

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-419 Sub 10)
SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, was
GIIF
TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE

DATE: 12/17/56

Reurlet, 12/10/56.

[Redacted] records checked on 10/25/56.

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62-36085-41

5 DEC 18 1956

EX-125

2-Bureau
1-Newark (info)
1-New York (94-419 Sub 10)

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[Signature]

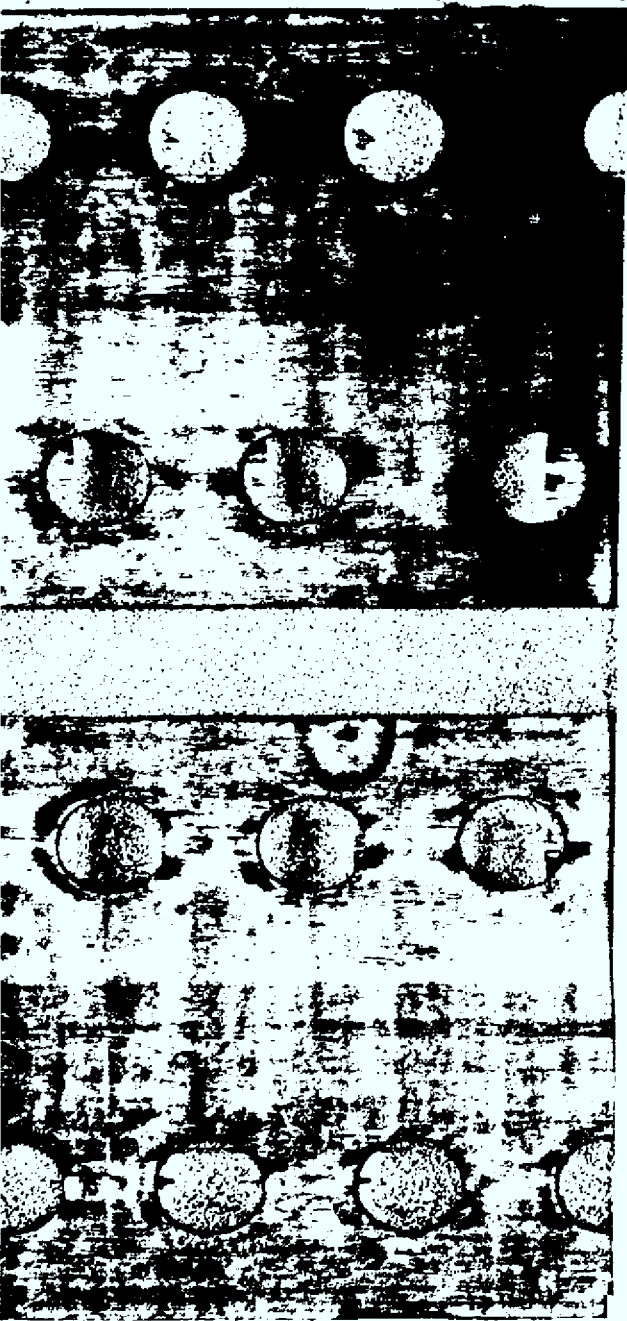
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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
REC'D - HQT

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ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN, FBI No. 346333,

11-28
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

11-7-56, 1956

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
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Type of References Requested: *X 2000*
 Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
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 Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
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 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

