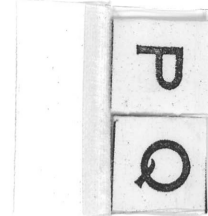


MEMORANDUM

Downey Rice  
April 3, 1973



ANGELO BRUNO  
Criminal Syndicate or "Family"

Information set forth herein has been excerpted from the Report on Organized Crime issued by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, July 2, 1970.

Syndicate Organization

Generally criminal syndicates are organized along lines more of influence than authority. The most rigid systems of command and supervision are found in La Cosa Nostra families. \* \* \* the La Cosa Nostra confederation is composed of "families" run by individual "bosses." Families are divided into "regimes" which are supervised by "caporegimes. \* \* \*

A body known as "The Commission" or "The Administration" is composed of a selected number of family bosses, and controls induction of new members and matters of territorial jurisdiction. \* \* \*

Structure of Syndicate Operations

There are, then, three types of relationships which individual criminal enterprises have with criminal syndicates. The first is the operation of an individual enterprise by a syndicate, employing its own members. In Philadelphia, the Angelo Bruno family runs a series of numbers banks, crap games, and loan shark operations employing its own members in supervisory positions.

The second arrangement is the franchising of geographic areas of La Cosa Nostra to independent or local syndicates. \* \* \*

The third arrangement between independents and La Cosa Nostra may be termed "Mutual investment." \* \* \*

## History of Criminal Syndicates in Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission has concluded that there are five national "core group" Cosa Nostra families whose members reside and work in Pennsylvania. They are as follows:

1. Angelo Bruno - ( Philadelphia and Southeastern Pennsylvania )
2. Russell Bufalino - ( Northeastern Pennsylvania )
3. Sam DeCavalcante - ( Bucks County )
4. John S. LaRocca - ( Southwestern Pennsylvania )
5. Stefano Magaddino of Buffalo - ( Erie County, Pennsylvania )

### The Angelo Bruno Family ( Southeastern Pennsylvania )

This Cosa Nostra family currently controlled by Angelo Bruno was brought to the United States by a Sicilian immigrant named Salvatore Sabella. Convicted in 1905 of murder in Sicily, Sabella fled to the United States as a stowaway in 1911. Between 1911 and 1927 he resided in Philadelphia as an illegal alien and directed the local Mafia family. On Memorial Day of 1927, two rival racketeers were brutally slain and four others were wounded in a daylight assassination attempt. Sabella was charged with the murders, and although he was acquitted, the publicity surrounding the trial brought to light his illegal residency and he was deported to Sicily.

The next boss was Joseph Bruno ( no relation to Angelo ), who ruled from 1927 to 1944. His headquarters was first centered in Bristol, then in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1944 Bruno decided to step down and was succeeded by Joseph Ida. Although in firm control of his family, Ida ran his operations through his sottocapo ( underboss ), Marco Reginelli of Camden, who attracted most of the public and law enforcement attention. Reginelli died of cancer in 1956 and was succeeded as underboss by Dominick Olivetto of Camden. Both Ida and Olivetto attended the 1957 Apalachin conclave and were apprehended. Because both resided in New Jersey, their control over Philadelphia Cosa Nostra activities was not a matter of attention.

Fearing deportation proceedings against him, Ida fled to Italy following the Apalachin meeting. His sudden flight left a vacuum of leadership in the family which was soon filled by Antonio Pollina, who served as an "interim boss" until the national Commission could appoint a permanent one. In an attempt to consolidate his power, Pollina plotted the murder of his principal rival, Angelo Bruno. A "contract" for the murder of Bruno was let by Pollina to Ignazio Denaro, Pollina's underboss. Denaro informed Bruno of the plot, and Bruno took the matter to the Commission. After hearing both

sides in an arbitration proceeding, the Commission decided in favor of deposing Pollina and making Bruno the boss. Bruno was given the additional privilege of having Pollina murdered in retaliation, but he decided against this. Since 1959 Bruno has been the reigning boss of the Philadelphia family, and he is also a member of the national Commission. His family is composed of approximately seventy-eight members who reside in Philadelphia, Delaware, and Schuylkill Counties, and in Southern New Jersey. There is a very prosperous regime in the City of Chester, Delaware County. The family structure is as follows:

