time, care must be taken to insure the 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 of and dissemination of information to local law enforcement agencies regarding the activities and movements of known criminals;
- 3) The Franchise Tax Board staff assigned to fraud investigation should be substantially increased, to permit investigation of apparent frauds involving California income, bank and corporation taxes; and,
- 4) Legislative committees should continue to investigate the activities and operation of organized crime.

The findings of the three previous organized crime commissions were very instrumental in publicizing the existence of the syndicated organized crime problem in California during the 1940's and 1950's. Nevertheless, twenty years have elapsed since the last California commission on organized crime, but the problem still exists and involves more sophisticated methodology than before. Syndicated organized crime continues to pose a threat to the welfare of the people of California.

* After the chairman, General Leroy P. Hunt, a retired Marine Corps Officer.

** Chaired by Assemblyman Bruce F. Allen.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS



LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission's attempt to assess the current magnitude of the problem of organized crime in California must be measured against the background of past history in other parts of the country, especially the East Coast.

The hallmark of organized crime in those areas where it has appeared to flourish has been its ability to obtain political influence or control. This has been achieved through the use of large sums of money accumulated through the proceeds of criminal activity, primarily those activities described as "commercialized vice".

This political leverage made it easy to thwart law enforcement efforts to suppress lucrative vice activities. The result of this was even more revenue. This cycle is accelerated by a prevailing attitude among some of the public that "vice" is not "really serious" crime.

What the public had failed to realize was that the corruption and control resulting from these activities could and often was used to "protect" the entire gamut of crime including burglary, robbery, and often murder.

Beyond that, the large revenues generated by the activities of organized crime can be used to monopolize major segments of the economy of a community and in effect create an independent structure which can dominate the community without being subject to the normal restraints and controls applicable to legitimate government and business entities.

Thus, it should be readily apparent that any community or state which wishes to remain free of these influences must be continually alert and sensitive to any activity which might portend their arrival and development.

Other prominent features of organized crime activity have been:

- 1) The insulation of the principal figures from public exposure by use of a multi-level organization; and,
- 2) The use of force or fear to discourage legitimate citizens from giving information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities.

As a consequence, law enforcement in California has, over the years, resorted primarily to intelligence gathering through the use of surveillance and informants as the main weapons in controlling the efforts of organized crime to obtain a foothold. This intelligence effort has resulted in a compilation of a volume of information concerning the

movements of persons previously identified as having organized crime connections. In this manner law enforcement has endeavored to keep abreast of the activities of these persons and has attempted to be alert to the traditional indicia of their operations such as vice activity, illegal union activity, phantom ownership of certain types of businesses (i.e. bars, restaurants, etc.); monopolistic business practices and corruption of public officials.

With the intrusion of organized crime into legitimate business and in illegal activities under the cover of legitimate businesses, the more sophisticated criminal seems to have become fairly immune from regular police methods, which normally do not include specialized financial, legal, and accounting capabilities. Substantial expertise of this type exists in a number of agencies, but conflicting priorities, budgets, and legal constraints and some jealousies prevent the application of these resources freely enough to be effectual in assisting conventional police agencies in proving these sophisticated kinds of cases.

Unfortunately, the rules of evidence and the current state of the law severely limits law enforcement investigative resources. Consequently, intelligence gathering has not produced any substantial record of successful criminal prosecutions on the local or state level and gives only a superficial picture which may not reflect the true nature of the problem.

Use of this same intelligence information and examination of the traditional indicators has thus far given the Commission a picture in California of a lack of significant structural entrenchment by organized crime, but a picture, on the other hand, of the existence of a serious potential which must be constantly watched and thwarted.

In truth, the picture may be worse than it appears on the surface--a picture which can only be developed by improvement in investigative techniques, development and realignment of resources, and improvement in agency coordination and cooperation.

The Commission has observed enough evidence of the presence of identified organized crime figures in California and the overt manifestations which have in the past indicated that they were active to suggest that when these factors are coupled with the size of the population and the economy of the state, California cannot remain complacent.

The Commission, therefore, supports legislation which will give state and local law enforcement the necessary tools to sustain extended investigative efforts. The use of these recommended enforcement tools must contain substantial administrative and judicial controls to preserve the public's right to privacy without sacrificing its right to protection against criminal victimization. The Commission recognizes the need for proper balance between the concern for privacy and the need for public safety. These legislative recommendations provide that balance, and will enhance the overall level of effort to control and combat the existence of organized crime in California.

I . ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO PERMIT THE USE OF COURT-AUTHORIZED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME CONSPIRACIES. THIS STATUTE SHOULD ALSO CONTAIN PROVISIONS TO PUNISH ABUSES OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.

Investigating the inner workings of a complex criminal conspiracy encompasses a sustained effort by both police and prosecutors. Attempting to ensure that the evidence gathered will support a successful prosecution increases the difficulty of this task. Potential witnesses are reluctant, quite naturally, to cooperate without assurance of safeguards for their protection. Due to stringent evidence code requirements, information derived from criminal informants is often limited in prosecutory value. Furthermore, organized crime groups are extremely difficult or impossible to penetrate through the use of undercover agents.

Prosecutions of organized criminals as a practical matter do not occur without some means to intercept the communications process. One investigative technique, successfully employed by the federal agencies* and enacted in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia**, has been the use of electronic surveillance.*** This law enforcement tool was found by these jurisdictions to be particularly effective against gambling and loan sharking conspiracies, a major source of organized crime revenue.

Every law enforcement official who testified before the Commission stressed the necessity of electronic surveillance as an investigative tool in gathering evidence in organized crime cases. In addition, cooperative witnesses who admitted their involvement with organized crime testified that electronic surveillance was the only effective way to penetrate the conspiratorial closed nature of organized crime.

* Appendix B

** Appendix C

*** The term "electronic surveillance," as used in these statutes, includes both telephone and microphonic surveillance, but not electronic visual surveillance.

The guidelines established in an electronic surveillance statute must provide for the adequate protection of individual rights. Each agency receiving judicial authorization to employ these techniques should be held accountable for the legal and proper use of the authorization. Legal officials, such as the Attorney General and local district attorney, should have final review authority over state and local agency electronic surveillance applications, which are then presented for judicial scrutiny and approval.

II . WITNESS IMMUNITY

A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO REVISE THE PRESENT WITNESS IMMUNITY LAW SO THAT "USE" IMMUNITY WOULD APPLY TO WITNESSES COMPELLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE A GRAND JURY OR STATE COURT HAVING FELONY JURISDICTION.

Witness immunity legislation has long been recognized as an effective tool in law enforcement. The power of the state to provide immunity for persons compelled to testify is contained in California Penal Code Section 1324. However, this statute applies to transactional immunity, which is too broad in protecting criminal witnesses having knowledge of many criminal conspiracies. In "transactional" immunity, a witness may not be prosecuted for an offense testified to no matter how much independent evidence is uncovered against the witness; he can only be prosecuted or penalized for perjury, false swearing, or contempt. "Use" immunity, on the other hand, is more limited; the criminal witness is granted protection from prosecution only if the crimes he is involved in cannot be proven independently from his compelled testimony.

The basic immunity statute should contain a provision for situations in which the witness refuses to testify or provide incriminating evidence in a grand jury proceeding or state court felony proceeding. Immunity should be granted selectively to lower ranking organized crime witnesses whose information will result in the gathering of substantial evidence against high echelon organized crime figures. Only in special situations (e.g. where several high-ranking members were present at conspiratorial meetings) would it be useful to offer immunity to one important figure in order to obtain a successful prosecution of the other high-ranking members.

III . ANTI - RACKETEERING

A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED MODELED ON THE FEDERAL RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS (RICO) STATUTE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITIES AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT RACKETEERING.

The currently enacted Federal RICO statute prohibits a conspiracy to commit acts relating to racketeering. Racketeering activity includes the collection of an unlawful debt, in which the profits or enterprise of such an activity affects interstate or foreign commerce. In addition, the provisions of the RICO statute also address bribery, extortionate credit transactions, mail fraud, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, bankruptcy fraud, and fraudulent security sales, and other crimes if they are connected to interstate racketeering activity.

In the last few years, the federal RICO statute (U.S. Code Title 18, Sections 1961-1968) has been successfully used by the U.S. Strike Force and the Los Angeles federal grand jury to indict several of the top syndicated organized crime figures in the state. Three of the most important California organized crime figures* were subsequently convicted, fined, and served prison time as a result of the RICO statute. Five other major organized crime figures** were recently indicted under this statute for extortion.

A statute of this nature, accompanied by electronic surveillance, a statewide organized crime grand jury and "use" immunity would give investigators and prosecutors the necessary legal tools to successfully prosecute organized crime figures. In practice, the nature of this crime cannot be proven without the

* Dominic Brooklier, Sam Sciortino, and Peter J. Milano.

** Michael Rizzitello, James Fratianno, Jack LoCicero, Thomas Ricciardi, and Dominic Raffone.

practical ability to penetrate the conspiratorial process. The combined resources of federal, local, and state law enforcement agency efforts utilizing these legal tools would result in constant pressure being applied against the numerous conspiracies and illegal activities perpetrated by organized crime leaders.

An Anti-Racketeering Act would be a powerful countermeasure against the infiltration of both legitimate and illegitimate businesses through the use of extortionate methods. Penalties for violations of this act should include substantial fines and prison sentences since syndicated crime thrives upon profit and sometimes accepts small fines and brief jail terms or probation as part of the normal cost of "doing business".

IV. STATEWIDE ORGANIZED CRIME GRAND JURY

A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO REVISE THE CURRENT LAW FOR IMPANELING GRAND JURIES SO THAT STATEWIDE CRIME PROCEEDINGS CAN BE SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME CONSPIRACIES.

The grand jury as an investigative tool is valuable in combatting organized criminal conspiracies through its discovery powers and the confidentiality of its proceedings. It is the grand jury which can require witnesses to appear before it and deliver documentary or oral evidence. California Penal Code Section 913 provides that the Attorney General may demand the impanelling of a grand jury when it is not in existence. Section 923 allows the Attorney General to consider, when the public interest requires, and with or without the concurrence of the district attorney, directing the grand jury to convene for the investigation and consideration of such matters of a criminal nature as he desires to submit.

This statute should be revised to provide specifically for the authorization of statewide grand juries with terms long enough to enable the thorough investigation of complex organized crime conspiracies. A minimum of 18-month periods of tenure is necessary, with additional 6-month extensions of this term available as required. In addition, provision should be made to prevent witnesses from challenging the jurisdiction of a statewide grand jury, since it would not preempt the local grand juries in the area of organized crime.

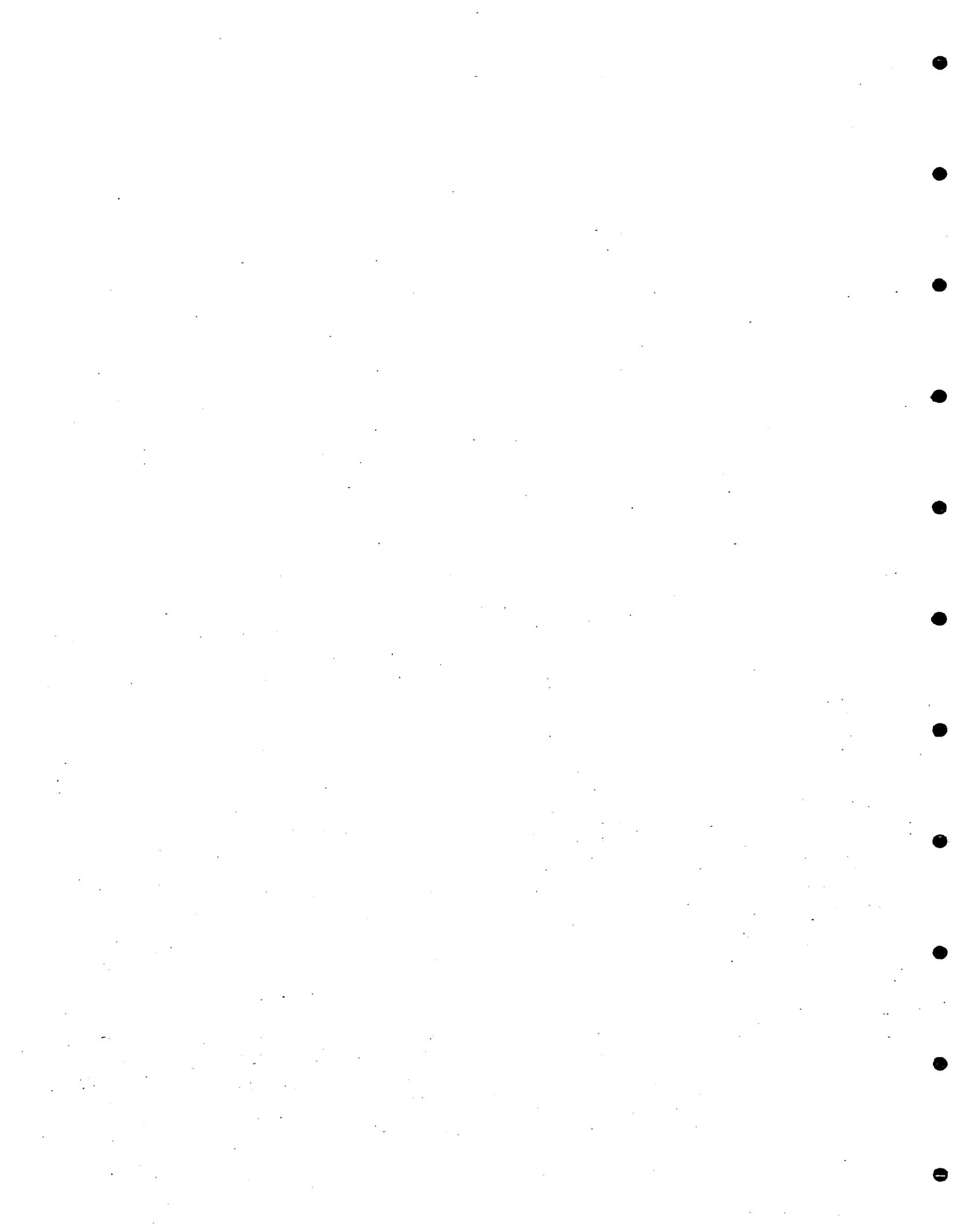
New Jersey, Colorado, Florida, and Wyoming currently have State Grand Jury ability. Other states (Louisiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and New York) have such legislation pending. In those states which currently impanel statewide grand juries, jurors are selected from the counties near the point of investigation, but with not more than one-fourth of the jurors being from any one county.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement efforts often fluctuate depending on the needs of the jurisdiction they serve. When a public figure is murdered, such as newspaper reporter Don Bolles in Arizona, government leaders order an increase in organized crime investigations. As the publicity decreases, investigative efforts often dwindle and are redirected to other areas. Organized crime, however, pursues an inexorable course, gaining revenue from "consensual crimes" such as gambling, loan sharking, and pornography. These revenues are then invested in both legitimate and illegitimate business enterprises in a process that gradually and quietly subverts our economic system. The occasional murders and political scandals that create "heat" for organized crime should be considered indications of organized crime's mistakes, not its successes. On the other hand, the breakdown of legitimate economic and political processes, a singular characteristic of successful organized crime activity, goes unpublicized.

An equally formidable barrier to the successful sustained investigation and prosecution of organized crime figures is the lack of available resources. The resources of existing law enforcement and related investigatory agencies can be utilized more effectively to combat organized crime.

To reinforce the level of law enforcement effort against organized crime in California, the Commission supports the following general recommendations:



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1) *RETAIN AN EFFECTIVE GRAND JURY SYSTEM AS AN INVESTIGATIVE TOOL.*

Currently there is an effort by some members of the Legislature to revise the grand jury system in such a way that it would be rendered powerless as a countermeasure against criminal conspiracies. Such legislation, introduced during the 1977 session of the Legislature, would limit the duration and authority of criminal grand juries and eliminate its power to indict criminal suspects. Such a change would hinder the need of law enforcement agencies for sustained investigations into complex criminal conspiracies. The removal of this capability, combined with the absence of subpoena powers supplied by the grand jury, would result in the increased vulnerability of our society to infiltration and corruption of legitimate business and government.

2) *INVOLVEMENT BY THE STATE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME.*

Many of the most successful cases against organized crime figures have been accomplished through the federal investigation of income tax violations. If the state were given a similar capability by increasing the resources of the State Franchise Tax Board, working in cooperation with organized crime investigators, then it would have the power to strike at organized crime's most vulnerable area, which is the "pocketbook". Additional investigators with specialized skill in investigating organized crime activity should be added to the current staff of the State Franchise Tax Board.