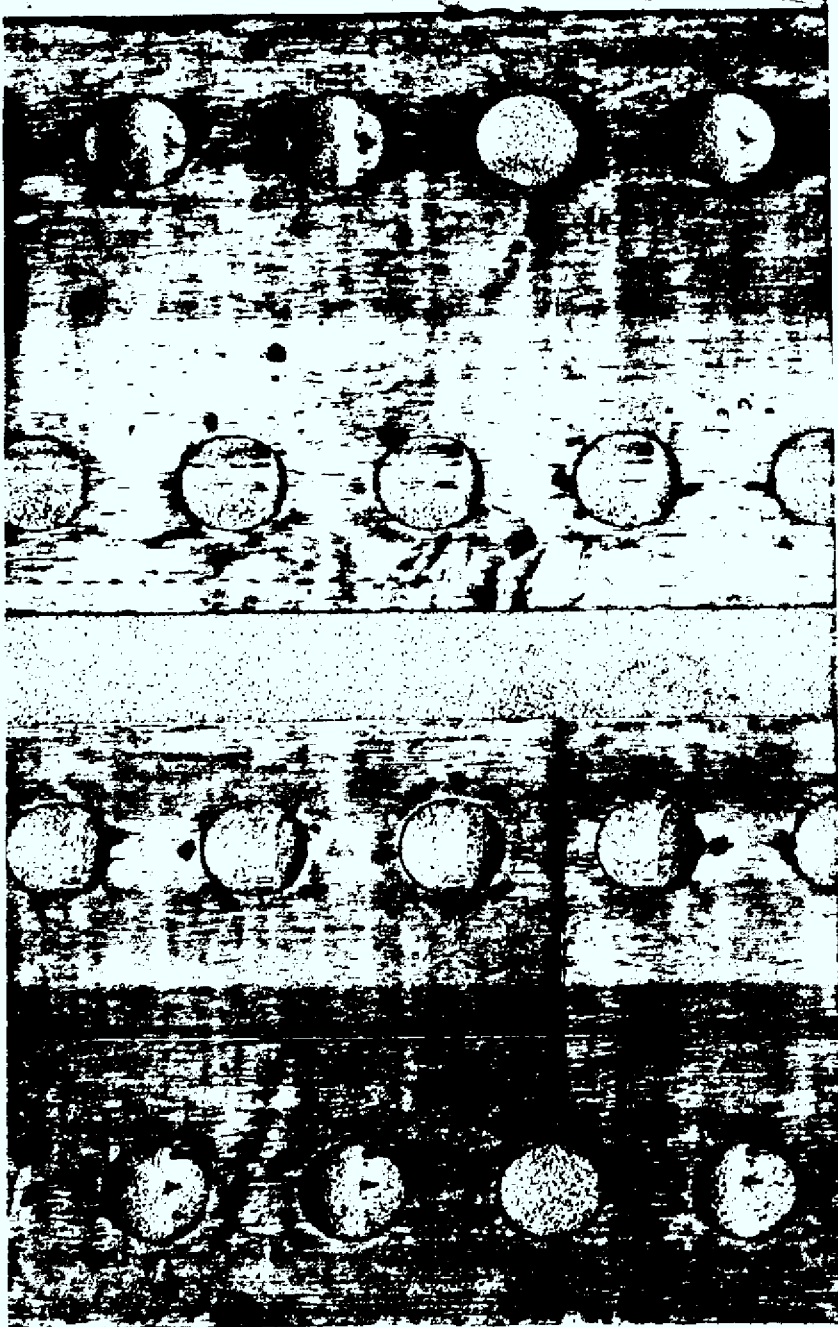
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Localities _____
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 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I/ 60-1541
L/ 62-3665
I/ 60-2001
I/ 94-61032
 Available
 Agency report
 Also: ABC
 I/M 4-191
 I/M 94-61032

*IDENT WAS FOUND
 IN FILE # 62-15147-
 34-196, P.162*

W. Miller



12/28, 1956

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FILE NUMBER SERIAL

[Handwritten entries in a list format]

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- 36-1004
- 36-1005
- 36-1006
- SI main
- None not listed
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- approx 50 entries
- Three (22)
- 5-199
- NP ✓ 36-61433
- 36-61434
- 36-61435
- 36-61436
- * 36-1835
- London
- * 87-0783
- Logic
- SI (main)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Abraham Zwillman

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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FILE NUMBER

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102-71875-8 Ser. 4/11/52

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29354

January 28, 1957

ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN

6-1
11-1

Reference is made to your letters dated October 16, 1956, and November 9, 1956 (WO:VJV, 123-51-0, 123-23-0, 123-57-0), captioned "Labor Racketeering - Information Concerning."

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, files of this Bureau and records of the Identification Division disclose the following information concerning Abraham Zwillman, with aliases Abe Zwillman, Abner Zwillman, "Longie," "Longy," George Long, Al Williams, which may pertain to the subject of your inquiry. The information furnished herein was obtained from public source material and various individuals having knowledge of Zwillman's activities. This information has not been verified or corroborated by investigation unless otherwise stated.

Zwillman was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1904, one of seven children, and attended grammar school in Newark until the eighth grade. He has no other education.