Boss:	Angelo Bruno
Underboss:	Ignazio Denaro
Consigliere:	Joseph Rugnetta ( also a Caporegime )
Caporegimes:	John Capello ( Philadelphia )
	Joseph Lanciano ( Camden, New Jersey )
	Peter Maggio ( Philadelphia )
	Nicholas Piccolo ( Philadelphia )
	Joseph Scafidi ( Vineland-Bridgeton, New Jersey )
	Joseph Sciglitano ( Delaware County )
	John Simone ( Trenton, New Jersey )
	Phillip Testa ( Philadelphia )

#### Some Activities in Connection with Angelo Bruno

Angelo Bruno was a close connection and confidant of Sam "The Plumber" DeCavalcante, New Jersey Mafia figure who achieved national notoriety in 1967 when 2,000 pages of eavesdropping were released in Federal Court in New Jersey. The transcript detailed the elaborate structure of the Cosa Nostra. As of April 19, 1973, Angelo Bruno is incarcerated in Yardville Prison in New Jersey.

The publicity attendant to the Apalachin meeting deterred Cosa Nostra leaders from scheduling similar conferences in the immediate future. Intensive surveillance by the FBI prevented leaders from transacting their business at mini-Apalachin meetings in Miami, New Orleans, Buffalo, and New York City. On April 12, 1966, the Philadelphia Police Department conducted a raid on a Center City restaurant and arrested a number of major Philadelphia underworld figures, who were charged with conspiring to set up an interstate gambling operation. Seized in the raid were Philadelphia Cosa Nostra boss Angelo Bruno; his chief Lieutenant Phillip Testa; and Gerald Laitta, a caporegime in the Vito Genovese Cosa Nostra family from New York. Also present were Philadelphia racketeers Al Silverberg and Nathan Newman, who had been convicted in 1932 of murdering a prohibition agent in Minneapolis.

On June 11, 1968, New York City police officers raided a New York restaurant and apprehended Philadelphia Cosa Nostra Boss Angelo Bruno, Brooklyn Boss Joseph Colombo, and New York City Boss Carlo Gambino. \* \* \*

At the time of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission report, all three were under federal indictment for their activities: Bruno and Colombo for income tax evasion; Gambino for plotting an armored car robbery.

On September 24, 1968, a meeting was held in the Philadelphia flower shop of Frank D'Alfonso. The topic of the meeting was the Victoria Sporting Club, a lavish London Gambling Casino, and the junket service run by Bruno and Patriarca Cosa Nostra families of New England.

#### The Numbers Racket

Angelo Bruno's lieutenants operated a layoff service for the majority of numbers bankers in the Philadelphia area.

Sam "The Plumber" DeCavalcante visited Angelo Bruno in Bruno's offices at the former Penn-Jersey Vending Company in Philadelphia. The Penn-Jersey Vending Company was owned in 1962 by Bruno.

At that time Bruno also owned Globe Exterminators at 775 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

#### Peter Maggio Activities and Interests

As set forth above, Peter Maggio of Philadelphia has been listed as a caporegime of Angelo Bruno Mafia family.

A caporegime in the family of John Sebastian LaRocca, that operates in the Pittsburgh area, is Salvatore Marino even though Marino lives in San Jose, California. Marino is a brother-in-law of Philadelphia caporegime Peter Maggio.

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission report states that Angelo Bruno was found to be involved in or associated with a number of companies, among them was:

Maggio Cheese Company. The company, owned by the family of caporegime Peter Maggio, was linked to two labor strong-arm men, Michael Tramontana and Frank Pollastrelli. At one point the company was experiencing theft of its stock, thought to be committed

by employees. Tramontana and Pollastrelli were called in to stop it. Michele Maggio, a founder of the company, was described by Bruno as the Cosa Nostra member who came to his house and proposed Bruno's membership in the criminal organization.

Further:

Peter Maggio. Caporegime, Angelo Bruno Cosa Nostra family. Partner in M. Maggio and Company and Michael's Dairies, Inc., one of the largest dairy companies in Philadelphia. In 1953, M. Maggio and Company was convicted in federal court for transporting uninspected meat interstate.

Further:

Peter Maggio. Michael's Dairies secured a \$203,000 contract to supply milk to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware as well as to the Philadelphia Naval Yard. Quality and sanitary deficiencies were later discovered and reported.