

Abraham Zwillman

On June 25, 1952, tax liens in the amount of \$940,471 were filed against Zwillman and members of his family, to whom it was believed he had transferred securities. According to the "Newark News," issue of June 26, 1952, United States Attorney Grover C. Richman, Jr., had advised the newspapers that the liens were the result of the Federal Grand Jury probing rackets, organized crime and tax frauds. The filing of the tax liens involved a civil suit. At that time it was expected that levies would be served on business institutions to tie up any assets of Zwillman until the tax claims could be adjusted. These liens covered the period from 1933 to 1946.

b3
22 USC
(c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On June 22, 1953, Zwillman surrendered to Federal authorities on a charge of evading payment of \$55,114 in income taxes in 1946. He was released on \$3,000 bail. After his arraignment, his attorney issued a statement attacking the validity of the tax evasion charge and commented that they expected the complaint would be dismissed.

On July 15, 1953, the Federal Grand Jury reported a no bill, vacating the complaint for the evasion charges on 1946 income taxes.

In May, 1953, it was advised that Zwillman had a piece of the Runyon Distributors, a Newark, New Jersey, vending machine company, and that Barney Sugarman was one of Zwillman's men located in the New York area.

In May, 1953, it was advised that Zwillman had some of his men in New York City easing their way into the automatic vending machine business. The informant advised that one of these men was alleged to be Irving Kaye.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-3008, 42 page 17.

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"The Juke Box Racket," a report published by the Chicago Crime Commission in 1954, reflects the Runyon Sales Company of New York, Incorporated, 123 West Runyon Street, Newark, New Jersey, was controlled by Zwillman. This company also operates "Music by Muzak," and used the corporate name of World-Wired Music, Incorporated. The Runyon Sales Company of New York, Incorporated, was originally known as the Royal Music Company, located at the same address, and the owners of record originally included Joseph Stacher, a notorious racketeer and intimate associate of Zwillman. Runyon Sales Company was also the authorized distributor for AMI Juke Boxes in New York City.

Zwillman, according to this report, allegedly placed one of his union leaders, Joseph Heimberg, at the head of the union having jurisdiction over juke boxes to control the industry and extract tribute from those in the juke box business.

This report also alleges that Zwillman and his associates were responsible for the "coming out" party, the date of which was not mentioned, of [REDACTED] at a night spot in Newark, New Jersey, known as the Blue Mirror, now out of business. The Blue Mirror was well known as a meeting place for Newark, New Jersey, and New York City mobsters as well as a payoff spot for graft.

Zwillman was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury May 26, 1954, on two charges of evading income tax payment of \$46,000 for 1947 and 1948. The indictment charged he underestimated his joint net income for the two-year period by \$89,666.

Trial commenced in January, 1956, but the jury failed to agree on a verdict and the panel was dismissed on March 1, 1956.

In this connection you are referred to this Bureau's memorandum dated October 3, 1956, captioned "Abner 'Longie' Zwillman. Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

In connection with the waterfront situation it was alleged that a meeting was held on December 2, 1954, at the Riviera Hotel, Cliffside Park, New Jersey. Among those present were Albert Anastasia, Meyer Lansky, Connie Noonan, Eddie McGrath and "Longie" Zwillman.

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On December 31, 1954, a fifteen-year-old indictment on a contempt of court charge was dismissed in Federal Court in New York against Zwillman. This indictment was the eldest of fifty indictments dismissed on this date. On August 21, 1939, Zwillman was adjudged in contempt and sentenced to six months for his refusal on grounds of self-incrimination to answer questions before the grand jury in New York. He had been called to name his business associates from 1928 through 1932, when he was alleged to have been active in the bootlegging racket. This contempt conviction was reversed on January 15, 1940, by the United States Court of Appeals, the Court ruling that Zwillman had a right to invoke a privilege of refusing to answer questions on grounds of self-incrimination. The Government did not appeal this reversal, and the case was returned for retrial. Three months later it was marked off the judicial calendar and was never recalled.

In March, 1954, Zwillman announced that he and a group of associates would contribute a quarter of a million dollars towards slum clearance in Newark. Zwillman advised at this time that his action was motivated only by a desire to redevelop Newark and that he had no intent to manage the project in any way.

During February, 1955, it was reported that Zwillman frequently had lunch with Frank Costello and Frank Erickson at the Mens Bar, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.

