

in the 1930's, many members of the so-called BOIARDO mob went over to the ZWILLMAN mob. As a result of this, AL CAPONE reportedly came to Newark to straighten out the differences between BOIARDO and ZWILLMAN.

In 1925, ZWILLMAN became associated with LOUIS BUCHALTER. At that time there was a group which was referred to as the "Big Six," a combination of racketeers comprised of BUCHALTER; BENJAMIN "BUGSY" SIEGEL; MEYER LANSKY, alias Bugs Meyer; CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO; JACOB SHAPIRO, alias Gurrah; and LONGIE ZWILLMAN.

Information was received that there was actually no group known as the "Big Six" but that the term "Big Six" probably referred to the better known men controlling bootlegging in the East who had allotted territories in which they operated. It was said that these groups maintained liquor headquarters at many of the prominent hotels in New York City.

ZWILLMAN became associated with members of the REINFELD family, and he reportedly with JOSEPH and SAUL REINFELD began to haul liquor into Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. This was ZWILLMAN's first big enterprise and at that time JOSEPH STACHER, alias "Doc" Rosen, entered the picture and reportedly became a fifty per cent partner with ZWILLMAN. ZWILLMAN and REINFELD allegedly operated on a large scale, purchasing motor boats, meeting various rum runners at sea, bringing the liquor into Port Newark, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN, ROSEN, and REINFELD are rumored to have operated as many as fifty trucks a night, hauling liquor from Port Newark to various drops. Apparently he never experienced any difficulty or interference from the authorities.

ZWILLMAN and this group accumulated great wealth from this enterprise and from their operations in distilling raw alcohol with a group consisting of JAMES "NIGGY" RUTKIN; PHIL KULL, a former Newark police sergeant; and one BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN. KULL was dismissed from the police department for being off his post of duty, and evidence disclosed at his hearing was to the effect that he was using a police car to guard liquor trucks operated by ZWILLMAN.

In 1927, ZWILLMAN began to operate "wildcat breweries." reportedly took over control of the illicit trade 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

as the Peter Hock Brewery in Harrison, New Jersey, and a second brewery in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Rivalry arose between HASSEL and GREENBERG and the ZWILLMAN mob. It was reported that due to this rivalry, HASSEL and GREENBERG were planning to eliminate ZWILLMAN from the picture but that ZWILLMAN had learned of this plan.

On April 12, 1933, both HASSEL and GREENBERG were murdered in their suite in the Elizabeth Carteret Hotel in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The two murders are unsolved.

Immediately after the death of HASSEL and GREENBERG, ZWILLMAN and his associates reportedly took over control of their liquor interests, holding almost complete power in liquor distribution in New Jersey.

On November 15, 1932, the poll books 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. It was stated that preceding the theft, WILLIAM EGAN, City Commissioner and Director of Public Safety; CHARLES GILLEN, a Newark City Commissioner; PETER J. O'TOOLE, City Clerk; and ABNER ZWILLMAN met at the Riviera Hotel and planned this theft. ZWILLMAN reportedly furnished the men for the job.

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, a Prohibition Agent named 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 nolle prossed. This murder was never 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.

On October 23, 1935, ARTHUR P. FLEGENHEIMER, alias Dutch Schultz, and three associates were murdered in a Newark tavern about 10:00 p.m. It was reported that by 11:00 a.m. the following morning, ZWILLMAN had in his possession photostats of all papers found on SCHULTZ' body at the time of the murder. The purpose, supposedly, was that ZWILLMAN could then indicate which papers should then be destroyed.

Shortly after the murder of DUTCH SCHULTZ, ZWILLMAN was taken into custody and lodged at the Newark Police Department for questioning. While there, ZWILLMAN was interviewed with reference to fugitives sought by the Bureau about whom it was felt ZWILLMAN might have some information. ZWILLMAN advised the interviewing agents that he did not know of the whereabouts of any of those in question and further commented that if he did know, he would not advise anyway. He stated that he was not evading the law, and added that if the FBI ever wanted to question him, he could always be located through the Newark Police Department.