3) *A STATEWIDE TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THE VARIOUS REGULATORY AGENCIES AND LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.*

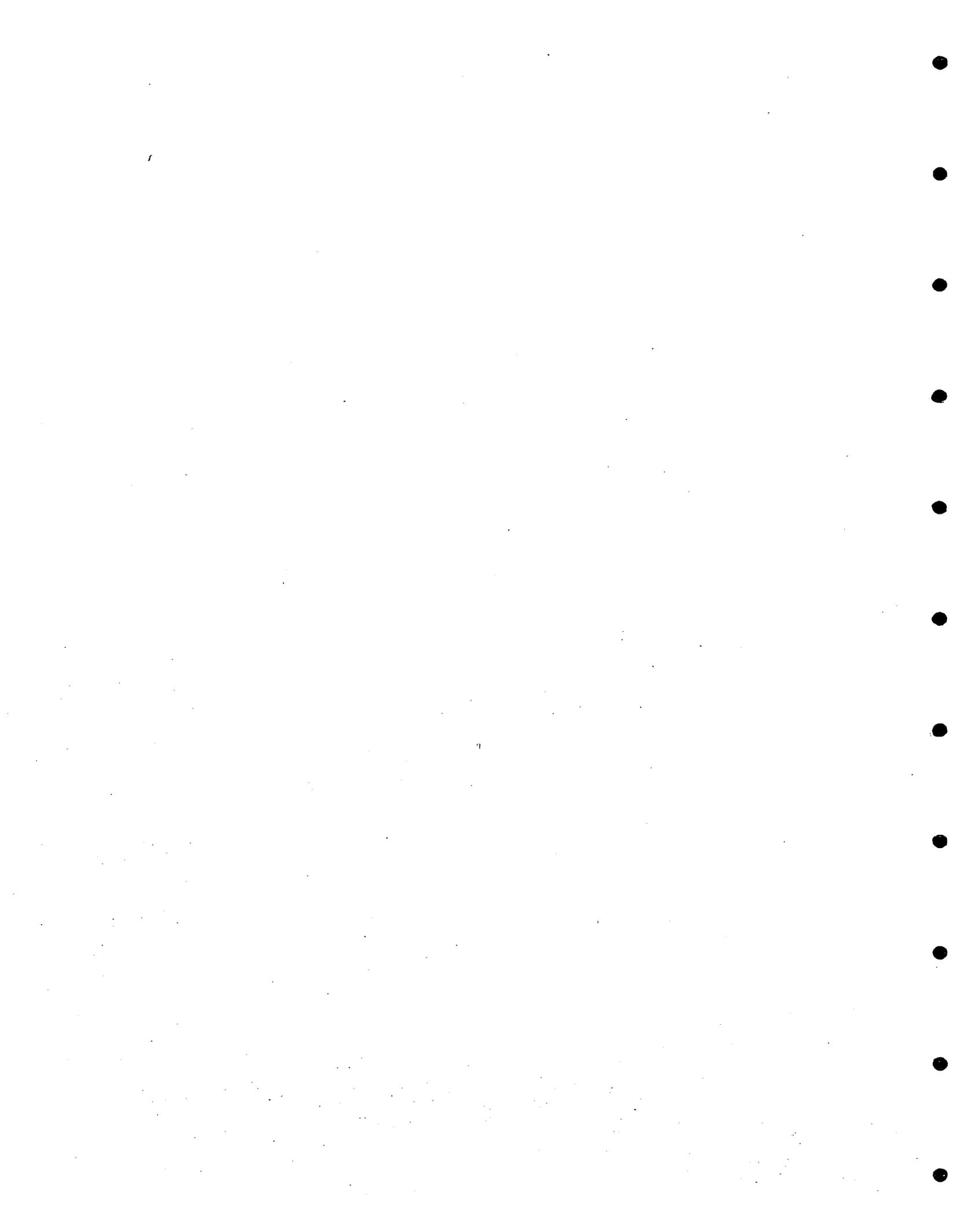
This task force would include representatives from the Franchise Tax Board, Department of Corporations, Department of State Banks, Department of Insurance, and other agencies having licensing or regulatory powers working closely with local and state organized crime investigators. By meeting on a regular basis, these governmental agencies could concentrate their various resources and expertise on selected organized crime targets for the purpose of bringing civil or criminal actions or both against these figures. Full participation should be required of each task force member. The high priority that the organized crime problem represents also requires a commitment of resources. All members of the task force need to have access to information available to persons serving in a peace officer status.

4) *STATE SUPPORT OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME TRAINING PROGRAMS.*

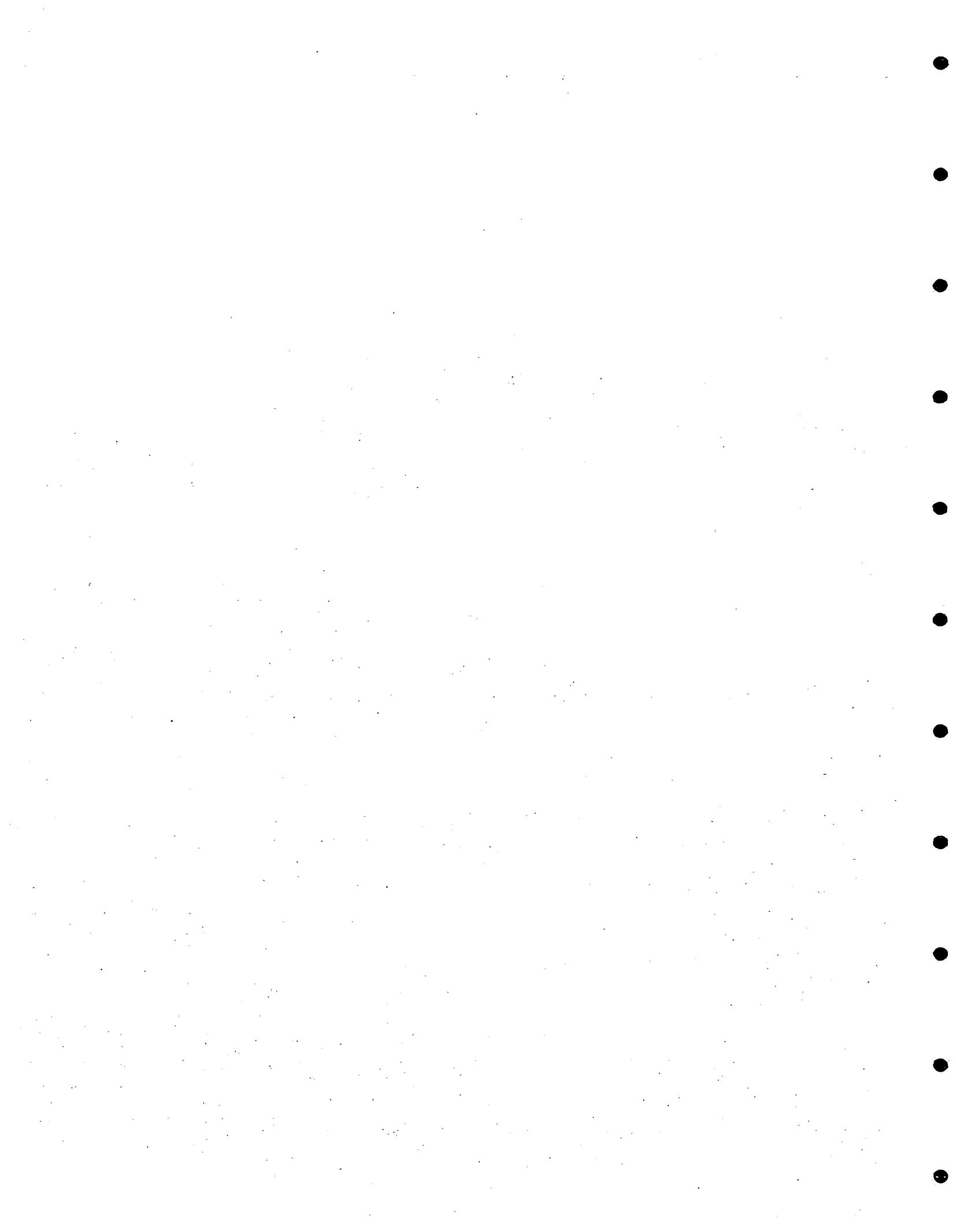
The California Department of Justice, through its Western Regional Organized Crime Training Institute, provides training to local and state law enforcement officers in recognizing and combatting organized crime. These training courses have been instrumental in building a common sense of purpose, knowledge, and spirit among all California law enforcement agencies faced with the problem of various organized crime groups. Training has focused on syndicated organized crime, economic or "white collar" crime, terrorism, and prison gangs. Adequate financial resources should be made available by the state to provide this training to state and local agencies which have the responsibility to combat organized crime.

5) *DEVELOP LEGISLATIVE MEASURES TO AID LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SECURING CRITICALLY NEEDED INFORMATION REGARDING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.*

The concealment of financial transaction information lies at the heart of successful organized crime infiltration into businesses. It is important that law enforcement agencies obtain this financial information, through a court warrant procedure, on identified organized crime subjects without prematurely alerting them. The manipulation of bank accounts is too easily accomplished by these subjects to allow them the benefit of advance notice of an ongoing investigation. Legislation is required to provide the means for law enforcement to obtain this necessary information. Such legislation would require strict guidelines to guarantee the citizens right to privacy and protect the citizen from unwarranted intrusions.

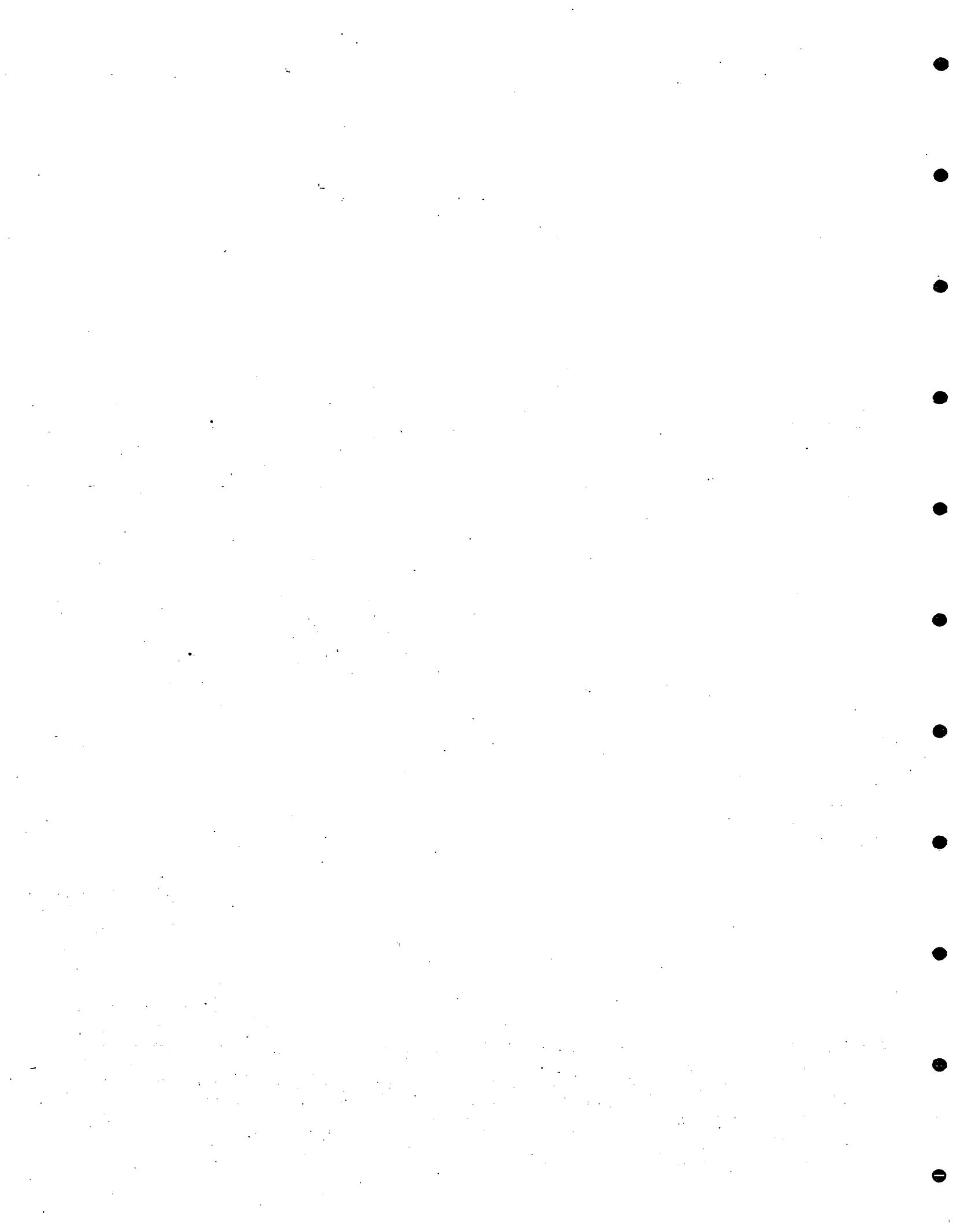


APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES IN CALIFORNIA



ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES IN CALIFORNIA

The persons listed in Appendix A represent only a portion of the organized crime figures known to law enforcement agencies in California. This list identifies individuals whose associations with organized crime activity have been substantiated by the Commission through various sources.

(Note: If a subject is currently incarcerated in a penal institution, his biographical sketch will list the location of the institution, if known, underneath his last known address.)

NAMELAST KNOWN RESIDENCE

ACCARDO, ANTHONY	Indian Wells, CA
ADRAGNA, VITO FRANK	San Jose, CA
AGOSTO, JOSEPH VINCENT	Las Vegas, NV
AMARENA, SALVATORE	San Francisco, CA
ANTONELLI, PASQUALE JOHN	San Diego, CA
APPLE, DANIEL JAMES	Encino, CA
AQUILANTE, JOHN LOUIS	San Diego, CA
ARIENO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	Northridge, CA
ARNO, NORMAN	Los Angeles, CA
BAGLIAZO, HENRY JOSEPH	San Pedro, CA
BAGLIAZO, JOHN (AKA: John Reno)	San Pedro, CA
BAGLIAZO, RAY DANIEL	San Pedro, CA
BONANNO, JOSEPH SR.	Tucson, AZ
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	Campbell, CA
BROOKLIER, DOMINIC PHILLIP	Anaheim, CA
BUCCIERI, FRANK PAUL	Palm Springs, CA
CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC	Palm Springs, CA
CAIFANO, MARSHALL	Oak Park, ILL
CALABRESE, SAMUEL RAY	Glendale, CA
CASTIGLIONE, LOUIS	Los Angeles, CA
CERRITO, JOSEPH XAVIER	Los Gatos, CA-
COLELLA, MICHAEL HENRY	Simi Valley, CA
D'AGOSTINO, JOSEPH	San Diego, CA
DALITZ, MORRIS BARNEY	Rancho La Costa, CA
D'ANGELO, RALPH	Anaheim, CA
DEROSA, RAYMOND	Los Angeles, CA
DESCISCIOLO, IGNAZIO TONY	Sun Valley, CA
DIGIROLAMO, VINCENT JAMES	Saratoga, CA
DRAGNA, LOUIS TOM	Covina, CA
ECKSTEIN, CARL EZEKIEL	San Francisco, CA
EPSTEIN, EDWARD FRANCIS	Encino, CA
FERRITO, RAYMOND WILLIAM	Erie, PA
FERRO, ANTHONY	Anaheim, CA
FINE, JACK	Van Nuys, CA
FIORENTINO, CARLO	Los Angeles, CA
FRATIANNO, JAMES	Moss Beach, CA
GASWIRTH, THEODORE	Woodland Hills, CA
GELFUSO, LUIGI	Burbank, CA
GREEN, JACK GORDON	Arroyo Grande, CA
GROSS, HARRY	Long Beach, CA
HAIMOWITZ, WILLIAM (AKA: William Bittner)	North Hollywood, CA
HERD, JACK DON	Long Beach, CA

NAMELAST KNOWN RESIDENCE

KALUSTIAN, KALE
KILGORE, GERALD HAY
KIMMES, ARNOLD LEONARD
KORSHAK, SIDNEY

Encino, CA
Sunland, CA
Carlsbad, CA
Los Angeles, CA

LANZA, JAMES J.
LEVINSON, EDWARD
LIBERATORE, HADRIAN JOHN
LISNER, SAM
LOCICERO, JACK
LOUDEN, ROLLAND SIMON
(AKA: Ron London)

San Mateo, CA
Beverly Hills, CA
San Diego, CA
Downey, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Mill Valley, CA

