



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 7, 2023

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1458123-001
Subject: VOLPE, PAUL

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

Fed. R. Crim. P 6(e)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

331 pages were reviewed and 146 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are cross-references that are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages that mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1458123-001

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Page 6 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BUFFALO LCN
AR
(Buffalo file 92A-337)

On [redacted] furnished the following
information to SA [redacted]

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INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS SINGULAR
IN NATURE AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED
OUTSIDE THE FBI IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE
IDENTITY OF THIS SOURCE.

Source furnished the following information concerning
the activities of the Buffalo LCN Family:

Source stated that [redacted]

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Source stated that with the current problems the
Buffalo Family is experiencing due to the [redacted]

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92-337-2585
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUL 28 1983

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BU 92A-337

Source indicated that should the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Source further indicated that in his opinion, based on what he has been told by members of the Buffalo Family,

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BU 92A-337

b6
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b7D

[REDACTED]

As an example of the Buffalo Family's control over the Toronto LCN members source related the following situation:

Source indicated that approximately three months ago, Paul Volpe called [REDACTED]

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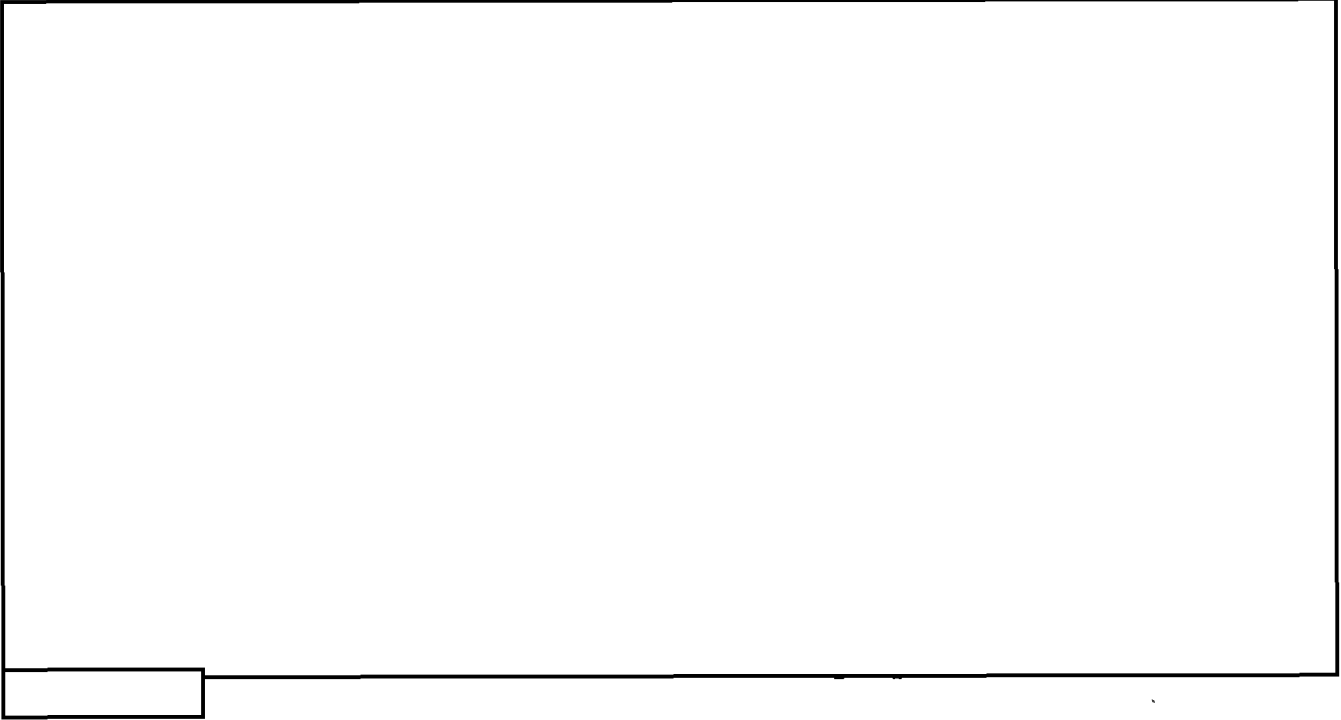
[REDACTED]

According to source, while this was transpiring, Paul Volpe became aware of it, and the reason he contacted [REDACTED]

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BU 92A-337

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Memorandum



To : SAC (92-337)

Date 11/18/83

From : SUPV. [REDACTED]

Subject : BUFFALO LCN

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On 11/17/83, Det. [REDACTED] Intelligence Division, Buffalo PD, advised that a source of his has informed him that three "Mafiosos" had arrived in Buffalo [REDACTED] This source did not identify these individuals and stated that they were to meet with persons, not further identified, on business [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will attempt to elicit more specific information from this source..

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It is noted that Paul Volpe, LCN member of Toronto with strong ties to the Buffalo LCN, was found shot to death in the trunk of his car parked at the Toronto Airport within the past few days. It can be anticipated that some LCN members from other parts of the U. S. may plan to attend Volpe's funeral which is scheduled to be in Toronto on 11/18/83.

DGN:jae
(2) *[Signature]*

92-337-2592

SEARCHED	INDEXED <i>m</i>
SERIALIZED <i>m</i>	FILED
NOV 18 1983	
FBI-BUFFALO	

[Signature]

[Handwritten marks and stamps]

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☒ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☒ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 4/5/84

FM BUFFALO (92-337)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY) /008 0130Z

ATTN: OC SECTION

ALBANY (PRIORITY) /010 0310Z

BOSTON (PRIORITY) 013/2112Z Rd

MIAMI (PRIORITY) 012/2103Z Rd

NEW HAVEN (PRIORITY) /024 2335Z

NEW YORK (PRIORITY) 014/2120Z Rd

NEWARK (PRIORITY) /001 0014Z

PHILADELPHIA (PRIORITY) /023 2326Z

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

BUFFALO LCN

FOR INFO OF RECEIVING OFFICES PAUL VOLPE, AGE 55, WAS MURDERED
 GANGLAND FASHION AT TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA 11/16/83. VOLPE
 WAS AN IDENTIFIED LCN MEMBER WITH STRONG TIES TO THE BUFFALO LCN
 AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE BUFFALO LCN FAMILY.
 VOLPE WAS A LEADING LCN FIGURE IN THE TORONTO AREA WHERE THE BUFFALO
 LCN HAS STRONG TIES AND CONTROL.

DGN:jae

(1)

92-337-2592A

Approved: *[Signature]*Transmitted *See Above*Per *Rd*

(Number) (Time)

b6
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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO BU 92-337 UNCLAS E F T O

ON 4/5/84, INFO WAS RECEIVED THROUGH

b7D

ACCORDING TO

VOLPE HAD STRONG INTERESTS

b7D

 AT THE TIME OF HIS MURDER.

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT SOURCES AND
INFORMANTS IN AN EFFORT TO CORROBORATE THE ABOVE INFO AND TO

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE THREE BU 92-337 UNCLAS E F T O

DETERMINE MORE SPECIFIC INFO CONCERNING THE PROPOSED MEETING.
POSITIVE INFO SHOULD BE FORWARDED EXPEDITIOUSLY TO THE BUFFALO
DIVISION WHICH WILL BE ATTEMPTING TO PINPOINT THE PROPOSED
LOCATION FOR POSSIBLE TITLE III COVERAGE IF IN FACT THIS INFO
IS ACCURATE.

BT

#

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

BU0012 0902103Z

PP HQ AL BS MM NH NY NK PH

DE BU

P 252104Z APR 84

FM BUFFALO (92-337)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

ATTN: OC SECTION

ALBANY (PRIORITY)

BOSTON (PRIORITY)

MIAMI (PRIORITY)

NEW HAVEN (PRIORITY)

NEW YORK (PRIORITY)

NEWARK (PRIORITY)

PHILADELPHIA (PRIORITY)

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

BUFFALO LCN

FOR INFO OF RECEIVING OFFICES PAUL VOLPE, AGE 55, WAS MURDERED
GANGLAND FASHION AT TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA 11/16/83. VOLPE
WAS AN IDENTIFIED LCN MEMBER WITH STRONG TIES TO THE BUFFALO LCN
AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE BUFFALO LCN FAMILY.
VOLPE WAS A LEADING LCN FIGURE IN THE TORONTO AREA WHERE THE BUFFALO
LCN HAS STRONG TIES AND CONTROL.

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Searched
Indexed

Serialized
Filed

92-331-2592A

PAGE TWO BU 92-537 UNCLAS E F T O

ON 4/5/84, INFO WAS RECEIVED THROUGH [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

VOLPE HAD STRONG INTERESTS

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT THE TIME OF HIS MURDER.

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT SOURCES AND
INFORMANTS IN AN EFFORT TO CORROBORATE THE ABOVE INFO AND TO

PAGE THREE BU 92-537 UNCLAS E F T O

DETERMINE MORE SPECIFIC INFO CONCERNING THE PROPOSED MEETING.

POSITIVE INFO SHOULD BE FORWARDED EXPEDITIOUSLY TO THE-BUFFALO
DIVISION WHICH WILL BE ATTEMPTING TO PINPOINT THE PROPOSED
LOCATION FOR POSSIBLE TITLE III COVERAGE IF IN FACT THIS INFO
IS ACCURATE.

BT

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Toronto Man Tied To Mafia Is Slain

Associated Press

TORONTO — The blood-spattered body of a man who has been linked to organized crime was found Monday at Toronto Airport, stuffed in the trunk of his wife's new car.

The body of Paul Volpe, 55, was found by police about 24 hours after he was last seen by his wife, Lisa.

In 1963, the Buffalo, N.Y., police department told a U.S. Senate committee that Volpe and his brother, Albert, were members of the Cosa Nostra family of the late Stefano Magaddino in Buffalo. Both brothers said the charge was nonsense.

