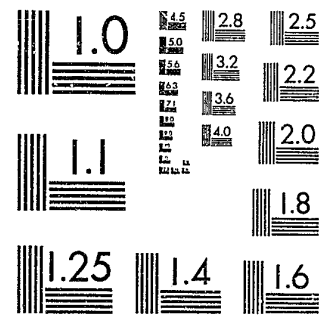


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

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Pennsylvania Crime Commission

Annual Report



April 1981

80711

Contents

1980 Crime Commission Activities	3
Investigations	3
Referrals	3
Organization Chart	4
Cooperative Efforts	4
Fiscal 1980 Expenditures	5
Reports Issued	6
Public Hearings	6
Leviticus	6
MAGLOCLIN	6
Results	7
Status of Organized Crime	8
Overview	8
Activities of Organized Crime	8
Update on Prominent Figures	9
A Closer Look	10
Crimes Reported	12
Distribution Map of 10 Selected Crimes	12-13
Narcotics and Arson Distribution Maps	14
Crime Trends	14-15
Law Enforcement Efforts	16
Prosecutorial Efforts	17
Out of State Impacts	18
Outlook for 1981	18
Pending Prosecutions	18
Crime Forecast	19
The Commission's Goals	20
Recommendations to the Legislature	20

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This report is published pursuant to the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 876 No. 169, which mandates that an annual report on the status of organized crime in the Commonwealth be presented to the Legislature by the Crime Commission each April.

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ACQUISITION

The Past

The marked increase in crime rates during the 1950s led all levels of government to seek new and different methods of dealing with criminal investigations and prosecution.

A President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice was formed in 1965 and presented its comprehensive findings in early 1967. One of its recommendations was that agencies should be created to look at overall crime patterns and problems and to make suggestions for improvements to the criminal justice system.

In response to that recommendation, Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer issued an executive order in March of 1967 creating a temporary Crime Commission.

The duties of this Commission were to look into the causes of crime and delinquency, assess the adequacy of preventative and law enforcement efforts and to make recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

The temporary commission was composed of 20 members drawn from around the state. The Attorney General was chairman of the commission. It reported, at the end of 18 months, back to the Governor.

In that report, it presented a package of 15 pieces of criminal justice reform legislation. One of these proposed laws called for the creation of a permanent Crime Commission which would focus attention on the problem of organized crime.

The General Assembly enacted legislation, on July 31, 1968, which created the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as an administrative fact-finding agency within the Pennsylvania Department of Justice. An Executive Order signed the same day designated the Commission as the Commonwealth's criminal justice planning agency.

The new Commission was made up of five members, four of whom were appointed by the Governor. The fifth was the Attorney General, who served as its chairman.

The Commission issued the first of its public reports in 1969 with a *Task Force Report: Goals for Justice*. Several small reports which called for reforms were issued that year. In 1970, the Commission completed an extensive analysis of organized crime in Pennsylvania and published its first general *Report on Organized Crime*.

By 1970, federal requirements for criminal justice planning agencies had changed and a new agency, the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Planning Board, was formed. The responsibility for justice planning was transferred from the Commission to this new Board.

The Commission, however, was still empowered to inquire into organized crime and public corruption. An average of three public reports a year were published during the 1970s by the Commission. Most of these reports were the result of completed investigations into types of criminal activity. Others delved into such topics as sentencing patterns. (A complete listing of Crime Commission publications can be found at the back of this report.)

The Commission also continued its role as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It drafted the Pennsylvania Corrupt Organizations Act, which was designed to curb racketeer infiltration into legitimate businesses, in 1970. It also recommended laws to reform electronic surveillance and to improve the witness immunity statute. It further called for legislation that would make the Commission independent from the executive branch of state government.

On October 4, 1978, this change was enacted. The reformed Commission again had five members, but their appointment method differed. Now, one Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House.

The new statute directs that no Commissioner may hold elected public office and that not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. Commissioners now serve for three year terms and may succeed themselves.

The new Commission became functional in May of 1979 when its new members were appointed. After this reformation, the Commission's staff was restructured and plans for expansion were drawn so it could fulfill its duties as an independent state agency.

The first goal set by the Commission was updating the 1970 *Report on Organized Crime*. This project was accomplished in September of 1980

when *A Decade of Organized Crime: 1980 Report* was presented to the Legislature.

The passage of the Commonwealth Attorney's Act and the election of an Attorney General, both of which occurred in the fall of 1980, also impacted upon the Crime Commission. The Commission, which had relied upon the Department of Justice for administrative support, became an administratively independent agency.

The new law also provides the Commission with the responsibility to work even more closely with the independent Attorney General on law enforcement and investigative matters of concern to the Commonwealth.

Statutory Jurisdiction

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission Act (Act of October 4, 1978, P. L. 876, No. 169) became effective on December 4, 1978. It gave the Crime Commission several powers and duties including:

1. inquiring into the activities of persons engaged in or associated with organized crime.
2. inquiring into public corruption.
3. making a detailed written report of every completed investigation.
4. submitting each April an annual report on the status of organized crime at a joint public hearing of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. Investigative reports should be presented at public hearings of the appropriate House and Senate committees.
5. requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relative to any investigation by subpoena.

The Commission is also allowed to directly request an immunity order from any judge of the Commonwealth Court to grant immunity to witnesses whose testimony is necessary to the public interest.

Once witness immunity has been granted, if the witness still refuses to testify he or she will be in civil contempt and may be jailed until he or she agrees to testify.

Other provisions of the law include the declaration that all statements and disclosures made by the Commission are privileged and, as such, they are immune from legal action.

1980 Crime Commission Activities

1980 was the first calendar year that the Crime Commission operated as an independent law enforcement agency. While this new status did not effect its basic staffing pattern or internal organization, new Commissioners and Executive Directors did redirect some of the focus of the Commission.

Structurally, the work of the Commission is broken into four regional offices, each of which is supervised by a Special Agent-in-Charge. Under these people are supervisors, agents and clerical staff, all housed in offices within their regions. In addition, the Commission maintains a headquarters in St. Davids (suburban Philadelphia) in which administration, intelligence, liaison, public information and legal work are done.

The location of each office and the counties covered by each region are as follows:

Southeastern Region, St. Davids: Philadelphia, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester. (Population: 4,286,004)

Northeastern Region, Scranton: Lehigh, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Columbia, Wyoming, Northampton, Schuylkill, Carbon and Susquehanna. (Population: 1,460,260)

Central Region, Harrisburg: Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, York, Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Huntington, Franklin, Bedford and Fulton. (Population: 2,053,708)

Western Region, Pittsburgh: Erie, Warren, McKean, Crawford, Venango, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson, Clarion, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny and Beaver. (Population: 4,201,998)

INVESTIGATIONS

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is mandated to investigate the activities of organized criminals and their associates and to investigate the incidence of public corruption in the Commonwealth.

In addition, it is charged with establishing and maintaining information on organized criminals and their associates for the purpose of reporting, annually, to the Legislature on their status.

Although most investigative subjects are generated internally, others are suggested by public officials, law enforcement agencies and the public. When a request for an investigation is made, the first step is to do a preliminary investigation to see if the facts warrant further scrutiny.

At the conclusion of a preliminary investigation, the matter may be further investigated by the Crime Commission, referred to another agency, or closed due to lack of substantiation.

Due to the Commission's unique status, it can focus on broad or narrow patterns of organized criminal activity. It is not required to 'make cases' against people who have broken the law. When information of a criminal violation is gathered, the referral of that material to the appropriate agency is a by-product, rather than the primary purpose, of the Commission's work.

Its purpose is not to look at isolated incidents of criminal activity in one municipality or another. That job is done by policing agencies. The Commission looks at broader patterns and interrelationships of criminal activities across the state which extend beyond the geographic or capability range of existing police agencies. It is the accumulation of the facts from these wide-ranging investigations that form the mosaic of criminal control in the Commonwealth.

The following types of organized criminal activities were investigated by the Crime Commission in 1980:

- murder
- narcotics distribution
- major property crime (theft)
- gambling operations
- arson for profit
- fraud
- embezzlement
- labor racketeering/extortion
- public corruption
- commercial and public bribery
- loansharking
- pornography distribution
- prostitution
- tax evasion
- racketeer infiltration of legitimate business
- skimming profits from businesses

In addition, the Commission investigated forms of public corruption which had no direct links to organized crime.

Crime Commission investigations often look at several of the above categories of crime as integrated activities because organized criminals are usually involved in a multi-faceted complex of criminal activity. For example, when the Commission looks at patterns of illegal behavior, it also investigates the 'legitimate' business involvements of persons engaged in particular types of illegal behavior.

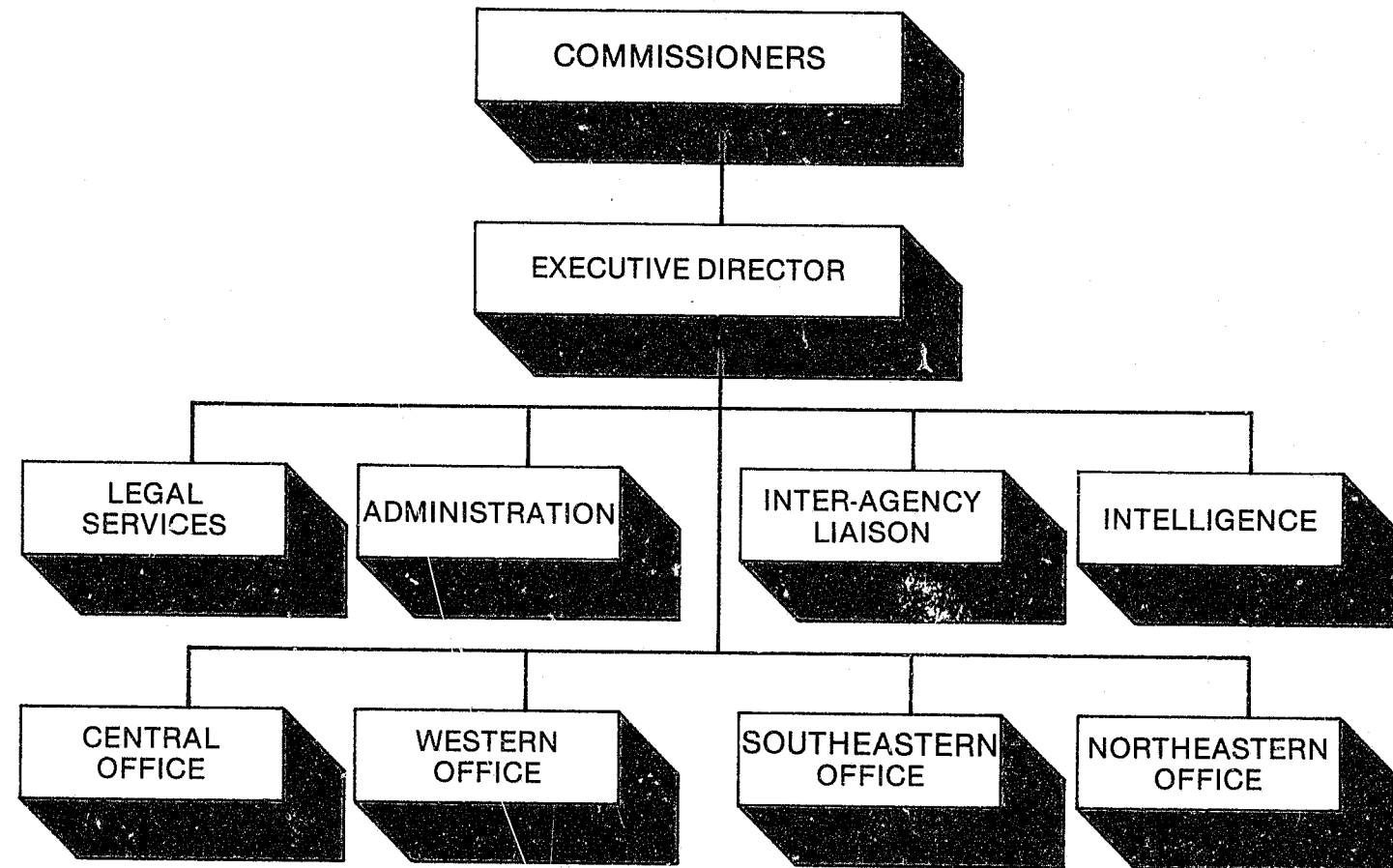
It should be noted that the investigatory personnel of the Crime Commission handled several hundreds of inquiries from other law enforcement agencies during 1980. These included requests for information, records checks and other types of support or assistance.