MARCHESE, MICHELE GIOVANNI
MARINO, ANGELO ANTHONY
MASTERS, PHILIP ROBERT
MELTZER, HAROLD
MENDE, MILTON ZUCKER
MENNA, ANTHONY DOMINIC
MILANO, PETER JOHN
MILLER, SHELDON DAVID

Pasadena, CA
San Jose, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Beverly Hills, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Jamul, CA
Westlake, CA
North Hollywood, CA

PADUANO, ROBERT GEORGE
PALADINO, KENNETH
PASSANANTE, ROCCO VICTOR
PICCARRETO, RENE JAMES
PONTICELLI, ALFRED
PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS
(AKA: Charles Joseph Piazza)

Cerritos, CA
Woodland Hills, CA
North Hollywood, CA
Yucca Valley, CA
Thousand Oaks, CA
Santa Clara, CA

RAFFONE, DOMINICK
RICCIARDI, THOMAS LOUIS
RIZZITELLO, MICHAEL ANTHONY
ROMANO, ANTHONY

Canoga Park, CA
Canoga Park, CA
Canoga Park, CA
Danville, CA

SCIORTINO, SAM ORLANDO
SERAFINE, DANIEL
SICA, ALFRED JOSEPH
SICA, FRANK RALPH
SICA, JOSEPH
SICA, NUNZIO
SPAGNUOLO, ATTILIO
SPATAFORE, JOHN WILLIAM
STELLINO, FRANK JOSEPH
STERN, LOUIS

Rancho Mirage, CA
Atherton, CA
Hollywood, CA
Sunland, CA
Sun Valley, CA
Burbank, CA
Pacifica, CA
Coronado, CA
Rolling Hills, CA
Los Angeles, CA

TESTA, JAMES JOSEPH
TETI, LOUIS JR.
(AKA: Phil Teri)
THAM, MICHAEL RUDY

Los Alamitos, CA
Los Angeles, CA
San Francisco, CA

NAMELAST KNOWN RESIDENCE

VELOTTA, FRANK JOHN
VERIVE, CHARLES ANTHONY
VERIVE, LOUIS JOHN
VITALE, SALVATORE

Oakland, CA
Idyllwild, CA
Palm Springs, CA
North Hollywood, CA

WERBER, VICTOR PAUL
WIENER, DONALD JOSEPH

Los Angeles, CA
Chula Vista, CA

ZAFFARANO, MICHAEL
ZAROWITZ, JEROME
ZUBER, EDWARD ALFRED

Los Angeles, CA
Palm Springs, CA
Costa Mesa, CA

ACCARDO, ANTHONY JOSEPH

In 1969, Accardo was listed in the United States Congressional Record as a member of the Mafia. He is currently considered by Illinois law enforcement authorities as a leader of the Chicago Mafia which derives profits from gambling, loan sharking, extortion, narcotics, and other "rackets." He began his organized crime career in the late 1920's as a bodyguard for Al Capone and acquired the nickname of "Joe Batters" after developing expertise with a baseball bat as an enforcement tool. In 1929, he was considered by authorities to be a suspected gunman in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Two years later, he was cited by the Chicago Crime Commission as a public enemy. Accardo spends most of his time in Palm Springs.



Anthony Joseph Accardo
76841 Roadrunner
Indian Wells, CA

ADRAGNA, VITO FRANK

Adragna was involved in bookmaking and illegal coin machine operations while living in Pennsylvania, where he worked for Pennsylvania organized crime figure Dominick Anzalone. Adragna moved to California in the mid-1960's and is now considered to be associated with the San Jose Mafia organization. In January of 1970, Adragna was arrested for bookmaking. He pled nolo-contendere, was sentenced to one-year probation, and was fined \$400.

Vito Frank Adragna
1585 Alisal Avenue
San Jose, CA

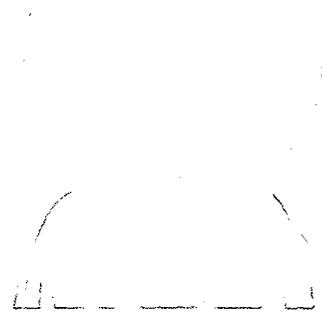
AGOSTO, JOSEPH VINCENT

Agosto has been the subject of a 20-year effort by federal authorities to deport him to Italy because of his connections to organized crime. He has attempted to promote pre-paid legal defense insurance programs for union members, relying on help from organized crime members and their influence. Agosto has been involved in land developments in Alaska and recently attempted to become a hidden owner in a hotel and casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. In April of 1977, Agosto testified before a federal grand jury in Orange County which has been investigating campaign contributions made by Gene Conrad. Agosto testified that Conrad had requested complimentary accommodations at a Las Vegas hotel, where Agosto was the floor manager. Agosto also stated that he had purchased Conrad's house in Cowan Heights (Santa Ana) during April 1977.

Joseph Vincent Agosto
Las Vegas, NV

AMARENA, SALVATORE

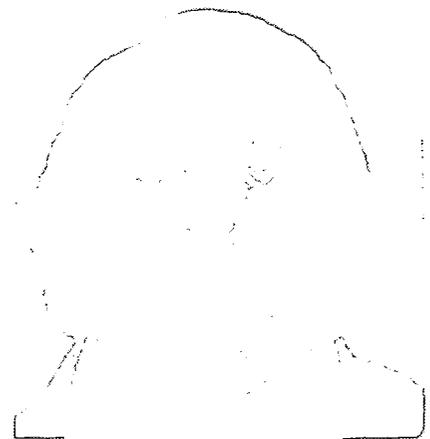
Amarena has operated various bars and cafes in Louisiana and California which have been used as meeting places for organized crime figures. He was convicted for operating gambling devices in Alabama during 1951, but has not been convicted since moving to the San Francisco area. His cafe in San Francisco is frequently used as a meeting place by California organized crime figures such as James Fratianno. In 1976, Bay Area newspapers reported arrests made by authorities investigating a "Mafia-led" burglary ring in San Francisco and described Amarena as the "go-between" who introduced undercover agents to members of the ring.



Salvatore Amarena
Clark Hotel on Eddy Street
San Francisco, CA

ANTONELLI, PASQUALE JOHN

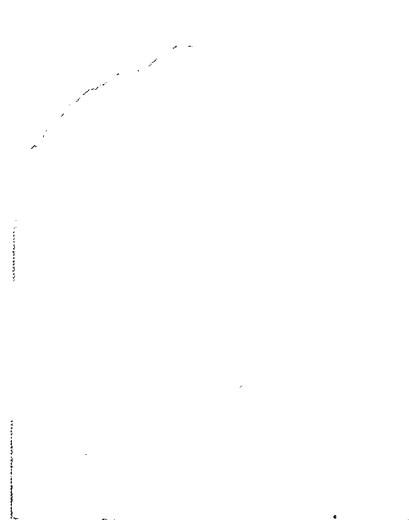
Antonelli moved from New Jersey to San Diego in 1965, after completing a five-year prison sentence for assault. He has been convicted of bookmaking (1959), selling obscene matter (1966), and exhibiting obscene material (1971). Antonelli associates with Southern California organized crime figures involved in pornography operations, such as John Aquilante.



Pasquale John Antonelli
4705 Yerba Santa Drive
San Diego, CA

APPLE, DANIEL JAMES

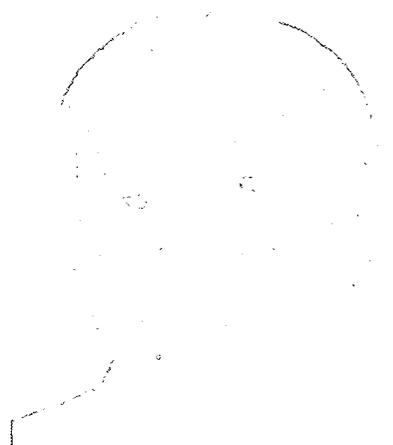
Apple was sentenced to state prison in 1954 for burglary and robbery. In 1967, he became active in the Los Angeles pornography industry and is now considered to be a major pornography dealer in Southern California. As of May 3, 1977, Apple had recorded with the Los Angeles county clerk 17 book or magazine stores. He has business connections with the New York Carlo Gambino Mafia organization.



Daniel James Apple
4950 Densmore
Encino, CA

AQUILANTE, JOHN LOUIS

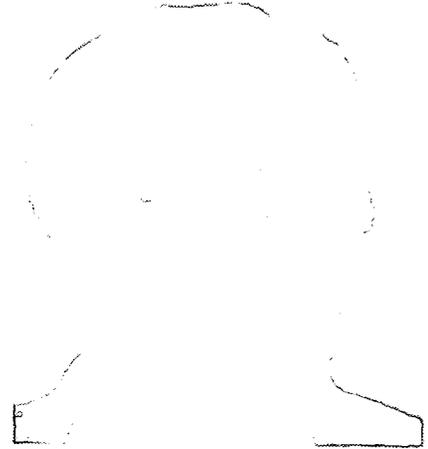
Aquilante is heavily involved in the pornography business and was convicted in 1969, 1972, and 1977 for violating California obscenity laws. He has organized crime connections in Connecticut and New Jersey. Law enforcement authorities have identified him as a member of the New Jersey Mafia organization.



John Louis Aquilante
6233 Lake Athabaska Place
San Diego, CA

ARIENO, JOSEPH ANTHONY

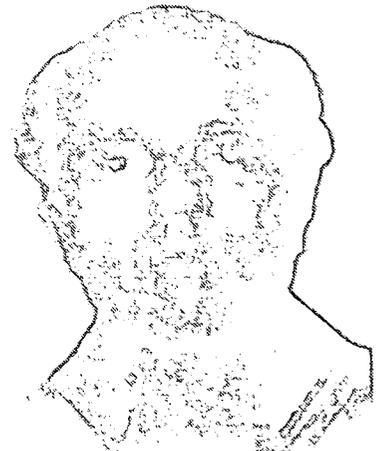
Arieno is closely associated with California organized crime figure Michael Rizzitello. He has been the object of several organized crime investigations. In 1976, he was indicted for mail fraud in Los Angeles after he attempted to cheat some of the largest record distribution companies in the United States. For this offense, Arieno was convicted and is now serving a federal prison sentence.



Joseph Anthony Arieno
8557 Oak Park Avenue
Northridge, CA
Lompoc Federal Correctional
Institution

ARNO, NORMAN

From 1970 to 1974, Arno was involved in many organized crime connected pornography operations in Southern California. In late 1974, he opened a film duplicating operation to duplicate hardcore pornography as well as legitimate motion pictures. Arno was the business partner of New York Mafia member Michael Zaffarano.



Norman Arno
8455 Fountain Avenue, #418
Los Angeles, CA

BAGLIAZO, HENRY JOSEPH

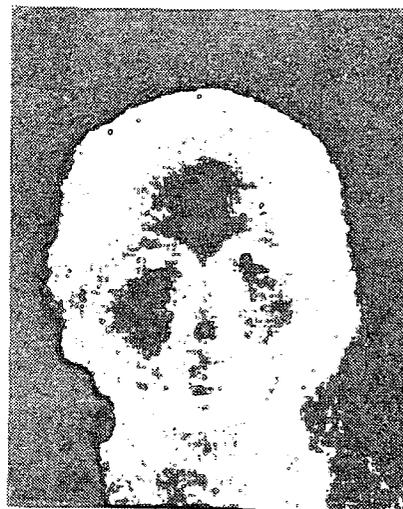
Henry Bagliazo is a bookmaker and has been convicted 5 times between 1961 and 1977 for this offense. He and his brothers John and Ray, have been involved in bookmaking and loan sharking activities in the San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor areas.



**Henry Joseph Bagliazo
3721 S. Walker Avenue
San Pedro, CA**

BAGLIAZO, JOHN

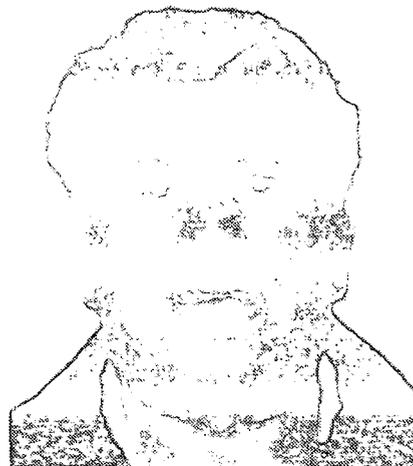
John Bagliazo has been involved in bookmaking since 1940. Since the mid-1950's, he and his brothers have been involved in bookmaking and loan sharking activities in the San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor areas. John Bagliazo was convicted of bookmaking in 1963.



**John Bagliazo
841 S. Walker Street
San Pedro, CA**

BAGLIAZO, RAY DANIEL

Ray Bagliazo was convicted of bookmaking in 1959 and 1967. For many years, Bagliazo has operated bookmaking and loan sharking activities in partnership with his brothers.



Ray Daniel Bagliazo
1677 Morse Drive
San Pedro, CA

BONANNO, JOSEPH, SR.

Bonanno is considered by law enforcement authorities as one of the top members of organized crime. In the 1930's, he was arrested for transporting machine guns for Al Capone. Although he has been arrested many times since then, he has been convicted only once, in 1942 for violating the wages and hours act, for which he was fined \$450. Formerly the leader of his own Mafia organization in New York, Bonanno now lives in Arizona and is a frequent visitor to the San Jose area.



Joseph Bonanno, Sr.
255 Sierra Vista Drive
Tucson, AZ

BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT

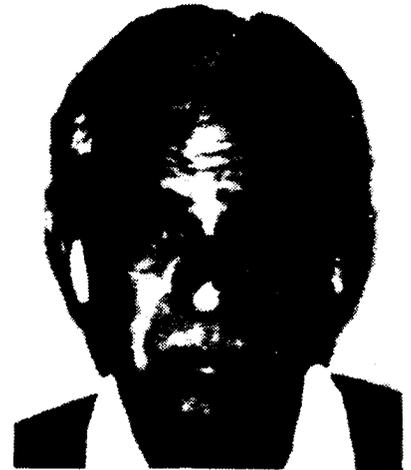
Salvatore Bonanno is the son of former New York Mafia leader Joseph Bonanno. The Mafia organization that Joseph Bonanno controlled is still called the "Bonanno Family," but is now controlled by Carmine Galante. When rival Mafia gangs kidnapped Joseph Bonanno in 1964, Salvatore assumed temporary leadership while his father's organization fought a bloody war on the streets of New York. During 1965, Salvatore appeared before a federal grand jury and refused 21 times to answer all questions about his father's disappearance. Since that time, Salvatore has moved to Campbell, California. He has been convicted and sentenced to prison for fraudulent use of credit cards. He was paroled to Santa Clara County. In February 1978 he was arrested for parole violation after he and his brother, Joseph Jr., allegedly threatened to commit murder.



Salvatore Vincent Bonanno
691 Parkdale Drive
Campbell, CA

BROOKLIER, DOMINIC PHILLIP

Brooklier was a high-ranking member of the Southern California Mafia under the leadership of Nick Licata. Since Licata's death in 1974, Brooklier has been considered by many law enforcement agencies to be Licata's most likely successor. He has been convicted of armed robbery, larceny, interstate transportation of forged documents, and racketeering. The racketeering conviction occurred in 1975, when Brooklier, Peter Milano, Sam Sciortino, and others were found guilty of conspiring to extort Los Angeles bookmakers and pornography dealers. In February of 1978, Brooklier was again indicted for racketeering and extortion, as well as for conspiracy in the 1977 murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Dominic Phillip Brooklier
223 Camellia
Anaheim, CA

BUCCIERI, FRANK PAUL

Buccieri is one of many members of the Chicago Mafia organization who have migrated to the Palm Springs area in the past five years. Between 1958 and 1970, Buccieri and his brother (deceased) were in charge of loan sharking and gambling operations in Chicago, and Buccieri's organized crime activities are documented by the Chicago Crime Commission. While he has ostensibly moved to California to "retire," Buccieri continues to associate with organized crime figures in the Palm Springs area.



**Frank Paul Buccieri
2343 Yosemite
Palm Springs, CA**

CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC

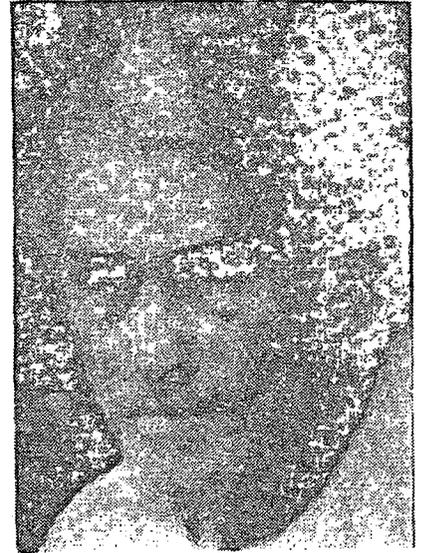
Caci is an organized crime figure from New York who served a sentence at Attica Prison for robbery. Upon his release, Caci requested parole to California and moved to Palm Springs where he associates with many organized crime figures such as Michael Rizzitello. During August of 1977, Caci was arrested for his part in the transportation of a valuable painting stolen in California and sold in Ohio.