A police spokesman said Monday night that no information was available on how Volpe died, but the Toronto Star quoted a police source as saying he was shot in the head "by someone who really wanted to make sure he was dead."

Volpe was last seen Sunday morning when he left his home in Schomberg, just north of here, driving a new BMW registered in the name of his wife, a vice president of Creeds Ltd., a women's fashion store here.

"He told Lisa he had to meet somebody and then he had to go out near the airport to meet somebody else and that he would be home between 12 (p.m. EDT) and 1," said David Humphrey, a criminal lawyer who frequently represented Volpe in court.

Mr. Humphrey said Volpe's wife called him at 7 a.m. Monday to say he had not come home. The lawyer then called police.

Volpe, one of three intended victims of a murder plot three years ago, has been linked with organized crime for several years.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1

THE BUFFALO NEWS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Date: 11/15/83
Edition: SUNRISE

Title: PUBLIC AFFAIRS MATTERS

Character:

or

Classification:

80-2206

Submitting Office:

BUFFALO

Indexing:

cc- BUREAU
11/16/83

GCIS ✓
E ✓
NE ✓
D ✓

62A-BF-24571-2593
-42-337-2593

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 16 1983	
FBI-BUFFALO	

RE: LA COSA NOSTRA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Buffalo file 92A-337)

On [redacted] furnished the following
information to SA [redacted]

Source indicated that in his opinion, the recent gangland slaying
of Paul Volpe in Toronto was carried out by [redacted]
[redacted] Source indicated that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

As it turned out, [redacted]

[redacted]

Source indicated that the problems between the [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

92A-337-2599
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 1983

BU 92A-337

Source indicated that Volpe, who is Sicilian

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Source stated that

b7D

Source indicated that

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b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1458123-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4

Page 20 ~ Duplicate;

Page 43 ~ Duplicate;

Page 74 ~ Duplicate;

Page 99 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X For this Page X

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUFFALO	DATE 7/9/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/5 - 6/15/64
TITLE OF CASE PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>
		CHARACTER OF CASE AR	

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b7C*Bec*
REFERENCES:

Report of SA dated 4/27/64, at Buffalo.
 Buffalo airtel to Bureau dated 4/28/64, captioned "FRED G. RANDACCIO, aka; AR."
 Buffalo airtel to Boston dated 4/30/64, captioned "FRED G. RANDACCIO, aka; AR" (IO).
 Boston airtel to Bureau dated 5/4/64, captioned "FRED G. RANDACCIO, aka; AR."
 Buffalo airtel to Bureau dated 5/22/64, captioned "STEVE MAGADDINO, aka; AR."

b6
b7C-p*- *1*ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum characterizing informants utilized in this report.

Three (3) copies of letterhead memorandum setting forth

APPROVED <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">M</div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW.	
COPIES MADE: (3) - Bureau (92-6557) (Encls. 5) 1 - USA, Buffalo 2 - Buffalo (92-296) <i>Am Div 06D</i> <i>div 1139</i>		92-6557-10	REC-24
		JUL 13 1964	<i>EX-114</i>
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS <i>STAG/SGT.</i>	
AGENCY.....			
REQUEST RECD.....			
DATE FWD.....			
HOW FWD.....			
BY.....	<i>y 44</i>		

70 AUG 13 1964

BU 92-296

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

information furnished by Source No. 1.

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

1. Will maintain contact with highly confidential informants and other sources of information who can furnish information relating to the subject.

2. Will maintain liaison with Office of Special Investigations Gambling Unit, Buffalo Police Department and New York State Police for information concerning subject and his activities.

INFORMANTS

UTILIZED IN DETAILS OF REPORT

Identity of Source

BU T-1

BU T-2

BU T-3

BU T-4

b6
b7C
b7D

BU 92-296

INFORMANTS

UTILIZED IN DETAILS OF REPORT

Identity of Source

BU T-5

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

BU T-6

[Redacted]

b7D

BU T-7

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

BU T-8

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

BU T-9

[Redacted]

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UTILIZED IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

Source No. 1

[Redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Information relating to records of the New York Telephone Company at Buffalo, New York was made available to SA [Redacted] by [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

BU 92-296

ADMINISTRATIVE

This case is being placed in a pending inactive status for a period of six months inasmuch as all investigation is current and up to date. Activities of the subject will be followed through informants and established sources of information of this office. In the event any information of pertinence is received within this six month period, then this case will be placed in a pending active status and report will be submitted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Buffalo

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: Buffalo, New York

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Date: 7/9/64

Field Office File No.: 92-296

Bureau File No.: 92-6557

Title: PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis:

NATARELLI continues to reside at 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York. Property at this address is carried under name of [REDACTED] and in [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED]

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NATARELLI continues to derive his living from gambling activities and is still a member of "The Arm," a closely knit organization of racketeers who are engaged in money lending (shylocking) and gambling activities. "The Arm" has a new meeting place at the Connecticut Athletic Club, 463-465 Connecticut Avenue, Buffalo, New York. On 4/21/64, NATARELLI was at Suffolk Downs Race Track, East Boston, Mass.

-P*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORKRESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On May 5, 1964, BU T-1 advised that the subject continues to reside at 60 Manchester Place, [REDACTED]

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BU 92-296

BU T-1 further advised that NATARELLI continues to be engaged in gambling activities from which he ostensibly derives his living.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

On April 22, 1964, the Boston Office advised that FRED G. RANDACCIO and PASQUALE NATARELLI were observed at 10:50 a.m. on April 21, 1964 alighting from American Airlines Flight 412 at Logan International Airport, East Boston, Mass., where they were met by an individual operating a [REDACTED] bearing 1964 New York State License [REDACTED]. This car is registered to [REDACTED].

NATARELLI and RANDACCIO, after entering [REDACTED] car, proceeded to the entrance of the [REDACTED] Downs Race Track, East Boston, Mass., and parked [REDACTED]. One of the occupants alighted from the car and conversed with an individual who was driving a [REDACTED] bearing [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] This car is registered to [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] with permanent address of [REDACTED]. The individual driving [REDACTED] car was determined to be [REDACTED] a [REDACTED]. After a short conference with [REDACTED] the individual re-entered the car of [REDACTED] and drove to the [REDACTED].

During the afternoon of [REDACTED]

He [REDACTED] with the exception of the [REDACTED]

On April 23, 1964, BU T-2 advised that on or about [REDACTED]

BU 92-296

BU T-2 informed that the [REDACTED]

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According to BU T-2, entrance to this [REDACTED]

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BU T-2 further informed that [REDACTED]

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matters of all members of "The Arm."

BU T-3 has described [REDACTED]

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On April 24, 1964, BU T-4 advised that about a [REDACTED]

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On April 27, 1964, BU T-5 advised that he observed JOSEPH FINO's car, bearing 1964 New York License EC 5056, in the driveway of FRED G. RANDACCIO's home, 562 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo, New York. [REDACTED]

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BU 92-296

BU T-5 further advised that shortly thereafter he observed PASQUALE NATARELLI leaving RANDACCIO's home and driving away in a blue Buick with 1964 New York License 3069 BU and at 12:30 p.m. JOHN V. CAMMILLERI was observed leaving this home.

On May 4, 1964, BU T-4 advised that the Connecticut Athletic Club is now being used as a meeting place for members of "The Arm." BU T-4 advised that some of the most prominent and active bookmakers on the West Side of Buffalo as well as thieves and burglars have been observed leaving and entering the Connecticut Athletic Club.

On May 6, 1964, SAA LEON F. ANDREWS, JR. checked the files of the Erie County Clerk's Office and it was noted that Corporation File No. 40580 containing Certificate of Incorporation under the name of the Connecticut Athletic Club, Inc. was filed on February 7, 1964 at that office. The certificate was signed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This is the address of the law firm of [REDACTED] There was in this file a note that the Certificate of Incorporation was also filed before the Secretary of State, New York, on January 8, 1964. The names of the stockholders, officers and directors were not listed. The aggregate number of shares which this corporation has authority to issue is 200 shares.

On May 26, 1964, BU T-8 advised that NATARELLI frequents the Connecticut Athletic Club and continues to be involved in gambling matters and is a member of "The Arm."

On June 3, 1964, BU T-6 advised that on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which was attended by a number of hoodlums in the Buffalo area. BU T-6 advised that [REDACTED]

On June 3, 1964, BU T-7 advised that Foster's Supper Club, Buffalo, New York, [REDACTED] had been closed down by the Internal Revenue Service for back taxes.

BU T-7 advised that in connection with the above [REDACTED] which was held at [REDACTED]

BU 92-296

BU T-7 further stated that a [redacted] of the [redacted] was at the door of the above [redacted] handling the admissions and that participating in the [redacted]

[redacted] and other members of the hoodlum element.

BU T-7 identified two of these [redacted]

On June 11, 1964, Lt. [redacted]

[redacted] of the Buffalo Police Department advised SAA [redacted] that his unit is continuing its efforts to gather intelligence information concerning organized crime in the Buffalo area. [redacted] advised that on May 28, 1964 he received information from a member of his squad that there was a meeting of hoodlums then in progress at the Connecticut Athletic Club, Inc., 465 Connecticut Street, Buffalo, New York. He stated that he, accompanied by Sergeant [redacted] and Detective [redacted] proceeded to the Connecticut Athletic Club, Inc., 465 Connecticut Street, Buffalo. He stated that he noted that the front door of the athletic club was closed and locked, and he then rang the doorbell in order to gain admittance as a police officer. Immediately upon entering the club he noted that two or three tables had been put together in the dining room area of the club and a large number of men were seated around the table. He stated he specifically noted that STEFANO MAGADDINO was seated at one end of the table and FRED G. RANDACCIO was seated at the other end. Lt. [redacted] stated he and members of his squad identified the following individuals seated around the table and stated they were having coffee and conversing as he entered.