VIVIAN MATHIS, who was for a number of years the paramour of VERNE C. MILLER until he was killed, was interviewed by agents 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 LONGIE ZWILLMAN's place located about 35 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.

During World War II, it was reported that ZWILLMAN could deliver tax stamps for "hot" cigarettes.

In February of 1947 a report was received that one "JERRY" was in charge of all rackets in the Newark area for ZWILLMAN.

ZWILLMAN was reported as one of the big-time racketeers in the United States.

It was alleged in 1947 that rackets in Union County, New Jersey, were controlled by a group including ZWILLMAN.

It was alleged in 1947 that ZWILLMAN is generally accepted as heading a group referred to as the ZWILLMAN or Third Ward mob. It was stated that ZWILLMAN customarily goes to Miami, Florida, for the winter season, and both while in Miami and in New Jersey is well known in racket circles and is in frequent communication with leading racketeers.

In 1950 a report was received that the following were among the key figures in what was referred to as a racket syndicate: In New York City, FRANK COSTELLO, MEYER LANSKY, JOE ADONIS; in New Jersey, ABNER ZWILLMAN, WILLIE MORETTI, CHARLES TOURINE; in Chicago, FISCHETTI brothers; in Las Vegas, ROSEN; in Boston, BEN TILLEY; in Providence, Rhode Island, RAY PATRIARCO.

ZWILLMAN was said to have had a cut in the Club Greenacres, a well-known gambling resort located near Miami, Florida, around 1945.

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During the 1948-49 winter season, it was reported that COSTELLO, FRANK ERICKSON, ADONIS, ZWILLMAN, NICHOLAS DELMORE, VINCENT ALO, and others had held a meeting at the Sherry Frontenac Hotel in an effort to arrive at some means to straighten out the confused gambling situation in the Miami area.

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67D [REDACTED]

It was alleged that in 1947 the principal gambling figures in Bayonne, New Jersey, were ABE BRESSLER and JAMES "WAXEY" CONNOLLY, who were stated to give cuts to ZWILLMAN and then Mayor BERT DALY of Bayonne. Former Mayor FRANK HAGUE of Jersey City, an accepted political leader in Hudson County, was stated to be able to escape scandal by securing legal campaign contributions each year through Mayor DALY. HAGUE was stated to get a sizeable cut out of each weekly take.

It was alleged in 1945 that ZWILLMAN appeared to control the numbers in Bayonne, New Jersey, and that there is approximately \$1,000 weekly cut going to the powers in Hudson County. It was further alleged that the monies eventually found their way to the Jersey City City Hall where the disposition was unknown.

67D In July, 1940, [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey, indicated he had received numerous threats over the telephone and in person from members of a mob which he claimed he knew was operated by ZWILLMAN.

During the 1930's it was alleged that GEORGE BROWNE, former President of the International Union of Theatrical and Stage Employees and allegedly a former member of the CAPONE gang, became the head of the aforementioned union as a result of his gang connections and that he was reportedly responsible to ZWILLMAN. Other union men connected or designated by ZWILLMAN were stated by this same report to be JAMES BRENNAN, head of the Motion Pictures Operators in Newark, New Jersey, and JOSEPH FAY, head of the Building Trades.

In the early 1940's it was alleged that years previous the Newark local of the Theatrical and Stage Employees was controlled by ZWILLMAN through one LOUIS KAUFMAN, Business Agent of the Newark local. It was reported that strong-arm tactics were common to maintain this control. LOUIS KAUFMAN was subsequently convicted in Federal Court in New York City on anti-racketeering charges.

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, AF of L, 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.

As to ZWILLMAN's activities in 1940, it was alleged that the boss of the HAGUE underworld was ABNER ZWILLMAN. ZWILLMAN was said to be known as the boss of the slot machine, policy numbers, bookmaking, and horse racing rackets. His official job was that of President of the Public Service Automatic Vending Machine Company, which supposedly had a monopoly for installing vending machines in HAGUE's territory. It was also said that the Brewster Aircraft Company in 1940 held 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, would be given employment. It was further related that when the Brewster Aircraft plant opened, ZWILLMAN shared the control of Brewster Union Local 365.