**Vincent Dominic Caci
400 North Sunrise, #243
Palm Springs, CA**

CAIFANO, MARSHALL

Caifano is an enforcer for Chicago organized crime. He is a frequent visitor to Palm Springs, where many Chicago Mafia figures have settled. He has been convicted of burglary, compounding a felony, and extortion, and he has been a prime suspect in more than ten murders. His involvement has been documented by the Chicago Crime Commission and many newspaper articles. The victim of Caifano's 1964 extortion conviction was a millionaire California resident who was murdered gangland style in Indiana during October of 1977. This murder remains unsolved.



Marshall Caifano
222 N. Marion Street
Oak Park, IL

CALABRESE, SAMUEL RAY

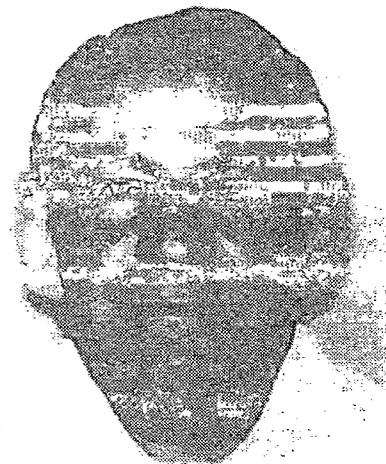
Calabrese has been involved in several stock fraud deals using bankrupt corporations for collateral in complicated business transactions. He has organized crime connections in Las Vegas and on the East Coast as well as in the Los Angeles area. In November of 1976, Calabrese was convicted in Richmond, Virginia, of attempting to defraud the Small Business Administration of more than \$800,000.



Samuel Ray Calabrese
3422 Eagle Point Drive
Glendale, CA

CASTIGLIONE, LOUIS

Castiglione is an associate of the Gallo Mafia gang in New York. Since moving to California, he has associated with Los Angeles organized crime figure Michael Rizzitello, with whom he was arrested in 1961 for robbery and kidnap. Castiglione was convicted and sentenced to a five-year-to-life prison term. He was released in 1970 and has been observed in the company of Rizzitello on numerous occasions since then. Rizzitello is currently under indictment for the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Louis Castiglione
3678 Barham
Los Angeles, CA

CERRITO, JOSEPH XAVIER

Although Cerrito has no criminal record in California, various sources have indicated that he has been in charge of San Jose organized crime activities since the late 1950's. He is associated with Mafia members throughout the nation and in Sicily as well. For example, in 1965 Italian authorities arrested several organized crime figures in an attempt to crack down on Mafia activities and charged them with conspiring to commit crime. Cerrito was one of those for whom warrants were issued in what was described as an international drive against the Mafia. In 1969, the U.S. Congressional Record identified Cerrito as a Mafia leader.



Joseph Xavier Cerrito
421 Los Gatos Blvd.
Los Gatos, CA

COLELLA, MICHAEL HENRY

Colella is a former New York resident with ties to the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in that state. He is considered by Southern California law enforcement agencies to be one of the major pornography distributors in this state. His partners in various adult film and book enterprises are organized crime associates Theodore Gaswirth and Danny Apple.

Michael Henry Colella
6774 Tapley Street
Simi Valley, CA

D'AGOSTINO, JOSEPH

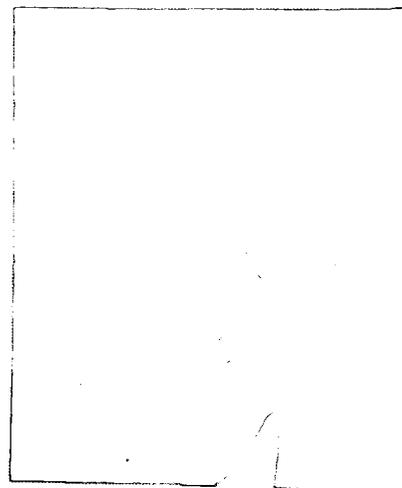
D'Agostino has been convicted for obtaining money by false pretenses (1942) and bookmaking (1957 and 1966). He is involved, through direct or hidden ownership, in at least 14 garment firms in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas. The garment industry was one of the first legitimate businesses that attracted East Coast organized crime elements to California in the early 1950's. The early period of infiltration into the garment industry was marked by organized crime's traditional methods of extortion and violence. D'Agostino is a close associate of Southern California Mafia member Louis Tom Dragna, who was recently indicted for racketeering and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Joseph D'Agostino
6576 Golfcrest Drive
San Diego, CA

DALITZ, MORRIS BARNEY

Dalitz began his organized crime career in the late 1920's through bootlegging and illegal gambling casinos in Ohio, Kentucky and Florida. In the late 1940's, he migrated to Las Vegas, Nevada, and began investing and supervising organized crime investments in hotel and gambling businesses. During 1951, he became a target of the Kefauver Committee investigating organized crime activities and was identified in testimony as "having crime syndicate links" and "participating in the formation of the national crime syndicate." Twenty years later, he was still being identified in testimony, this time before the Illinois Racing Board as "an organized crime figure . . . sometimes referred to as one of the architects of the skimming process that developed in Las Vegas in the early 1960's." Today, he directs a resort community near San Diego, California, which cost approximately \$500 million to construct. He is also involved in a partnership which has invested between \$10 to \$13 million in San Joaquin Valley wine grape vineyards.



Morris Barney Dalitz
2020 Playa Road
Rancho La Costa, CA

D'ANGELO, RALPH

D'Angelo is an associate of many members of the New York Gallo Mafia organization. He is considered by law enforcement authorities to be a contact man for many East Coast organized crime figures who come to California. In 1928, he was sentenced to prison for robbery for ten years. D'Angelo is currently active as a bookmaker in the Santa Ana area.



Ralph D'Angelo
2230 W. Orange Avenue
Anaheim, CA

DEROSA, RAYMOND

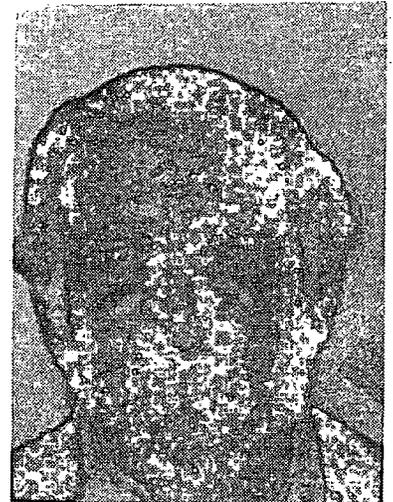
DeRosa is a close associate of the Los Angeles Mafia organization which was controlled by Nick Licata until his death in 1974. DeRosa has been convicted for theft from interstate shipment, grand theft and extortion/racketeering. In the racketeering case, DeRosa and other California organized crime figures such as Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, and Peter Milano were charged with extorting Southern California bookmakers and loan sharks by demanding "tribute" payments, a traditional Mafia activity. In 1975, DeRosa was sentenced to the federal prison at McNeill Island, Washington, for this conviction. He was released in March of 1978, and he immediately returned to Los Angeles.



Raymond DeRosa
6324 Murietta Avenue
Los Angeles, CA

DESCISCIOLO, IGNAZIO TONY

Descisciolo is a close associate of Southern California organized crime figures Michael Rizzitello, Alfred Ponticelli, Peter Milano, and Raymond DeRosa. In 1960, he was convicted of burglary.



Ignazio Tony Descisciolo
11110 Roscoe Blvd.
Sun Valley, CA

DIGIROLAMO, VINCENT JAMES

DiGirolamo was the president of a San Jose construction company where Salvatore Bonanno was employed during 1974, just after Bonanno's release from prison. The construction company was the subject of a consumer fraud investigation by a San Jose newspaper, which uncovered a link between DiGirolamo's company and another in San Diego which was operated by organized crime figures. In 1974, the newspaper documented meetings between DiGirolamo, Bonanno, and Mafia members James Fratianno and the late Frank Bompensiero. DiGirolamo was arrested in 1976 for offering to buy stolen goods from undercover agents posing as burglars. According to affidavits filed in the case, DiGirolamo told the agents that he was a member of the Mafia and the head of a burglary ring.



Vincent James DiGirolamo
14670 Quito Road
Saratoga, CA

DRAGNA, LOUIS TOM

Louis Tom Dragna is the nephew of the late Jack Dragna, who, until his death in 1957, was the leader of the Southern California Mafia. Louis Dragna is closely associated with many California organized crime figures and has been named as a high-ranking Mafia member by the California Assembly Subcommittee on Rackets (1959) and the U.S. Congressional Record (1969). He was convicted of extortion in 1959, and in February of 1978, was indicted for extortion, along with other Mafia members James Fratianno, Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, Michael Rizzitello, Jack LoCicero, and Thomas Ricciardi. In the extortion case, the defendants are also charged with conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Louis Tom Dragna
21546 E. Covina Hill Road
Covina, CA

ECKSTEIN, CARL EZEKIEL

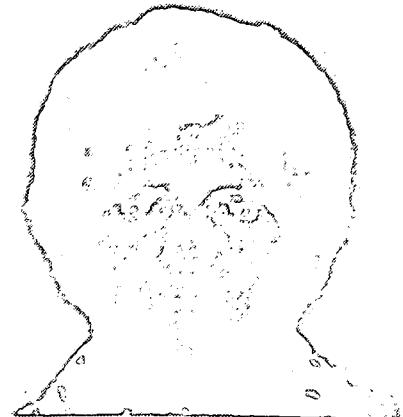
Eckstein is a San Francisco bookmaker who has branched out into the field of pornography. He has been investigated for bookmaking on several occasions, but only has one conviction for this offense. He has also been convicted for fraudulently accepting unemployment insurance payments. Eckstein is an associate of California organized crime figure James Fratianno. The late Joseph Barboza was a business associate of Eckstein. Barboza was the victim of a gangland style slaying on February 11, 1976.



Carl Ezekiel Eckstein
595 John Muir Drive
San Francisco, CA

EPSTEIN, EDWARD FRANCIS

Epstein was connected in 1974 to an international drug smuggling ring operating in Hawaii, Los Angeles, Las Vegas and Kansas City that was headed by organized crime figure Peter John Milano. (Milano was subsequently sentenced to prison.) Epstein was arrested January 27, 1978 by Los Angeles District Attorney investigators for loan sharking and extortion after lending money and charging ten percent interest a week, which amounted to 520 percent annually. He is currently free on bail.



Edward Francis Epstein
17424 Burbank Blvd.
Encino, CA

FERRITO, RAYMOND WILLIAM

Ferrito was convicted of burglary in 1972. In December 1977, he admitted to authorities his involvement in the 1977 bombing deaths of two organized crime figures in Cleveland, Ohio, and implicated six other Cleveland Mafia members. At the same time, he also indicated he had murdered Julius Petro at the Los Angeles International Airport in 1969.



Raymond William Ferrito
4040 Rice Avenue
Erie, PA
In Federal Protective
Custody.

FERRO, ANTHONY

Ferro has convictions for possession of a destructive device and conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. He has been involved in narcotics activities and used as an "enforcer" by organized crime figure Robert Paduano.



Anthony Ferro
2830 West Ball
Anaheim, CA

FINE, JACK

Fine has been closely associated with organized crime figures Harold Meltzer and Louis Tom Dragna in bookmaking, vending machine businesses and the garment industry. In 1974, he was sentenced to prison for one year for tax evasion. In 1976, he was sentenced to federal prison for five years for swindling record companies by using phony credit statements. The judge also added another three years to Fine's sentence for violation of probation. Fine has also been convicted of assault (1932), robbery (1937), bookmaking, and making false statements (1960).



Jack Fine
5020 Coldwater Canyon
Van Nuys, CA
Terminal Island Federal
Prison

FIorentino, CARLO

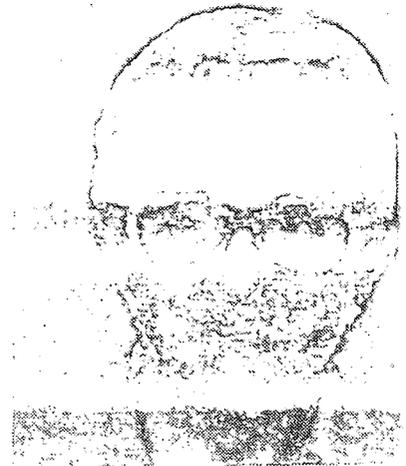
Fiorentino has been investigated many times in the Los Angeles area for bookmaking and is considered to be a major bookmaker in that area. He has been convicted of bookmaking and tax evasion and has served time in prison in New York in 1929 for attempted robbery.



Carlo Fiorentino
1515 Hill Drive
Los Angeles, CA

FRATIANNO, JAMES

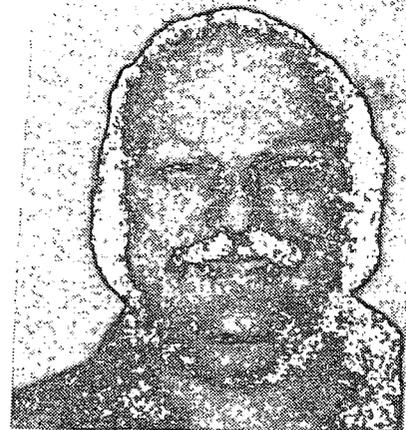
Fратианно has been convicted for robbery (1937), extortion (1954), making false statements (1967), and conspiracy (1970). In the past four years, he has become California's most well-known Mafia figure, receiving a great deal of attention from law enforcement agencies and from the press. He has been involved in gangland murders, gambling, loan sharking, extortion, and pornography. In December of 1977, Fratianno was indicted in Cleveland, Ohio, for the bombing murders of two rival organized crime figures. Since then, he has provided testimony to law enforcement agencies which has led to indictments of several top California organized crime figures for racketeering.



James Fratianno
400 California Avenue
Moss Beach, CA
Federal Protective Custody

GASWIRTH, THEODORE

Gaswirth migrated to California from New York in 1970, and under the auspices of organized crime figure Michael Zaffarano, a key link between California pornography and East Coast Mafia groups, became one of the largest pornography operators in the Los Angeles area. One of Gaswirth's partners in his various pornography businesses was Jacob Molinas, a California organized crime figure who was murdered gangland style in 1975. Ironically, despite Gaswirth's organized crime connections, he was named as a victim of extortion in recent indictments against several organized crime figures who are now being tried for racketeering.



Theodore Gaswirth
5901 Hanna
Woodland Hills, CA

GELFUSO, LUIGI

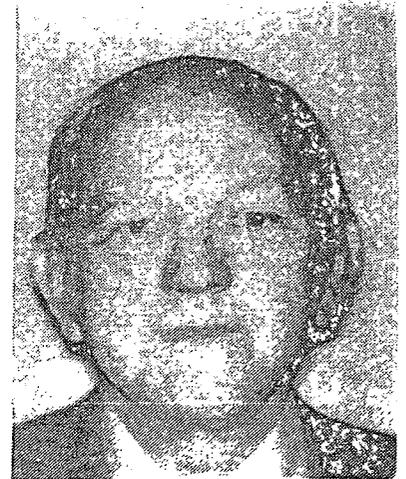
Gelfuso led the attempted takeover of the rubbish collection business in California during the late 1960's. He has been convicted for possession of marijuana (1969), and conspiracy to conduct illegal gambling (1969). In the gambling case, he and other organized crime figures were charged with using prostitutes to lure customers into "floating" gambling games which were rigged with marked cards and electronically-controlled dice. The key government witness in this case was murdered in 1974, six days before he was scheduled to testify. Gelfuso was sentenced to federal prison for the gambling conspiracy and began his four-year term in 1977.



Luigi Gelfuso
1506 N. Rose
Burbank, CA
Federal Correctional Center
San Pedro, CA

GREEN, JACK GORDON

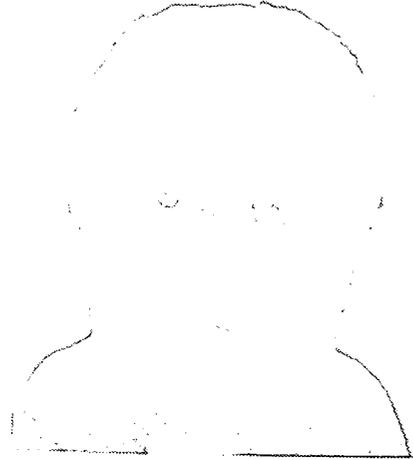
Green is a kingpin of an organized gambling syndicate which operates in Fresno, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Sacramento Counties. He will handle a single wager on a horse race or sporting event in excess of \$25,000. He was convicted of bookmaking in 1955 and sentenced to one year of probation.