1. STEFANO MAGADDINO
2. FRED G. RANDACCIO
3. PASQUALE NATARELLI
4. [redacted]
5. DANIEL SANSANESE
6. SALVATORE BONITO
7. SAMUEL FRANGIAMORE
8. BENEDETTO SPANO
9. STEPHEN A. CINO
10. SAMUEL RANGATORE

BU 92-296

Lt. [] stated that he spent approximately three hours in the club talking with RANDACCIO and the members present at the table without learning the purpose of this meeting. He stated he did not carry on a conversation with MAGADDINO, however, he recalls upon entering MAGADDINO told RANDACCIO to either "keep quiet or shut up" in Italian as RANDACCIO began objecting to his entering the club without a warrant.

Lt. [] stated that [] was identified as [] of the club and [] was []. No other members were present during the time they were at the club.

HANGOUTS

On May 1, 1964 and May 11, 1964, SA [] observed a 1963 blue Buick, 1964 New York License 3069 BU, which is registered to NATARELLI, to be located in the vicinity of the Connecticut Athletic Club, 465 Connecticut Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Spot checks made during the months of March, April and May, 1964 by SAs [] and [] revealed that FRED G. RANDACCIO and PASQUALE NATARELLI were frequenting the Connecticut Athletic Club. During this time RANDACCIO was operating a Cadillac car, bearing 1964 New York License ER 1503 and NATARELLI was driving his car, a blue Buick with New York License 3069 BU.

TRAVEL

On April 21, 1964, SA [] observed a [] with three male passengers stop in front of the main entrance of the Buffalo Municipal Airport at about 8:10 a.m. that date. Two individuals, namely FRED G. RANDACCIO and PASQUALE NATARELLI alighted from this car and entered the main lobby of the airport. They then proceeded to the ticket window of the American Airlines, whereupon they conversed with the ticket agent who in turn took two pieces of light blue luggage and marked them for identification.

BU 92-296

On the same date, SAs [redacted] observed NATARELLI and RANDACCIO boarding American Airlines Electra Flight No. 412 at about 8:50 a.m. which departed from the airport at 9:02 a.m. The [redacted] was determined to be registered to [redacted] STEPHEN CINO [redacted]

On April 21, 1964, [redacted] Buffalo Municipal Airport, advised SAs [redacted] tickets numbered 0794799 and 0794800 were purchased by P. NATARELL on a cash transaction at the American Airlines counter, Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York. [redacted] further advised that these tickets were sold by American Airlines ticket agent [redacted] American Airlines Identification [redacted]

On April 21, 1964, [redacted] American Airlines, Buffalo Municipal Airport, advised SAs [redacted] that American Airlines Electra Flight No. 412 going to Syracuse, New York, and Boston, Mass. was scheduled to depart at 8:50 a.m., April 21, 1964, however, due to delay in equipment because of inclement weather, this plane did not leave until shortly after 9:00 a.m., with estimated time of arrival at Boston at about 10:58 a.m. same date. [redacted] made available the passenger manifest and among the various names listed were those of Mr. P. NATARELL and [redacted] and tickets were sold by American Airlines ticket agent [redacted]

On April 22, 1964, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] observed FRED G. RANDACCIO, PASQUALE NATARELLI, JOSEPH FINO, NICHOLAS FINO and [redacted] together in the lobby of the Fenway North Motel, Revere, Mass.

On the same date, RANDACCIO and NATARELLI were observed boarding a taxi, which proceeded to the Logan International Airport, where they were then observed boarding American Airlines Flight 431 at 12:05 p.m. destined for Buffalo, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

[redacted]

BU 92-296

[REDACTED]

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Information relating to the above [REDACTED]
may be produced upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum
directed to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
In connection with the above [REDACTED]
the December 1961 [REDACTED]
shows [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
to [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] show.

[REDACTED]
THOMAS KENNEDY, Sheriff, Wyoming County, Warsaw,
New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that the names of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were unknown to him.

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On June 15, 1964, BU T-9 advised that records of
the Mortgage Department, Erie County Savings Bank, reflect
that in [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] obtained a 25 year mortgage on that
property in the amount of [REDACTED] monthly payments
[REDACTED] BU T-9 advised that as of July 8, 1964 this
monthly amount will be adjusted for payment of [REDACTED]
BU T-9 advised that payments have been made regularly every
month and that PASQUALE NATARELLI is not included in the
title of this property.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Buffalo, New York
July 9, 1964

Title PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character ANTI-RACKETEERING
(Buffalo file 92-296)

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated and
captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

July 9, 1964

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI,
also known as
ANTI-RACKETEERING

Report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated July 9,
1964 at Buffalo, N. Y.

CHARACTERIZATION OF INFORMANTS

BU T-1 is an officer of the Buffalo, New York Police Department conducting investigations in criminal and related matters.

BU T-2 is a [redacted] in a position to furnish details concerning certain activities of prominent bookmakers in the Buffalo area.

BU T-3 is a [redacted] in a acquaintanceship amongst this fraternity and who is in a position to furnish information regarding such activities.

BU T-4 is an individual who because of his position can obtain information concerning activities of bookmakers and racketeers in the Buffalo and Western New York area.

BU T-5 is an individual [redacted] in a position where he can obtain information concerning the activities of hoodlums on the West Side of Buffalo.

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PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI,
also known as
ANTI-RACKETEERING

BU T-6 is a confidential informant who is in a position to furnish information relating to the activities of gamblers and racketeers on the West Side of Buffalo.

BU T-7 is an individual who because of his position can obtain information concerning bookmakers and gamblers in the Buffalo area.

BU T-8 is an officer of the Buffalo, New York Police Department conducting investigations of criminal and related matters.

BU T-9 is an individual who because of his position can obtain information concerning [redacted] records of subject [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

July 9, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

On [redacted] Source Number 1 advised that

[redacted]

[redacted]

On [redacted] Source Number 1 furnished information that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The current [redacted]

[redacted]

On [redacted] Source Number 1 advised that there had been a meeting that afternoon in [redacted]

[redacted] According to Source Number 1, the purpose

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90 JUN 12 1972

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

At this point [REDACTED]

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Source Number 1 stated that during this discussion with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source Number 1 stated that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In discussing the possibility of this unidentified
man [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 20, 1964, spot surveillances of the water front at Chippewa, Ontario, Canada, and the known hangouts of RANDACCIO and NATARELLI were made by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Buffalo Office. NATARELLI's car was observed parked in front of the Connecticut Athletic Club in Buffalo. No other activity on the part of RANDACCIO or NATARELLI was noted.

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PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source Number 1 has furnished reliable information in the past.

Source Number 1 is in a position to furnish information on a regular basis concerning some activities of the [REDACTED] This source is not available to testify.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUFFALO	DATE 1/29/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/11/64-1/8/65
TITLE OF CASE PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> (A)	TYPED BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
		CHARACTER OF CASE AR	

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b7CREFERENCE:Report of SA dated
7/9/64, at Buffalo.b6
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-P*-

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum
characterizing informants utilized in this report.

APPROVED <div style="text-align: center;"><i>[Signature]</i></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ③ - Bureau (92-6557) (ENCLOSURE) 1 - USA, Buffalo 2 - Buffalo (92-296) <i>1 - Crying [unclear] 01682</i> <i>1 - [unclear] 7539</i>		92-6557-112	REC-1
		4 FEB 1 1965	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY		<div style="text-align: center;"><i>[Stamp: NINE STAT SECT.]</i></div>	
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

66 FEB 25 1965 *123*

BU 92-296

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

(1) Will maintain close contact with highly confidential informants and other sources of information who can furnish information relating to the subject and other members of the "MAGADDINO Family."

(2) Will also follow and report results of investigations by the Intelligence Unit, Buffalo Police Department, the BCI of the New York State Police and the Intelligence Unit of IRS at Buffalo, New York.

(3) Will at the end of six months, reopen this case to report results of contacts with sources, informants and other investigative agencies as set out in leads 1 and 2 above.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

BU T-1

[Redacted]

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BU T-2

[Redacted]

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BU T-3

[Redacted]

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BU T-4

[Redacted]

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BU 92-296

INFORMANTS (continued)

Identity of Source

BU T-5

[Redacted]

BU T-6

[Redacted]

BU T-7

[Redacted]

BU T-8

[Redacted]

BU T-9

[Redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information relating to the records of the New York Telephone Company at Buffalo, New York were made available to IC [Redacted] by [Redacted]

[Redacted]

This case is being placed in a pending inactive status for a period of six months inasmuch as the activities of NATARELLI are being followed through informants and established highly confidential sources of the Buffalo Office on a daily basis. Information received from these sources and informants are being reported in pending cases captioned "FRED G. RANDACCIO, aka, AR" and "STEVE MAGADDINO, aka, AR."

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BU 92-296

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM
HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

On [redacted] reported information
concerning a conversation overheard between [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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On [redacted] furnished information
that [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

On [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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[redacted]

BU 92-296

[REDACTED]

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It should be noted that a physical surveillance by Agents of the Buffalo Office at the La Hacienda Restaurant on the evening of November 11, 1964 failed to show the presence of any individuals associated with the "MAGADDINO Family." Spot checks of various hang-outs frequented by RANDACCIO and NATARELLI in the Buffalo area failed to establish their whereabouts during the evening.

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Buffalo

Report of:
Date:[redacted] (A)
1/29/65

Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File No.: 92-296

Bureau File No.: 92-6557

Title: PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis:

Fred Randaccio

NATARELLI currently maintaining residence on the first floor of a two family home at 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York. Subject observed on 7/11/64 with FRED G. RANDACCIO. BENNY SPANO meeting with [redacted] NY
On 6/25/64, NATARELLI observed at [redacted] with DANNY SANSANESE. Subject also observed with RANDACCIO and ROY CARLISI at [redacted] NATARELLI continues to date [redacted] Informants describe NATARELLI as a member of "The Arm" associated with the gambling activities and slotting in Buffalo area.