Zwillman married Mary Degroot Mendels Steinbach, a divorcee and mother of a five-year-old son, on July 7, 1939. Among the 300 guests at the wedding, there were represented some of the more notorious racket men in the East. The newspaper account of the wedding indicated Zwillman to be a former fruit and vegetable dealer who was recognized during prohibition days as one of the unofficial bosses of New Jersey liquor traffic. He was also reported as being the proprietor of the Public Service Tobacco Company, 1464 North Broad Street, Hillside, New Jersey, and as having interests in several wholesale liquor concerns.

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

Orig. & 1 AAG Warren Olney III
Req. Rec'd by letters dated 10/16/56 & 11/9/56
W. P. Baker:rap
(5)

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62-36085-42

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Furnished to Criminal Division att: Vargel Hoff

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In 1923, Zwillman, at the age of 19, shot Leo Kapsus in the leg. Kapsus at that time controlled what was commonly referred to as "Bootleggers Row" in Newark, New Jersey. As a result of this shooting, Zwillman gained some prominence among racket people in North Jersey, and even at that time was reported to have a small interest in the numbers racket in Newark, and was associating with well-known gangsters in that area. By 1925 he was tied up with the Lepke-Girrah gang in New York, obtaining liquor for New Jersey outlets. Shortly thereafter, Zwillman owned and maintained a fast boat for rum running and reportedly trafficked as much as 50 truck loads of liquor a night into the Newark port.

It was about this time that Zwillman became a political boss of Newark's Third Ward, and it has been reported that police cars were observed convoying liquor trucks. The Third Ward gang in Newark was sometimes referred to as the "Longy Mob." It has been alleged that Zwillman's association with Louis Buchalter began about 1925.

By 1927, Zwillman had begun to operate "wildcat" breweries.

In connection with his liquor activities, Zwillman became associated with members of the Reinfeld family, and he reportedly began hauling liquor into Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, with Joseph and Saul Reinfeld. This was reportedly Zwillman's first big enterprise, and shortly thereafter, Joseph Stacher, with alias "Doc" Rosen, reportedly became a fifty per cent partner with Zwillman.

At no time did Zwillman and his organization apparently have any trouble with liquor authorities. Zwillman and this group accumulated great wealth from this enterprise and from their operations in distilling raw alcohol with a group consisting of "Nig" Rutkin, Phil Kull, a former Newark police sergeant, and one Benny Zuckerman.

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In Elizabeth, New Jersey, a brewery known as the Rising Sun Brewery operated during the prohibition era and was reportedly controlled by Zwillman and one Nick Delmore. While this brewery was in operation, Prohibition Agent John G. Finnelli was killed at the brewery. Nick Delmore was tried and acquitted of this murder and the indictment against William Weisman in connection with the murder was nol-prossed. This murder has never been solved.

Zwillman and his group continued in the illicit liquor business and to some extent in gambling activities until the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Immediately after this law was repealed, he supposedly purchased a brewery under the name of United Brewery Company located on Springfield Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. The operation of this brewery was finally discontinued for lack of business. Subsequently, Zwillman was identified with a business known as the Harr-Kegtap Company. Litigation begun by the Cooler Keg System against the Harr-Kegtap Company in Federal Court, Newark, New Jersey, resulted in a decision rendered against Zwillman after Zwillman's failure to appear in court. He was forced to close this business.

^{21 was shot}
Zwillman did not confine his activities in the twenties to illegal traffic in liquor, but branched out into control of slot machines, cigarette vending machines, gambling, numbers rackets, and several restaurants and cafes. Through his political associations in the Third Ward, Newark, N.J. Zwillman placed his candidates in important political positions. Through the death of his competitors, Zwillman assumed complete control of all major criminal activities throughout the State of New Jersey. (Zwillman's immediate lieutenants included such notorious underworld key figures as Joseph "Doc" Rosen, Nick Delmore, Willie Neretti, now deceased, James "Biggy" Rutkin, and Ben "Puddy" Hincus.)

William and Al Lillian in the early 1930s were operators in illegal liquor along the Jersey shore. Al Lillian was murdered and shortly thereafter, William Lillian entered the cigarette vending machine business in a company known as the Public Service Tobacco Company and

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gained considerable success as the largest operator of this type in the area. At the height of his business, Lillian was severely beaten one night and shortly thereafter, the company was purchased from Lillian and Zwillman gained control of the Public Service Tobacco Company. This company was incorporated with Zwillman, Jerry Catena and "Doc" Rosen as owners.