Jack Gordon Green
670 Elm Street
Arroyo Grande, CA

GROSS, HARRY

Gross is a major Southern California bookmaker who was arrested March 15, 1978 for operating an estimated \$50 million a year bookmaking organization in Orange, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties. He became a nationally known organized crime figure in 1951 when he testified before a New York grand jury that he had paid approximately \$250,000 a year to police officials for "protecting" his \$20 million a year East Coast bookmaking empire. He was eventually sentenced to eight years in prison. Upon being paroled, he migrated to Long Beach, California, where in 1959 he was accused of shooting to death his wife's grandfather during an argument over a \$4,000 gambling debt. He was again convicted and this time sentenced to prison for ten years only to be paroled in 1962. Gross has also been previously arrested in 1973 for operating a \$12 million a year bookmaking organization. He was fined \$18,500 and placed on two years' probation.



Harry Gross
3202 Ladoga Street
Long Beach, CA

HAIMOWITZ, WILLIAM

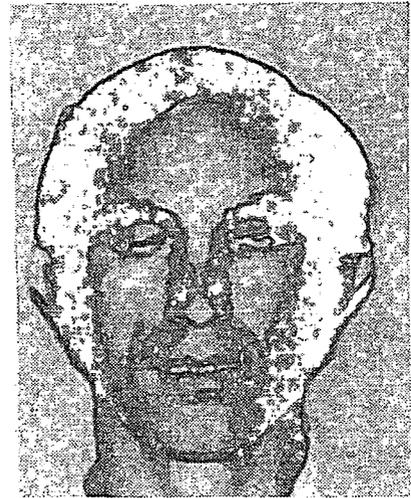
William Haimowitz has been involved in Southern California pornography operations for several years. A part of his pornography operations was controlled by the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in New York. Haimowitz was indicted in Los Angeles for conspiracy to sell obscene matter in 1973, and federal grand jury testimony, which became part of the public record, revealed that profits from the pornography organization run by Haimowitz were delivered to Gambino's East Coast Mafia organization. Haimowitz was eventually acquitted.



William Haimowitz
13225 Gault
North Hollywood, CA

HERD, JACK DON

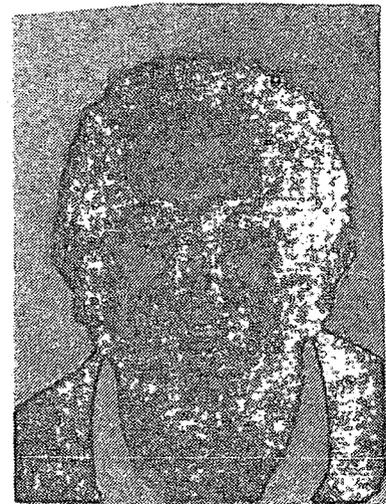
Herd has been convicted of marijuana importing, robbery, and theft in 1972. He was a member of the "Herd Gang" which specialized in auto theft, receiving stolen property, and burglary. He was sentenced in 1976 for his part in a national counterfeiting ring which was connected to organized crime in New Jersey and New York.



Jack Don Herd
2652 Vosie Avenue
Long Beach, CA
U.S. Penitentiary
Leavenworth, KS

KALUSTIAN, KALE

Kalustian is a major bookmaker and loan shark in the Los Angeles area. In 1974, he and nine other subjects were convicted in Los Angeles of operating a bookmaking ring that netted more than \$2,000 a day. He was also convicted of bookmaking in 1975. He is associated with organized crime figures Louis Stern and Michael Rizzitello.



Kale Kalustian
5205-2 White Oak
Encino, CA

KILGORE, GERALD HAY

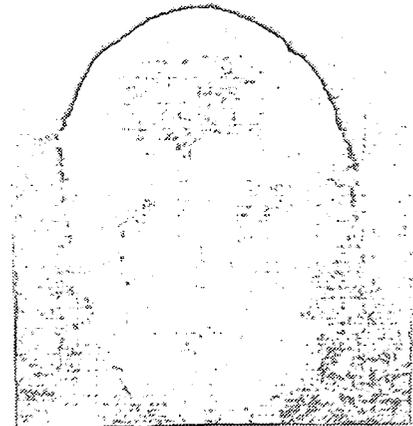
Kilgore owns and operates a wire service in the Los Angeles area that provides information on sporting events to bookmakers in California and throughout the United States. His company has 15 telephones that provide free information concerning sporting events on a 24-hour basis. During 1976, his company had a \$590,000 telephone bill. Kilgore has associated with many bookmakers throughout the country and has been convicted of bookmaking in 1962 and 1975. On May 10, 1977, he was sentenced to 14 months in federal prison for conspiracy to commit wire fraud.



Gerald Hay Kilgore
10010 Helen Avenue
Sunland, CA

KIMMES, ARNOLD LEONARD

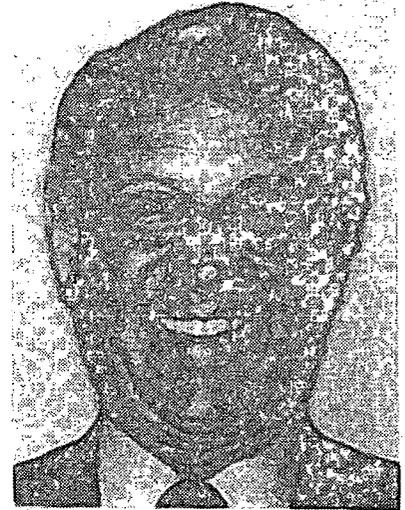
Kimmes was sentenced to three-years in federal prison in 1942 for making false pretenses. In 1956, he was convicted for violating the Federal Securities Act of 1933. During 1967, Kimmes and San Diego bookmaker John Spatafore were involved in a crooked gambling operation that cheated gamblers in California and Nevada.



Arnold Leonard Kimmes
2532 La Costa Avenue
Carlsbad, CA

KORSHAK, SIDNEY R.

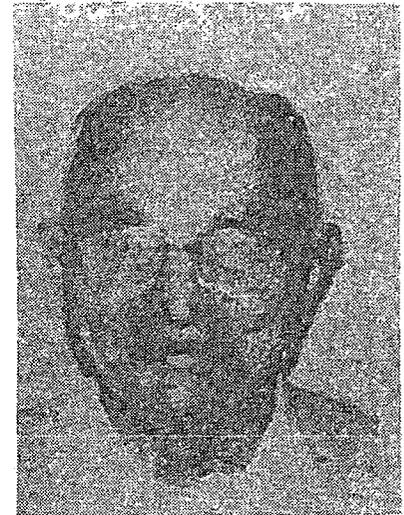
Korshak is an active labor lawyer, an attorney for Chicago organized crime figures, and the key link between organized crime and big business, according to many law enforcement agencies and news articles. His name has been linked with organized crime for more than 30 years, and he has been the subject of several federal organized crime investigations. A U.S. Justice Department official has described Korshak as a "senior advisor" to organized crime groups in California, Chicago, Las Vegas, and New York. He has associated with nationally known organized crime figures such as Anthony Accardo, Sam Giancana, Gus Alex, and Morris Dalitz. His involvement with organized crime was confirmed in testimony before the Organized Crime Control Commission.



Sidney R. Korshak
10624 Chalon Road
West Los Angeles, CA

LANZA, JAMES J.

In 1969, the U.S. Congressional Record identified Lanza as the leader of the San Francisco Mafia. Although Lanza has kept a low profile in recent years, his advice and permission are still necessary for lower-level organized crime figures operating in the San Francisco area.



James J. Lanza
19 Wildwood Drive
San Mateo, CA

LEVINSON, EDWARD

Levinson operated illegal gambling clubs in Detroit, Michigan; Newport, Kentucky; and Miami Beach, Florida before moving to Las Vegas in 1952. In Las Vegas, he held interests in several casinos and hotels in partnership with several organized crime associates and has a long-standing business and social relationship with Meyer Lansky, one of organized crime's most prominent figures. In 1968, Levinson pled no contest to charges of tax evasion related to the skimming of millions of dollars from the Fremont Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas. He moved to California in the mid-1970's, ostensibly to retire. However, in 1974, Levinson's wife invested over \$100,000 in a card room in Riverside County. The investment money came from a joint checking account of Levinson and his wife. In 1976, Riverside authorities filed a lawsuit after bookmaking activities were discovered there.

Edward Levinson
917 North Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA

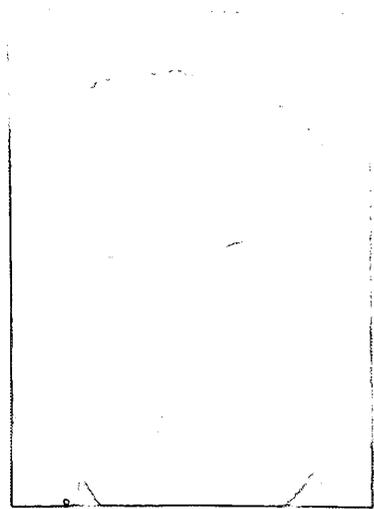
LIBERATORE, HADRIAN JOHN

Liberatore was a San Diego real estate broker until his 1974 conviction for arson and assault. During his trial, law enforcement authorities contended that Liberatore was a well-connected member of organized crime. He was sentenced to State prison for a term of six months to five years. In June of 1977, he was paroled to Los Angeles County. Other sources indicate that Liberatore has strong connections to New Orleans Mafia leader Carlos Marcello. Liberatore's brother, Tony Liberatore, was convicted of killing a police officer in 1937 and is considered an organized crime figure in Cleveland, Ohio.

Hadrian John Liberatore
4776 Lamont Street
San Diego, CA

LISNER, SAM

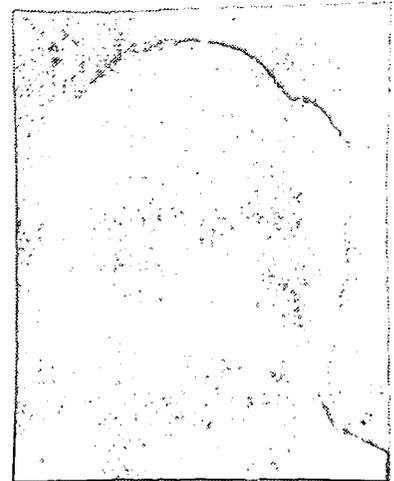
Lisner has been convicted of bookmaking in 1960 and receiving stolen property in 1965. He is one of the largest bookmakers in Southern California and in 1972 was involved in a major bookmaking operation which "handled an estimated \$2 million per month." He associates with organized crime figure Ralph D'Angelo.



Sam Lisner
8911 Rydon Street
Downey, CA

LOCICERO, JACK

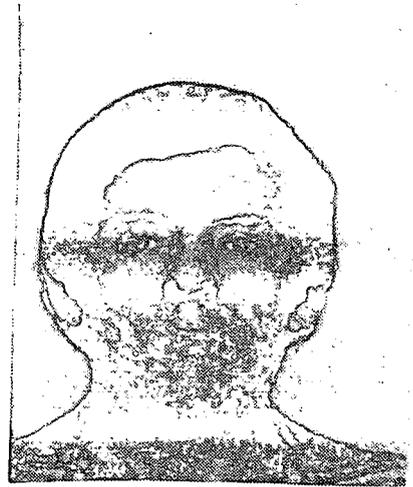
LoCicero is a former New York gangster. He entered this country illegally in 1938 and was order deported, but married an American citizen before the order could be carried out. He moved to California in the mid-1950's and became involved with many organized crime figures. In February of 1978, LoCicero was among six Mafia members indicted for extortion, racketeering, and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Jack LoCicero
406 North Hobart Blvd. #4
Los Angeles, CA

LOUDEN, ROLLAND SIMON

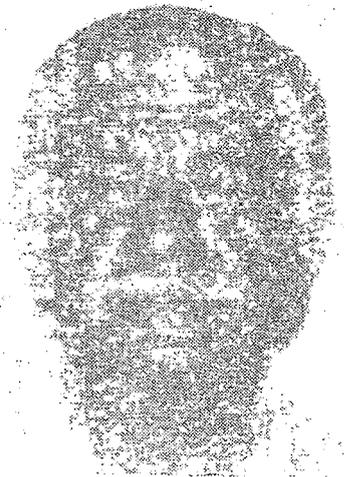
Louden has owned and operated several topless bars and nude encounter parlors in San Francisco. In 1968 and 1971 was convicted of pimping and in 1973 he was sentenced to federal prison for income tax evasion. He is an associate of organized crime figure James Fratianno.



Rolland Simon Louden
500 Barone Lane
Mill Valley, CA

MARCHESE, MICHELE GIOVANNI

Marchese has been an enforcer for organized crime in the Los Angeles area. He has been convicted of violating the federal narcotics law (1958), extortion (1972), and possession of a firearm by a felon (1972). In the firearm case, Marchese used a pistol to threaten a New York attorney who was attempting to protect investors by instituting bankruptcy proceedings for an oil company. During the trial, Marchese was described as a loan shark with organized crime connections.



Michele Giovanni Marchese
358 West California
Pasadena, CA

MARINO, ANGELO ANTHONY

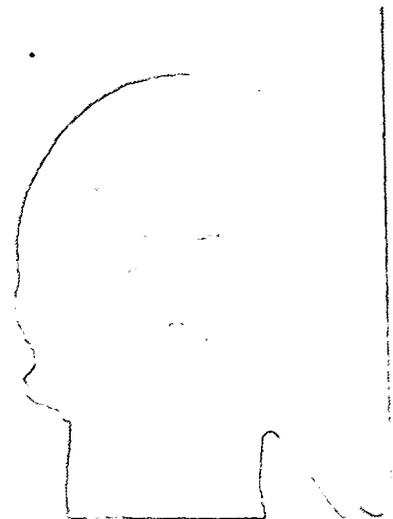
Marino has been a high-level member of the San Jose Mafia for many years. In 1969, the U.S. Senate Congressional Record listed Marino as a captain in the San Jose area La Cosa Nostra, under the leadership of Joseph Cerrito. Investigators have linked Marino to many Mafia leaders throughout the country. In October of 1977, Marino's cheese company was the site of a Mafia-type murder, and Marino has been charged with this murder along with his son, Salvatore Marino, and two other associates.



Angelo Anthony Marino
1451 Sunny Court
San Jose, CA

MASTERS, PHILLIP ROBERT

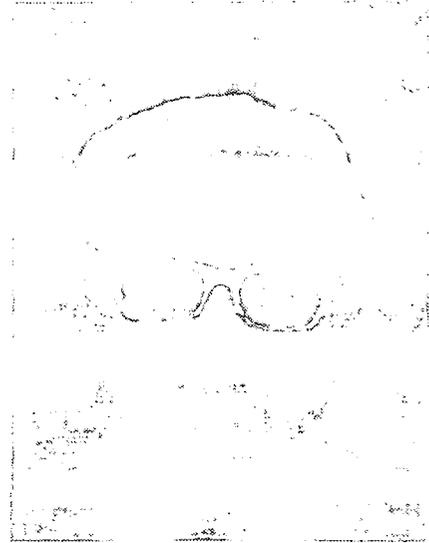
Masters was a member of a team of jewelry burglars during the early 1970's. He was convicted of interstate transportation of stolen property in 1970 and later was incarcerated for income tax fraud in 1973. Masters is also a major fence in the Southern California area and recently attempted to smuggle diamonds and a large amount of Japanese yen into this country. He is associated with organized crime figure Salvatore Bonanno.



Phillip Robert Masters
2147 Lyric Avenue
Los Angeles, CA

MELTZER, HAROLD

Meltzer is a long-time associate of several California organized crime figures. He has been convicted of violating the Drug Act (1928), smuggling (1931), and conspiracy to import narcotics (1951). He was part of Mickey Cohen's "Seven Dwarfs" mob in the 1950's and involved in bookmaking and loan sharking in Southern California.



Harold Meltzer
262 North Crescent 3-C
Beverly Hills, CA

MEUDE, MILTON ZUCKER

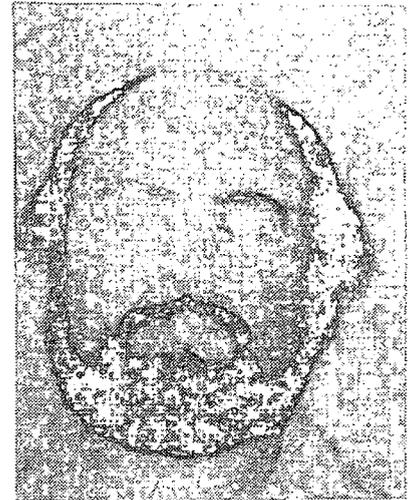
Mende is a con-man and swindler who has frequently obtained credit from banks and investors by using fictitious collateral. He has also perpetrated advance-fee swindles and check-kiting, sometimes with the aid of other swindlers throughout the country. His convictions include writing non-sufficient fund checks (1948), grand theft (1954), mail fraud (1961), violation of probation and interstate transportation of checks taken by fraud (1967), and conspiracy to commit forgery (1969). Mende is currently doing business on a national and international basis under several business names.