According to an article in the "New York World Telegram and Sun," of January 10, 1954, Zwillman and Stacher in 1949 were behind a proposed eleven hundred unit multimillion dollar housing project in Jersey City, New Jersey. This deal involved acceptance by the Jersey City Commission in 1949 of Leslie M. Weber as financier in place of the Prudential Insurance Company. The project was never built, but Weber in trying to obtain \$90,000 for control of the land allegedly borrowed \$20,000 from Zwillman and \$45,000 from the Harlow Agency, Incorporated, a Newark, New Jersey, insurance firm controlled by Stacher.

The March 14, 1956, edition of the "New York Mirror," contains a column by Victor Riesel entitled "Multi-Barreled Purpose in Saperstein Shooting." This article describes Louis Saperstein as a "muleter-extraordinary of union welfare funds," indicating he "dipped in" for almost one million

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dollars and kicked back to a string of union men and their underworld protectors from coast to coast. The article indicated he did business under the protection of Abner "Longie" Zwillman, one of the Board of Directors of the crime syndicate. The article continues "Zwillman got hot recently when the Internal Revenue Service cracked down. Like Frankie Costello, when a high mogul of the mob gets hot, he loses prestige with the underworld. With Saperstein for the moment otherwise occupied, the mob started after some of his friends in the labor section of the underworld."

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

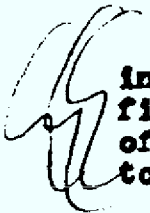
Zwillman has been identified in the past as one of the big time racketeers in the United States and as belonging to a group which controls the rackets in Union County, New Jersey. Zwillman reportedly represented Frank Erickson, convicted bookmaker in Newark. It has been alleged further that the offices of the Public Service Tobacco Company, 1464 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, where Zwillman maintains an office, are used as a meeting place for numerous racketeers in the New York and New Jersey area.

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It has been reported that prior to the time P. James Pallecchia, Jr., former Newark Police Judge, surrendered himself to authorities, Pallecchia contacted Zwillman regarding his embezzling \$657,000 from the Columbus Trust Company, Newark. At Zwillman's suggestion, Pallecchia surrendered himself to make it easier on everyone who might become involved in any subsequent investigation.

A confidential informant, who is familiar with activities of the liquor and distilling unions in the State of New Jersey, advised that Zwillman during one period, the dates of which he did not recall, controlled the New Jersey Institute of Wine and Spirits Distributors, Incorporated. Members of this Institute were the Joseph Reinfield Company, the J. & J. Distributing Company and the Galworthy Distributing Company, all wholesale liquor concerns. The purpose of this Institute was allegedly to control prices, to gain control of retail liquor business in New Jersey, to eliminate other wholesalers and to lobby in the New Jersey Legislature.

In connection with the above interests on the part of Zwillman in the liquor field it was disclosed that Zwillman has personal associations with officials of the Saperstein Insurance Agency in Newark, which agency controls the entire welfare fund of the liquor and distilling unions. This welfare fund is obtained by a percentage contribution of the gross wages of the entire industry.

 A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that Zwillman was instrumental financially in the formation of the Wine and Liquor Salesmen of New Jersey, Local 19, Newark, New Jersey, and is reported to control this union.

Concerning labor activities, it has been reported that George Browne, former President of the International Union of Theatrical and Stage Employees, and allegedly a former member of the Capone gang, became head of the afore-mentioned union as a result of his gang connections and that he was reportedly responsible to Zwillman. Other union men connected with or designated by Zwillman were stated by an informant to be James Brennan, head of the motion picture operators, Newark, and Joseph Fay, convicted extortionist,

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head of the Building Trades Union. In addition, it has been alleged that the Newark Local of the Theatrical and Stage Employees was controlled by Zwillman through one Louis Kaufman, business agent of the Newark Local, and it was reported that strong arm tactics were common to maintain this control. It is noted that Kaufman had been convicted in Federal Court in New York City on anti-racketeering charges.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that one Howard Mann, who claimed to be a "Labor Relations Man" offered the services of Zwillman in settling a prolonged strike at the Continental Paper Company, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. It was alleged that Zwillman could guarantee as many years of labor peace as the company could pay for. The informant reported that Mann alleged Zwillman owned or controlled a Hartford Insurance Company and several brokerage insurance firms. A legal payoff could be arranged by having the struck company's pension insurance transferred to one of Zwillman's insurance companies.

It has been reported that Lawrence and Irving Zwillman, brothers of Abner, were both operators and members of Local 244 of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. In addition, Harry Zwillman and the captioned individual's brother-in-law, Danny Oliver, along with Irving have been reported as being henchmen of "Longy" Zwillman and active in union negotiations among motion picture theatre employees.