In 1950 it was reported 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, Ridgely Park, New Jersey. It was alleged that ZWILLMAN could guarantee as many years of labor peace as the company could pay for. It was 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.

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It is alleged that the following persons could be considered the main persons in crime in New Jersey:

ABNER LONGIE ZWILLMAN
"DOC" STACHER
GYP DE CARLO
DINGBAT PARRILLO

TONY CAPONIGRO
TOM DESIDERIO
FRANK CARDINELLI
RUGGIERO BOIARDO
JOHN RUSSO
MEYER LANSKY

It was stated that this group is often referred to as the syndicate or organization in New Jersey. It was related as being a loose association with records for the group primarily handled by one ALFRED SALERNO. ZWILLMAN was thought to be one of the principal leaders in this group and that he maintained financial control of the group money. It was alleged that ZWILLMAN has kept these group records for short periods of time at the office of Nesto Contracting Company in Newark. It was also alleged that the Port Newark section of Newark was operated almost exclusively by ZWILLMAN and that other group members have not attempted to move into that area without ZWILLMAN's permission. It was alleged that in July of 1956 a meeting of some of the leaders of this group was held at the Knoll Country Club, Boonton, New Jersey, which meeting was attended by ZWILLMAN, VITO GENOVESE, ANTONIO CAPONIGRO, MEYER LANSKY, and other unidentified persons.

ZWILLMAN was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on May 26, 1954, on two charges of evading income tax payment of \$46,100 for 1947 and 1948. The Grand Jury probe opened April 1, 1954. The indictment charges that ZWILLMAN filed joint tax returns for 1947 and 1948 and underestimated the joint net income for the two years by \$89,666.

ZWILLMAN has an appeal presently pending before the U. S. Tax Court in Washington from jeopardy tax assessments of \$728,956 levied against him by the Internal Revenue Bureau in June, 1952. He was alleged to owe that amount in additional taxes, interest and penalties for the years 1933 through 1946. ZWILLMAN surrendered voluntarily on May 28, 1954, and pleaded innocent to the income tax indictment. In a statement issued after the pleading, ZWILLMAN's attorney, SAMUEL I. KESSLER, declared that the Government's case against ZWILLMAN is based on a juggling of figures to ZWILLMAN's disadvantage. KESSLER added that he felt the Grand Jury was apparently so confused and bewildered by the 300 witnesses appearing before them that they must have overlooked the proof and figures which the tax department has in its files.

U. S. Attorney WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS branded as "false and outrageous" this statement issued by SAMUEL I. KESSLER.

He stated that ZWILLMAN's counsel's duty to his client does not justify such irresponsible remarks.

During the Grand Jury hearing which commenced April 1, 1954, some 300 witnesses were reported as appearing before that body. Many figures, both prominent and controversial, political and otherwise, appeared, some of whom were as follows:

[REDACTED]

(FRCP)

ZWILLMAN has been under income tax and Senate investigation since prohibition days, but his recent indictment is his first.

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JULES ENDLER had been seriously ill and confined in a New York hospital. ZWILLMAN's attorney petitioned the court for permission to take deposition from ENDLER in connection with his tax case. Such permission was granted, and deposition was taken for ZWILLMAN's defense. Subsequently, the Assistant United States Attorney requested permission also to take depositions and to cross-examine ENDLER. ZWILLMAN's deposition was taken while confined in the hospital. Subsequently, ENDLER left the hospital and attempts were then made to serve a subpoena on ENDLER by U. S. Marshal with no success. The United States Attorney finally did question ENDLER but his questioning was not completed. A subpoena was subsequently served on ENDLER for the production of his records. Assistant United States Attorney was to again interrogate ENDLER, but before such could be carried out, ENDLER died on September 22, 1954.