Milton Zucker Mende
2221 Parnell Avenue
Los Angeles, CA

MENNA, ANTHONY DOMINIC

Menna has been involved with several San Diego organized crime figures in the pornography business. He has been convicted of displaying obscene matter for sale (1969), burglary (1973), and conspiracy to commit arson (1977). In the arson case, he was convicted of hiring a person to destroy a rival's pornographic bookstore owned by organized crime figure John Antonelli. In January 1978, he was sentenced to State prison for a term of two to twenty years.



Anthony Dominic Menna
Rt. 1 Box 126-J
Jamul, CA
California State Prison
at Chino

MILANO, PETER JOHN

Milano is the son of a Cleveland Mafia leader and is considered by California law enforcement agencies to be closely associated with the Southern California Mafia. In 1974, he was convicted of running a Las Vegas-style gambling operation. The key government witness in this case, John Dubeck and his wife Francis, were murdered execution-style shortly before he was scheduled to testify. In 1975, Milano and several other organized crime members pled guilty to extortion and racketeering. After serving a sentence in prison for this crime, Milano was recently released. His organized crime associates include Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier and Raymond DeRosa.



Peter John Milano
3355 South Allegeheny Ct.
Westlake, CA

MILLER, SHELDON DAVID

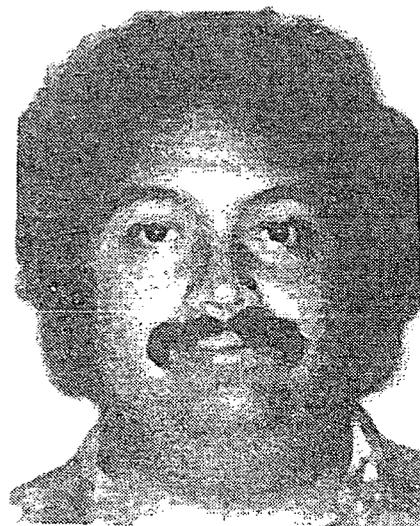
Miller was convicted of mail fraud in March 1977 after he and fellow organized crime associates Jack Fine and Joseph Arieno bilked some of the largest record companies in the United States by creating a false line of credit in order to get the record companies to ship merchandise without prepayment.



Sheldon David Miller
4377 Colfax
North Hollywood, CA

PADUANO, ROBERT GEORGE

Paduano was convicted of arson in 1973 and conspiracy to distribute narcotics (cocaine) in 1977. In 1972 he was involved in the extortion of Los Angeles bookmakers for a high percentage of their illegal profits. He has also been involved in receiving stolen property and credit card fraud. Paduano is now serving a three-year sentence for the distribution of narcotics. His organized crime associates are New York organized crime figure Felice Vizzari and California organized crime figure Ralph D'Angelo.



Robert George Paduano
18701 Dina Place
Cerritos, CA
Federal Penitentiary,
San Pedro, CA

PALADINO, KENNETH

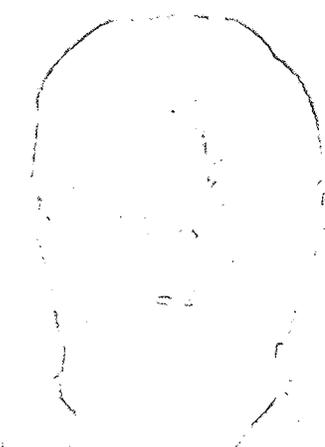
Paladino was associated in 1975 with a business that attempted to organize Southern California grease renders through extortion tactics. In 1970, he was convicted of possessing counterfeit money and sentenced to prison for two years. His co-defendants in the case were Joseph Misitano and Alfred Ponticelli. Paladino was sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary which was later reduced to fifteen months. He was released from Terminal Island in 1971. His other associates include Michael Rizzitello, Rocco Passanante, Louis Stern, Nunzio Sica, and Michael Comparetti.



Kenneth Paladino
23869 Friar Street
Woodland Hills, CA

PASSANANTE, ROCCO VICTOR

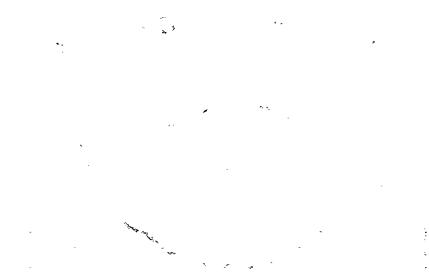
In 1951, Passanante was convicted in New York for felonious assault. During the mid-1950's, he moved to the Los Angeles area after being convicted for conspiracy to receive stolen property. In 1965, he was convicted of grand theft. After his parole in 1970, Passanante returned to Los Angeles where he now associates with several organized crime figures. His organized crime associates are Michael Rizzitello, Louis Stern, Ralph Baghazo, and Milton Mende.



Rocco Victor Passanante
11157 Kling Street
North Hollywood, CA

PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS

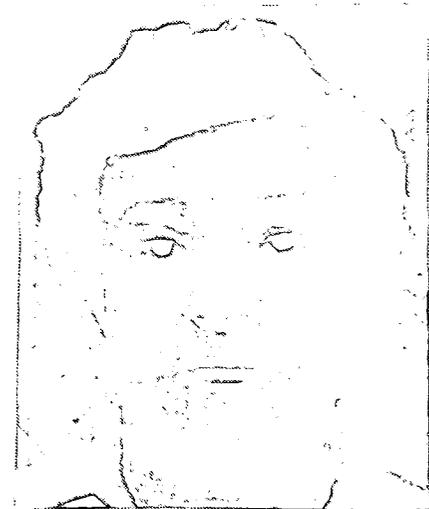
Piazza was a former member of an organized crime burglary ring sometimes called the Geary Gang, the Sam Baily Gang, or the Herd Gang (interchanging membership). In October 1977, Piazza was arrested for participating in the gangland execution of Peter Catelli in San Jose and is currently awaiting trial. Piazza has international Mafia connections. His co-defendant in the murder case is Angelo Marino, named by the U.S. Congressional Record as the leader of the San Jose Mafia.



Joseph Louis Piazza
2705 Homestead Road, #3
Santa Clara, CA

PICCARRETO, RENE JAMES

Piccarreto was named as a member of La Cosa Nostra in 1969 by the U.S. Senate Congressional Record. He is a former member of the Joseph Bonanno Mafia organization in New York. After Bonanno was deposed in the mid-1960's, Piccarreto became the underworld boss in Rochester, New York, where he was involved in the numbers racket, extortion, and loan sharking. Piccarreto purchased a home in Yucca Valley, California, during 1973 and formed a real estate investment firm. However, he continued to spend most of his time in Rochester, where he directed organized crime activities. In February 1978, Piccarreto was released from prison in New York where he had been convicted for murder. His release was the result of an admission of perjury by one of the law enforcement officers who had provided evidence against Piccarreto. Upon his release, he announced he would return to California.



Rene James Piccarreto
Joshua Tree Lane
Yucca Valley, CA

PONTICELLI, ALFRED

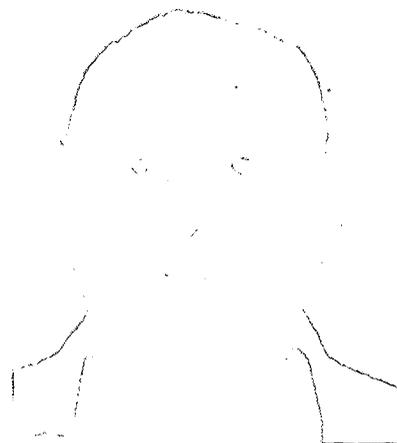
Ponticelli is an associate of Southern California organized crime figures Tony Descisciolo and Jack LoCicero, and he has claimed a relationship to the Rhode Island Mafia organization. In 1971, he was convicted for possessing counterfeit money and was sentenced to a three-year prison term. However, Ponticelli was released in 1972 and returned to Los Angeles working as a "debt collector" for loan sharks. In 1977, he was convicted for perjury after giving false testimony to a grand jury. Ponticelli is currently serving a one-year prison sentence for this conviction.



Alfred Ponticelli
1074 Glenbridge
Thousand Oaks, CA
Federal Prison

RAFFONE, DOMINICK

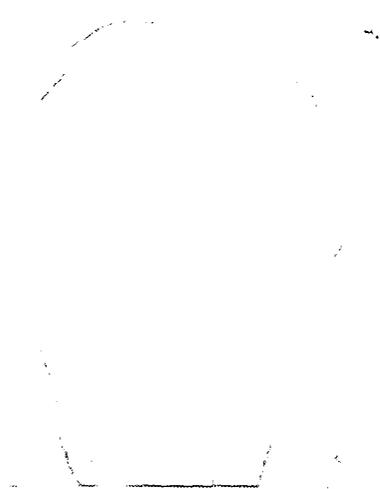
Raffone is a close associate of several organized crime figures involved in California pornography operations and is connected to the Mafia in New York. He has been convicted of burglary (1957), bookmaking (1963), grand theft (1966), and defrauding a public utility (1973). In November of 1977, Raffone was among a group of six California organized crime figures indicted for extortion. His partners in this crime included California Mafia figures Michael Rizzitello and James Fratianno. They were indicted after attempting to extort a pornographic film company that was actually an FBI front.



Dominick Raffone
6870 Quakerstown Avenue
Canoga Park, CA

RICCIARDI, THOMAS LOUIS

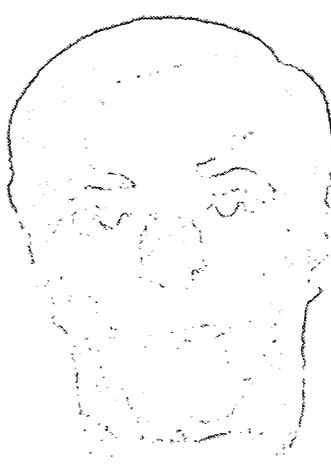
Before moving to California in 1972, Ricciardi was a member of the Joseph Colombo Mafia organization in New York. Ricciardi was a very close associate of Colombo, and was photographed standing among the bodyguards surrounding Colombo when Colombo was shot in an attempted gangland slaying June 28, 1972 in New York. Ricciardi has been involved in numerous crimes in the New York area. He was sentenced to prison for larceny in 1962, convicted of possession of dangerous drugs in 1964, and convicted of interstate transportation of fraudulent checks in 1969. Since migrating to California, Ricciardi has been involved in various pornography operations in the Los Angeles area. In November of 1977, Ricciardi, James Fratianno, Michael Rizzitello, and Jack LoCicero were indicted for attempting to extort pornographic film companies. In March 1978, Ricciardi and his partners in this extortion case were indicted again, this time for racketeering and the 1977 murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Thomas Louis Ricciardi
8533 Hatillo Avenue
Canoga Park, CA

RIZZITELLO, MICHAEL ANTHONY

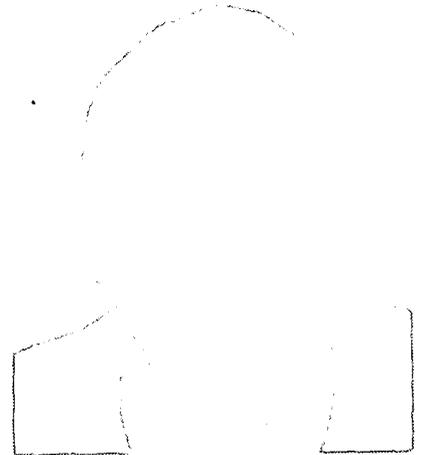
Rizzitello is a former member of the Gallo Mafia organization in New York. He moved to California in the mid-1950's and served a sentence in the California State Prison from 1962 to 1971 as a result of a conviction for robbery and kidnapping. After his release, Rizzitello settled in Los Angeles. He opened a business machine company which became a very active organized crime meeting place. In the past four years, Rizzitello has been observed meeting many Mafia figures in California and New York. In 1977, he pleaded no contest to an attempt to defraud an insurance company, and while on appeal for that offense was indicted in a false billing swindle. In February of 1978, Rizzitello was indicted along with six other California organized crime figures for extortion and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Michael Anthony Rizzitello
23230 Community Street
Canoga Park, CA

ROMANO, ANTHONY

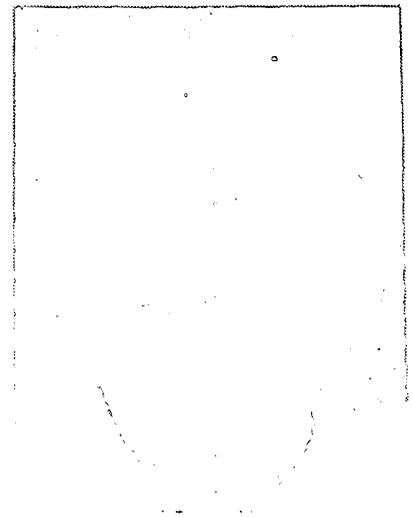
Romano is a former lieutenant in the Stefano Magaddino Mafia organization of Buffalo, New York. He was convicted of grand larceny in 1955 and fraud by wire in 1965. Romano migrated to California in the early 1970's, and became involved in businesses such as the Sunol Valley Golf Club, which resulted in several grand jury investigations in San Francisco. Romano had leased the property from the city of San Francisco, which eventually brought suit and evicted him for not paying \$140,000 in rent.



Anthony Romano
101 Redondo Way
Danville, CA

SCIORTINO, SAM ORLANDO

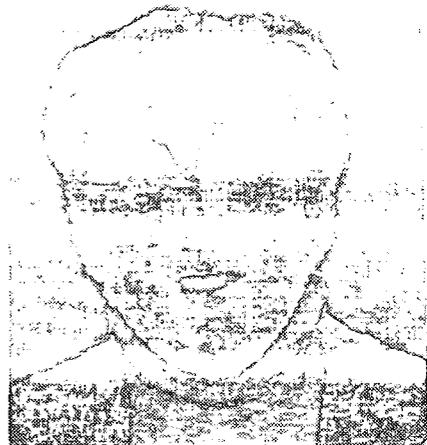
Sciortino was considered by authorities to be the number two man in the Southern California Mafia organization under Nick Licata until Licata's death in 1974. In 1974, Sciortino was indicted for extortion and racketeering, along with several other organized crime figures, and convicted and sentenced to a two-year prison term. In February of 1978, Sciortino, Thomas Ricciardi, Michael Rizzitello, and several other Mafia members were indicted for another racketeer-extortion scheme, which included the murder of Frank Bompensiero, a San Diego Mafia member.



Sam Orlando Sciortino
2 Toledo Drive
Rancho Mirage, CA

SERAFINE, DANIEL

Daniel Serafine was indicted in 1966 by a federal grand jury in Chicago for fraud and conspiracy in the misapplication of \$2.7 million in federally insured loans. He was convicted of violating the Federal Reserve Act and sentenced to six months in prison. Serafine was also the operator of a country club in Illinois which was used as an organized crime meeting place. Since moving to California, he has associated with several organized crime figures including his uncle, Louis Rosanova, a Chicago organized crime figure identified by the U.S. Justice Department in 1969 as a member of La Cosa Nostra.



Daniel Serafine
82 Sutherland Drive
Atherton, CA

SICA, ALFRED

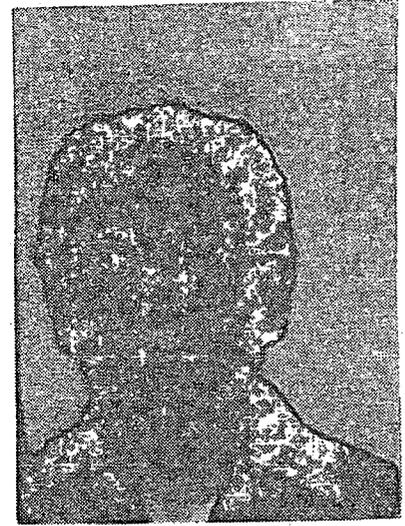
Alfred Sica is a long-time California organized crime figure who was affiliated with Bugsy Siegel in the 1940's before Siegel was murdered gangland style in 1947. Sica was also a member of a gang controlled by Mickey Cohen (deceased) which was involved in gambling and extortion. In 1935, Sica was convicted of robbery and receiving stolen property in New Jersey. In 1951, he was convicted of conspiracy to commit bookmaking in Los Angeles. In 1964, Sica was convicted of making false statements. He was sentenced to a three-year federal prison term for this offense.