On November 15, 1932, the poll boxes of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the City of Newark were stolen from the Office of the Commissioner of Registration. Ballots from the boxes of the First, Third and Sixth Wards, City of Newark, were stolen from the City Clerk. A confidential source stated that preceding the theft, William Egan, City Commissioner and Director of Public Safety; Charles Gillen, another Newark City Commissioner; Peter J. O'Toole, City Clerk; and Abner Zwillman met at the Riviera Hotel and planned this theft. Zwillman was reported to have furnished the men for the job.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that when Arthur P. Flegenheimer, with alias "Dutch" Schultz, and three associates were murdered in a Newark tavern about 10:00 p.m. on October 23, 1935, Zwillman by 11:00 a. m. the following morning had in his possession Photostats of all papers found on Schultz's body at the time of the murder. The purpose, according to the informant, was that Zwillman could indicate which papers should be destroyed.

Zwillman maintained practically the entire Riviera Hotel in Newark for members of his mob from 1933 until the ballot scandal in Newark in November, 1939, when the mob left. In April, 1934, Zwillman and "Bugsy" Siegel were in Hollywood, California, and apparently, "Longy" had several close personal friends among the officials of the Fox Studio. It was also reported at this time that Zwillman was an intimate friend of Jean Harlow and that Siegel and Zwillman had very ample financial resources.

In the early 1930s, Zwillman visited Hot Springs, Arkansas, on several occasions with Louis Buchalter, Benjamin Kutlow, and other known hoodlums.

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Shortly before "Waxie" Gordon was confined for an income tax violation, Zwillman and other top flight hoodlums reportedly held a meeting at Hot Springs, the purpose of which was to settle differences that had arisen between the "Waxie" Gordon mob and the combination of which Zwillman was the New Jersey affiliate.

As of November 6, 1935, it was reported that Zwillman had an office suite at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, and that he, together with Buchalter and Shapiro, were said to have been arrested in a matter concerning the Garfield Express Company, Incorporated, 272 Oak Street, Passaic, New Jersey.

In April, 1937, according to an informant, Buchalter became a fugitive, and upon arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, allegedly hid out at the home of an unidentified friend of "Longy" Zwillman. A few nights later, a meeting was allegedly held in the home of "Longy" Zwillman's mother and those in attendance, Meyer Lansky, "Doc" Rosen, Moe Wolinsky, Dixie Davis and Zwillman, decided Buchalter, with alias Lepke, would have to leave the Eastern part of the country.

Information from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], revealed that [REDACTED] believed that fugitives Buchalter and Jake Shapiro "would find no persons more likely to afford them protection than Willie Moretti and Longy' Zwillman." In this connection, it was reported in January, 1938, that in August, 1937, arrangements were made with Zwillman to obtain a cottage just outside Beverly Hills, California, or in Santa Ana, California, for use as a hideout for the above fugitives.

In 1937, Zwillman was identified as a hoodlum receiving his mail through a Chicago hood named Julian "Potatoes" Kauffman at the Hollywood Country Club.

In 1938, it was reported that Zwillman was supposed to have an "in" with the Motor Vehicle Bureau, Trenton, New Jersey, from whom he could obtain listings of licenses observed in his neighborhood.

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In addition to Zwillman's reported interest in the firms leased under the name of Joseph H. Reinfield, Incorporated, including distributors of Seagrams White Horse Whiskey, Zwillman was also reportedly a controller of the United States Yeast Company and the Ree Distillers, Incorporated, in 1938. The J. & J. Liquor Distributors, Newark, were also allegedly a Zwillman operation.

In August of 1938, it was alleged that Zwillman had interests in the following: Tavern Restaurant, Newark, New Jersey, Blue Diamond, Marr-Kogtap Company, J. & J. Distributors Company, Newark, New Jersey, Joseph Reinfield Company, Blue Mirror Night Club, Newark, New Jersey, Public Service Tobacco Company, Hillside, New Jersey, Weston & Company, Browne-Vintner Company, Incorporated, Star Bowling and Billiard Academy, Borok's Furniture Company, Poth's Distributing Company, Galsworthy Wine and Liquors, United Brewing Company, Newark, New Jersey, and the United States Yeast Company.