Referrals

Because the Crime Commission is an investigative (rather than an accusatory) agency it refers evidence of criminal actions to other agencies. Those agencies to which evidence was referred in 1980 include:

- Delaware County District Attorney
- Luzerne County District Attorney
- Mercer County District Attorney
- Montgomery County District Attorney
- Philadelphia Police Department
- Westmoreland County District Attorney
- Pennsylvania Commission on Charities
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Investigations
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Drug Control
- Pennsylvania Department of Revenue
- Pennsylvania Department of Welfare
- Pennsylvania Insurance Department
- Pennsylvania Securities Commission
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Delaware State Police
- New York Organized Crime Task Force
- New York State Police
- Federal Bureau of Investigations
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- U.S. Attorney—Philadelphia
- U.S. Strike Force
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Pennsylvania Crime Commission



Cooperative Efforts

During 1980, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission cooperated in dozens of instances with local, state and federal agencies. Areas of cooperation included studies of narcotics distribution, white collar crime, the infiltration of businesses by organized crime figures, public corruption and labor racketeering.

Following is a partial listing of the agencies with which the Commission has been involved in cooperative efforts:

- Delaware County District Attorney
- Lancaster County District Attorney
- Lancaster Police Department
- Montgomery County District Attorney
- Wayne County District Attorney
- Pennsylvania Department of Revenue

- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Investigations
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Drug Control
- Pennsylvania Insurance Department

- Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Pennsylvania Supreme Court Disciplinary Board
- Arizona Drug Control District
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Atlantic City (N.J.) Prosecutor
- New Brunswick (N.J.) Police Department
- New Jersey Department of Revenue
- New Jersey Gaming Enforcement
- New Jersey State Police
- New Mexico Crime Commission
- Manhattan (N.Y.) District Attorney
- New York Organized Crime Task Force

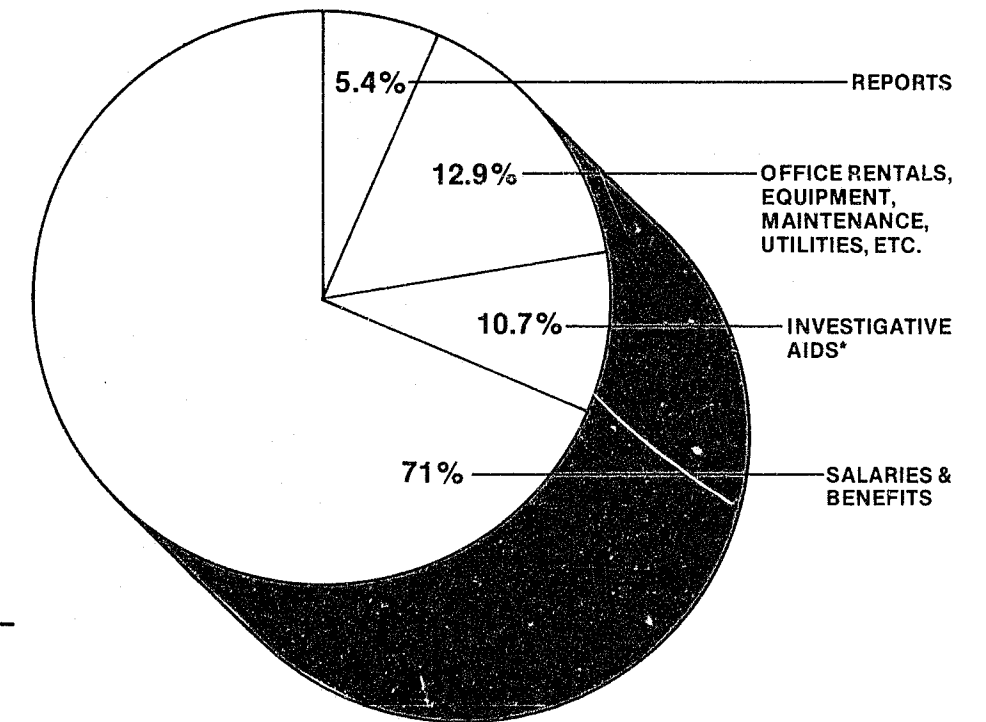
- New York City Police Department
- New York State Police
- Office of State Prosecutor, Virginia
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (U.S. Treasury Department)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- Internal Revenue Service
- U.S. Attorneys—Philadelphia & Harrisburg
- U.S. Customs
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Postal Service
- U.S. Strike Force—Philadelphia & Newark, N.J.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Crime Commission also maintains a liaison function with many local, state and federal agencies through its Executive Director and its Liaison Officer.

Fiscal 1980 Expenditures

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission completed its first full fiscal year under the new Act on June 30, 1980. The two charts on this page give percentage breakdowns of expenditures for that first year.

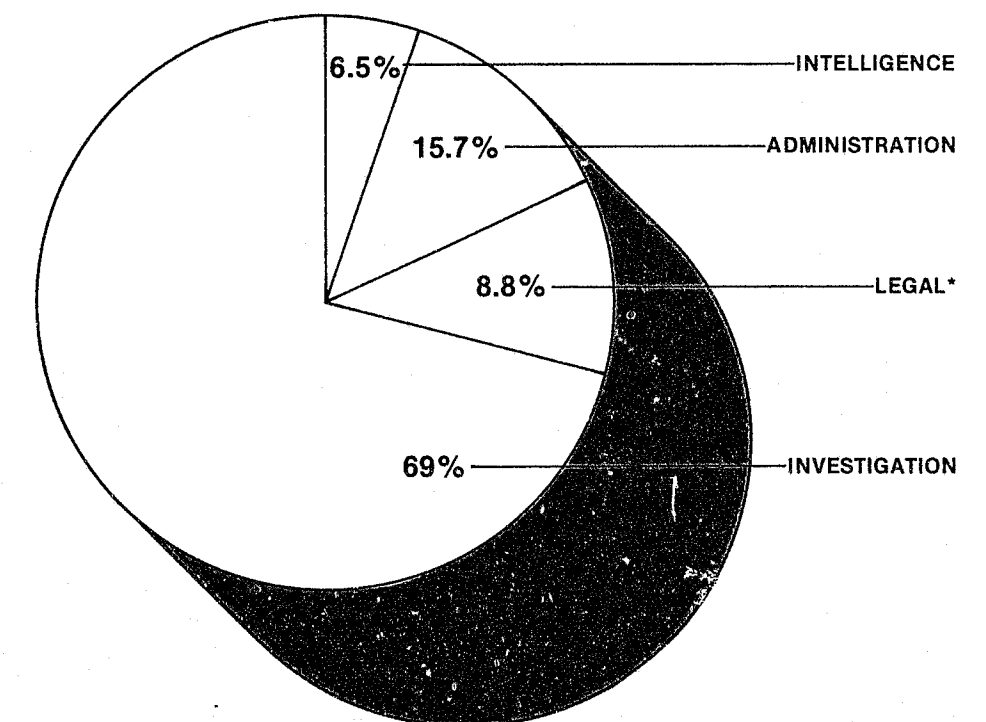
Chart one shows the percentages of overall expenditures in relation to an actual amount of total expenses. The second shows a breakdown of salary expenses by type of function within the Commission.



Expenditures Fiscal 1980

Total Expended \$1,577,072.53

*Court reporter services, travel, automobiles, surveillance equipment, research materials, etc.



Base Salaries Fiscal 1980

*Legal personnel worked as part of the investigative team to develop and analyze investigative leads in the day-to-day operations.

REPORTS ISSUED

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission issued three major reports during calendar 1980. The first was entitled *Racketeering in the Commercial Loan Brokerage Industry* and described problems in the industry by detailing the dealings of two loan brokers, Frank Colletti and Sidney Litt, who had defrauded at least 33 Pennsylvanians and others of more than \$1.2 million.

The second report, issued last March, was called *A Report of the Study of Organized Crime's Infiltration of the Pizza and Cheese Industry*. This in-depth look at cheese manufacturers, distributors and retail pizza stores showed their connection to several traditionally recognized organized crime groups including the Colombo, Gambino and Bonanno factions. It also related several instances of fraud, skimming and arson in the industry.

The final and most comprehensive report was *A Decade of Organized Crime: 1980 Report*. This was a massive compilation of material from many law enforcement sources which surveyed the activities of varied organized crime groups throughout the 1970s. In addition to covering specific actions, crimes and legitimate business involvements, it clearly portrayed the interrelationships among organized crime groups. The 10,000 copies of this 279-page book were made available to the Legislature, law enforcement agencies, libraries and the public and were quickly depleted.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

On September 10 and 11, 1980, the Commission appeared before a joint session of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to present the findings of the *1980 Report*.

The two full days of hearings included expert testimony on organized crime activities from Commission staff members and other law enforcement officials. The session enabled legislators to hear, first-hand, of the multiple inroads which organized criminals have made into all aspects of our Commonwealth. The hearings also served to focus media and public attention on the pervasiveness and threat which organized crime poses to our society and freedoms.

LEVITICUS

The Leviticus Project Association is a consortium of law enforcement groups from Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The federally funded association was formed after preliminary investigations in several states showed expanding organized criminal involvement in the coal industry.

Fourteen agencies from the seven states are participating in the investigation. The Pennsylvania agency involved is the Crime Commission. Currently, five Leviticus employees are stationed in the Commission's Harrisburg regional office.

1980 was the first year of the project's operation. The Crime Commission received \$182,000 of a \$1 million grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for that year's Leviticus investigative operations.

The criminal activities under investigation as they relate to the coal industry include securities, tax, bank and insurance frauds, political and commercial corruption, bribery, murder, extortion, theft of equipment, loansharking, advance fee loan schemes, narcotics trafficking and price fixing.

The schemes are complex and multi-state in range. For this reason, they are beyond the investigative capabilities of individual state investigative agencies. The Leviticus Project Association, by bringing together agencies in the seven states, compiles and analyzes the investigative data necessary to effectively control organized criminal infiltration of the coal industry.