Alfred Sica
2415 North Beachwood
Hollywood, CA

SICA, FRANK

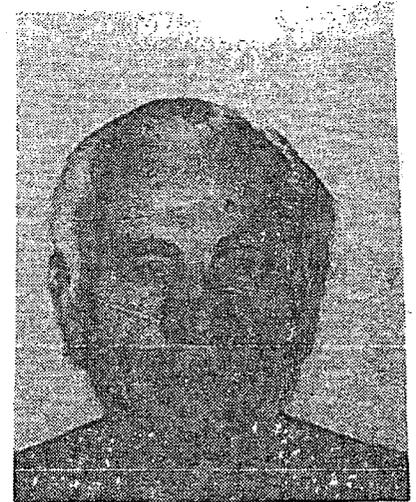
Frank Sica was convicted for gambling in 1941, bookmaking in 1947, and disturbing the peace in 1957. He has been associated with organized crime in California since the early 1940's. His primary criminal activities have been bookmaking and extortion. He is a close associate of his brothers, Joseph, Nunzio, and Alfred, each of whom is an organized crime figure.



Frank Sica
10136 McVine
Sunland, CA

SICA, JOSEPH

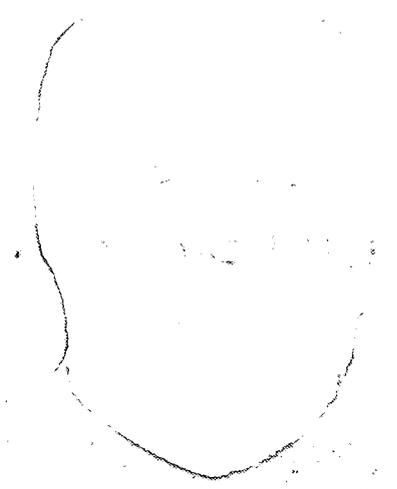
Sica has been convicted for robbery (1929), larceny (1931), bookmaking (1953), and extortion (1961). In the extortion case, he and other organized crime figures were indicted after the California Athletic Commission investigated gangster infiltration into the boxing profession and discovered that Sica and his cohorts attempted to "muscle in" on the contracts of professional boxers. Sica was eventually sentenced to 20 years in prison. Since his release from federal prison, Sica has been observed meeting several organized crime figures, including his brothers, Frank, Alfred, and Nunzio.



Joseph Sica
10219 La Tuna Canyon Road
Sun Valley, CA

SICA, NUNZIO

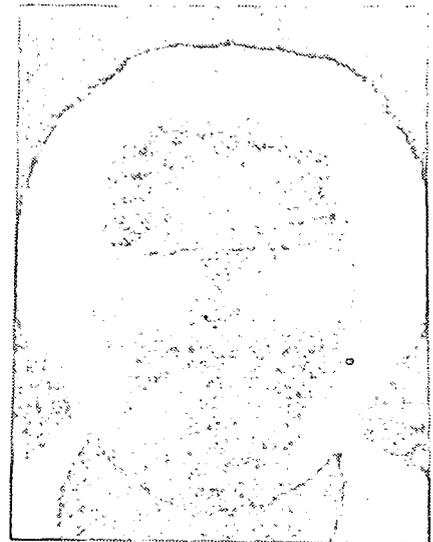
Nunzio Sica is a brother of Joe, Frank, and Alfred Sica, all California organized crime figures. Nunzio, however, was affiliated with New Jersey organized crime elements until 1975, when he moved to California. In New Jersey, the Essex County grand jury described Sica's partner, Roggiero Boiardo, as the boss of New Jersey rackets. Since moving to California, Nunzio Sica has associated with his brothers and other organized crime figures involved in bookmaking and loan sharking.



Nunzio Sica
2021 Grismer Street
Burbank, CA

SPAGNUOLO, ATTILIO JOE

Spagnuolo has convictions for bookmaking (1957), bribery of a law enforcement officer (1973), and illegal gambling (1977). He was a recent member of an eleven man bookmaking ring that made \$100,000 a week in the San Francisco Bay area. He is now serving a two-year prison term for illegal gambling.



Attilio Joe Spagnuolo
838 Vallejo Terrance
Pacifica, CA
Federal Correctional
Institution, San Pedro, CA

SPATAFORE, JOHN WILLIAM

Spatafore is a major bookmaker in the San Diego area and in 1975 pled nolo contendere to federal charges of interstate transportation of wagering information and the use of interstate facilities for an illegal purpose. He has been involved in bookmaking operations in the San Diego area for many years and was indicted last year, along with eight others, for conducting bookmaking in San Diego and Los Angeles Counties. He is associated with Arnold Kimmes and other organized crime bookmakers.



John William Spatafore
176 Avenida Del Mundo
Coronado, CA

STELLINO, FRANK JOSEPH

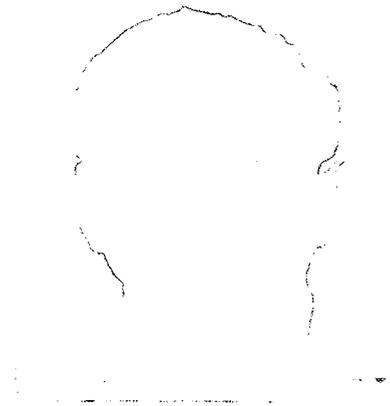
Stellino is the son-in-law of the late Nick Licata, long-time leader of the Southern California Mafia. In 1974, he was indicted for extortion and racketeering along with Southern California Mafia members Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, and Peter Milano. During the trial, charges were dropped against Stellino. However, the other defendants were eventually convicted. Stellino continues to associate with organized crime figures in the Palm Springs area.



Frank Joseph Stellino
27848 Palos Verdes
Rollings Hills, CA

STERN, LOUIS

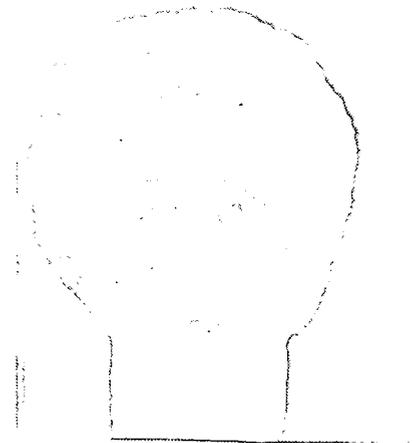
Stern has been convicted of robbery in New York during 1931, forgery in Ohio in 1954, and grand theft in California during 1966. He is a close associate of Southern California organized crime figure Rocco Passanante, with whom he was arrested for the grand theft charge. Stern was released from California State Prison in 1971 and has since been affiliated with his former crime partner, Passanante, and with Southern California Mafia figure Michael Rizzitello.



Louis Stern
3600 Barham Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA

TESTA, JAMES JOSEPH

Testa was convicted of racketeering in 1974 and is now in federal prison. He and five other organized crime figures were charged with extorting "tribute" payments from Los Angeles bookmakers, loan sharks and pornographers. Testa's partners included Mafia figures Sam Sciortino, Peter Milano, and Dominic Brooklier.



James Joseph Testa
1202 Cherry Street
Los Alamitos, CA
Federal Correctional
Institution, Terminal
Island, CA

TETI, PHILLIP LOUIS, JR.

Teti has convictions for robbery (1955), assault (1968), and assault with a deadly weapon (1975). He is involved in pornography companies in California, Arizona and Florida. He is the son of Louis Teti, a member of the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in New York.

Louis Phillip Teti, Jr.
8544 East Wind Drive
Los Angeles, CA

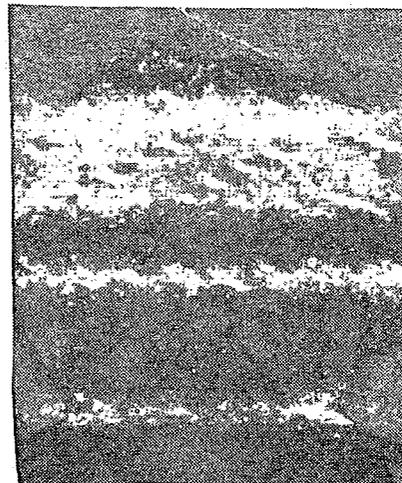
THAM, MICHAEL RUDY

Tham is a labor union official in San Francisco. During 1972, he was indicted in New York for attempting to extort an air freight company. After much publicity, the case was dismissed because of a technicality involved in changing the venue to California. During the past three years, Tham has been the almost constant companion of James Fratianno, a California Mafia figure who was recently indicted for the bombing murders of two rival organized crime figures in Cleveland and for racketeering in California. Tham and Fratianno have traveled together throughout the United States, where they have been observed in conference with nationally-known Mafia figures. In 1977, Tham retained suites at a San Francisco hotel for his meetings with Fratianno. The employees of this hotel are covered by a contract with Tham's union.

Michael Rudy Tham
416 Gellert Drive
San Francisco, CA

VERIVE, CHARLES ANTHONY

Charles Verive migrated to California from Arizona in 1975. In Arizona, he was one of the underworld figures identified by investigative reporter Don Bolles in newspaper articles on the influx of organized crime into Arizona. (Bolles was murdered gangland style in 1976.) Verive is described as an "enforcer" for the Chicago Mafia and currently associates with several California and Chicago organized crime figures, including his brother Louis Verive.



Charles Anthony Verive
54730 Pinecrest
Idyllwild, CA

VERIVE, LOUIS JOHN

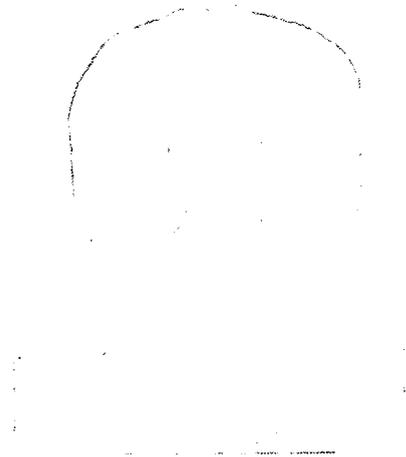
Louis Verive is a contact man for Chicago organized crime elements interested in Orange County operations. In 1972, he was arrested for mail fraud and subsequently convicted. His brother, Charles Verive, also resides in Riverside County and is an organized crime figure connected to the Chicago crime syndicate.



Louis John Verive
29 Pueblo Vista
Palm Springs, CA

VELOTTA, FRANK

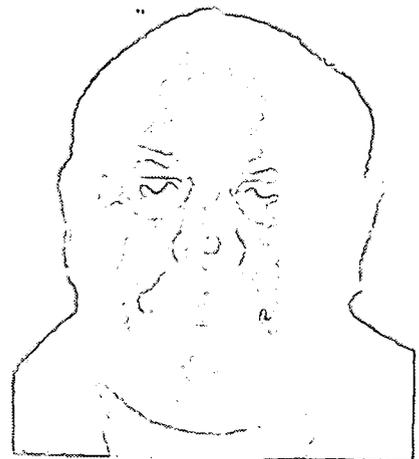
Velotta came to California from Cleveland where he had been convicted of burglary in 1957 and served three years in prison. In California, he associated with several burglary gangs which relied on his electronics skills to bypass burglary alarm systems. Velotta was convicted of burglary in California in 1968 and again in 1971; and he served a prison sentence until 1976. Since his release, he has been the constant companion of California Mafia figure James Fratianno, often acting as his chauffeur and bodyguard. (Fratianno was recently indicted for murder in Cleveland and racketeering in California.)



Frank Velotta
2229 Grove
Oakland, CA

VITALE, SALVATORE

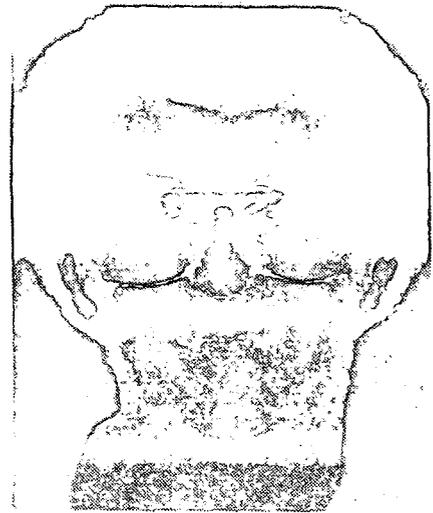
Vitale is a long-time associate of several California organized crime figures. During 1977, he attended numerous meetings with organized crime figures Thomas Ricciardi and Jack LoCicero. Vitale has been convicted of grand theft (1947), burglary (1952), credit card forgery (1963), and burglary (1965).



Salvatore Vitale
12760 Blythe
North Hollywood, CA

WERBER, VICTOR PAUL

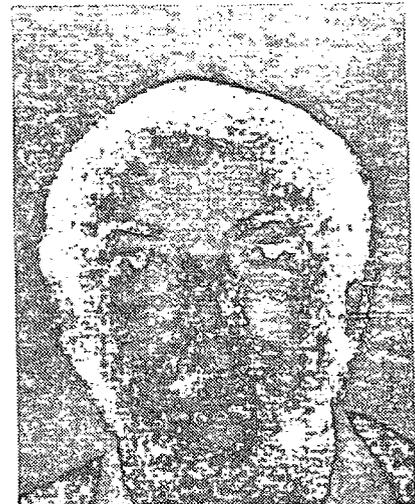
In 1976, Werber pleaded guilty in federal court to charges of loan sharking and interfering with a government witness. Werber, a major loan shark in the Los Angeles area, used Alfred Ponticelli, a Los Angeles organized crime figure as a "debt collector."



Victor Paul Werber
7147 Macaba Drive
Los Angeles, CA

WIENER, DONALD JOSEPH

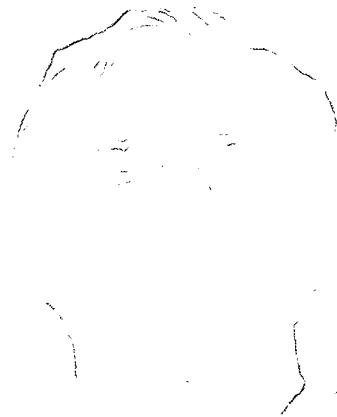
Wiener is a major pornography operator in the San Diego area. In 1977, he was convicted of seven counts of selling obscene material and sentenced to one to ten years in prison. He has six previous pornography convictions and is an associate of other pornography dealers in San Diego, such as Pasquale Antonelli and John Aquilante, who have Mafia associations.



Donald Joseph Wiener
111 Oxford
Chula Vista, CA

ZAFFARANO, MICHAEL

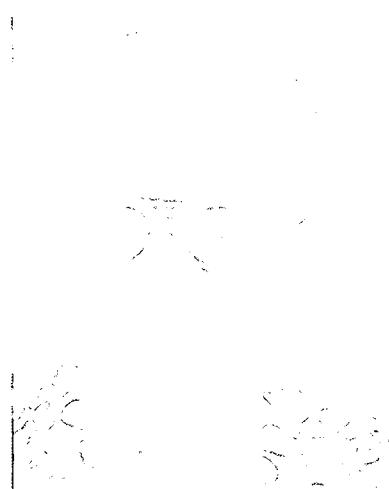
Zaffarano was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison in 1947 for assault and robbery. In 1959, he was convicted of interstate transportation of stolen securities, and in 1961 he returned to Sing Sing for grand larceny. New York law enforcement agencies have identified Zaffarano as a captain in the Carmine Galante Mafia organization, and he represents that group on the West Coast in California's lucrative pornography operations. Zaffarano also acts as a mediator when disputes arise among other East Coast organized crime groups which control portions of the pornography business in Southern California. One of Zaffarano's associates was Jacob Molinas, a pornography dealer who was murdered gangland style in Los Angeles in August of 1975.



Michael Zaffarano
1131 Alta Loma Road
Los Angeles, CA

ZAROWITZ, JEROME

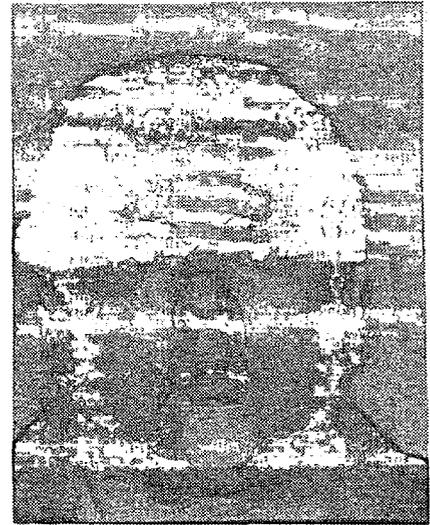
Zarowitz was convicted of bribery in 1947 after he attempted to fix NFL championship games. In 1965, he met in Palm Springs with New York Mafia members Vincent Alo and Anthony Salarno to discuss the division of ownership of Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas. Zarowitz was part of the management group that ran Caesar's during that time. In 1970, Zarowitz was involved in an interstate bookmaking operation and was indicted by the federal government for interstate gambling activities.