It is believed the United States Yeast Company is no longer in existence, however, in 1935 or 1936, Joel Reed, Attorney of the New England Yeast Company, the organization out of which the United States Yeast Company was formed, advised that Zwillman held a \$2,000 mortgage on the property of the United States Yeast Company. Any further holdings in this company by Zwillman were not indicated.

By memorandum dated October 5, 1948, to Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, captioned "Abner Zwillman, alias Longy Zwillman, Income Tax Evasion," this Bureau advised that Zwillman's name appears in the case entitled "United States Yeast Corporation; Interference by Violence with Interstate Commerce," and "Fur Dressing Investigation; Louis Buchalter, with aliases, Antitrust; Harboring; Conspiracy."

Vivian Mathis, who was for a number of years the paramour of Verne C. Miller until he was killed, was interviewed at Sioux Falls in December, 1938. She stated that immediately after the Kansas City massacre in which an FBI Agent, three police officers, and convict Frank Nash were killed and for which massacre Verne Miller was being sought, Miller hid out for a time at a place she referred to as

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"Longie" Zwillman's place located about thirty-five miles from Newark, New Jersey. She stated that while Miller was hiding out, other fugitives from justice were also there. It was determined that Zwillman while stopping at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in February, 1933, telephonically contacted Verne C. Miller in Kansas City.

In 1939, Dixie Davis advised that shortly after the repeal of prohibition, Zwillman lost a load of alcohol when confiscated by Internal Revenue agents. Zwillman's attorney brought suit in United States District Court, New Jersey, for damages. The suit was defeated and an appeal was taken to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. At that time, an allegation was made that Zwillman had made a direct approach to J. Mercer Davis, brother of Judge Davis, to whom a substantial amount of money was paid for the Circuit Court of Appeals reversal. The case was actually reversed in this court and a large fee was awarded to Zwillman. On appeal, the Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court decision.

In 1939, Zwillman reportedly had an interest in the Havana Gambling Casino, Havana, Cuba, as well as the Havana Racetrack. It was also reported that the Union County Mineral Water Company was financed by "Longy" Zwillman.

In 1939, an informant advised that Suzie Donner, a Hollywood extra, was a friend of Zwillman, as well as "Bugsy" Siegel and Meyer Lansky. In 1947, Alice Irene Sheppard, was identified as being closely associated with Zwillman. In 1939, Geneva Steppe, Miami, Florida, was identified as a girlfriend of Zwillman.

A confidential informant, whose reliability is unknown, related that in 1940 the Brewster Aircraft Company was said to hold a lease at the Newark Airport with the understanding that those recommended by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City; City Commissioner Meyer Ellenstein of Newark; and Abner Zwillman be given employment. The informant also stated that when the Brewster Aircraft plant opened, Zwillman shared control of the Union, Brewster Local 365.

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A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in the Spring of 1940, Mayor Meyer Ellenstein of Newark, was acquitted of alleged misconduct in office. Upon his acquittal, Zwillman was stated to have thrown a big party for Ellenstein. He also stated that reorganization of the Newark Police Department, then going on, was reorganization by Zwillman. The informant stated that to his knowledge, Zwillman was not personally participating in illegal activities, but is barely within the law. The informant commented that Zwillman had acquired a substantial block of stock in the Brewster Aircraft Corporation in late 1939 or early 1940 and at this time Zwillman was allegedly operating a racket with one Frank Corbally, then local Works Progress Administration Administrator who was supplying Works Progress Administration labor to Brewster. It was also stated that as of April 17, 1940, no lease had been negotiated by Brewster Corporation for the use of the Newark Airport; as a result, the corporation was having free use of the property.

It was reported in December, 1945, that Harry B. Crook was a close associate of "Longy" Zwillman at Newark, and that Crook was a Deputy Sheriff.