These Association activities resulted in the indictment of three people in January of 1981 for defrauding New York investors in the coal industry of over \$100,000 in cash and over \$300,000 in promissory notes.

The individuals, who lived in New York and New Jersey, offered investment opportunities into a partnership which they claimed would be involved in coal mining in Alabama.

In February of 1981, the Association released the first of several public warnings about coal industry tax shelters. These warnings were advisories to attorneys, accountants and investors and cautioned against investing in these tax shelters without ensuring the validity of the offering.

The issuance of such public information is one facet of the Association's work. Such periodic advisory notices will improve public awareness and help to prevent further instances of coal tax shelter fraud.

MAGLOCLLEN

Throughout 1980, the Crime Commission has been working to develop and establish a multi-state law enforcement association called MAGLOCLLEN (Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network).

The Commission was awarded a grant in 1980 for \$230,239 to develop a specific proposal for the project and see that proposal through to the project's operational stage, if the plan met with federal governmental approval.

In March of 1981, a meeting of twelve major law enforcement agencies from seven different states (Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan) was hosted by the Crime Commission. There, agency representatives held a broad-ranging discussion of common problems and endorsed the proposed MAGLOCLLEN project as a cost-effective interchange mechanism which could aid them to combat specific types of criminal activities which confront law enforcement in all of those states. Participation in the association is open to numerous police and criminal justice agencies in the eight covered states. (The eighth is Ohio.)

The current plans for the project, if federal funding is available, include a small central staff which will be located in Pennsylvania. A telephonic communications network between the agencies and the information center will link all member agencies through a patching system.

The center will include a 'pointer' index of identifying information on organized criminals with known interstate activities. This index will make direct interchange of information between member agencies possible. In its first phase, the MAGLOCLLEN project will focus on three specific criminal activities: arson for profit, narcotics trafficking and toxic waste disposal.

When approved, the project could receive a \$1.7 million grant from the federal government to cover its first year of full operation. These funds would be funneled through the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as the project's grantee agency, but would be dedicated to the multi-state network. MAGLOCLLEN would be directed by a Policy Board made up of representatives from the member agencies.

There are five other similar law enforcement networks around the country, all of which are in varying stages of development and are oriented toward their own particular crime problems. Assistance supplied by them includes training programs, seminars, conferences, funding for 'sting' and undercover operations, tactical, analytical and coordinating aid and communications and liaison services.

RESULTS

The Crime Commission's report on its investigation into racketeering in the loan brokerage industry was released in January of 1980. The Commission simultaneously referred information on two investigative subjects who exemplified the problems in the industry to six local, state and federal agencies.

Within a month of that report, one of the subjects, Frank Colletti, was arrested for defrauding 24 businessmen of \$323,195. Colletti pleaded guilty to counts of multiple theft in July of 1980.

He was sentenced, in February of 1981, to two-and-a-half to ten years in prison. This is, reportedly, the most stringent sentence given for a white collar crime in Montgomery County Courts.

Following the release of the loan brokerage report, the Commission recommended stricter state control of loan brokerage activities. It sent its recommendations for legislative action to various state agencies. The Department of Banking responded to those proposals with a legislative package that included all 16 of the Commission's recommendations.

Organized criminal infiltration into the pizza and cheese industry was investigated primarily in 1979 and reported to the public on March 17, 1980.

Several instances of criminal actions were uncovered during this investigation and were referred to the appropriate agencies. One referral resulted in the arrest of Vincent and Joseph Falcone on July 31, 1980. The Falcones were charged with grand larceny by New York officials.

On July 3, 1980, the Delaware County District Attorney's office arrested Luciano Spenato and charged him with perjury and false swearing based on his testimony at a private Crime Commission hearing.

A third referral was made regarding the Falcones and their relationship to La Roma Cheese in Hazleton. The referral was made to the New York State Organized Crime Task Force and the Luzerne County District Attorney's office. Action in New York is pending.

Also, Roma Foods now appears to be paying Pennsylvania corporate taxes as a result of the Commission's referral of information to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue.

Also in response to the pizza/cheese investigation, several other states opened similar inquiries in their own jurisdictions. The Crime Commission has been assisting in these ongoing investigations.

In an administrative action, Charles D. Breitel, a New York judge, issued a report on July 22, 1980, which recommended that Utica Cheese Inc.'s application for a milk dealer's license to operate a cheese-making business in Oriskany, N.Y. be denied. A basis for the denial was testimony, before Judge Breitel, by an agent of the Crime Commission which gave information on Utica Cheese's ties to organized crime. This application was later denied.

As a result of the Commission's work in investigating the coal industry, its chairman, Alvin B. Lewis Jr., Esq., was asked to testify before the subcommittee on Energy Developments and Applications of the U.S. House Committee on Science and Technology. During his appearance in the fall of 1980, Lewis urged a stronger federal commitment to multi-state coal fraud investigations.

Public and law enforcement response to *A Decade of Organized Crime: 1980 Report* was the largest in the Commission's history. The 10,000 copies printed in the fall of 1980 were depleted within weeks of its release date. Requests for the book came from law enforcement agencies in every state in the nation and from other countries. Libraries and educational institutions also requested the book and it is now being used in several colleges as a text.

Over 6,000 requests from the public were received and even now, in the spring of 1981, those requests continue to come in daily. Members of the legislature, alone, received over 1,000 copies of the book. A second printing of 10,000 was accomplished in mid-March of 1981. The book is now being sold to the public through the State Bookstore at a nominal price.

Several investigations have resulted from information published in the 1980 Report, but the details of those investigations cannot be released at this time.

Another use of this book has been as a primary reference source by members of the media when they are covering stories on organized crime. Its detailed information allows writers and broadcasters to gain immediate background information on all major organized crime figures, many of whom have been in the news since the report's release.

This clearly achieves a paramount objective of the Crime Commission by informing the public of the presence and threat of organized crime.

The Status of Organized Crime

The Crime Commission's book, *A Decade of Organized Crime: 1980 Report*, presented detailed listings of organized crime figures and associations, their activities and their businesses over a ten-year period. This Annual Report does not duplicate that effort. Rather, it updates events which occurred in 1980 that have altered the status of organized crime in the Commonwealth.

OVERVIEW

1980 was an active year for organized crime and law enforcement in Pennsylvania. Not since the years surrounding Prohibition has a gangland war happened in Philadelphia of the magnitude of the one which has been occurring.

Not since the Kefauver hearings in the early 1950s has so much public attention been directed toward organized crime and Pennsylvania's organized criminals in particular.

Before March of 1980, many people had come to view the state's largest criminal syndicate, La Cosa Nostra, as a relatively impotent group of aging men who were now more businessmen than criminals. The public was lulled into believing that these men had given up the violence that was so much a part of crime syndicate activities in years of overt gangsterism—the 1920s and 1930s. As the Crime Commission stated in public hearings last September, that belief was clearly dispelled when Angelo Bruno Analoro was violently murdered last March.

The Bruno murder shocked people across the nation and drew national attention to Philadelphia. But even more violent than the removal of Angelo Bruno was its aftermath. In the months that followed, five other high-ranking members of the Bruno organization were murdered—sometimes brutally and with indications of torture. The most recent of those murders occurred just last month when the new boss of the Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra, Philip Testa, was killed in an explosion at his home.

Significant evidence leads us to conclude that all these murders were tied to a territorial dispute between New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia crime syndicates—and that the murders will continue. Part of the prize in this war is presumed to be control of the lucrative Atlantic City area. Although the casinos may be regulated,

there are many other legal and illegal ways to make money in their shadows.

At the same time the gambling industry in Atlantic City appears to have caused a war, legalized gambling also created a furor in Pennsylvania. The state-run lottery's credibility was rocked by an alleged 'fix' of the winning number on April 24, 1980. Accused of participating in the 'fix' were some people closely involved in the broadcasting of the daily number and others.

The investigation into the state lottery fix, which was handled by the Department of Justice and the State Police, brought out allegations of fixing the lottery number on other dates, but none have yet been substantiated.

A look at preliminary crime statistics for 1980 show that crime continues to flourish in Pennsylvania. The incidence of crimes such as fraud, arson, counterfeiting and forgery are steadily increasing, while reported investigations of 'victimless' crimes show a downward trend.

Perhaps spurred by the economic situation in the country, burglary and car theft rings were also increasingly active in the state during 1980. And despite local, state and federal law enforcement efforts, illegal narcotics manufacture and distribution throughout the state continues to be ever-increasing.

Sharing the headlines around the state were a large number of trials which involved organized crime and labor figures. In Pittsburgh, some of these trials focused on participants in the massage parlor industry. Others on trial included outlaw motorcycle gang members, arsonists and known gambling operators.

One factor in organized crime continues to be proven—that criminal activities continue despite arrests, despite convictions, despite incarcerations, despite murders.

All three of Pennsylvania's La Cosa Nostra families have leaders who are incapacitated in some way. In the Northeast, boss Russell Bufalino is in a federal prison for extortion. In the Southwest, boss Sebastian John LaRocca is aging and in poor health. In the Southwest, Phillip Testa's brief ascendancy to power and its abrupt end leaves the family once again in turmoil.

Yet the gambling, the loansharking, the many other activities continue. New leaders quickly replace or substitute for the old. Wherever there is a demand for illegal services, people will rise to fill that demand.

The consumers of these illegal services are some of the public and they have not yet been deterred from supporting organized crime. These people ignore the violence which often hurts innocent people as well as crime figures. They overlook the fact that we all pay inflated prices because of criminal monopolies in certain industries. It is only through public education and public support of the laws that this trend may be reversed.

The Crime Commission accepts the challenge to continuously make public information which enlightens all levels of government and the citizenry about the danger which organized crime poses to our free society.

ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITIES

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission Act defines organized crime as:

"The unlawful activity of an association trafficking in illegal goods or services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loansharking, controlled substances, labor racketeering or other unlawful activities or any continuing criminal conspiracy or other unlawful practice which has as its objective large economic gain through fraudulent or coercive practices or improper governmental influence."

Following are some of the illegal activities in which organized criminals were involved during 1980 in Pennsylvania:

Gambling—illegal numbers, sports betting, horse race betting (off track), illegal casinos, dice and card games, horse race fixing, punchcard sales, etc.

Narcotics—manufacture of synthetic drugs such as PCP (Angel Dust), methamphetamines, etc.; distribution of heroin, cocaine, marijuana, hashish and various types of prescription drugs.

Pornography—manufacture, distribution and retail sale of various illicit pornographic materials.

Prostitution—traditional as well as through massage parlor fronts.

Loansharking—often as an extension of illegal gambling operations which extend credit to players; can involve 'enforcers' to collect money due. Often results in the loss of the borrower's business property to pay past due debts.

Arson—used as a method of revenge, as a way to 'discourage' competitive businesses and as a way to raise money to cover debts or to profiteer through fraudulent insurance claims for property loss.

Murder and violence—used for revenge, for economic gain and to make an 'example' of what can happen to people who do not cooperate with organized criminals' plans.

Theft/burglary rings—organized rings account for 90% of the property stolen.