67D A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a block of stock of ██████████ ██████████ Newark, was purchased in the name of ██████████ and is actually owned by Zwillman. There is an allegation that a group of which Zwillman is a member had attempted to take over control of the bank.

Zwillman is known to be or to have been associated and in contact with leading racketeers in the New York, New Jersey, area and throughout the country. The following are some of the better known ones, both living and dead: Louis Buchalter, with alias "Lepke"; Jacob Shapiro, with alias "Gurrah"; Morris Kleinman; Benjamin Siegel, with alias "Bugsy"; Joseph Stacher, with alias "Doc" Rosen; Michael Coppola, with alias "Trigger Mike"; Gerardo Catena, with alias Jerry; Angelo DeCarlo, with alias "Gyp"; Nick Delmore; Ben Kutlow, with alias Tom and Cuddy; Willie Moretti, with alias Willie Moore; Meyer Lansky, with alias

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"Bugs" Meyer; Frank Orsatti; Louis Stromberg, with alias "Dutch" Goldberg; Hyman Stromberg; Nick Rosen; William Weisman; Mo Wolensky, with alias "Dimples"; Morris Wolen; Morris Dalitz, with alias Moe Davis; Frank Costello; Frank Erickson; Joseph Doto, with alias Joe Adonis; Ruggiero Bolardo, with alias "Ritchie"; Michael Lascari; Vincent Alo, with alias "Jimmy Blue Eyes"; Arthur P. Flegenheimer, with alias "Dutch" Schultz; Samuel Katz, with alias Sue Katz.



A reliable informant advised that George Sadlow, who owns an undisclosed interest in the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, contacted an unidentified individual in the East in an effort to get in touch with Zwillman. Sadlow was attempting to obtain an additional \$100,000 from Zwillman to send to former United States Ambassador O'Dwyer in Mexico for the purpose of definitely handling the elections and opening lower California, Mexico, to gambling. According to the informant, Sadlow was unable to contact Zwillman, but left word for Zwillman to fly to Sadlow's ranch in Palm Springs, California, to discuss the deal further.

Confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Zwillman had put up the money for the purchase of the Hotel Versailles at Long Branch, New Jersey, and that in addition, Zwillman also owns the West End Casino and the Colony Surf Club, both located at West End, New Jersey.

According to the book, "Murder, Incorporated," published by Burton B. Turkus and Sid Feder, Zwillman was one of six bosses of Murder, Incorporated. Burton B. Turkus is the former Brooklyn Assistant District Attorney who was active in the investigation of Murder, Incorporated.

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On December 1, 1926, under the name of George Long, Zwillman was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Judge Boettner, of the First Criminal Court District, on February 10, 1927, suspended the sentence.

On June 6, 1927, he was arrested under the name of "Longy" Zwillman and charged with atrocious assault and battery, and on July 8, 1927, Judge Howe, of the First Criminal Court District, reported the complaint withdrawn by the complainant.

On March 6, 1928, under the name of Abe Zwillman, he was arrested and charged with atrocious assault and battery, and on March 16, 1928, the complaint was withdrawn by complainant before Judge Howe.

On the date Zwillman was cited in contempt of court, William A. Wachenfeld, Prosecutor of Essex County, New Jersey, and Leon W. Kapp, his assistant, had interviews with Agents and Assistant United States Attorneys in New York City at which time they claimed they had information of interest to the Government in connection with union activities. There was no apparent Federal violation in the information they gave. After the conference, Wachenfeld stated that he would appreciate any information uncovered before the Federal Grand Jury as to Abner Zwillman and Willie Moretti whom he mentioned as two of his "headaches" in New Jersey. Wachenfeld was Zwillman's attorney prior to his appointment as prosecutor.

The "Newark Evening News" of January 15, 1940, reported that the Federal Penitentiary sentence of six months against Abner Zwillman, Newark Third Ward figure, was reversed on that day on a unanimous opinion issued by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Enclosed are two copies of the identification record of Abe Zwillman, FBI Number 346333, who may be identical with the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosures (2)

68

62-36085
Serials 11, 12, 21, 23, 27,
28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39
40

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-419 Sub 10)

SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, was
 FBI #346333
 GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE INTELLIGENCE FILE
 (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

DATE: 3/12/57

11-1

Re SAC Letter 53-58.

Enclosed is a supplementary summary of information concerning ZWILLMAN, developed since date of last summary, 9/20/56.

EXP. PROC.

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

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 50

62-36085-43²⁰

MAR 14 1957

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(4)

52 MAR 29 1957

Handwritten initials and signatures

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC NEWARK (94-417)
SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, Wa.
Longie
GIIF
(TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

DATE: 3/27/57

11-12

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated 9/24/56.