In January, 1944, [REDACTED]

Newark, New Jersey, alleged that the Newark Window Cleaning Contractors Association fixed prices and monopolized the market. He further alleged that the association had been attempting to drive his company out of business by having men controlled by Abner Zwillman threaten clients with strikes unless they terminated services of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that the two particular men he had referred to as controlled by Zwillman were Ira Berkowitz and Abe Lew, Business Agents of the Retail Clerks Association, who made contacts with the clothing companies using [REDACTED] allegedly claiming that unless such service was discontinued they would be faced with strikes on the part of their clerical employees.

Michael Lascari, upon interview in 1944, advised that the Alkuno Company was a partnership and the four partners each having an equal interest were himself, Kuno Hamann, Eugene Mendels and Zwillman.

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By 1945, it was reported through the underworld that Zwillman could deliver necessary tax stamps for "hot" cigarettes. During the war years, it was reported that Zwillman was not seen often in the Miami, Florida, area, but that his front man, Jack Friedlander, was very active in the Miami gambling picture. In addition, James J. Saverese, operator of the S. & S. Novelty Company, Miami Beach Florida, was an associate of Zwillman, according to an official of the Miami Beach Police Department. In further substantiation of Zwillman's Miami interest, Eddie Rosenbloom, member of the Miami Beach bookmaking and gambling syndicate, advised that when Friedlander first came to Miami he formed a partnership with Friedlander and they operated several books at Miami Beach. Rosenbloom stated that when he found out that Friedlander actually represented Zwillman's money, he dissolved the partnership.

It was reported in 1945 that Zwillman apparently controlled the numbers rackets in Bayonne and obtained a \$1,000 weekly cut which was divided among the powers in Hudson County. It was further reported that Zwillman took a cut on gambling operations in Bayonne, New Jersey, which operations were run by Abe Bressler and James "Waxey" Connolly. It was reported that former Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City also obtained a sizable cut of each weekly take.



A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that the reason why Zwillman is able to operate as he does in Newark is because of his contact with Colonel Kelly, Democratic leader in Essex County, New Jersey. Kelly is stated to make up the political slate at time of elections and then goes to Zwillman for whatever money he needs.

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Confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that Zwillman has on past occasions, dates not specified, visited the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, New Jersey, in company with City Commissioner Meyer Ellenstein and other well-known political figures, namely, Colonel William Kelly, Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee; and John Manning, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Newark, New Jersey.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Zwillman gave a substantial contribution to the campaign fund of John V. Kenney, Democratic Mayor of Jersey City, New Jersey, prior to his election.

The "Newark News" of March 16, 1950, reported a comment of First Assistant United States Attorney Tyne in connection with the indictment of James "Biggy" Rutkin for income tax evasion. According to Tyne, Joseph H. Reinfeld in 1943 in Newark, made a settlement with respect to moneys received from the sale of Browne-Vintner Company, Incorporated, by Reinfeld. Reportedly \$358,000 went to Zwillman and Joseph Stacher while Rutkin received \$250,000. Stacher, who reportedly received only \$20,000, and Zwillman were said to have had a legitimate interest in the company. The Government in its suit alleged that Rutkin had no interest in Browne-Vintner and obtained his money through "extortion and holdup."

At the trial of Rutkin in which Reinfeld was a main Government witness, Reinfeld testified that Rutkin never had more than six per cent interest in Browne-Vintner Company. Reinfeld stated that at the same time he paid Rutkin \$250,000 he also paid \$358,000 to Zwillman and explained that this money to Zwillman was in payment of a loan and profits owed to Zwillman from the Browne-Vintners, Incorporated, sale. Reinfeld admitted that Moe, Phil and Dave Silverman, relatives of his sister-in-law, were front stockholders for Zwillman and Joe Stacher. It was further testified that the Zwillman group had fifty per cent interest in the above corporation.

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In 1950, an informant advised that Zwillman had an interest in the following companies: The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad; The Worthington Pump Company, Harrison, New Jersey; and the Beyer & Beyer Steel Company.

In May, 1950, the Casablanca Club, 1011 Broad Street, Newark, was raided for handling heroin. Thirty-one Federal indictments were handed down prior to the raid. It has been alleged that Zwillman at one time may have had an interest in this club and that it allegedly was opened on Zwillman's money, but that George Haberman, a former chauffeur for Zwillman, was the sole owner at the time of the raid.