-P*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORKRESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On [redacted] BU T-1 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] BU T-1 stated that [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he can [redacted]

recall that a few years ago it was common knowledge in the neighborhood that NATARELLI was engaged in the lottery rackets and that people doing business with him would openly call upon him at his house carrying a large brief case which he suspected of containing the proceeds or paraphernalia necessary to carry on a lottery ring.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Fencing Activities

On [redacted] Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] observed cars registered to FRED G. RANDACCIO, BENNY SPANO and PASQUALE NATARELLI parked in the vicinity of the Connecticut Athletic Club, Buffalo.

As previously reported, Lieutenant [redacted] on [redacted] furnished information concerning his investigation of the Connecticut Athletic Club, Inc. He also stated at the time that members of his squad had conducted a raid of this club located at 465 Connecticut Street, Buffalo on May 8, 1964.

Shortly after observing the cars of RANDACCIO, SPANO and NATARELLI in the vicinity of the Connecticut Athletic Club, NATARELLI, SPANO and RANDACCIO were again observed at the corner of Elmwood and Allen Streets sitting in SPANO's 1963 brown Chevrolet and talking to four unknown individuals.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] noted four individuals leave this car shortly thereafter and enter cars registered to the following individuals:

- (1) LAWRENCE A. PANARO, born October 4, 1914, residing at 64 Manchester Place, owner of a 1963 Buick coupe, bearing New York license BF 2450
- (2) GABRIEL J. CARDELL, born September 16, 1914, residing at 232 Main Street, Westfield, New York, owner of a 1963 Cadillac sedan and self-employed by Cardell Antiques, 387 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York

- (3) LEO A. TSCHOPP, born November 20, 1916, residing at 615 Woodlawn Drive, Kenmore, New York, owner of a 1964 Chevrolet and employed by the Tschopp Supply Company, 134 East Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York

(4)



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- (5) FRANK P. ALLO, born March 4, 1923, residing at 68 Manchester Place, owner of a 1955 green and white Buick coupe, bearing New York license 8B 6755

It was noted that while these individuals were sitting in SPANO's car, they all were conversing in what appeared to be a heated argument with RANDACCIO doing most of the talking.

On June 29, 1964, Customs Agent [redacted] U. S. Bureau of Customs, Buffalo, New York, advised that his office as well as that of the New York State Police have conducted investigations into the activities of [redacted] [redacted] as a suspected fence dealing in stolen merchandise smuggled into the Buffalo area from Canada.

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On June 29, 1964, BU T-2 advised that he is acquainted with the reputation of GABRIEL CARDELL who operates an antique shop at 387 Franklin Street, Buffalo. BU T-2 stated that CARDELL travels extensively throughout the United States in a station wagon buying antiques and selling them during his travels. He stated that some of these objects CARDELL purchases are sold from his antique store on Franklin Street and from another location in Westfield, New York.

BU T-2 further stated that he is not acquainted with



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BU 92-296

He stated that this particular [redacted] whose name he cannot recall, is known as [redacted]

[redacted] BU T-2 stated

[redacted]

BU T-2 stated that to his knowledge there are no large scale fencing operations in the Buffalo area and that thieves attempting to dispose of stolen jewels, furs and other more expensive items of merchandise will at times contact either RANDACCIO or NATARELLI [redacted] in an effort to locate an out of town fence.

BU T-2 was questioned further concerning the possibility that NATARELLI or RANDACCIO are engaged in fencing activities. BU T-2 stated that he had no specific information that RANDACCIO or NATARELLI are now dealing in any stolen merchandise.

In connection with the possibility that NATARELLI and his associates are dealing with stolen merchandise, it should be noted that on December 1, 1964, BU T-3 reported that

[redacted]

[redacted]

BU T-3 further stated on December 10, 1964 that

[redacted]

[redacted]

On December 14, 1964, BU T-3 advised that he had received information that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] BU T-2 stated that

[redacted]

On December 22, 1964, BU T-3 also advised that

[redacted]

[redacted] BU T-3 stated that at approximately

BU 92-296

[redacted]
[redacted] whose name BU T-3 believed to be [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

On [redacted] BU T-4 advised that he had received information that [redacted] who operates a

[redacted]
[redacted] BU T-4 stated
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

BU T-4 stated that [redacted] had apparently

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
BU T-4 further stated that there had been a [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

BU T-4 explained that after several contacts between

[redacted]
[redacted] BU T-4 stated that during these [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] BU T-4 stated
[redacted]
[redacted] BU T-4 pointed out that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

BU 92-296

BU T-4 stated that a few weeks later, he learned that

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BU T-4 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On July 30, 1964, BU T-5 advised that he had received information [REDACTED] that PAUL VOLPE is a principal suspect in bringing narcotics into Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He also stated that VOLPE is suspected of dealing in stolen merchandise and during the past six months, he has indicated a desire to get diplomatic papers so that he can travel freely between Canada, the Bahama Islands and Haiti. He stated that he heard that either PAUL VOLPE or [REDACTED] had applied for a Canadian Export License with the Castro Government. He stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On August 4, 1964, BU T-4 advised that he had received no additional information concerning the efforts of [REDACTED] He stated that based upon information he had received from a reliable source, this deal had been called off by PASQUALE NATARELLI or FRED G. RANDACCIO.

GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

On August 12, 1964, BU T-3 advised that the following individuals were observed in the company of FRED G. RANDACCIO at the Turf Club, 517 Busti Avenue, Buffalo, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BU T-3 described the above individuals as gamblers, bookmakers and loan sharks operating on the West Side of Buffalo.

BU 92-296

On November 5, 1964, BU T-6 advised that he had attended a bachelors dinner at Panaro's Lounge on Hampshire Street in Buffalo which occurred around October 17, 1964. BU T-6 stated that tickets for this dinner were priced at \$6.00 each and that in his opinion there were between 200 and 300 guests attending this affair. BU T-6 stated that there was no formal entertainment for the bachelor's dinner but a Buffalo Police Officer put on a pickpocket demonstration wherein he moved through the audience removing various personal items from their pockets. This Police Officer also gave a demonstration with cards demonstrating how to deal high hands and to stack decks. Later in the evening many of the group retired to the basement of the restaurant to [REDACTED]

He stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BU T-6 stated that a man whose last name is [REDACTED]

of those social functions.

BU T-6 identified the following individuals in attendance at the [REDACTED]

On November 30, 1964, SAs [REDACTED] were in the vicinity of Dewey's Diner, West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, New York at [REDACTED]

BU 92-296

8:00 P.M. Shortly thereafter, BENNY SPANO was observed at the diner with FRED G. RANDACCIO, PASQUALE NATARELLI and JOSEPH FINO.

It should be noted that on [REDACTED]
BU T-7 advised that the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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BU T-7 stated that he frequently meets [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] BU T-7 again furnished information concerning gambling operations of the [REDACTED] on Buffalo's West Side. BU T-7 stated that at the top of the organization is STEVE MAGADDINO but that the Buffalo operations are handled by FRED RANDACCIO and PASQUALE NATARELLI. It was the opinion of BU T-7 that NATARELLI and RANDACCIO are co-equals in authority. BU T-7 stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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BU T-7 stated that the principal source of income for the "MAGADDINO Family" is gambling and each of the Lieutenants mentioned above have numerous "offices" where their assistants are employed to answer telephones when called by betting customers. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

BU 92-296

BU T-7 explained that a typical work week begins on Monday or Tuesday when the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Each telephone operator is responsible for receiving bets from his customers and each is encouraged to solicit new customers and increase his production during the busy gambling seasons such as football and basketball seasons [REDACTED]

many have as many as 8 or 9 if they can handle this number. BU T-7 stated that sometime during the week the Lieutenant must settle accounts with RANDACCIO and NATARELLI. BU T-7 does not know how this is done nor is he aware how much money is paid to the Lieutenants.

BU T-7 stated that the reason this particular group is called [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He estimated that there are 50 or 60 bookie joints controlled by "The Arm" in the Buffalo area [REDACTED]

According to BU T-7 [REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] BU T-7 advised that he continues to see [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He pointed out that he did not know if the FINO brothers were bookmaking at this time. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that BENNY SPANO is only booking horses at this time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on June 16 or June 17, 1964 that PASQUALE NATARELLI and DANNY SANSANESE were observed at the Woodbine Race Track near Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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[REDACTED] stated that these two men were in the clubhouse section where they stayed for most of the afternoon and they were not observed in any illegal activity. He stated that at one point during the afternoon, NATARELLI was observed engaged in a conversation of about ten minutes duration with [REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] at approximately 3:00 P.M., FRED RANDACCIO and [REDACTED] were observed with PASQUALE NATARELLI and [REDACTED] in the clubhouse area of the [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

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Two other men with this group at the race track were subsequently identified as ROY CARLISI and NICHOLAS RIZZO. At approximately 3:30 P.M., SA [REDACTED] observed a man walk up to RANDACCIO and NATARELLI and engaged them in a conversation. This individual was subsequently identified as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was also noted that an individual known as [REDACTED] stopped several times and discussed races with RANDACCIO and his associates.

Before RANDACCIO and NATARELLI left the race track, NATARELLI walked over to an individual who was about 45 years of age, heavy build with barrel-type chest and shook hands with NATARELLI. It was noted that this man was observed later leaving [REDACTED] and entering a [REDACTED] sedan bearing [REDACTED] registration.