This letter is intended to cover the period from 9/24/56 to date.

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b7C The records of [REDACTED] which were checked by SA [REDACTED] on 10/25/56, do not show any relationship which ZWILLMAN allegedly had with the Runyon Sales Co. of New York and Newark.

b7D [REDACTED]

2- Bureau
1- Newark

RECORDED-29

62-36085-44

INDEXED-29

1-5-
20-MAR-28 1957

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MAR 28 1957

55 APR 10 1957

[Handwritten signatures]

EXP. PROC.
31

[REDACTED]

JAMES R. BROWN, who was at one time connected with the Kool-Vent Aluminum Awning Co. of Trenton, N.J. with which GERARD CATENA, an associate of ZWILLMAN and also a top hoodlum in the Newark area, is connected, is no longer with that firm.

[REDACTED] whose reliability has not been fully established, advised SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 1/10/57, that from his knowledge of activities in North Jersey, ABNER LONGIE ZWILLMAN was one of the main kingpins of crime in that area. [REDACTED] indicated that the persons who he would consider the main persons in crime in N.J. were as follows:

- ABNER LONGIE ZWILLMAN,
- DOC STACHER,
- GYP DE CARLO,
- DING BAT PARRILLO,
- TONY CAPONIGRO,
- TOM DESIDERIO,
- FRANK CARDINELLI,
- RICHARD BOIARDO,
- JOHN RUSSO, Wa. Big Pussy,
- MEYER LANSKY

He stated that this group was often referred to as the syndicate or mob in New Jersey. He advised that they maintain a loose association and that records for the group are primarily handled by ALFRED SALERNO. He stated ZWILLMAN would be one of the principle leaders of this group and that he maintains financial control of the mob money.

[REDACTED] also made the statement on this date that ZWILLMAN has kept these group records for short periods of time at the office of the Nesto Contracting Co. [REDACTED] also claims that the Port Newark Section is operated almost exclusively by ZWILLMAN. He stated that other group members have not attempted to move into this area without ZWILLMAN's permission.

[REDACTED] stated to SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 2/18/57, that [REDACTED] a meeting

which was held at the Knoll Country Club in July, 1956. He stated that the Knoll Country Club is used as a meeting spot for the leaders of the racket element. He stated that this particular meeting was attended by ZWILLMAN, VITO GENOVESE, ANTONIO CAPONIGRO, MEYER LANSKY and others. [REDACTED] was not at the actual meeting.

11/5-C
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b7C
b7D
According to [REDACTED] statement to SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 2/18/57, ZWILLMAN, ANGELO GYRDE CARLO, a Newark Office top hoodlum, and VITO GENOVESE all hate CAPONIGRO and would like to see him dead. He further advised that it had been rumored that VITO GENOVESE was setting CAPONIGRO up to be slain but that [REDACTED] did not believe this to be so.

ZWILLMAN continues to reside in a large mansion at 50 Beverly Road, W. Orange, N.J.

5-C
b7D
[REDACTED] who is believed reliable and is familiar with waterfront activities, advised SA [REDACTED] on 3/6/57, that to his knowledge, ZWILLMAN had never shown a personal interest in the Port Newark area.

subject: ABNER ZWILLMAN

file number: 62-36085

section number: 2

serial(s): 45 THROUGH 3RD NOT RECORDED AFTER 59 (END)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GIR II

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-419 Sub 10)
SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, was
FBI # 346-333

DATE: 7/12/57

94-419-1
29387

File review reflects that Newark, in which division subject resides, has been furnished all pertinent information available in this matter.

Therefore, to avoid duplication, New York is not preparing a comprehensive summary concerning subject.

- 2 Bureau
- 1- Newark (94-417)(Info)
- 1- NY 94-419 Sub 10

FHD:ras
(4)

RECORDED-61

62-36085-45

EX 105

11 JUL 15 1957

76 13 3 5810 91

91
62 JUL 25 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/12/57

FROM : *BCB*
SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

Re SAC Letter 57-39.

Enclosed are four copies of a summary of the information contained in the Newark files concerning ABNER ZWILLMAN. This completes the summaries being submitted by the Newark Division.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
- 1 - Newark

WTD: aas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 23

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62-36085-46

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62-36085-46

Enclosure Behind File

COPIES DESTROYED

1907 OCT 9 1964

Newark, New Jersey
August 12, 1957

**ABNER ZWILLMAN, with aliases
Abe Zwillman, Abraham Zwillman,
Longy Zwillman, Longie Zwillman,
Longey Zwillman, George Long,
A. Long, A. Spitzel,
Abe Spitzel, Al Williams**

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

ZWILLMAN was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1904. His father is deceased and his mother is believed to be still living and residing at 190 Mansbury Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN has three brothers and three sisters, all believed to be residing in Newark or surrounding area. ZWILLMAN attended grammar school in Newark to the eighth grade but never completed the eighth grade. He has had no other education.