Car theft rings
Fencing (receiving stolen property and arranging for its redistribution)
Insurance fraud
Commercial fraud
Counterfeiting and forgery
Tax evasion
Embezzlement
Bankruptcy fraud
Computer fraud
Consumer and land fraud

Public corruption—giving kickbacks for contract awards, bribing police officers for protection of gambling and other illicit operations, etc.

In addition, organized criminals and their associates have been involved in a number of 'legitimate' businesses. The most commonly infiltrated businesses were:

Bars and restaurants
Vending machine sales and supply
Garment manufacturing
Construction
Trucking

UPDATE ON MAJOR ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES

Over 200 organized crime figures were written about in the Commission's 1980 Report. Of that figure, 97 were named as being members of Pennsylvania's most successful organized crime syndicate—La Cosa Nostra. Following is an update of 1980 Report material on key members and associates of Pennsylvania's three La Cosa Nostra families.

Bruno/Testa Family

Angelo Bruno, former boss of the Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra family, was murdered on March 21, 1980. Despite several investigations into that murder, the facts surrounding it remain unclear.

Philip C. Testa, who was underboss when Bruno ran the crime family, was elevated to boss after Bruno's death. Testa was killed by a bomb blast at his home on March 15, 1981. At this time it is unclear who will fill Testa's position.

Peter Casella, who has served time in a federal penitentiary for narcotics law violations, became the underboss of the Bruno/Testa family upon Bruno's death. While in prison, Casella had been celimates with New York Cosa Nostra figures including Vito Genovese, Carmine Galente and Carlo Gambino.

Antonio Caponigro, former consigliere (counselor) to the Bruno family, was fatally beaten and shot on April 17, 1980. He was found in the trunk of a car in New York.

Alfred Salerno, Caponigro's driver and a member of the Bruno family, was found in the Bronx, New York, on the same date. He had been tortured and shot.

Carl "Pappy" Ippolito, who previously headed the Bruno family gambling operations in the Bucks County area, is believed to now be only an advisor to those operations. Law enforcement attention is now focusing on Albert "Reds" Pontani.

Harry Riccobene, who has spent time in jail for violating narcotics and gambling laws has been seen on a regular basis at 821 South Ninth Street, the residence and business address of Frank d'Alfonso. Riccobene has met with several persons there, in-

cluding D'Alfonso, Mario Riccobene, Raymond Martorano and Jerry Blavat.

John Simone, a former capo in the Bruno family, was found shot three times in the back of the head on September 19, 1980 in New York.

Frank Sindone, who ran loansharking operations in the Bruno family, was found shot to death, stuffed in plastic bags and dumped into a trash can in South Philadelphia on October 30, 1980. Investigation indicates that Joseph Ciancaglini, who worked for Sindone as an enforcer, has taken over Sindone's loanshark accounts.

Frank D'Alfonso, a close associate of several Bruno/Testa family members, was found to be running a 'big money' bingo game at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church near 10th and Christian Streets in Philadelphia. On November 4, 1980, police raided the parish house of the Church while the bingo game was in progress and confiscated 18 slot machines.

Bufalino Family

Russell Bufalino, boss of the Northeastern Pennsylvania/Southern New York La Cosa Nostra family, is still incarcerated in Danbury Federal Penitentiary serving a four-year sentence for extortion.

According to federal authorities, Bufalino was scheduled for release in August of 1981 after three years in prison. However, a recent indictment for murder returned against Bufalino could delay his release.

Although Bufalino has been incarcerated, he has maintained frequent contact with members of his organized crime family.

Edward Sciandra, who was identified in 1980 as a capo (lieutenant) in the Bufalino family, allegedly has been elevated to Acting Boss during the past year.

In this capacity, Sciandra has traveled to Philadelphia and has met with Philip Testa, the former boss of the Philadelphia crime syndicate. Sciandra has also been seen meeting with Joseph Todaro, a Buffalo, New York organized crime figure.

Anthony F. Guarnieri, a Bufalino capo, moved to Stuart, Florida, but frequently visits New York and Pennsylvania. Evidence suggests that Guarnieri is going to assume control of the old Magaddino crime family in the

Northern tier of New York. He was seen meeting with Joseph Todaro, a Buffalo mob figure, in Florida.

Joseph Scalleat, of Hazleton, who is considered the Bufalino family's political connection, made numerous trips during 1980 to Philadelphia. While in the city, he visited Virgilio's Restaurant (which was controlled by the late Philip Testa) and the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewery (owned by William H. Pflaumer). Scalleat has been seen meeting with Philip Testa, Sando Idone and Frank "Chickie" Narducci in Philadelphia during 1980.

Larry Bufalino, who has associated with Bufalino family members and is a relative of Russell Bufalino, operated Lorenzo's Imported and Homemade Italian Foods in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, until it was destroyed by arson on December 6, 1980.

LaRocca Family

Sebastian John LaRocca, of Pittsburgh, continues to head the LaRocca Cosa Nostra family in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino, a former capo in the crime family, died of natural causes on July 11, 1980. Prior to his death, Mannarino was perhaps the most active member in the LaRocca organization.

John Bazzano Jr., the son of Pittsburgh's third Cosa Nostra boss and son-in-law of LaRocca capo Antonio Ripeci, was serving a prison term for federal gambling violations during 1980. He was scheduled for release on February 20, 1981. According to federal sources, Bazzano is expected to fill the capo position left vacant by Mannarino's death.

Frank D. Amato Jr., the son of another former Cosa Nostra boss in Pittsburgh, is the brother-in-law of the late Gabriel Mannarino. Amato is now managing Catoris Candies, in New Kensington, which was one of the varied business interests held by Mannarino.

Thomas A. Ciancutti, of Arnold, Pennsylvania, is believed to have assumed control of illegal activities in the New Kensington area which were previously overseen by Mannarino.

John M. Verilla, of Altoona is another LaRocca family member. His wife, Angeline C. Verilla, is the co-owner of Jaye's Bar, 1208 16th Street, Altoona. Jaye's has been cited for gambling activity by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and the owners' application for a transfer of the liquor license to 201-15 East Sixth Avenue, Altoona, has been withheld pending the outcome of the citation.

Frank J. Rosa, of Pittsburgh, who is a capo in the LaRocca family, is now listed as an employee of Daily Juice Products, Inc., One Daily Way in Verona, Pennsylvania.

A CLOSER LOOK

The major series of organized crime events which took place in Pennsylvania during 1980 began with the murder of Philadelphia Cosa Nostra boss Angelo Bruno and continues at this writing.

Less than a month after Bruno's murder in March of 1980, the body of Antonio Caponigro, Bruno's consigliere, was found stuffed into a trunk of a car in the Bronx, New York. Caponigro had been badly beaten, shot and stripped of his clothing. His body was strewn with torn \$20 bills.

On the same date, the body of Alfred Salerno, another Bruno family member who was Caponigro's driver, was found in the Bronx stuffed into a plastic bag. He had been tortured and shot four times.

By the summer of 1980, the question of leadership succession in the Bruno family was answered by the ascendancy to the position of boss by the family's underboss, Philip C. Testa. Peter Casella was allegedly made the new underboss of the family. This was unusual since Casella had no previous ranking position in the family and had spent the better part of the last two decades in prison for a narcotics violation.

On September 19, 1980, John Simone, a capo in the Bruno family, was found fatally shot in Staten Island, New York. Simone was Bruno's first cousin. When Simone was found, he was dressed but was wearing no shoes which meant, it has been suggested, that he 'was not big enough to fill the man's shoes.'

Another close Bruno ally, Frank Sindone, was murdered in October of 1980. Sindone, a loanshark, was found shot three times in the head, stuffed in a plastic trash bag and placed in a trash can in South Philadelphia.

The sixth assassination of the year was that of John McCullough, presi-

dent of the Roofers Union Local 30 in Philadelphia. McCullough had associated with Angelo Bruno and was believed to be involved in a union power struggle in Atlantic City (New Jersey). He was violently murdered in December by a man who gained entry into his house posing as a florist's delivery man.

A few days short of a year since Bruno's death, Philip Testa was killed when a bomb exploded on his front porch while he was entering his house on March 15, 1981. The bomb was reportedly detonated by someone within sight of the house.

The number of deaths of organized crime figures and associates which occurred during the past year is unprecedented in the state. And, none of the perpetrators of these murders have been charged. The only witness to Bruno's death, John Stanfa, fled the state and worked under an assumed name in a Maryland pizza shop until his arrest by the F.B.I. in December of 1980.

In the wake of the deaths of six of its key members, the Bruno/Testa La Cosa Nostra family is now in a possibly leaderless and weakened state. While Testa was in power, law enforcement officials attempted to discern the new family hierarchy. Now that he is dead, it may be months before the crime syndicate's reorganization plan is realized.

Some officials had theorized that the battle which resulted in Bruno's death left New York La Cosa Nostra families in charge of Philadelphia. They contended that Testa was in charge by agreement with New York crime leaders and owed allegiance to them.

Others felt that Testa was adding new members to the crime family. They believed that the reinforcements would result in an increase in violence between Philadelphia and New York.

In light of Testa's death, either theory could have been true. The speculation which surrounds that death, however, includes motivations to his killing that have little to do with an interfamily war. Rather, they point to warfare between the Testa family and other non-traditional organized crime syndicates. Those theories are too numerous and complex to mention; investigations now in progress may shed light on the killing at some future time.

Motorcycle gangs have continued to be active in Pennsylvania during 1980. In August, the dead bodies of a former Pagan Motorcycle gang member and his wife were found dumped in a gravel pit in New Jersey. A Delaware County Pagan member was charged in the case. He allegedly killed the couple because they were going to testify against him in an assault trial.

In Cambria County, seven members of the Outlaws motorcycle gang shot one and assaulted two other undercover Pennsylvania State Policemen on July 7, 1980. All seven were convicted of assault in January of 1981.

Frank Miller, who had run a large-scale gambling operation in Chester, Delaware County and was jailed after a Crime Commission investigation into his gambling empire, was released from jail during 1980 and went back to running that gambling operation. Chester's former mayor, John Nacrelli, to whom Miller had made payoffs to protect his gambling empire, began serving a six-year sentence on March 21, 1980.

Members of the Johnston gang, a Chester County burglary ring, were retried after a change of venue in 1980. Several members of that gang were convicted for murdering other gang members who threatened to testify against the gang.

Pittsburgh area headlines focused on the trials of two men involved in massage parlor businesses—Nicholas A. DeLucia Jr. and Richard Marchese. DeLucia was found guilty on several counts of tax evasion and mail fraud in December of 1980 and was sentenced to five years in prison. Marchese, who has been identified as the manager of some DeLucia parlors, was found guilty in January of 1981 in connection to possessing a counterfeit \$100 bill.

Also in the Pittsburgh area, Richard E. Henkel was arrested in October in connection with the death of Deborah L. Gentile on May 18, 1979. Henkel allegedly arranged for Gentile's death so his mother would receive the money from Gentile's insurance policy. Henkel had been the beneficiary in a similar situation for a policy on his former fiancée, Sue Dixon, who was killed in May of 1978.

Several union-related trials were held in Southeastern Pennsylvania during 1980. The most publicized of these were the trials of Frank Sheeran, the head of Teamsters Local 326 in Wilmington, Delaware. Charles Allen, an admitted mob hitman, testified that Sheeran had hired him to commit murder, assaults, bombings and arsons.