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[REDACTED] This vehicle is registered to [REDACTED] At 8:55 P.M., August 21, 1964, the group was observed to be preparing to leave [REDACTED] and there were two other men with RANDACCIO, NATARELLI, [REDACTED] and CARLISI. These two men were observed entering the car previously described as being registered to [REDACTED]

RANDACCIO and NATARELLI and their female companions entered a 1961 or 1962 four door [redacted] sedan. CARLISI and RIZZO entered a black 1964 [redacted]. The Ontario County Sheriff's Office stopped the car bearing CARLISI and RIZZO at 9:19 P.M. on Route 332 in Ontario County, New York and explained to the occupants that a large burglary occurred on the previous night and that a car bearing Buffalo license was observed near the victim's place of business. As a result, all vehicles in the area with Buffalo registrations were being stopped and the occupants identified. CARLISI produced his driver's license showing he was born April 10, 1909 and residing at 20 Anderson Place, Buffalo, New York. RIZZO produced his license showing he was born September 12, 1920 and residing at 69 Livingston Street, Buffalo, New York.

On August 21, 1964, BU T-8 advised that [redacted] is a heavy better and frequents the race track almost daily. BU T-8 stated that he knows [redacted]

On October 13, 1964, FRED G. RANDACCIO was interviewed by SA(A) [redacted] in a car parked at 530 Rhode Island Avenue, Buffalo, New York. It was noted that upon arrival at this address, RANDACCIO was standing on the sidewalk in front of Gino's Restaurant, 530 Rhode Island Avenue with JOSEPH FINO and PASQUALE NATARELLI. RANDACCIO, after being informed by SA [redacted] that he wished to speak with him in private, dismissed FINO and NATARELLI with the remark "Go inside and have a cup of coffee, [redacted] wants to talk only to me." The interview, which took place in front of the restaurant, was in full observation of FINO and NATARELLI who were sitting at a table near the window of the restaurant.

During the interview, RANDACCIO was asked if he was acquainted with [redacted] FBI Number [redacted] of Rochester, New York.

RANDACCIO readily admitted that he has known [redacted] and as a matter of fact, the last time he saw [redacted] was at the Finger Lakes Race Track. He stated that the FBI should know the exact date he saw [redacted] because "that was the day I was with my broad at the track." RANDACCIO stated that on that particular date, [redacted] gave him the name of a horse that won that day. He stated he could not recall the name of the horse except that it was a Canadian horse that had run at the Boston tracks. He also admitted that during the spring of the year, he and PASQUALE NATARELLI had flown to

BU 92-296

Boston, Massachusetts to attend the race tracks in that area. RANDACCIO dismissed all questioning concerning these activities by saying that he and [redacted] just went to the tracks to meet friends and bet on a few horses.

On January 5, 1965, Senior Investigator [redacted] Bureau of Criminal Investigations, New York State Police, advised that he is familiar with the past activities of PASQUALE NATARELLI in view of the fact that members of his unit had arrested NATARELLI for his participation in a state-wide lottery ring several years ago. [redacted] stated that he and members of his units are continuing their investigations of organized gambling activities in the Buffalo area. However, he has not received any information that NATARELLI is directly involved in the actual operations of a bookmaking establishment or a numbers lottery. [redacted] pointed out that the fact that his unit does not have such information does not necessarily mean that NATARELLI is not engaged in such operations.

On January 5, 1965, Detective [redacted] Office of Special Investigations, Buffalo Police Department, advised that he and members of his unit are responsible for gathering intelligence information concerning organized crime in the Buffalo area. He stated that he is aware of the fact that NATARELLI, RANDACCIO, FINO, [redacted] and [redacted] can be found at various times during the day hanging out at Gino's Restaurant on Rhode Island Street. [redacted] stated that upon the instructions of his immediate Supervisor, Lieutenant [redacted] he and [redacted] make it a point to drop in at Gino's Restaurant about once or twice a week just to see who's there and attempt to pick up information of an intelligence nature. [redacted] stated that from his personal observations it appears that RANDACCIO is the leader of this group and actually keeps his associates in line. [redacted] stated that members of his unit continue to harass and raid various gambling and bookmaking establishments in the Buffalo area and because of these tactics, it has been very difficult for NATARELLI or any of his associates to operate at one location for any length of time.

On October 1, 1964, BU T-4 advised that about two years ago PASQUALE NATARELLI was arrested for operating a lottery and received 90 days in the Erie County Penitentiary.

[redacted]

BU 92-296

area and at that time NATARELLI's [redacted] was living at [redacted] under the name of [redacted]. After NATARELLI was released from the Erie County Penitentiary, [redacted] moved to [redacted] under the name of [redacted]. According to BU T-4 [redacted] also known as [redacted] was originally married to either a [redacted] and she [redacted].

Records of the New York Telephone Company show there is an unlisted telephone number [redacted] subscribed to by [redacted] at [redacted]. The telephone records further show that PASQUALE NATARELLI residing at 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York, has telephone number 882-5087.

On December 30, 1964, records of the New York Telephone Company show that a long-distance telephone call was charged to the non-published telephone number of [redacted] for a call on [redacted].

On [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He stated, however, he had no information as to the purpose of the call made to this number as set forth above.

The current 1964 City Directory for Buffalo, New York shows a [redacted] and wife [redacted] residing at [redacted] employment is shown as a [redacted] for the [redacted] Buffalo, New York. Previous investigation has shown that [redacted] was an [redacted] PASQUALE NATARELLI was employed there as a salesman.

On [redacted] BU T-9 advised that he is acquainted with a young lady who resides with her small boy at [redacted] Buffalo, New York as [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] has [redacted].

BU 92-296

approximately [redacted] years of age [redacted]

A photograph of [redacted]

[redacted]
at about the same time.

BU T-9 stated that the two men reminded him of two high school boys meeting on the street after their Friday night dates. He stated that [redacted]

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*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Buffalo, New York
January 29, 1965

Title PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character ANTI-RACKETEERING
(Buffalo file 92-296)

Reference Report of SA(A) [redacted]
dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Buffalo, New York
January 29, 1965

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

Reference is made to the
report of SA(A) [redacted]
[redacted] dated and
captioned as above.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF INFORMANTS

BU T-1 is an individual who because of his occupation [redacted] was in a position to furnish information concerning certain activities of PASQUALE NATARELLI at 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York.

BU T-2 is a confidential informant who because of his association with thieves, fences and hoodlums in the Buffalo area is in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of such individuals on a confidential basis.

BU T-3 is an individual who because of his employment is in a position to obtain information concerning the activities of certain hoodlums in the Buffalo area.

BU T-4 is an individual who because of his position as an Investigator for another investigative agency is in a position to obtain information concerning the activities of gamblers, bookmakers and hoodlums in the Buffalo area.

BU T-5 is an individual who because of his position with another investigative agency is in a position to obtain information concerning the activities of certain hoodlums [redacted]

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BU T-6 is a confidential informant who because of [redacted]
[redacted]

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60 JUN 12 1972

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

CHARACTERIZATION OF INFORMANTS

BU T-7 is a confidential informant who because of [redacted] can furnish information concerning the activities of bookmakers and gamblers in the Buffalo area.

BU T-8 is an individual who was in a position to furnish information concerning gamblers visiting the Finger Lakes Race Track at Canandaigua, New York.

BU T-9 is an individual who resides in the immediate [redacted] Buffalo, New York and has requested that his identity be protected.

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SAC, Buffalo (92-296 Sub 1)

2/4/65

ST-100 REC-120
Director, FBI (92-6557) — JUNE

1 - J. D. Donohue
1 -
1 - Mr. Kelly

PASQUALE NATARELLI, aka.
AR

Reurlet 1/29/65.

The Bureau appreciates your desire to obtain misur coverage of the subject in an effort to determine the full scope of his illegal activities. However, on the basis of information set forth in relet, it does not appear that an installation at would have sufficient potential to furnish significant criminal intelligence information to justify your request.

It is noted that you have not developed information that the subject meets with his hoodlum associates at this location. In the event you determine that activity at would justify misur coverage, you may resubmit your recommendations.

NOTE: Subject is a La Cosa Nostra member who belongs to the Steve Magaddino "family." The Buffalo Office has determined that the above location is

Subject is known to visit on a daily basis. Buffalo Office requests authority to install misur coverage at this location. On the basis of information furnished by Buffalo, there is no definite indication that such an installation would produce quality criminal intelligence information. Conversations between subject and would not appear to be of sufficient significance to warrant Buffalo's request. Recommend request be denied.

JEK:ral
(6)

MAILED 30
FEB 4 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

6 FEB 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NA
3/17/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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MAR 17 1965

TELETYPE

525 PM URGENT 3/17/65 GM
TO DIRECTOR X&X 92-296, AND TAMPA
FROM BUFFALO (92-296)

PASQUALE NATARELLI, AKA, AR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/85 BY 601 BJA/60

ON

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END PAGE ONE

67 MAR 29 1965

RECEIVED CVT FX-103

MAR 23 1965

MAR 24 1965

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 165-113

PAGE TWO

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ON

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INVESTIGATION CONTINUING BUFFALO TO DETERMINE POSSIBLE ACCOMPLICE
OF NATARELLI FROM BUFFALO.

END

SML

FBI WASH DC

TP MJR

FBI TAMPA

DSSSS@NHS JXA?RINSST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUFFALO	DATE 11/2/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16-10/16/65
TITLE OF CASE PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> (A)	TYPED BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE AR	

REFERENCE:

Report of SAA dated
1/29/65, at Buffalo.

-P*-

ENCLOSURESTO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of a letterhead memorandum characterizing informant utilized in this report.

LEADSBUFFALO

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW																					
COPIES MADE:	③ - Bureau (92-6557) (Encls. 2) 1 - USA, Buffalo 2 - Buffalo (92-296) <i>1 - ddd 1539</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 92-6557-19 </div>	REC-76 EX-103																				
Dissemation Record of Attached Report <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Agency</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Request Recd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Fwd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>How Fwd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>By</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Agency				Request Recd.				Date Fwd.				How Fwd.				By				Notations <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; transform: rotate(-10deg);"> STAT. SECT. </div>	
Agency																							
Request Recd.																							
Date Fwd.																							
How Fwd.																							
By																							

LEADS (CONTINUED)

BUFFALO (CONTINUED)

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Will maintain contact with Confidential Informants and sources who are in a position to furnish information concerning [redacted] in Buffalo, N.Y., to develop any information concerning subject's activities and for his plans after his release from Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

BU T-1

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This case was placed in a pending inactive status on 1/29/65.