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ZWILLMAN when interviewed concerning the J and J Liquor Distributing Company advised that he never had any interest in the J and J Liquor Distributing Company. Though he admitted he has known the men who own and operate the company most of his life, he claimed he never had any business dealings with them. It had been alleged in the past that ZWILLMAN had been interested in the J and J Company in Newark.

The "Newark Evening News" of October 25, 1954, reported that United States Attorney RAYMOND DEL TUFO, JR., in an answer filed October 25, 1954, opposing ZWILLMAN's demand for a bill of particulars in his tax evasion suit, called the Federal Court's attention to an affidavit from a prospective Government witness who had been questioned by ZWILLMAN's attorney concerning the case. He directed the court's notice to the affidavit in which the witness said "I did not know who the men were who interviewed me. I thought they were Federal Agents making an investigation." In his answer, DEL TUFO said the Appellate Courts have held that the

prosecution does not have to open up its entire case to the defendant, and the logic behind this theory is self-evident in that it was an honest endeavor by the courts to prevent harassment of Government witnesses by the defendant or those acting on his behalf.

According to the "Newark News" of September 12, 1955, ZWILLMAN's attorneys were demanding a bill of particulars concerning his tax evasion suit. Federal Judge THOMAS F. MEANEY denied such a request by his attorneys, JOHN E. TOOLAN and MORRIS SHELINSKY, that the Government provide them with a bill of particulars listing the nature, kind, and source of every item, making up what it claims was ZWILLMAN's gross income for the two years. Judge MEANEY sustained the argument of the Assistant United States Attorney that in a Net Worth Theory Case, the prosecution does not know specific sources of a defendant's income, except those reported in the tax return.

The following information was received from local newspapers which gave considerable publicity to the income tax trial of ZWILLMAN:

Various motions were presented in connection with this case prior to the start of the trial. One such motion was based on a "rumor" that ZWILLMAN's case was discussed by Grand Jury members and others at a lawn party ten days before the indictment was voted. This defense motion was denied. Other motions were also denied and granted to both sides during the retrial "jockeying."

The trial actually got underway January 19, 1956, after the jury was completed January 18, 1956.

During the trial an Internal Revenue agent made the disclosure that ZWILLMAN once agreed to pay \$105,000 in additional income taxes rather than disclose the source of some of his tax paid income. No date is known as to when such offer was allegedly made.

A representative of Hirsch and Company, a New York brokerage firm which handled the transactions in New York for Manning, Shanley and Company of Newark, New Jersey, revealed some of the stock transactions which the Newark company had handled for ZWILLMAN. Among some of the transactions were securities of the Hudson-Manhattan Railroad, Barium Steel, International Telephone and Telegraph, and

Pan American Airways, which holdings of ZWILLMAN had been brought out previously and had been reported.

After ZWILLMAN's lawyers and accountants refused to cooperate with the Government in 1952, it was necessary for the Government to proceed with the case on the net worth and expenditure theory. JOHN J. O'HARA, Special Internal Revenue Agent, testified on January 30, 1956, that he conducted an exhaustive investigation of the assets and expenditures of ZWILLMAN, his relatives and associates. It was brought out that ABNER ZWILLMAN and JOSEPH STACHER apparently had profited by \$1,000,000 after taxes in the 1943 sale of the Browne Vintners, Inc.

On February 1, 1956, MICHAEL LASCARI testified at the trial and stated that although ZWILLMAN was only an employee of the Public Service Tobacco Company of Hillside he was able to draw large checks on the company in 1947 and 1948 without consulting anyone. LASCARI, who said he was the General Manager of the vending machine company, explained that he and ZWILLMAN had an "informal relationship" adding that "Mr. ZWILLMAN could do as he pleased and so could I."

LASCARI was asked to describe ZWILLMAN's precise employment with the company, and his reply was "Public relations, more or less." After this comment LASCARI was pressed for more details and he said, "Mr. ZWILLMAN supplied leads and helped to close an account when he could." ZWILLMAN contended that he could not be charged with any of the assets of the Public Service Tobacco Company because he gave his partnership share to his wife in 1941.

LASCARI testified that he and ZWILLMAN occupied the same status with the company, each being an employee. LASCARI said his family owns 50% of the business.