The February trial of Sheeran in which Allen testified ended in Sheeran's acquittal. Louis Bottone, who was also allegedly involved with Sheeran and Allen, was acquitted in May.

CRIMES REPORTED

Statewide crime statistics, which include data on eight Part I and nineteen Part II offenses, are generated by local policing agencies every year. These reports are submitted to and collated by the Pennsylvania State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigations and are published in those agencies' yearly Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs).

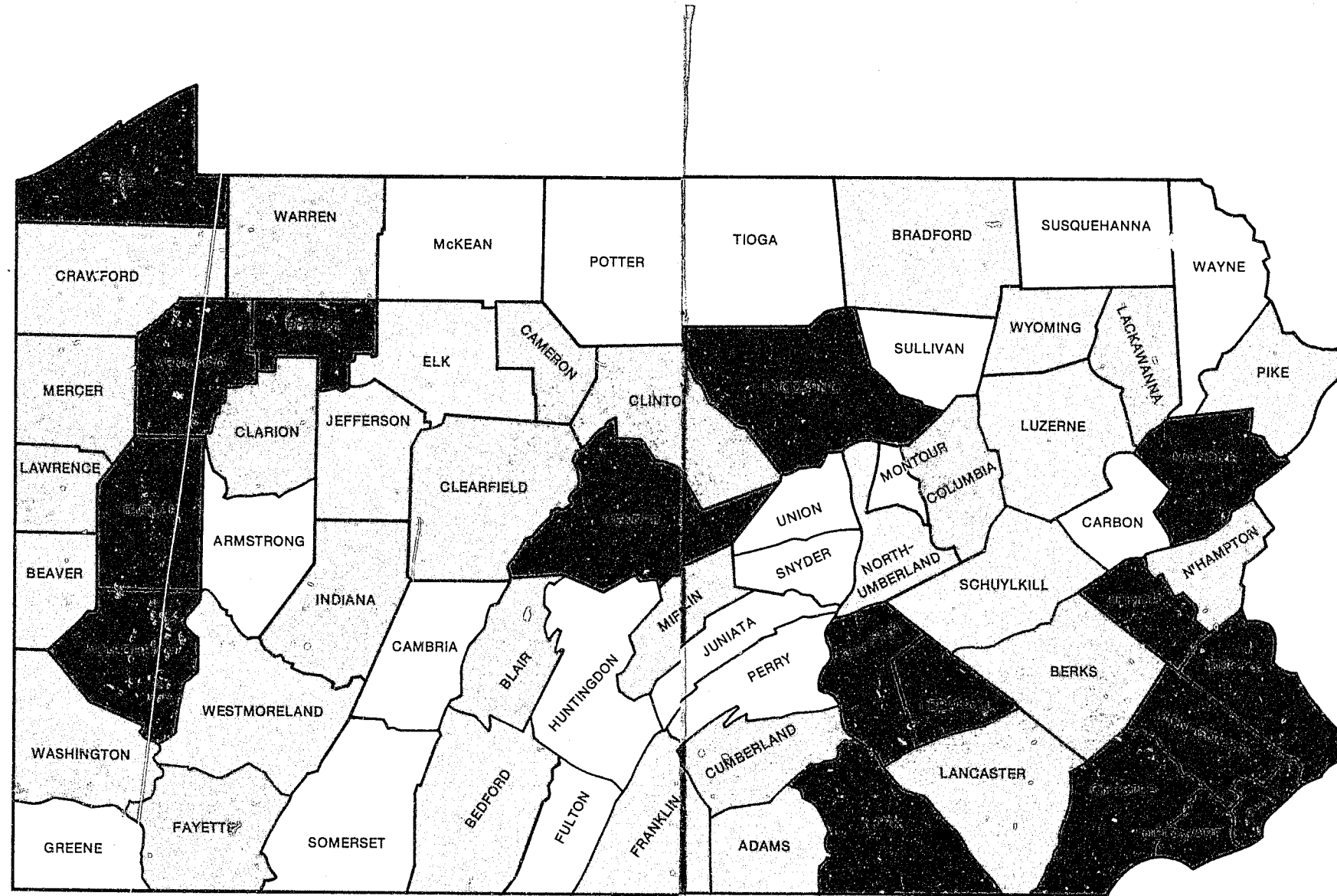
Not all municipalities report their crime rates each year. The municipalities that do report may or may not be understating the incidence of crime in their areas. Despite these two widely acknowledged shortcomings of the UCR system, it is the only way we have of measuring crime in Pennsylvania.

At present, there is no breakdown which reports only instances of crime which involved organized criminals in the state. It is likely that this is also true in other states. When a larceny is committed and it is reported to state and federal authorities, there is no way of knowing if it was perpetrated by a member of a burglary ring or by an individual reacting to chance circumstances.

Accordingly, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission has begun to develop analytical methods to track organized criminals' illicit activities in the state. The Commission believes that by statistically analyzing the incidence of criminal activities in the various counties of the Commonwealth, we can aid law enforcement planning and help to guide the effective deployment of limited resources.

Because this project has just begun, the data available and the conclusions to be drawn are preliminary. The Commission will continue to work on this project and will try to perfect the analytical bases and methodology so there will, potentially, be gains for all municipalities in the state.

When criminal occurrences are reported to the state, the larger cities, like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have the highest number of crimes committed. This has led to the belief that the cities are unsafe.



Distribution of Ten Selected Crimes Reported in 1979*

HEAVY

MODERATE TO HEAVY

LOW TO MODERATE

VERY LOW

* Arson, Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud, Gambling, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Narcotics Cases, Prostitution, Receiving Stolen Property.

Data Source: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Report 1979

However, the population of the cities and the municipalities must also be considered. The Commission used State Police UCR figures and that agency's population figures for each county in the state and devised a 'crimes per capita' ratio. This is done by taking the population of an area and dividing it by the instances reported of a specific type of crime. (The result is one crime per 'x' number of people.)

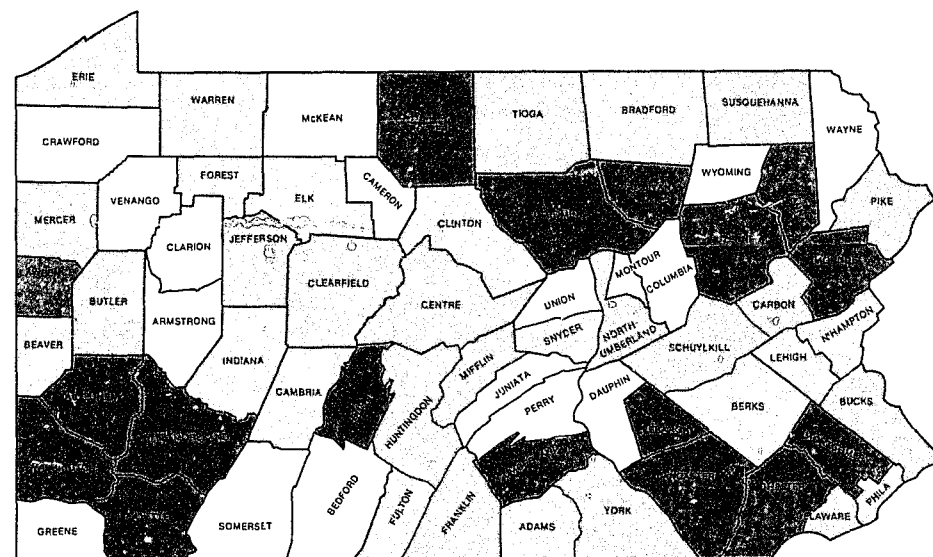
In its analysis of State Police UCRs for 1979 (which is the last full year for which county breakdowns are available at this time), the Commission chose ten crimes of those 27 reported which seemed to be most tied to organized crime activity. They are:

- Arson
- Forgery and counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Receiving stolen property
- Prostitution
- Illegal drug violations
- Gambling
- Larceny/theft
- Motor vehicle theft

The Commission analyzed the reports of each of these types of crime in each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties during 1979. By collating the incidence of these crimes in each county, it then arrived at a representation of the incidence of crimes generally tied to criminal syndicates. Each county could then be rated by its crimes per capita ratio.

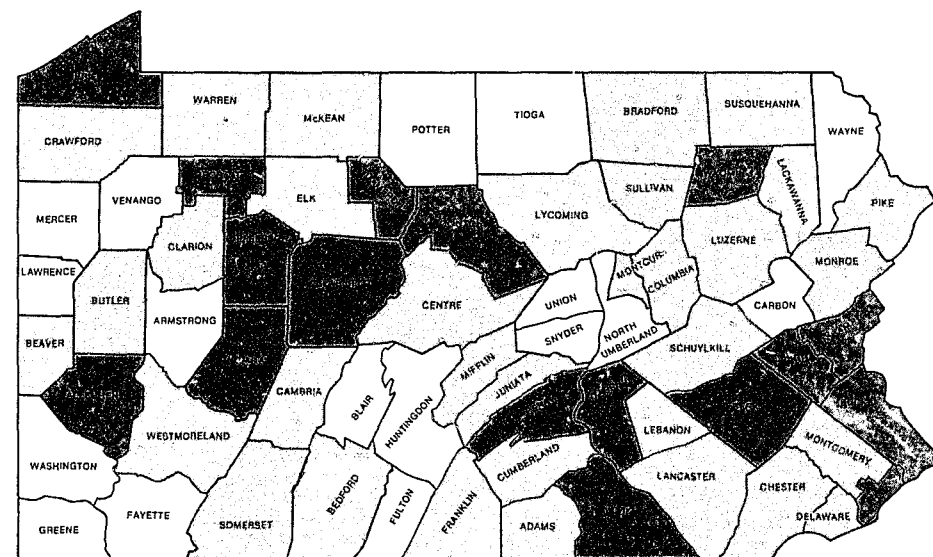
The first map is a reflection of the combined incidence of the above-mentioned ten crimes in Pennsylvania counties. It shows the crime rates on a comparative basis by breaking down the 67 counties into quartiles which represent the range from heavy concentrations of crimes per capita to the lowest concentrations. It should be noted that those with the lowest concentration of crimes per capita all do have an incidence of these crimes, for no county in the Commonwealth is free of crime.

It is interesting to note that those counties which show the heaviest concentrations of the ten crimes are not all urban counties. Of the heaviest, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Dauphin counties are urbanized, while Monroe, Centre, Forest and Lycoming are a lot less densely populated.



Distribution of Reported Arsons in 1979

HEAVY MODERATE TO HEAVY LOW TO MODERATE VERY LOW



Distribution of Reported Narcotics Cases in 1979

HEAVY MODERATE TO HEAVY LOW TO MODERATE VERY LOW

The second and third maps are examples of specific types of criminal incidence in these cases, narcotics violations and arsons. The map which depicts reported narcotics cases shows that the bulk of the counties which had a heavy narcotics caseload in 1979 have been suburban or rural counties. This gives weight to the contention by many legislators that narcotics is a serious problem in all areas, not just in the cities. From the arson map, one can see that arsons are high in suburban counties, particularly in the southwest and northeast regions of the state.

These maps also show the diverse patterns which particular types of crime make across our state. If space permitted, maps for all 10 crimes would be included and these varying patterns of concentration would be seen even more.