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that there had been a meeting in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, on March 10, 1950, which meeting was attended by Joseph Reinfeld, Joe Adonis, "Wiggy" Rutkin, Vito Genovese, Charles Binaggio, since murdered in Kansas City, Willie Moretti, since murdered in Cliffside Park, New Jersey, and Zwillman, for the purpose of saving Rutkin from an indictment for violation of the income tax law. The informant stated it concerned specifically the dispute between Rutkin and a liquor company. Since this information was received, Rutkin has been tried and found guilty. The case actually had to do with an alleged extortion of money from Joseph Reinfeld by Rutkin.

In April, 1951, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his company, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a research corporation specializing in the field of internal combustion engines. [REDACTED] seeking a lead whereby he might grant some patent licenses, was introduced to A. G. Lew in the Fall of 1948 or 1949. Lew and [REDACTED] proceeded by automobile to Newark, and during the ride [REDACTED] noted that Lew wore a gun under his coat. They stopped at a building which had the windows blacked out, but upon entering observed a switchboard with twelve trunk lines and two telephone

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operators who were constantly busy at the switchboard. Shortly thereafter, Abner Zwillman drove up in a Cadillac automobile and approached [redacted] told Zwillman that he was interested in promoting [redacted] engines and in granting patent licenses on a royalty basis. Zwillman then telephoned one J. A. Sisto, President of Republic Industries, 20 Wall Street, New York City, and said "I am sending a man down to see you." There was then a pause after which Zwillman said "Well, I don't care, I'm sending him down anyway. Mr. Lew will drive him down." Lew then drove [redacted] back to Newark and to New York City, and arriving at 20 Wall Street, [redacted] met J. A. Sisto. Sisto telephonically contacted the Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit, Michigan, and talked to an official there. He advised [redacted] that he would be contacted at a later date by the General Manager of the Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit. [redacted] ascertained that the Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit is a subsidiary of the Barium Steel Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City, and that Barium is still wholly controlled by Republic Industries at the same address.

Before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee sitting at Washington, D. C., on August 18, 1951, Joseph G. Bozzo of Paterson, New Jersey, identified himself as a clothing manufacturer and a free lance political worker for any candidate and stated he had known Zwillman for fifteen years and had solicited Zwillman's political aid only on one occasion during the 1948 campaign when Bozzo worked at trying to get support for Harold Hoffman, Republican gubernatorial candidate in the primaries. It was later developed that Bozzo had contributed \$25,000 in cash to the Republican Party in 1949. Harold Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey from 1935 to 1937, advised the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that he had asked Zwillman for help in the 1946 campaign. Hoffman stated that he had met Zwillman after his term of Governor and added that Zwillman had never made any improper requests of him.

During the 1951 Senate Crime Investigating Committee hearings, other individuals with whom Zwillman was alleged to be friendly were William Egan, former Essex County Democratic Chairman, Meyer Ellenstein, City Commissioner, City of Newark, Harold Krieger, Corporation Counsel, Jersey City, New Jersey, John V. Kenny, former Mayor of Jersey City, and Ralph Villani, former Mayor of Newark.

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In August, 1951, before the same committee, Earl A. Baldwin, retired income tax inspector, testified that Zwillman offered \$300,000 to the New Jersey gubernatorial campaign of Democratic State Senator Elmer Wene in 1949 in return for protection if Wene was elected. At the time this testimony was given, Zwillman was evading subpoena servers.

It was reported in the "New York Times" of August 13, 1951, that Zwillman had left the yacht "Howdy Podner" at Marblehead, Massachusetts, to evade subpoena servers. This yacht was operated, according to the United States Marshal's Office in Boston, Massachusetts, by M. V. D'Alitz of Detroit. It is noted that Morris D'Alitz, with alias Moe Davis, a confessed gambler, had testified before the committee in Los Angeles, California, on February 28. A counsel for the committee described Zwillman as "Bigger than Costello, but so far more successful in avoiding the public spotlight."

Additional testimony at the hearings revealed the following points which are set forth in the "New York Daily News" of August 17, 1951:

That Zwillman is a close pal of Frank Costello and has entered the legitimate investment field after running a \$50,000,000 bootleg ring from 1926 to 1933. Further, that the Zwillman mob had stolen a confidential report from the Newark Internal Revenue Office.

The suspended head of the Jersey City gambling squad was "framed" out of his job after costing bookies \$800,000 in bail and passing up \$350,000 in payoff money.