Information concerning the activities of NATARELLI was being received and reported in case captioned, "FRED G. RANDACCIO, aka, AR," and "STEVE MAGADDINO, aka, AR," until he was identified as a member of an extortion ring operating in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

On March 17, 1965, the subject was arrested in Toronto, Canada, with members of the "Volpe Family" on charges of extortion. A separate investigation was conducted concerning the extortion charges by the Buffalo Office under the following caption:

"PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka;

[redacted]

PAUL VOLPE;

[redacted]

[redacted] VICTIM

ITAR - EXTORTION,"

Bureau file 166-1386

Buffalo file 166-49

-B-

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INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM
HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

On [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] contacted his
[redacted] in Buffalo shortly before 12:00 noon
that day. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

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This information was telephonically furnished
[redacted]
[redacted]

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An inquiry at the Office of the U.S. Customs in Buffalo, N.Y., disclosed that NATARELLI was observed on February 3, 1965 in a car owned by NICK RIZZO and the car contained a border crossing permit indicating that this car was in Canada on the morning of 2/3/65 sometime before 8:00 or 9:00 a.m.

On [redacted] advised that around 9:00 that night he received information that [redacted]

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[redacted]
some other unidentified individual.

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BU 92-296

It is noted that at 1:35 p.m. the next day.

of the "Volpe Family," and thereafter met with

Based upon the above information, a case captioned "PASQUALE NATARELLI, aka; ET AL; [REDACTED] VICTIM, ITAR - EXTORTION; CONSPIRACY" was opened by the Buffalo Office.

On _____ reported that

[illegible]

On [redacted] furnished information concerning a discussion between [redacted]

BU 92-296

on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] furnished information
concerning a meeting at the apartment of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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BU 92-296

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

During this conversation, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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BU 92-296

[REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] the informant stated that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] the informant advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The informant stated that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Later that night informant stated that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] thereafter informed [REDACTED]

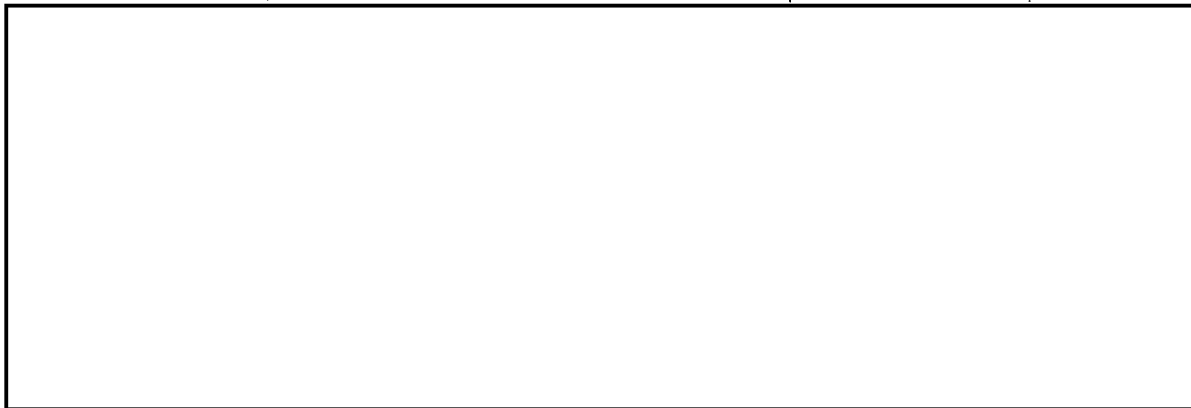
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[REDACTED]

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BU 92-296



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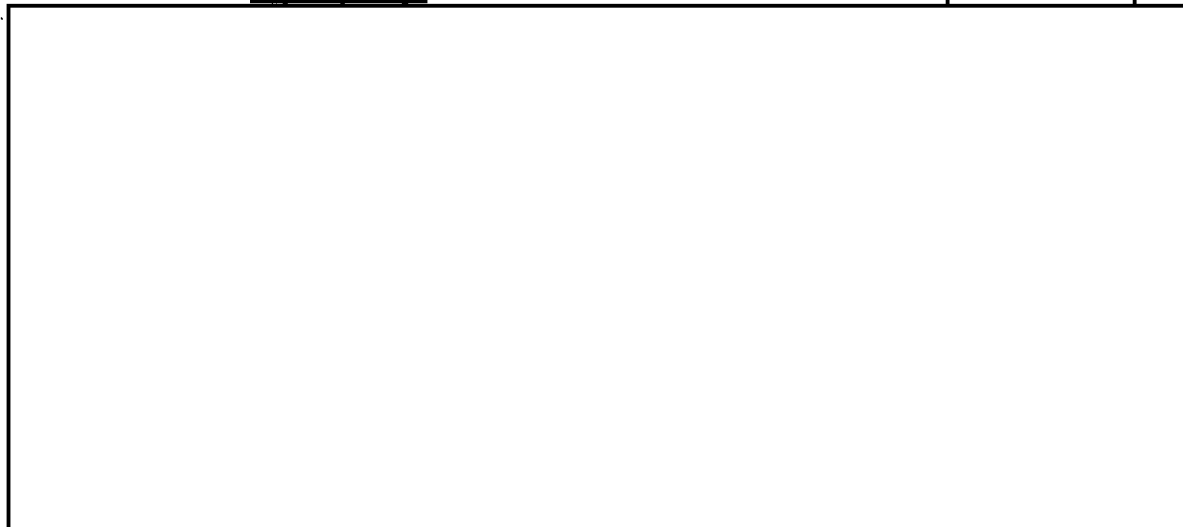


b6
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[redacted] and
that he would like to see [redacted] apartment
around 7:00 p.m.

On [redacted] the informant advised that [redacted]

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-H-

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RODENBERG advised that before coming to the to the apartment he had stopped at his mother's house and had dinner with her.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The informant stated that [REDACTED] explained to [REDACTED] that the victim [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The informant stated that mention was made to someone giving a man [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that "they" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Based upon information furnished by the informant, it appears that reference is being made to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that they would need the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BU 92-296

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has never mentioned [redacted] has mentioned his name. He stated that [redacted] told him that he wanted [redacted]

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[redacted] to make inquiries concerning this matter. [redacted] asked [redacted] said he has not, but the [redacted]

After discussing the problems arising out of [redacted] stated that he has heard that an [redacted]

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[redacted] would have to know about it. According to the informant, the conversation turned to the characterization of various [redacted]

[redacted] He pointed out that [redacted] is the best friend of [redacted] and indicated that he may call [redacted] who is supposed to be [redacted] He stated that [redacted] has to make this decision, however. [redacted] suggested that [redacted]

[redacted] He also suggested that [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he believes [redacted] should call [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that he would try to find out from [redacted] how this could be worked out. [redacted] stated that if [redacted]

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-J-

COVER PAGE

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The informant stated that during this meeting between [REDACTED] he recalled that [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] informed him that they were involved in this. [REDACTED] pointed out he did not know if the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

It is possible that [REDACTED] is referring to the [REDACTED] of the "Volpe Family" in the [REDACTED]

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Prior to leaving the apartment, [REDACTED] advised that he has an appointment at 11:30 p.m. that night and asked [REDACTED] if he wanted to go with him. Informant stated that he observed [REDACTED] leave the apartment of [REDACTED] together at 11:15 p.m.

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On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] called upon [REDACTED] around four o'clock that afternoon. According to the informant, [REDACTED] is concerned over the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] She stated that the last time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However, they never got around to doing this. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and this [REDACTED] when he is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[redacted]
[redacted] She stated that she would
[redacted] She stated
that the idea of [redacted]

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The informant stated that [redacted] left
the apartment around 5:30 p.m. together. At approximately
8:20 p.m., [redacted] returned to the apartment with [redacted]
[redacted] was complaining that the FBI was
surveilling him all day on [redacted] began
discussing the [redacted] with
[redacted] She mentioned that [redacted] will get

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[redacted] informed [redacted] that [redacted]
had better [redacted]

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He stated that he has not [redacted]

[redacted] stated that since he is now
[redacted] may be they would get a break and
[redacted]

Later that night the informant stated that [redacted]
[redacted] apartment by a man
known only as [redacted] mentioned to [redacted] the fact
that [redacted]

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[redacted] Informant stated that during this conversation
SAM mentioned the name [redacted]

-L-

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[redacted]
comment to this fragmentary conversation was, [redacted]
[redacted]

At this point the conversation changed and [redacted]
[redacted] appeared to be amused about the fact that [redacted]
[redacted] and that if anyone
should ever write the life of [redacted] it would be a
best seller. [redacted] stated that he was the one that could write
such a book and pointed out that [redacted] is getting
old and would like to settle down to a job that would pay
\$125 a week. Someone asked him how [redacted] could
live on \$125 a week when he could not live on \$125 a day
and further he has never worked on a job in his life.

On [redacted] advised that at approximately
eight o'clock that night [redacted] called upon his [redacted]
[redacted] and discussed the recent [redacted]

The informant stated
that both [redacted] talked at some length about
the financial problems involved in [redacted]
particularly the [redacted] to be used in
the event [redacted] informed [redacted]
that [redacted] will have to go
to work. They both agreed that [redacted] would give [redacted]
[redacted] and that [redacted]

[redacted] did not handle this
matter personally since he did not have time to drop the
money off at her apartment.

Later that night [redacted] contacted [redacted]
[redacted] and got an assurance from him that he would see
[redacted] tomorrow and would leave by twelve o'clock.
[redacted] interrupted to remark that money is no object and
they want to get the [redacted] told
[redacted] that they took up [redacted]
He explained that there are supposed to be [redacted] in
[redacted] told
[redacted] that these [redacted] should not be worried
about him coming up with the money and that [redacted] should
ask one of the [redacted]
[redacted] was told that he should tell this
[redacted] doesn't like it and [redacted]
[redacted] doesn't like it."