Testimony was also given that ZWILLMAN drew checks on the Public Service account to make individual unsecured loans.

Internal Revenue Agent O'HARA also brought out that ZWILLMAN's efforts to buy into the Tanforan Race Track in California in 1945 was evidenced by ZWILLMAN's sending \$75,000 to California and JERRY GEISLER, a well-known Los Angeles attorney, represented him in the transaction. The negotiations to purchase an interest in the track never materialized.

It was brought out that the late JULES ENDLER, a ZWILLMAN associate, had sworn in a deposition in 1954 that ZWILLMAN got up \$112,000 in cash in 1946 as his, ZWILLMAN's, share of an investment in Louisville, Kentucky, real estate and \$140,000 in currency in 1946 towards the purchase of Hampshire House, a plush New York hotel, both of which deals subsequently fell through.

During the trial Assistant United States Attorney WILFRED W. HOLLANDER was questioning Mr. I. GEORGE GOLDSTEIN, a Newark accountant who is an accountant for a number of firms with which ZWILLMAN is connected. ZWILLMAN maintained to tax agents that he gave his 50% share of ownership in the Public Service Tobacco Company to his wife as a wedding present in 1939 and since that time he, ZWILLMAN, has only been a \$13,000 a year employee.

During the entire trial, ZWILLMAN's counsel denied personal ownership of the company. Assistant United States Attorney HOLLANDER then produced GOLDSTEIN's testimony before the KEFAUVER Senate Crime Investigating Committee under date of October 11, 1950, which testimony revealed that the Senate Committee Counsel, RUDOLPH HALLEY, had asked GOLDSTEIN if the Public Service Tobacco wasn't ZWILLMAN's company "basically," and GOLDSTEIN replied that ZWILLMAN "is a 50% partner and MICHAEL LASCARI is a 50% partner."

In reference to these KEFAUVER hearings, strong objections from ZWILLMAN's counsel were brought out, in that he contended that testimony before a Senate Investigating Committee legally may not be used in a criminal trial. Before the judge ruled on the point, the defense withdrew its objections saying, "We feel the damage has already been done."

GOLDSTEIN, under subsequent cross-examination by defense counsel, explained that his testimony before the KEFAUVER Committee meant that he considered the Tobacco Company to be owned by ZWILLMAN's and LASCARI's families.

The press which covered the ZWILLMAN trial minutely reported testimony on February 6, 1956, concerning investments made in the name of Mrs. MARY ZWILLMAN. It was reported Mrs. ZWILLMAN had a 50% share in an investment account with a Mrs. GLADYS W. SISTO. Mrs. SISTO is the wife of JOSEPH A. SISTO, an official in the investment concern known as J. A. Sisto and Company. During 1942 Mrs. ZWILLMAN made an original investment of \$12,000. In 1948 she received \$24,881 as her 50% share of earnings in this account.

Mr. SISTO testified that he made purchases of stock for this account without consulting the ZWILLMANS.

Testimony during the trial brought out that ZWILLMAN made a \$17,500 investment in the Durabrick Sales Corporation, a manufacturer of cement bricks. ZWILLMAN was a 97% stockholder in this venture, which turned out badly.

DAVID LIEB of 1480 Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, New Jersey, a mason contractor, testified that it was he who had interested ZWILLMAN in investing money in the brick company. He said ZWILLMAN gave him \$35,000, half of which he later returned to ZWILLMAN.

Later, Mr. LIEB corrected himself to say that the money for this brick company actually came from the E and S Trading Company, a scrap metals firm of which ZWILLMAN was a 97% stockholder. He added that when he, LIEB, said that ZWILLMAN made the investment he actually meant the E and S Company made it.

The press reported under date of February 9, 1956, that the West Orange house in which the ZWILLMANS reside was deeded to Mrs. ZWILLMAN by her father, EUGENE E. MENDELS, subject to a \$46,000 mortgage held by ZWILLMAN. \$20,000 in repair work was allegedly done in the house in 1947 and 1948.