James A. Bishop, Press Relations man for Democratic State Senator Elmer Wene, testified that Zwillman's bribe offer was made to him through an intermediary, George Kesselhaut, "Lieutenant" of Colonel William H. Kelly, a former Democratic Chairman of Essex County, New Jersey.

Harold Krieger, Assistant Corporation Counsel in New Jersey, suspected of connections with the above political deals, insisted his relations with Zwillman were only casual and denied representing him in any way or taking money from him.

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Baldwin advised at these hearings that Zwillman told him he figured "if they can get Al Capone, they can get me" and at this point began paying income tax. Baldwin advised that in his opinion, "Waxey" Gordon and "Dutch" Schultz were pikers compared to men such as Zwillman.

Baldwin stated that Zwillman and his associates bought the Browne-Vintners Corporation and later sold out to Seagrams Whiskey for a reported \$8,000,000.

Julius Endler, a Newark restaurant proprietor, testified before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that Zwillman had a secret financial interest in Hollywood movies and had invested in at least two films. Endler testified further that Arthur Garfield Hayes was trustee for Zwillman in Manhattan Productions, Incorporated, which made a film in 1944, and that Zwillman made a \$12,000 profit on a \$25,000 investment. Endler further advised that Zwillman had purchased some \$41,000 worth of bonds in the Sherry-Wetherland Hotel.

Testimony given to the Committee by others revealed that Elmer Wene was offered up to \$300,000 during his unsuccessful 1949 campaign for Governor of New Jersey, if he would permit Zwillman to name the Attorney General. Wene refused the offer. Countertestimony was given that such a campaign offer had never been made.

Former Mayor John V. Kenny of Jersey City insisted Zwillman had not contributed \$50,000 to Kenny's 1949 mayoralty campaign as alleged and Kenny credited such an allegation to former Mayor Frank Hague.

The "Newark News" issue of April 1, 1951, contained an article reflecting companies controlled by Zwillman, which companies did more than \$500,000 worth of business with the City of Newark in the previous four years. The purchasing records of the City revealed that the money spent was for trucks, fire apparatus and parts in the last four years. All of the equipment was bought on a contract basis after bids were sought by advertisements. Two of Zwillman's firms, the Greater Newark General Motors Corporation Truck Sales Company and the Parts and Service Company, Incorporated, did additional business beyond the \$500,000 figure in the repairing

Abraham Zwillman

of trucks and equipment. Other firms with which Zwillman was connected and did city business were the A. and S. Trading Company and the former Diamond T. Agency, Incorporated. The latter concern subsequently became the Greater Newark General Motors Corporation Truck Sales Company. Zwillman's name is not listed in any of the latter companies' incorporation papers. The papers were drawn up by Attorney Charles Handler, who is the Newark City Corporation Counsel. In addition to the city business from July, 1948, to April, 1951, companies in which Zwillman had an interest and business totaling \$33,000 with Essex County, New Jersey.

Zwillman in his testimony before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee sitting at Washington, D. C., on March 26, 1951, admitted that his company, the Public Service Tobacco Company, operates some 1,000 cigarette machines in the North Jersey area, selling in excess of 650,000 packs per month. He also claims to operate some 600 to 700 washing machine units in North Jersey. Zwillman refused to name the source of his Canadian whiskey in bootlegging days as well as his associates in this operation. He admitted that Attorney Arthur Gerfield Hayes was a trustee for him in business activities.

During Committee testimony by Zwillman, he was asked a question as to whether or not he, in the last ten years, had owned stock in excess of 100 shares in the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad. Zwillman was also asked whether or not he had any influence in naming the controlling officials of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad. He refused to answer the questions. It was subsequently brought out that he actually did not own any shares, but had owned some \$20,000 in bonds which he subsequently disposed of at a profit. William Egan was President of the company during this time.

Zwillman, in his testimony, admitted his connection with the companies mentioned above and advised he was associated in the Public Service Tobacco Company with Michael Lascari.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun," dated January 8, 1952, commented that Treasury agents were closely following some 400 racketeers in the New York City area with the expectation of collecting past due income taxes. One of the New Jersey racket men, according to the newspaper, whose net worth was being closely followed, was Zwillman.