-M-

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On [redacted] the informant advised that [redacted] at approximately nine o'clock that night to discuss NATARELLI's case in Canada. RODENBERG explained that he flew up to Toronto that afternoon to see NATARELLI.

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted] told [redacted] that the case against [redacted] looks [redacted] offered to come to Buffalo anytime to discuss the charges against [redacted] with [redacted]. The informant stated that [redacted] left a message with [redacted] that she should set up a meet with this [redacted]. The informant stated that the name of [redacted] was mentioned.

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On [redacted] informant stated that [redacted] met with [redacted] at approximately eight o'clock that night to discuss [redacted] case. [redacted] informed [redacted] that he saw the transcript of the case against [redacted] the way the police had typed it up. He stated that it was "very big stuff," however, he believes that the [redacted]. He commented that the victim and one of the [redacted] had a reason to get into a fight, but [redacted] did not. The informant stated that during this discussion the name of [redacted] was mentioned and that [redacted] has this man's business card. The connection of [redacted] with this case is unknown to the informant.

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According to the informant, [redacted] bases [redacted] on the fact that if the [redacted] and [redacted] had threatened victim in January, why would the victim be doing business with them in March. At this point [redacted] mentioned "they even sent a man from [redacted]. There was some indication that this individual involved a delivery of [redacted] suggested that they send [redacted] to represent them in this matter, however, [redacted] and [redacted] informed him that [redacted] is in a bad way in [redacted] and that he could not help them.

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[redacted] told [redacted] and [redacted] that [redacted] was going [redacted] on Tuesday, 4/6/65, however, no one was to mention that she was going [redacted].

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COVER PAGE

[redacted] advised that [redacted] and the [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He stated that [redacted] told him that
when he gets [redacted]
[redacted] He further stated that the [redacted]
are being represented by [redacted]
[redacted] He stated that the [redacted] are barred from
coming [redacted] and that eventually [redacted]
will not be able to [redacted] He informed [redacted]
that the prosecution will have to turn over to the defense
attorneys the transcripts of the testimony by the victim,
as well as the copies of evidence obtained by the police.

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The informant stated that [redacted] did not under-
stand how [redacted] in
[redacted]

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted]
met his [redacted] that night
from about 9:45 p.m., until after midnight. The informant
stated that [redacted] informed [redacted] that [redacted]
[redacted] is under the
impression that [redacted] has all of [redacted] money and
that [redacted] is using this money to defend [redacted]
[redacted] became extremely angry over this allegation and
told her that she should not go over to [redacted] anymore,
however, she should tell [redacted] that [redacted] does not
owe her anything and that she, [redacted]
[redacted] described [redacted] as a [redacted]
[redacted] explained to [redacted] that [redacted]
[redacted] was upset and that she should not have told
[redacted] about this conversation with [redacted] She stated,
however, that she, [redacted] blew her top when [redacted]
indicated that [redacted] was working for [redacted] She
stated that this was all [redacted] fault for letting
[redacted] When [redacted] told [redacted]
that [redacted] has some idea that [redacted] has been
receiving income of thousands of dollars a week, [redacted]
informed [redacted] that when [redacted] gave [redacted] before
going to [redacted] that was all the money he had in the world.
[redacted] explained that he was not going to give [redacted]
anymore money and that he was not obligated to her in any way.

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On [redacted] was observed entering the apartment of [redacted] at approximately 8:15 p.m. Informant stated that [redacted] complained to [redacted] that her employer, [redacted] had not paid her enough money and that he, [redacted] while she was in the doctor's office. Informant stated that [redacted] indicated that she is going to take a month off from work and that she would get [redacted] a week [redacted]. It was the opinion of the informant that [redacted] is going to have some sort of treatment done to [redacted] and will be away from work for a few days. Later during that night, [redacted] and her [redacted] dropped over to see [redacted] while [redacted] was there. No further information was reported by the informant.

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On [redacted] the informant stated that shortly after 9:15 that night, [redacted] and [redacted] were observed entering the apartment of [redacted]. The informant stated that [redacted] indicated that one of the [redacted] was [redacted] prior to 5:00 p.m. that afternoon.

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On [redacted] advised that while [redacted] was in the apartment of [redacted] her employer, [redacted] contacted her at approximately 1:30 p.m. The informant advised that [redacted] then explained to [redacted] had just returned from [redacted] and that there was a [redacted]. [redacted] explained to [redacted] that apparently this telephone call from [redacted] had involved a day of [redacted] the attorney for the [redacted] and because of this, [redacted]. She indicated that [redacted] is fearful of [redacted] because there are indications that someone had either tried to [redacted].

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Later that night [redacted] advised that some unidentified man made arrangements to meet [redacted] through [redacted] and the place selected for the meeting was [redacted] which is located behind the [redacted].

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Shortly before ten o'clock that night [redacted] and [redacted] met at [redacted] apartment and [redacted] informed [redacted] that the trial of [redacted] [redacted] had been set for next month, however, no bail had been set for [redacted] instructed [redacted] to advise [redacted] of [redacted] about the "no bail" decision.

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It was noted that during this meeting [redacted] admitted to [redacted] that the only member of the VOLPE family he knows is [redacted], and he only met him once. The informant stated that after [redacted] left the apartment, [redacted] that he had better talk to [redacted] and tell him that he, [redacted] talks too much. She stated that [redacted] had called her to tell her that [redacted] would be in [redacted] on the [redacted] or the [redacted] and that [redacted] would get in touch with him right away. It is believed that [redacted] is planning to see [redacted] in connection with the trial of [redacted]

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted] informed her employer, [redacted] that day that if he, [redacted] "my friend is going to be disappointed."

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] contacted [redacted] that morning and asked [redacted] if he wanted a ride to the airport. She informed [redacted] that another man would go along with him to the airport. It was not clear to the informant whether or not [redacted] was planning to return to [redacted] [redacted] questioned [redacted] about the cost of the plane trip and that expenses would run about \$500. [redacted] promised [redacted] that he would be paid later. The informant stated that [redacted] informed [redacted] that he would be staying at either the [redacted] or [redacted] and would be there at one o'clock.

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It is noted that at approximately 1:30 p.m. [redacted] informed [redacted] that "the plane leaves at 3:15," and that she, [redacted] would meet [redacted] at the corner of [redacted] in [redacted] at [redacted] m.

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COVER PAGE

that day. Informant stated that [redacted] was unable to go to [redacted] with [redacted] since he had to go to the [redacted] for some reason, and he did not see [redacted] again until around five o'clock that afternoon.

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At approximately 7:25 p.m. an unidentified man known only as [redacted] was observed arriving at the apartment of [redacted] and talking with [redacted]. This man advised [redacted] that he had double parked outside the apartment in order to pick up [redacted]. The man was told by [redacted] that they had to go to the airport and pick up a man who had been in [redacted] to see [redacted]. [redacted] advised [redacted] and the unidentified man that the plane would not arrive until 8:30.

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On [redacted] the informant advised that [redacted] contacted [redacted] to let her know that he had talked with a [redacted] about [redacted] bail. [redacted] explained he has information why bail was not set for [redacted].

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On [redacted] [redacted] advised that around 9:20 a.m. that day [redacted] and another man were observed assisting [redacted] into her apartment. After [redacted] left the apartment, [redacted] dropped by to see [redacted] for a few minutes. The informant explained that [redacted] was [redacted] would not [redacted] [redacted] mentioned that she was going to ask [redacted] to have her [redacted]. She further indicated that her employer, [redacted] and [redacted] would drop by around 7:00 p.m. that night.

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According to [redacted] and [redacted] were observed entering [redacted] apartment at approximately 7:45 p.m. that night. While they were together [redacted] made reference to having been at the airport and telephoning [redacted] about [redacted]. [redacted] advised that [redacted] may get a [redacted] and indicated that the trial date has been set for [redacted]. If the case is adjourned, the attorneys for [redacted] will apply for bail again and make reference to a price of [redacted] and "if it's over six days it's [redacted]."

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According to [redacted] was upset over this information and pointed out that some of his people are going to ask him about [redacted] case and all he, [redacted] will be able to say is "your guess is as good as mine." [redacted] also complained to [redacted] that they (the "Volpe Family") were the ones who made all the money.

On [redacted] the informant advised that [redacted] was observed at [redacted] apartment at [redacted] [redacted] shortly after ten o'clock that morning. The informant advised that [redacted] did not return to her apartment until approximately 2:20 p.m. at which time she was in the company of [redacted]

At approximately 8:30 that night, the informant stated that [redacted] was contacted by [redacted] [redacted] in an effort to contact [redacted] The informant was under the impression that [redacted] had received a call from someone in [redacted] and wanted to discuss the matter with [redacted] explained to [redacted] she did not know the location of [redacted] or where he goes at night. [redacted] also informed [redacted] that she did not know when she would [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - USA, Buffalo

Report of:

[redacted] (A)

Office:

Buffalo, New York

Date:

11/2/65

Field Office File #:

92-296

Bureau File #:

92-6557

Title:

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character:

ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis:

On 2/3/65, PASQUALE NATARELLI returned from Canada to the U.S. in car owned by NICK RIZZO. On 3/17/65, subject arrested with [redacted] PAUL VOLPE, EUGENE VOLPE, [redacted] on charges of extorting money from [redacted]

[redacted] and PAUL VOLPE allegedly used threats or pressure tactics on another stock promotion salesman in New York City involving [redacted]

[redacted] After arrest of NATARELLI and VOLPEs in Toronto, bail of \$100,000 was set for each of the VOLPE brothers and subject was held without bail. Bail on PAUL VOLPE reduced to \$85,000 and on 7/15/65, [redacted]

[redacted] set bail for PASQUALE NATARELLI at \$200,000.