The "Newark News" of July 7, 1939, carried an account of the wedding that day of ZWILLMAN to one MARY DE GROOT MENDELS STEINBACH, living at that time at 373 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, New Jersey. MARY STEINBACH was a divorcee and was the mother of a five-year-old son. Her first marriage in 1933 was an elopement to Elkton, Maryland. Her first husband, JOHN STEINBACH, was the son of an Asbury Park, New Jersey department store and hotel owner. The marriage was performed by the Recorder of Caldwell, New Jersey, Borough, at the Chantier in Millburn, New Jersey, a well-known restaurant which was then and still is operated by WILLIAM HANE who was reportedly a former member of ZWILLMAN's so-called mob. Some 200 guests were present at the wedding, most of whom were reported as notorious racket men throughout the East.

The newspaper report also mentioned that ZWILLMAN was a former fruit and vegetable dealer who was recognized

4 - Bureau
2 - Newark (94-417)
RHP:aas
(6)

62-36085-46
ENCLOSURE

during prohibition days as one of the unofficial bosses of New Jersey liquor traffic. He was also reported in the newspaper account as being the proprietor of the Public Service Tobacco Company at 1464 North Broad Street, Hillside, New Jersey, and as having interests in several wholesale liquor concerns. A forty-day wedding trip was planned after which the couple would reside at 32 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

In the summer of 1946, ZWILLMAN purchased a large mansion at 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey. This is an exclusive section and the purchase price was reported at approximately \$50,000.

b7c
[REDACTED]

It has been reported that LAWRENCE and IRVING ZWILLMAN, brothers of ABNER, were both operators and members of Local 244 of the I.A.T.S.E. In addition, HARRY ZWILLMAN and the subject's brother-in-law, DANNY OLIVER, along with IRVING, have been reported as being henchmen of LONGY ZWILLMAN and had been active in union negotiations among motion picture theater employees.

ZWILLMAN presently resides at 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey, and maintains a summer residence, although not on a permanent basis, at 109 Jerome Avenue, Deal, New Jersey. His former addresses include 32 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. In addition, in 1939 ZWILLMAN was reportedly residing at the Park Lane Hotel, Suite 522, 299 Park Avenue, New York City.

b7c
[REDACTED] In 1942, [REDACTED] was suspected by the police of Deal, New Jersey, of having stolen a large amount of jewelry from the summer home of the subject. It is noted that in the above matter ZWILLMAN refused to tell the police the amount of the jewelry stolen. It has been reported that ZWILLMAN has set up a million dollar trust fund for his wife through an unidentified insurance company.

During late March, 1954, ZWILLMAN received considerable publicity as heading a group of "substantial businessmen" who will put up \$250,000 for a huge redevelopment of slum area in Newark. ZWILLMAN commented that if businessmen do not do something about redevelopment, the city will fall apart. He

said such redevelopment would entail Federal financing up to 90%. His plan would require cooperation of the Newark Housing Authority. He added that since the first announcement, several businessmen have contacted him pledging support.

News releases in connection with this publicity refer to ZWILLMAN as a well-known prohibition era figure.

According to newspapers, the Federal Grand Jury at Newark is presently hearing witnesses in its investigation into the income tax returns of ZWILLMAN. Representatives of churches, schools, hospitals, and other nonprofit groups have been called to testify concerning ZWILLMAN's contributions, many of which are tax deductible.



b7D

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

ZWILLMAN first became a feared man when in 1923 he shot LEO KAPAUS in the leg. KAPAUS was at that time in the bootlegging business in the State of New Jersey and controlled what was commonly referred to as "Bootlegger's Row" in Newark. As a result of this shooting, other Newark mobsters took particular note of ZWILLMAN. Although he was quite young, he allegedly had a small interest in a "numbers game" in Newark and was reportedly associated in this particular racket with several well-known gangsters.

ZWILLMAN's influence grew and at a later date he reportedly took over control of the Third Ward in Newark, New Jersey, organizing a gang sometimes referred to as the "LONGY" mob.

It has been alleged that when RUGGERIO BOIARDO, alias "Ritchie," was confined in the New Jersey State Penitentiary