During the trial various methods were used to bring out the actual manner in which ZWILLMAN conducted his financial affairs. During the trial the Government went back through the depression years to show that actually ZWILLMAN's father-in-law was a trustee for ZWILLMAN and not his partner. Testimony was given to show that EUGENE E. MENDELS, who is now 82 years of age and seriously ill with heart trouble, was a banker and broker until the 1929 crash and that he worked for the W.P.A. during the depression.

In 1942 he signed an affidavit saying that he had been dependent on the ZWILLMANS since his daughter married ZWILLMAN in 1939.

MENDELS, who is too ill to appear in court, made a bedside deposition on January 20, 1956. In this deposition MENDELS said that he became a partner in Alkuno and Company, a manufacturer of airplane parts, in 1942 with a \$500 investment and in three years earned \$75,000 in salary and profit. He testified that he gave his daughter \$30,000 to \$35,000 of this money to keep for him and later told her to use it as she pleased.

Under cross-examination MENDELS said that the Alkuno partners were ZWILLMAN, MICHAEL LASCARI, and KUNO HAYMAN. MENDELS also testified that at the time he invested in Alkuno he had no knowledge of the business, did not investigate the company, did not know how much the other partners had invested, and had nothing to do with the company's policies or management. He worked in the Shipping and Packing Departments and signed payroll checks.

MENDELS insisted he was not a ZWILLMAN nominee in Alkuno. He testified that he paid taxes on his earnings.

The income tax evasion trial lasted approximately five weeks during which ZWILLMAN's holdings in various companies were brought out, all of which have been mentioned previously. As mentioned, the basis of the trial was the net worth of ZWILLMAN.

After the completion of Government testimony, the defense counsel, former Middlesex County State Senator JOHN E. TOOLAN, stated that, "We have very very carefully considered and analyzed all the evidence, and after very serious consideration and deliberation I assume the responsibility as defense counsel of saying we take the position that neither in law nor in fact has the Government proved this defendant had one dollar of income other than is shown on his tax return.

"We go even further, we say the Government has proved as we said they would in our opening, that this defendant has no income other than that shown on his tax return.

"Therefore, we have decided to call no witnesses but to rest on the Government's case."

The case was given to a jury on February 29, 1956. After 30 hours of deliberation the jury reported at 6:00 p.m. on March 1, 1956, that they could not agree on a verdict. The press reported that the deliberations of the jury had been as heated as they were prolonged.

Various reports in the press placed the jury count in the panel as ranging from 10 to 2 for acquittal to an even 6 to 6 split. The most persistent rumor as related in the reports was 8 to 4 in favor of the defendant.

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The "Newark Evening News" dated July 17, 1956, carried an article to the effect that the Department of Justice in Washington had advised the United States Attorney's Office in Newark to drop further efforts to have JOSEPH STACHER testify about the income of LONGIE ZWILLMAN. The order from the Department in Washington came at a time when the then Acting United States Attorney HERMAN SCOTT was appealing the ruling of Judge MODARELLI, mentioned above. There is no information

available as to whether ZWILLMAN will be retried on his alleged income tax evasion.

ASSOCIATES

ZWILLMAN is said to be and have been associated with and in contact with leading racketeers in this 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 DE CARLO, with alias Gyp; NICK DELMORE; BEN KUTLOW, with alias Tom and Cuddy; WILLIE MORETTI, with alias Willie Moore; MEYER LANSKY, with alias 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 BOIARDO, 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.

In February of 1947 it was reported that one "JERRY" was in charge of all the rackets in the Newark area for ZWILLMAN.

ZWILLMAN has been alleged to have represented FRANK ERICKSON, a New York racketeer, in Newark.

It was alleged in the spring of 1945 that JACK FRIEDLANDER, formerly of Newark, was ZWILLMAN's front man in the Miami gambling picture. JAMES J. SAVERESE, the operator of the S. and S. Novelty Company of Miami Beach, Florida, which concern handled pinball machines, was also an associate of ZWILLMAN's.