Jerome Zarowitz
317 Camino Del Norte
Palm Springs, CA

ZUBER, EDWARD ALFRED

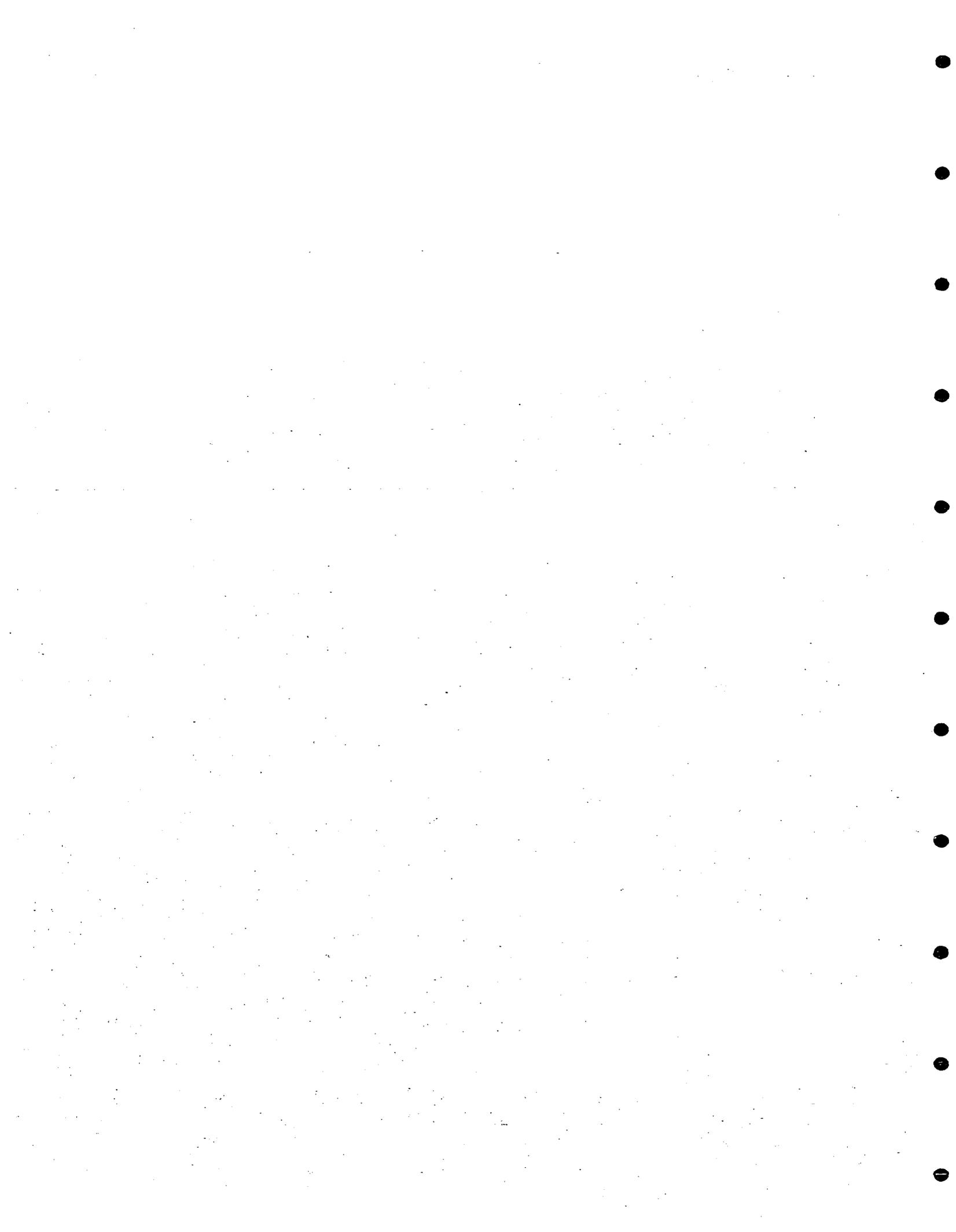
In 1970, Zuber was convicted of narcotic violations. Since then, he has been active in white collar crime, including fraudulent stock transfers. In 1975, Zuber, along with five others, was indicted for a massive nationwide fraud that bilked investors out of nearly \$1 million. Zuber is currently serving a five-year prison sentence for this offense.



Edward Alfred Zuber
3073 Yukon Street
Costa Mesa, CA
Federal Prison,
Terminal Island, CA

APPENDIX B

THE VALUE OF USING ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE



THE VALUE OF USING ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

The findings of the National Wiretap Commission (NWC) and the standards recommended by the Task Force on Organized Crime* both strongly support the use of electronic surveillance against organized crime.

The NWC found that:

Court authorized electronic surveillance under Title III has effectively assisted law enforcement in investigation of organized crime-type offenses, including narcotics distribution, major fraud schemes, and other similar activities of an ongoing conspiratorial nature. Alternative investigative techniques were frequently ineffective in combatting these types of criminal activity.**

Standard 7.5 of the Task Force Report states:

Every state should have a wiretap and microphone surveillance statute permitting the use of nonconsensual procedures in cases involving organized crime and related corruption. States should also provide for vigorous enforcement of laws against the illegal use of wiretap and microphonic surveillance.***

According to the NWC Report, court-authorized electronic surveillance under Title III effectively assisted law enforcement in investigations of organized crime. A notable case involved the use of this technique by the New Jersey Attorney General's office to "work up the ladder" of an organized crime group through successive wiretaps, each based on probable cause, and each leading to higher echelons within the organization. Other successful organized crime cases utilizing electronic surveillance were noted in New York and Washington, D.C. In contrast, law enforcement personnel from Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Kansas City, where such statutes do not exist, testified before the NWC that they were unable to penetrate the higher echelons of organized crime without the ability to use electronic surveillance.

* Report of the Task Force on Organized Crime, 1976, see Primary Documentary Resources.

** National Wiretap Commission Report, page 4, see Primary Documentary Resources.

*** Task Force Report, page 148.

Successful use of electronic surveillance utilized against organized crime in California has been clearly demonstrated by several cases investigated and prosecuted by the San Francisco Federal Strike Force.

U.S. v. Pulliam, et al (Eastern District, California)

In 1972 a grand jury in Sacramento returned an indictment charging Pulliam and others with conducting an illegal gambling operation. The evidence in this case was in part based on court-authorized wire interceptions. The three prime defendants were convicted and received prison terms for their participation in the gambling operation.

U.S. v. Cosenza, et al (Northern District, California)

In 1976 the thirteen prime movers in the Cosenza-Leahy illegal gambling operation were convicted in Federal Court in San Francisco. The evidence in this case identified an organization that used twenty-five split bookmakers and which had a gross handle of approximately \$8 million annually... This prosecution ended a sophisticated large-scale gambling operation which had successfully operated in the Bay Area for over ten years... The prosecution also marked the first time that an illegal gambling prosecution, based on court-authorized wire interceptions, was tried in Federal Court in the Northern District of California.

U.S. v. Scully, et al (Northern District, California)

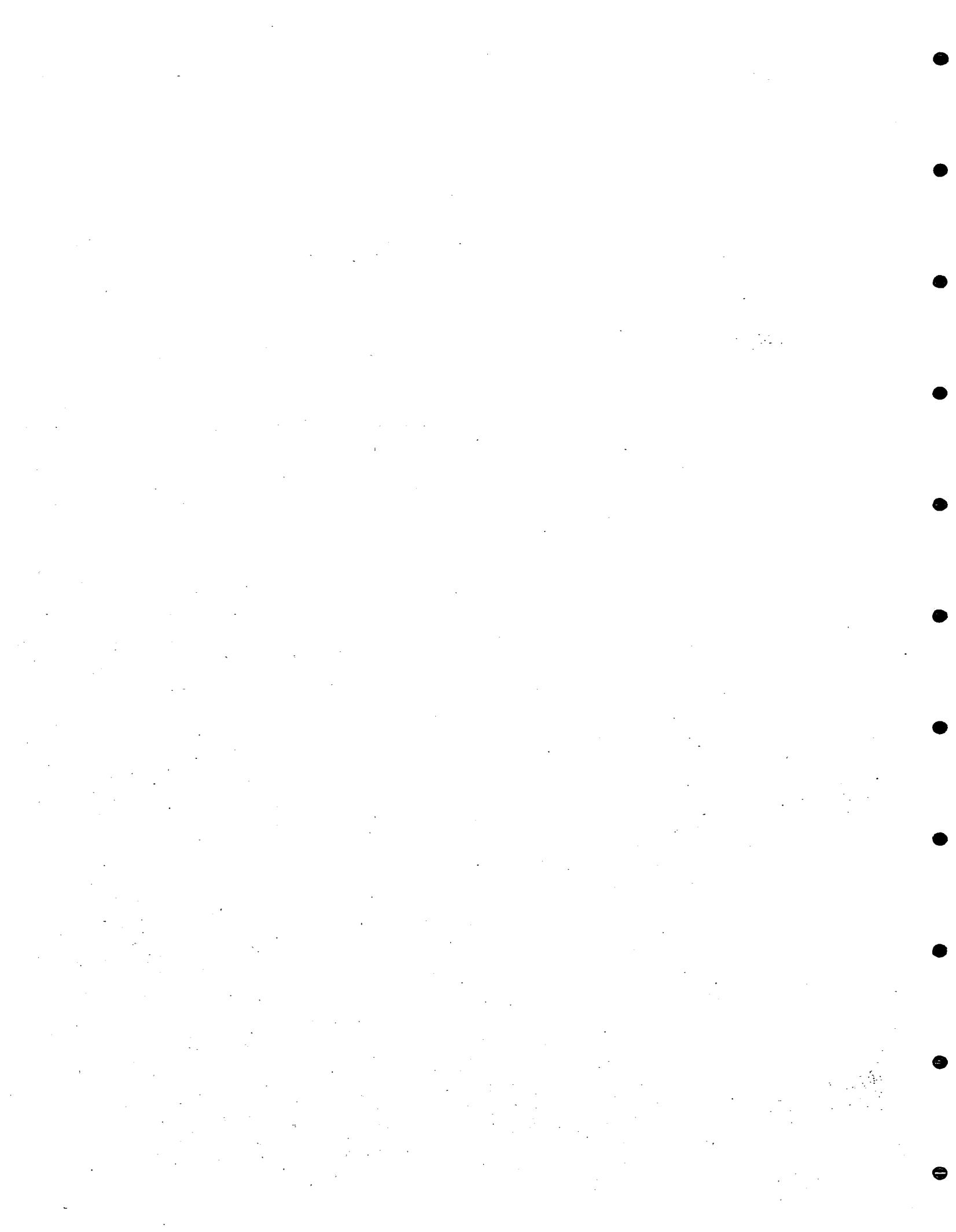
In 1974, Scully and nineteen members of his organization were convicted in Federal Court in San Francisco for conspiracy to smuggle and distribute narcotics. For two years the Scully organization smuggled from 13 to 22 pounds of Mexican heroin (57% pure) into Northern California every two to three months. The profit to Scully and Basas, the financiers of the operation, was \$150,000 each per shipment... The top five members of the organization, including Scully and Basas, received Federal prison terms ranging from 10 to 23 years; other co-defendants also received substantial prison terms, and fines of \$40,000 were assessed against the defendants.

This prosecution marked the first time that a narcotics conspiracy, the evidence of which was based largely on court-authorized wire intercepts, was tried in the Federal Court in the Northern District of California. It should also be noted that the Scully organization was the largest heroin distribution system ever successfully investigated and prosecuted in Northern California at that time.

And finally, Ralph Salerno noted, in a presentation for an organized crime symposium*, that:

(It was) known from electronic surveillance in the East conducted by Federal and local law enforcement agencies that in 1963 the National Commission of La Cosa Nostra decreed that "members" in California who, up to that time, had allegiance to eastern "families" should start their own "families" in California the following year.

* Organized Crime in California, January 1977, see Primary Documentary Resources.



APPENDIX C

STATES WITH ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE USE LAWS

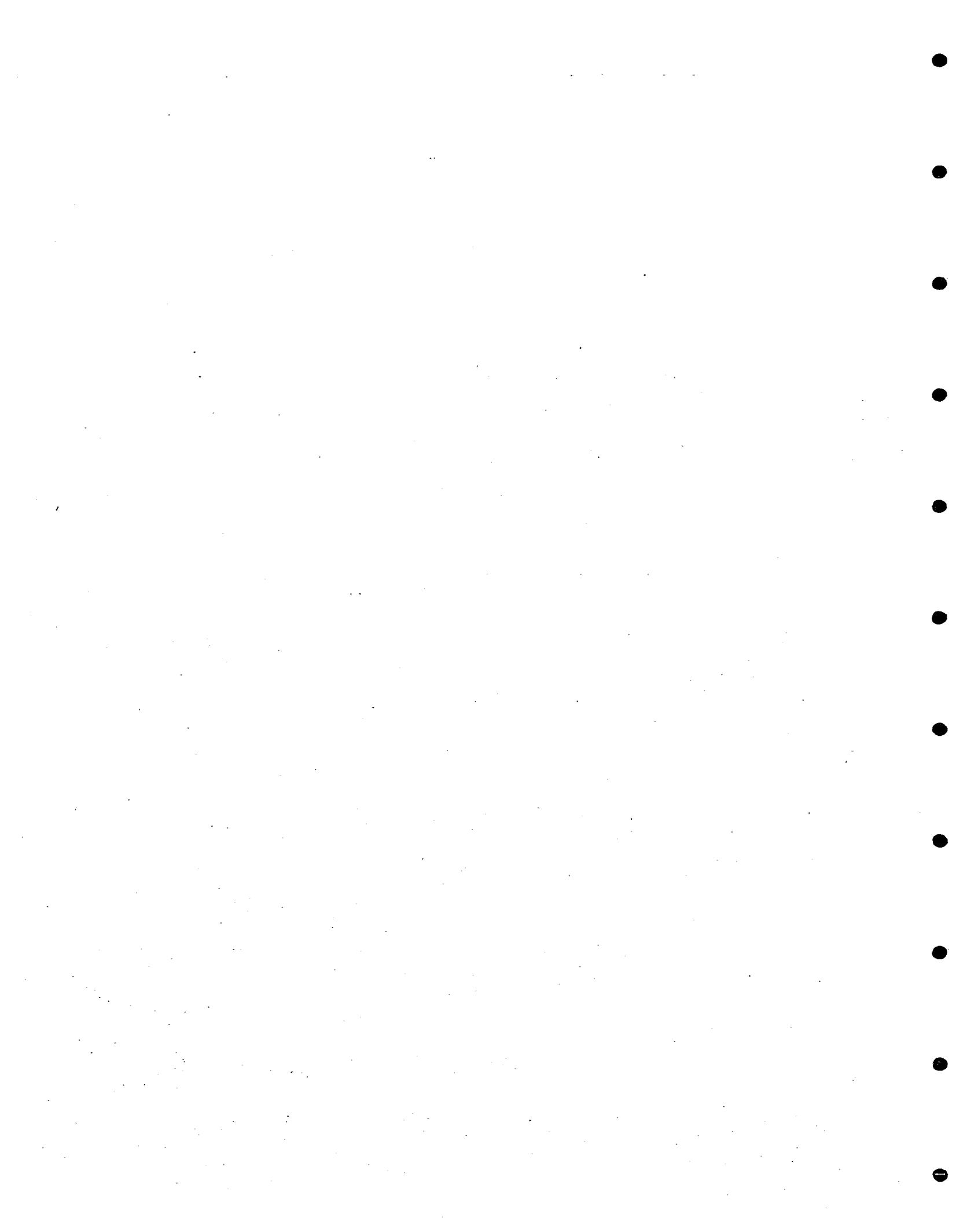
STATES WITH ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE USE LAWS

ARIZONA	NEBRASKA
COLORADO	NEVADA
CONNECTICUT	NEW HAMPSHIRE
DELAWARE	NEW JERSEY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NEW MEXICO
FLORIDA	NEW YORK
GEORGIA	OREGON*
KANSAS	RHODE ISLAND
MARYLAND	SOUTH DAKOTA
MASSACHUSETTS	VIRGINIA
MINNESOTA	WASHINGTON**
	WISCONSIN

* Crime directly and immediately affecting the safety of human life or national security.

** National Security, safety of human life, arson, or riot.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES



PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES

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