The maps also show that certain types of crime are concentrated in specific areas of the state. Fraud, for example, is high in the less-developed central areas. Much of the larceny is concentrated in the southeast. Continuing such analysis could be helpful to multi-agency law enforcement planning and coordination around the state.

CRIME TRENDS

Again using Pennsylvania State Police UCR reports, the Commission analyzed the reported incidence of the previously mentioned ten crimes from 1977 to 1980 to see what trends could be ascertained.

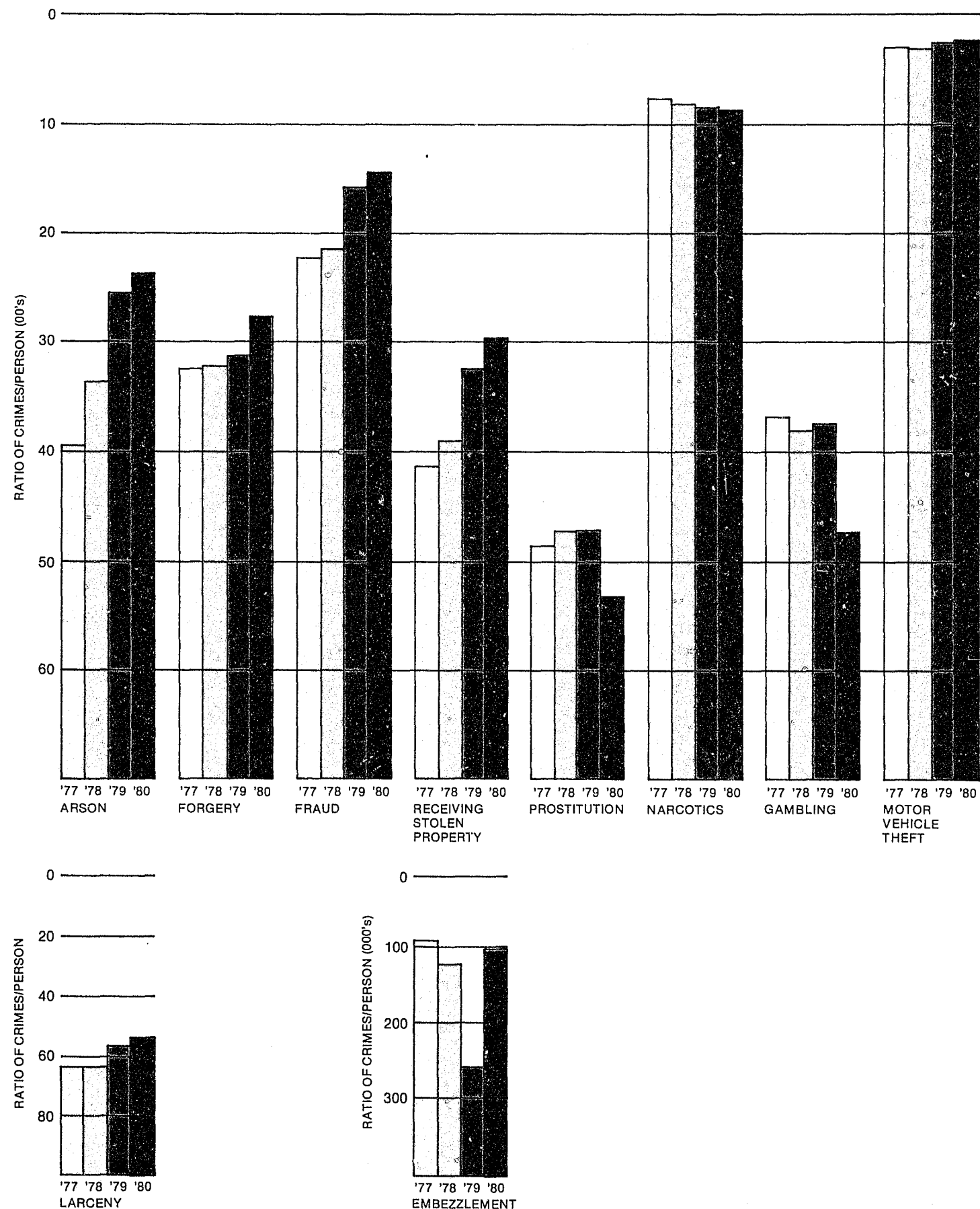
In keeping with the previous section, the reported incidences were translated into crimes per capita, using the State Police's total state population figure.

The 1980 figures are based on preliminary and unofficial figures released by the State Police in March, 1981. All others are based upon official figures.

The chart shows that six of the ten reported crimes showed increases over the years covered. Three crimes decreased in incidence and one remained fairly stable over the period analyzed.

The three that decreased were gambling, narcotics violations and prostitution—all vaguely termed by some as 'victimless crimes.' The decreases in reported incidence of these crimes has particular significance. It could mean that there has been a marked decrease in law enforcement focus on these particular crimes; that is, less enforcement of existing laws. The number of cases reported may not be at all reflective of the occurrence of illegal gambling, or narcotics use and sale, or of prostitution. Indeed, there are no indications that narcotics distri-

Trends in Ten Selected Crimes per Capita 1977-1980*



*1980 figures are based on preliminary reporting by the Pennsylvania State Police in March 1981.

bution in the state has decreased, or that illegal gambling has lessened.

The crime trends chart also shows the relation of various crimes to statewide population. Larceny, motor vehicle theft and narcotics violations are the most prevalent crimes. Embezzlement and prostitution are the least prevalent.

In the preliminary 1980 figures, the crimes which show the greatest increase over 1979 are arson, fraud and embezzlement. Gambling and prostitution have decreased the most from 1979 to 1980.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

Five law enforcement agencies with offices in Pennsylvania have reported some of their 1980 activities for inclusion in this annual report. Their varied efforts give some insights into the focus of law enforcement in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State Police re-evaluated its Anti-Organized Crime Program and gave more consideration to selecting targets for investigations. Two white collar (economic) crime units were formed and its members have investigated the criminal conspiracy responsible for the fraudulent drawing of the '666' State Lottery number last April.

Two anti-fraud units, located in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, were also implemented by the State Police. It was additionally designated as the state's coordinating office for a national project pertaining to the theft and recovery of stolen office equipment.

The State Police further cite statistics which show an increase in the number of narcotics and gambling arrests made by its forces.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Western Pennsylvania prosecuted several major cases in 1980, primarily in the

narcotics area. In one case, Raymond Jackson, the reputed king of Pittsburgh heroin, was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. In another, 19 individuals were indicted for their roles in an international marijuana smuggling ring and nine were convicted, thus far, in connection to the case.

The U.S. Attorney's office also prosecuted two counterfeiting cases involving reputed organized crime figures and other cases including prostitution operations, receiving stolen goods and firearm violations.

In the eastern portion of the state, the Federal Bureau of Investigations has concentrated its efforts on the illegal activities of high members in the Bruno/Testa organized crime family. Those efforts resulted in grand jury indictments returned against Philip C. Testa, Frank Narducci and several others on February 19, 1981.

The Pennsylvania office of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reports that there continues to be large-scale manufacturing and distribution of illicit drugs in eastern Pennsylvania which is dominated by organized crime family members and associates. The DEA points to the October, 1980, seizure of a methamphetamine lab in Pike County which had links to several organized crime groups as an example of that involvement.

The DEA has also reported that Southwest Asian heroin has become more readily available throughout the state and that organized crime family members in Philadelphia are supplying high-quality heroin to black traffickers in that city.

The agency also alleges that close associates of organized crime families in Pittsburgh and Erie are involved in the distribution of large quantities of cocaine in Western Pennsylvania.

The DEA further corroborates the opinion that organized crime family members often finance shipments of drugs and bankroll their manufacture, but are seldom directly involved in the lower-level distribution of the drugs.

The U.S. Treasury Department Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' (A.T.F.) Pennsylvania office indicates that it was involved in several organized crime cases during 1980.

In that year, it forwarded five firearms related cases involving six organized criminals for prosecution. Eleven organized criminals were recommended for prosecution on explosives/arson charges by the A.T.F. Seven organized criminals and white collar criminals were investigated for alcohol and tobacco violations.

The A.T.F.'s major accomplishment of the year was the sentencing of two convicted arsonists to sentences of 40 and 50 years. Also, one criminal who was convicted for violations of federal alcohol regulations received a \$750,000 fine.

At least one suburban county, Delaware, has had an active role in organized crime investigation and prosecution during 1980. That county's Criminal Investigation Division arrested six prominent gamblers with connections to organized crime operations in Philadelphia who had attempted to bribe police officers to protect their gambling operations. The men were convicted.

Delaware County also continues its progressive involvement in a multi-agency Motorcycle Gang Strike Force. Furthermore, former District Attorney Frank Hazel impanelled an investigative grand jury to aid in the county's fight against the gangs' illicit operations and the violent threat they pose to the community.

Major types of organized crime cases investigated in Delaware County included gambling operations, prostitution, heroin and cocaine illicit sales and embezzlement. In addition, 45 suspicious deaths in the county were ruled to be homicides.

This is not, of course, a complete listing of all law enforcement agencies in the state, or even these law enforcement agencies' total efforts. Rather, it shows some of the major investigations done during the year.

PROSECUTORIAL EFFORTS

Various studies have shown that organized criminals, even when apprehended for a crime, have a good chance of being released during the trial process or receive minimal fines and/or sentences.

One New York study found that 44.7% of the indictments gained against organized crime figures were dismissed. Of those organized criminals who were convicted, 46% received suspended sentences or fines.

A federal study of 1,365 organized crime cases found that 39% of those convicted received probation.

In 1980, there were several major trials which included organized criminals and their associates who had ties to Pennsylvania. Here are some of the results.

Nicodemo Scarfo, Phillip Leonetti and Lawrence Merlino, who had been charged with the 1979 murder of Margate, New Jersey cement contractor Vincent Falcone, were tried and acquitted on October 3, 1980 in Mays Landing, New Jersey. Scarfo is a member of the Bruno/Testa crime family who is thought to be in charge of the Atlantic City area for the Philadelphia syndicate.

Angelo Bufalino, a member of the Bufalino Cosa Nostra family and a relative and business associate of Russell Bufalino, was acquitted on charges of race fixing at Pocono Downs. Charges against Angelo Son, another Bufalino family member, were dropped. Six of the original indictees were convicted on April 4, 1980, including Joseph Sciandra, a Bufalino family associate. He was found guilty of one count of conspiracy and 24 counts of interstate sports bribery.

Michael Marrone, convicted of burning two Philadelphia taverns and a warehouse in August of 1979, was sentenced on November 10, 1980 to 50 years in jail. It was the stiffest arson sentence ever handed down in the U.S. Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania.

In a related case, Richard Coppola received a three-year sentence for agreeing to commit perjury to change his testimony against Marrone and Marrone's co-defendants.

Frank "Chickie" Narducci, a Bruno/Testa organized crime family member, had been arrested on October 31, 1980 and charged with running an illegal gambling operation. That prosecution was withdrawn on January 22, 1981. However, Narducci is now facing charges that he bribed police officers to protect his gambling operation.

Frank Monte, another Bruno/Testa family member, was arrested on September 15, 1980 when he allegedly accepted \$21,000 in betting slips from Felix Inforzato, a bookmaker. Monte was found not guilty on February 2, 1981.