Conflicting information was received approximately the same time in 1945 that FRIEDLANDER had severed his connections with ZWILLMAN.

FRANK COSTELLO, FRANK ERICKSON, JOE ADONIS, NICK DELMORE, VINCENT ALO, and ZWILLMAN and others were alleged to be associated in gambling matters in the Miami area in 1949.

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Other individuals reported as associates of ZWILLMAN in the past were former Newark City Commissioner MEYER ELLENSTEIN and other well-known political figures; namely, Colonel WILLIAM KELLY, the Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and JOHN MANNING, the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Information was received that one reason why ZWILLMAN was able to operate as he did in Newark in the period around 1946 was because of his contact with Colonel KELLY, the Democratic leader in Essex County. KELLY was alleged to make up the political slate at the time of the elections and then go to ZWILLMAN for whatever money he needed.

It has been reported that ZWILLMAN made a substantial contribution to the campaign fund of JOHN V. KENNY, former Mayor of Jersey City, New Jersey, who deposed FRANK HAGUE from that position.

In 1950 HAROLD KRIEGER, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Jersey City, New Jersey, whose law firm reportedly represented many local labor unions, was allegedly a friend of ZWILLMAN.

While testifying before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee on August 18, 1951, JOSEPH B. BOZZO of Paterson, New Jersey, admitted that he knew numerous of the racketeers in whom the Senate Committee was interested. In this testimony BOZZO stated that he had known ZWILLMAN for some 15 years and that he had solicited ZWILLMAN's political aid on only one occasion, which was during the 1946 New Jersey campaign when BOZZO worked to get support for HAROLD HOFFMAN, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate in the Primaries. In news releases BOZZO's name was subsequently brought into the foreground during the 1953 New Jersey Gubernatorial election when it was brought out that BOZZO had contributed \$25,000 cash to the Republican Party in 1949.

HAROLD HOFFMAN, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1935 to 1937, advised the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that he had asked ZWILLMAN for help in 1946. He also stated that he had not met ZWILLMAN until after he left the Governorship in 1937 and added that ZWILLMAN had never made any improper requests of him. When ZWILLMAN testified before this same Senate Committee, he was vague in his answers concerning numerous telephone calls between himself and HOFFMAN. Though ZWILLMAN and HOFFMAN were admittedly associated, the actual closeness of the relationship is unknown. ZWILLMAN's name has been frequently injected into local political campaigns

in the local press, but no specific instances have been brought out other than that admitted by former Governor HAROLD HOFFMAN. A Democratic Governor was elected in 1953 after HAROLD HOFFMAN, who was Director of the Unemployment Security Division, a big political job in New Jersey, was suspended for alleged irregularities. During his suspension HOFFMAN died from a heart attack.

b7D [REDACTED]

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN paid the entire bill for the funeral expenses of former Governor HOFFMAN.

[REDACTED]

In early 1955 it was reported that ZWILLMAN indirectly controlled the insurance agency operated by LOUIS SAPERSTEIN and that the contribution by the liquor industry in the form of premiums for welfare and insurance represented a lucrative source of revenue for both SAPERSTEIN and ZWILLMAN.

Considerable publicity was given to the mishandling of insurance matters by SAPERSTEIN and others. SAPERSTEIN was sentenced to five years for contempt in connection with insurance kickbacks to union representatives. SAPERSTEIN started to talk, resulting in the indictment of other members of the racket element in New York; namely, GEORGE SCALISE and SOL SILENTO. In March of 1956 in Newark SAPERSTEIN was shot four times in the head but lived. News releases at the time speculated that SAPERSTEIN's implication of others in the insurance racket was the cause of his shooting.

In June of 1948 EDWARD A. KLEINMAN, who reportedly operated a handbook at the Stevens Hotel, Miami Beach, was the right-hand man of LONGIE ZWILLMAN.

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

It is alleged that ZWILLMAN and his associates were responsible for a "coming out party" for [REDACTED] at a night spot in Newark, New Jersey, known as the Blue Mirror. This location is now reportedly out of existence.

b7D

[REDACTED]