John Stanfa, the Philadelphia contractor who drove Angelo Bruno home the night he was slain, was convicted for perjuring himself during his grand jury testimony relative to events in which he participated after the death of Bruno. Stanfa, who fled the state, was arrested on December 11, 1980, by the F.B.I. in Maryland and was convicted of perjury in January of 1981.

John Francis, who has acted as a bodyguard to Northeastern crime boss Russell Bufalino, was found guilty of income tax evasion and attempting to bribe an I.R.S. agent, Francis was sentenced to two years imprisonment by a New York federal court judge.

On July 14, 1980, Ralph Natale, former head of the Bartenders, Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 170 in southern New Jersey, was convicted of smuggling cocaine and conspiracy to smuggle and distribute cocaine in the United States. Three others involved in the conspiracy were also convicted and two others had pleaded guilty to possession of cocaine. Natale is associated with member of the Bruno/Testa Cosa Nostra family and was formerly convicted on arson related charges.

Michael Grasso, close associate of Bruno/Testa crime family members and the nephew of the late Angelo Bruno, received eight months in jail for violating probation and being involved in an insurance fraud case. He was released on July 2, 1980, after serving a few days less than seven months.

On November 31, 1980, Anthony Menginie, president of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Pagans motorcycle gang, was sentenced to two to five years in jail and received a \$1,000 fine for receiving stolen property and related charges resulting from his participation in an auto theft 'chop shop' operation.

On January 18, 1980, Nicholas A. DeLucia Jr., of Pittsburgh and others

were indicted by a federal grand jury for income tax evasion and racketeering. DeLucia's company operated massage parlors in Pittsburgh and McKees Rocks. On December 12, 1980, DeLucia was found guilty on several counts of tax evasion and mail fraud. He was sentenced to five years in prison and a \$330,000 fine on February 10, 1981.

DeLucia was also indicted on January 22, 1981 for interstate transportation of stolen goods. That indictment was dismissed on February 24, 1981, but he was reindicted on similar charges and pleaded guilty on February 10, 1981. On February 11, he was sentenced to five years in prison, to run concurrently with his previous sentence.

Francis Sheeran, a long-time close friend of crime boss Russell Bufalino and a former business associate of Bufalino, was involved in two trials in 1980.

Sheeran, who is the president of Teamsters Local 326 in Wilmington, was indicted for hiring self-confessed Mafia contract killer Charles Allen to murder an independent union organizer and commit a series of arsons. Sheeran was tried in February of 1980 and was acquitted.

In July of 1980, Sheeran was again indicted for participating in 'sweetheart' contracts to provide cut-rate union truck drivers for corporations in Delaware and Ohio. He was found not guilty of those charges.

In December of 1980, Sheeran was indicted a third time for criminal solicitation. That trial is pending.

Louis Bottone, another union official who faced similar charges to Sheeran in February, was also acquitted. Bottone was the head of Teamsters Local 107.

Francis Lord was convicted of perjury after his testimony at Bottone's trial and received six months in jail.

Gordon Grubb, former treasurer of the Teamsters Local 830 in Philadelphia, received three months in jail after being convicted on five counts of bank fraud and conspiracy in dealing with Teamster credit applications.

Vincent Improto, formerly tried and convicted with Grubb and sentenced to three months in jail, won a new trial, was retried and was acquitted.

In 1978 John P. Dixon, George L. Guerra and E. Wharton Shober were indicted for allegedly using fraud and kickbacks regarding a \$14.5 million federal grant to construct an addition to Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia.

Dixon was accused of bribing Stephen Elko, an aide to former Congressman Daniel J. Flood, in exchange for Elko using his influence as Flood's aide.

On June 2, 1980, seven counts of mail fraud against Dixon, Shober and Guerra were dropped. On July 5, Dixon and Guerra were convicted on one count each of bribery. On July 17, the judge threw out the jury's guilty verdict and acquitted Dixon. Guerra was granted a new trial.

Based on an investigation by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, John Fiume and four others were indicted by a federal grand jury in Newark, New Jersey for mail fraud and conspiracy.

The charges related to the men's development of several vacation home developments in the Pocono Mountain region. On January 12, 1980 the judge in the case threw out the six mail fraud counts. The jury later acquitted the five men on the remaining count of conspiracy.

Herbert Slatin, of New York, was indicted in January of 1980 for interstate transportation of fraudulent and stolen securities and certificates. He had allegedly brought the securities to Pittsburgh.

Slatin was tried in December of 1980 and convicted of conspiracy. He was sentenced to three years in jail on March 13, 1981 and appealed that sentence on March 17.

Federal officials claimed that Slatin admitted to connections with Thomas Masotto, a lieutenant in the Gambino Cosa Nostra family in New York.

Richard Marchese, a Pittsburgh massage parlor manager, was involved in two trials during 1980. In March, Marchese was cleared of charges relating to a 1976 murder. In December, he was acquitted of charges that he helped Nicholas DeLucia Jr. in a racketeering and tax evasion scheme.

In January of 1981, Marchese was convicted for passing a counterfeit \$100 bill. On February 9, 1981, he was sentenced to five years in jail. He is appealing that sentence.

OUT OF STATE IMPACTS

Several major events took place in organized crime outside of the Commonwealth during 1980 that may affect the status of Pennsylvania organized crime. The most significant events were the trials of nationally-known La Cosa Nostra figures from coast to coast. Several of the convictions gained in 1980 set a precedent for future indictments against syndicate leaders and members.

In June of 1980, four New Jersey men, Andrew Gerardo of Newark, Anthony DeVingo of Roseland, Angelo Sica of Belmar and James Vito Montemarano of West Long Branch, were convicted of conspiracy and other crimes for their roles in a nationwide criminal organization known as La

Cosa Nostra or the Mafia. The government charged that the men had been involved in murder, loansharking, gambling and extortion.

The trial was the first time that an attempt to prove the existence of La Cosa Nostra was made in a court of law. The men were sentenced on August 16, 1980. Gerardo received nine and one half to fourteen years in jail and a \$6,000 fine. Sica received six and one half to nine years and a \$3,000 fine. Montemarano was sentenced to 22 and one half to 32 years and a \$1,000 fine.

On September 2, 1980, Joseph Bonanno, former head of a New York City Cosa Nostra family who had 'retired' to Arizona, was convicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice. It was the first felony conviction for Bonanno who, authorities alleged, had led a 60 year life of crime. Bonanno was convicted along with his nephew, Jack DiFilippi, of San Jose, California. He faced a possible five year jail sentence and a \$10,000 fine.

On November 21, 1980, Frank "Funzi" Tieri, alleged successor to the late Carlo Gambino as 'boss of all bosses,' was convicted in a Manhattan federal court. Tieri was found guilty of using his position as an underworld chief to take part in racketeering activities, bankruptcy fraud and to authorize the murder of a California man who owed money to the crime syndicate.

Tieri was the first defendant to be convicted for being the head of a crime syndicate. However, Tieri died of natural causes late in March, 1981 before he was incarcerated.

Five men were convicted on November 16, 1980 as being part of an alleged master plan by the Mafia to extort money from wealthy pornographers on the West Coast. Involved were Dominic Brooklier, Los Angeles mob boss; Louis T. Dragna, former boss in Los Angeles; Samuel O. Sciorino, Brooklier's underboss; and Michael Rizzitello and Jack LoCicero, members of the Los Angeles Cosa Nostra.

On December 4, 1980, Raymond Patriarca, Boston area syndicate boss, was arrested on charges that he had ordered the murder of Raymond Curcio in 1965. That trial is pending.

Outlook for 1981

PENDING PROSECUTIONS

Following are some of the major pending prosecutions which are expected to be completed during 1981:

On December 31, 1980, Russell Bufalino, head of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Cosa Nostra family, was indicted for attempted murder. Bufalino and Michael Rizzitello, a capo in the Los Angeles organized crime family, were indicted by a federal grand jury sitting in the Southern District of New York.

The indictment charged that Bufalino and Rizzitello conspired with James "The Weasel" Fratianno to murder Jack Napoli. Allegedly, Bufalino wanted Napoli murdered to prevent him from testifying at Bufalino's 1978 extortion trial.

Fratianno, who is a self-admitted contract murderer, has testified for the prosecution during 1980 at the trials of several West Coast union officials and organized criminals which resulted in convictions.

Nicodemo Scarfo, a Bruno/Testa family member who was acquitted of murder charges in October 1980, was indicted in January of 1981 and charged with possession of a weapon by a convicted felon. He was convicted in April and faces a possible sentence of two years in jail.

On October 23, 1980, Anthony E. Hadad was arrested for the murder of Michael G. Gulyas earlier that month. Hadad was a former employee of Catoris Candy, which was owned by the late Gabriel Mannarino, a capo in the LaRocco crime family. Hadad's father-

in-law, Samuel L. Lanzino, has associated with Mannarino.

Richard E. Henkel, of suburban Pittsburgh, was indicted by a grand jury on November 24, 1980 on homicide related charges in the May 18, 1979 death of Deborah L. Gentile. He was scheduled for trial as of March 2, 1981.

Ten Philadelphia men were charged with racketeering and being part of an illegal association organized to carry out various illicit activities on February 19, 1981. Indicted by a federal grand jury were Phillip C. Testa (now deceased), Frank Narducci, Carl Ippolito, Harry Riccobene, Joseph Ciancaglino, Mario Riccobene, Charles Warrington, Pasquale Spirito, Joseph Bongiovanni and Frank Primerano.

The first four men have been identified as members of the Bruno/Testa organized crime family. Their trials, which are pending, will focus on the allegation that the men conspired to run an illegal gambling operation from 1972 to 1978.

A spring 1981 trial date has been scheduled for four persons indicted in the fixing of the April 24, 1980 Pennsylvania State Lottery. Charged with the fix were Nick Perry, a WTAE announcer; Edward Plevel, a state lottery district manager; and two WTAE stagehands. On February 11, 1981, the four pleaded not guilty of rigging the lottery to collect \$1.2 million in winnings.

In early December of 1980, Frank Sheeran, president of Teamsters Local 326, was charged in Delaware with two counts of second-degree criminal solicitation—allegedly for hiring Charles Allen to blow up the offices of Hiab Cranes and Loaders of Newark, Delaware and for hiring Allen to assault Donald Emenheiser, a former Hiab executive. His trial is pending.

On March 18, 1980 Rosario and Giuseppe Gambino were arrested in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of heroin into the United States during the period from August 1, 1979 to March 18, 1980. The Gambino brothers were two of the ten persons indicted in the smuggling attempt.

The two are related to deceased former New York crime boss Carlo Gambino and have recently been involved in several businesses in the Philadelphia/Southern New Jersey area.

In March of 1981, Giuseppe Gambino was acquitted of the charges. Rosario Gambino's trial is still pending.

CRIME FORECAST

The incidence of crime in Pennsylvania is expected to remain at unacceptably high levels and could even increase in the next year. Organized crime, in particular, shows no sign of abatement in the Commonwealth.

Uncertain economic times seem to affect crimes such as theft, receiving stolen goods and fraud. Increasing rates of inflation and the pressure to maintain artificial standards of living increase the number of theft rings and result in a need to dispose of greater amounts of stolen goods.

Citizens who have limited dollars with which to purchase goods are often looking for bargains. The demand for reasonably priced goods, therefore, is high, while the supply is not. Bargain hunters create a market for stolen property, either knowingly or unwittingly.

Economic conditions also engender more risk-taking in financial ventures. 'Get rich quick' schemes are enticing to those who believe they can get something for nothing. This is the very state of mind that organized criminals capitalize upon.

Technological advances also change the complexion of criminal violations. Organized criminals are entrepreneurs; they move into the up-and-coming areas as those areas arise. Thus, we see an increase in computer, utility and credit card frauds as well as toxic waste disposal.

These and other white collar crimes were previously the bailiwick of the stereotypical accounting clerk who got into debt above his ability to repay. Because the sentencing for these types of crimes is fairly minimal (often fines and/or short prison terms), organized criminals see this as an area of crime that is 'safe' to enter. This will probably be even more true in the future. Additionally, many commercial and industrial entities do not make public such violations or losses as they reflect upon the creditability of the company and public faith is an essential to their continued operation.

Law enforcement, it has been shown, is decreasing its efforts to prosecute so-called 'victimless' crimes such as gambling, prostitution and illegal narcotics usage. This trend is expected to continue along with a philosophy of decriminalization for certain instances of these crimes.

It is important, however, that we view the decreasing case statistics not as a decrease in occurrence of these violations, but as a decrease in their in-

vestigation and prosecution. Lessening law enforcement efforts may, in fact, encourage higher rates of occurrence since criminal sanctions will be less threatening.

In addition, the high rates of income from illegal narcotics and gambling which fund criminal syndicates can be expected to at least continue at their current high level and undoubtedly increase.

Along with decriminalization of gambling participation, there is an ever-increasing movement in Pennsylvania toward legalizing additional forms of gambling. Tourist areas, such as the Pocono Mountain region, which have to compete with Atlantic City and its casino gambling, present an economic argument for allowing casino gambling here. Others support the legalization of bingo games conducted by non-profit entities.

The legalization of forms of gambling is a question which will have to be faced in Pennsylvania in the very near future, and possibly on a continuing basis. It is a question of deep concern to law enforcement officials around the state because it would significantly alter the environment into which it would come.

Another law enforcement trend is toward investigating the business involvements of organized criminals. This will continue and become more common. In reaction to this, the criminals will use, even more than in the past, various fronts, third parties and privileged transactions to obscure the records and their controlling interests. This, in turn, will require more in-depth investigation unless corporate and partnership reporting procedures are strengthened.

In the past, certain types of businesses have been shown to be virtually monopolized by persons involved in, or who have ties to, organized crime. In various parts of the state, this is now seen in the vending industry, in the pizza and cheese industry and, to some degree, in garment and trucking industries.

Without proper safeguards, this trend of organized criminal monopolies in legitimate business fields will grow. This will cause an ever-increasing erosion of the free enterprise system and more and more constrained individual liberty.

Because of documented involvement in current retail liquor outlets in the Commonwealth by organized criminals, a prime target for such a monopoly could be free enterprise 'package liquor' store system. Adequate controls must be established by authorities if this changeover from state-run to privately-owned liquor stores occurs.

THE COMMISSION'S GOALS

Although the Pennsylvania Crime Commission is mandated to investigate organized crime and public corruption, as a small agency we cannot hope to eradicate either of these forms of crime. Rather, as specialists in these areas, we provide aid and guidance to all police departments and prosecutors in their fight against crime.

It has been proven that organized criminal syndicates exist in the Commonwealth and that they have a strong hold on our socio-economic system. What, then can be done to lessen that hold?

Despite the availability of modern techniques, the majority of organized crime cases are still being handled in an antiquated manner. Law enforcement focuses on solving crime rather than preventing it. Local police often see their jurisdiction as being unrelated to people and events in other regions. Criminal acts, rather than patterns, are weighed.

The Crime Commission, on the other hand, has the advantage of being able to address the overall multi-jurisdictional range of traditional and non-traditional organized crime. We enlarge established boundaries to include those set by the criminal. We examine the interwoven pattern of criminal specialties which often eludes the more parochial viewer. Thus, we have the opportunity to lead the transformation of government's approach to this danger.

Accordingly, the Commission views its current role as a catalyst for change. The changes which we envision do not require new laws or new departments. They are simple, yet innovative. Some can be achieved with existing resources.

The immediate goal is to make the fight against organized crime a more equal one—organized government against organized crime. To accomplish this, we must have communication, cooperation and coordination.

Communication is the immediate key goal. This year, we are embarking on a major effort to bring the law enforcement and regulatory agencies throughout the state together to discuss where we go from here; what actions can be taken to combat the pervasiveness of organized crime.

Coordination of efforts among agencies is a necessity. Competition, duplication of efforts and primitive territorialism must be reduced or eliminated. Law enforcement must be made cost-effective.

The third goal is cooperation. Working together is more than a concept—it's an economic necessity. Most counties cannot afford to have

organized crime specialists. With their limited staff and resources, local police department cannot be expected to keep tabs on organized criminals.

The first step toward attaining our goals will be a statewide conference of agencies to be held later this year. Its focus will be on ways in which we can become better organized in our fight against organized crime. Out of this conference should come mutual understanding of resources and areas of commonality. Task forces working on specific types of criminal problems could then be formed spanning multi-jurisdictional and functional activities.

Another Commission goal for 1981 is to broaden its use of public hearings as a method of bringing to the public a greater awareness of organized crime's pervasiveness and danger. These hearings will be held in various locations around the state and will deal with material developed in current investigations.

The creation of an independent Attorney General's office provides the Commission with another opportunity for cooperation. The Crime Commission and the Attorney General's office can complement each other's efforts and augment the Commonwealth's commitment to combatting organized crime.

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is entering a new phase of its work. The problems have been identified and the facts support our conclusions that organized crime is one of the most insidious threats to our free society. We must now begin to apply the solutions through a vigilant and organized government.

We recognize that many problems will be encountered. However, with the commitment of all the involved participants, we see very few problems that cannot be solved by an amelioration of effort by all components of government forthrightly pulling together.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the Crime Commission's 1980 Report, sixteen recommendations were listed. We continue to work toward their accomplishment and once again urge their consideration.

In addition, our ongoing dialogues with other law enforcement agencies and criminal justice experts have resulted in the following recommendations to the General Assembly:

1. The passage of Senate Bill 424, which will extend the statute of limitations on certain crimes from two to five years in the Commonwealth.

The enactment of this amendment to Title 42 will give investigative and prosecutorial agencies more time to investigate and prepare cases against persons involved in several types of criminal violations, many of which are often perpetrated by organized criminals. The complexity of modern day criminal actions requires an adequate amount of time to catch these criminals. This bill would increase the likelihood of prosecution and conviction of more organized criminals.

2. The passage of legislation to allow for the civil seizure of all monies used in and all assets acquired from the illegal drug trade.

Federal law (21 U.S.C. 881) provides for forfeiture in response to federal violations. The Drug Enforcement Administration will soon be providing a model state forfeiture act which should be considered for introduction by the legislature.

3. Amendments to the current state wiretapping law.

Input from law enforcement agencies around the state indicates that they support the addition of a 'good faith' clause to cover officers who deal with wiretaps. This would afford some measure of protection to law enforcement personnel. Also, it has been suggested that the crime of lottery be added to the list of crimes which are covered by wiretap actions.

4. Amendments to the law governing the pay and status of District Attorneys in fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh class counties.

State law mandates that District Attorneys in these counties be part-time personnel and currently sets their salaries at \$18,000. The District Attorney is the chief law enforcement officer of the county and should work full-time and be paid accordingly.

5. Amendments to the corporate registration procedures law to provide for more detailed reporting.

As stated in our 1980 report and earlier in this report, organized criminals use various fronts, third parties and privileged transactions to invest their illegal income into legitimate businesses. The current reporting procedures for corporations and partnerships allows these criminals to control businesses without ever appearing on corporate or partnership records. Thus, it is difficult to prove their ownership or interest in a business and they are able to gain and retain those business interests in violation of the law.

Pennsylvania Crime Commission Published Reports 1969-1980

- Task Force Report: Goals for Justice (1969)
- Task Force Report: Assessment of Crime and Criminal Justice in Pennsylvania (1969)
- Task Force Report: Corrections in Pennsylvania (1969)
- Task Force Report: Alcohol and the Criminal Justice System (1969)
- A Report on the Inquiry into Gang Violence in Philadelphia (1969)
- Criminal Justice Planning and Action in Pennsylvania (1969)
- Comprehensive Plan for the Improvement of Criminal Justice in Pennsylvania (1969)
- Report on Organized Crime (1970)
- Report on the Conditions of Organized Gambling and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Johnstown, Pennsylvania: 1970-71 (1971)
- Report on the Investigation in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, with Particular Reference to Abuses in Bail Bonding: 1970-71 (1971)
- Criminal Infiltration of Legitimate Business in the Philadelphia Area (1971)
- Report on Professional Crime in Pennsylvania (1972)
- Report on an Investigation of Liquor and Penal Code Violations and Enforcement Policies in the Locust Street "Strip" Section of Philadelphia (1972)
- Report on an Investigation into the Alleged Fixing of Certain Harness Races at Pocono Downs Track in 1971 (1972)
- Gambling and Corruption in Phoenixville (1973)
- Corruption in the Philadelphia Police Department (1973)
- A Case Study of the Second Class Township Code—Chartiers Township (1973)
- Investigations in Delaware County—Macing and Corruption (1973)
- Corruption in the York Police Department (1974)
- A Case Study of the Pennsylvania Election Code (1974)
- Migration of Organized Crime Figures from New Jersey into Pennsylvania; A Case Study of Syndicated Gambling in Bucks County (1976)
- Conflict of Interest and Self Dealing by Local Public Officials and Employees: Pocono Township, Monroe County and Marple Township, Delaware County (1977)
- The Administration of the Criminal Justice System—Liberty Borough and West Mifflin Borough (1977)
- Gambling and Its Effect Upon the Criminal Justice System—Patterns of Sentencing in Allegheny County Gambling Cases (1977)
- Absentee Voting Irregularities in Delaware County (1977)
- Fraudulent 'Cents-Off' Coupon Redemption Schemes (1977)
- Abuses and Criminality in the Bail Bond Business in Pennsylvania (1977)
- A Chester City Racketeer: Hidden Interests Revealed (1978)
- Interstate Shipment of Gambling Paraphernalia and its Distribution and Sale Within the Commonwealth (1978)
- Racketeering in the Casualty Insurance Industry (1978)
- Macing and Extortion in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (1978)
- Voting Irregularities in Philadelphia (1978)
- The Penn State Group: A Study in White Collar Crime (1978)
- Racketeering in the Commercial Loan Brokerage Industry (1980)
- A Report of the Study of Organized Crime's Infiltration of the Pizza and Cheese Industry (1980)
- A Decade of Organized Crime: 1980 Report (1980, second printing 1981)
- All of these publications except the 1980 Report are no longer in print. Members of the public may obtain a copy of the 1980 Report, at a nominal cost, through the State Bookstore, 10th and Market Streets, Harrisburg, PA 17125.