[redacted] and PAUL VOLPE were released after making \$100,000 bail each, and EUGENE VOLPE was released on \$60,000 bail. Second trial in Toronto against NATARELLI and VOLPE brothers concluded with jury not reaching a verdict. NATARELLI continues in custody of Toronto authorities.

-P*-

BU 92-296

DETAILS: At Buffalo, New York

On February 5, 1965, BU T-1 advised that at approximately 4:30 p.m., February 3, 1965, NATARELLI was reported to have been stopped by Agents of the United States Customs Service, upon his return from Canada to the United States. At the time of the stop at the border, NATARELLI was driving a car registered to NICK RIZZO, and reported he had been in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, for three hours.

At the time NATARELLI was stopped at the Peace Bridge, he had in his possession a membership card, Number 114, made out in his name for the Blue Banner Social Club, Inc., which card was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BU T-1 stated that the Blue Banner Social Club is located on Prospect Ave. in Buffalo and is the location of a dice and card game gambling operation. BU T-1 further stated that the certificate of incorporation for the Blue Banner Social Club had lapsed many years ago and was no longer considered an active corporation in the State of New York.

On February 15, 1965, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] United States Bureau of Customs, Buffalo, N.Y., advised that he observed PASQUALE NATARELLI driving a car registered to NICK RIZZO on February 3, 1965 and parked at Chef's Restaurant, 291 Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y. At that time, he noted a tourist permit, Form E-50, issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in RIZZO's car. An examination of this form indicated that the car had been in Canada that morning between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.

On March 3, 1965, [REDACTED] United States Bureau of Customs, again advised that his records show that the car owned by NICK RIZZO had been observed crossing the Peace Bridge in Buffalo. He explained that the date and time of this crossing was not immediately known to him, however, he recalls that when RIZZO crossed the Peace Bridge from Canada into Buffalo, he was accompanied with a young girl from the [REDACTED] N.Y. [REDACTED] located a notation that reported that RIZZO was driving 1965 Buick, New York License 1425-EE when he crossed the Bridge. He stated that the girl with him was identified as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] N.Y.

BU 92-296

On [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PAUL VOLPE, suspected
Mafia members in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also advised that investigations
at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] advised that

[REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PAUL
VOLPE, was arrested a short time later in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Information developed through surveillances, and
other investigative techniques by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A separate investigative case file was

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BU 92-296

opened to correlate information concerning this matter in order to determine whether or not NATARELLI or members of the "Volpe Family" had violated those Federal Statutes known as Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering, Extortion and Conspiracy. The details of this investigation have been set forth under the proper case caption.

A statement by [] furnished the [] was set forth in its summary form in the substantive case.

In summarizing the activities subsequent to [] the date of arrest.

[] PAUL VOLPE and []

It was determined by the []

[]

[]

[]

When [] told one of the []

[]

[] explained that upon being advised that he was being placed under arrest, [] stated that his name was []

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[redacted] who was not present at the [redacted]
[redacted] when the arrest was made. was picked up a short
time thereafter at his [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] stated that the [redacted]
[redacted]

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On [redacted] fixed bail
for each of the [redacted] and refused to
set any bail for [redacted]
[redacted]

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On [redacted]
[redacted] made available a copy of Form [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

The records of the Automobile Bureau of the
Buffalo, New York Police Department disclosed that New
York Registration BF-2450 is registered to LAWRENCE A. PANARO,
born October 4, 1914, and residing at 64 Manchester Place,
Buffalo, N.Y. This vehicle was described as a 1963 Buick
coupe, bearing Vehicle Identification Number 8J3025300.

On April 13, 1965, [redacted] advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] that at a hearing in Toronto on April 13, 1965,
PAUL, [redacted] EUGENE VOLPE, as well as PASQUALE NATARELLI,
had been ordered committed for trial on extortion charges
pending against them in Toronto. The judge ordered EUGENE
VOLPE's bail reduced to \$60,000 and dismissed the extortion
charges against him but continues the conspiracy charges.
He also fixed bail at \$100,000 each for PAUL and [redacted]
VOLPE and refused to fix any bail for PASQUALE NATARELLI.

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On June 8, 1965, the following officials from
[redacted] appeared at the Buffalo Office:
[redacted]

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BU 92-296



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[redacted] advised that he expected the trial of PASQUALE NATARELLI and of members of the "Volpe Family" to begin in Toronto during the middle of June, 1965. He stated that NATARELLI is being represented by [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] EUGENE VOLPE are being represented by [redacted] He further stated that [redacted] [redacted] is representing PAUL VOLPE in connection with the extortion charges in Toronto.

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By letter dated [redacted]



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*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
November 2, 1965

Title PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character ANTI-RACKETEERING

Reference Report of SAA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Buffalo, New York
November 2, 1965

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

Report of SAA [REDACTED]
dated November 2, 1965 at Buffalo

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CHARACTERIZATION OF INFORMANTS

BU T-1 is an individual who, because of his employment, is in a position to collect and disseminate certain information concerning the activities of hoodlums in the Buffalo area.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (92-6557)

DATE: 12/30/65

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (92-296)(P)

SUBJECT: PASQUALE NATARELLI, aka
AR
(OO BUFFALO)

Rerep SAA [redacted] dated 11/2/65,
at Buffalo.

PASQUALE NATARELLI, a leading figure in the
"Magaddino Family" of La Cosa Nostra (LCN), was arrested
on 3/17/65, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, with members of
the "Volpe Family" on charges of attempting and conspiring
to extort \$17,500.00 or 100,000 shares of mining stock
from [redacted]

A separate investigation was conducted by the
Buffalo Office which concerned the extortion charges filed
by the [redacted] under
the following caption: "PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka;
[redacted] PAUL VOLPE; EUGENE RONALD VOLPE;
[redacted] VICTIM; ITAR-EXTORTION". An extra copy of
this letter is being designated to the Bureau, Miami and
New York files under this caption.

③ - Bureau
(1 - 166-1386)

3 - Miami
(1 - 92-914)

3 - New York
(1 - 166-893)

9 - Buffalo
(1 - 92-337, LCN)
(1 - 92-174, FRED G. RANDACCIO)
(1 - 92-465, [redacted])
(1 - 92-345, THE "VOLPE FAMILY")
(1 - 92-469, [redacted])
(1 - 92-508, STEVE CINO)
(1 - 166-67, GAMBLING ACTIVITIES OF "THE ARM")
(1 - 166-49, PASQUALE NATARELLI; ETAL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/85 BY [redacted]
REC- [redacted]

92-6557-20
JAN 3 1966

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Information developed during the course of the ITAR investigation involving NATARELLI and members of the "Volpe Family" was presented to USA JOHN T. CURTIN at Buffalo, New York, who declined prosecution in view of the fact that the extortion violation occurred in Canada and was being vigorously prosecuted in Toronto courts.

On 12/17/65 [redacted]

[redacted] advised SAA [redacted] that the trial of NATARELLI and PAUL [redacted] and EUGENE VOLPE ended in Toronto, Canada, on 12/16/65. He stated that he and Sergeant [redacted] of the Intelligence Unit of the Buffalo Police Department, attended this trial in Toronto as spectators only. [redacted] stated that a jury deliberated for six hours before reaching a verdict and the jury returned twice to the court to seek clarification of the charges against the defendants and to hear a replay of part of a tape recording entered as evidence by the prosecution.

[redacted] stated that during the trial in the York County Court, Toronto, EUGENE VOLPE took the witness stand and testified that his brother, PAUL VOLPE, and PASQUALE NATARELLI were partners in [redacted] a gambling casino located at Port O'Prince, and the Premier Bank and Trust Company, located in the Bahama Islands. EUGENE VOLPE further testified that PASQUALE NATARELLI was a gambler from the United States and that NATARELLI "liked to use tough talk". Further, during his testimony, EUGENE VOLPE identified a photograph of STEVE CINO as being a driver for NATARELLI and being present at a meeting which took place in a Toronto hotel when [redacted] [redacted] was alleged to have been threatened.

EUGENE VOLPE also testified that PASQUALE NATARELLI and PAUL VOLPE have been friends for many years. He stated that he, EUGENE VOLPE, has known NATARELLI for approximately two and one [redacted] and that on one of his trips to a gambling casino, he stopped in Buffalo, New York, to pick up equipment for the gambling casino, and thereafter flew to Haiti with the equipment. [redacted] stated that EUGENE VOLPE did not identify the equipment he is alleged to have picked up in Buffalo nor the date or circumstances surrounding this trip.

BU 92-296

He explained that EUGENE VOLPE testified that there are two other Buffalo men that are partners in both the gambling casino in Haiti and the bank in the Bahama Islands. He denied that he knew the names of the Buffalo men.

[] stated that [] then took the witness stand and testified that NATARELLI and [] PAUL were partners and long-time friends. He more or less verified everything that EUGENE VOLPE had testified to on the witness stand.

[] advised that after the deliberation for six hours, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is noted that photographs taken by the FBI at Buffalo, New York, during a surveillance of [] were made available to the [] in order to identify the man who accompanied NATARELLI to Toronto on one occasion when the victim, [] was threatened. Several of these photographs were displayed before witnesses taking the stand and a photograph of STEVE CINO was identified as the man who was in the hotel room in Toronto with NATARELLI and the VOLPE [] when [] was threatened by NATARELLI.

On [] Sergeant []

Sergeant [] advised that he observed the arrival of NATARELLI at Buffalo and noted that [] met NATARELLI at the Buffalo International Airport.

The New York and Miami Offices have previously reported information concerning travels of members of the "Volpe Family" to Haiti and indicated that they had an undisclosed interest in an unidentified gambling casino in the Caribbean area. Telephone calls from the hotel rooms occupied by members of the "Volpe Family" in New York City, New York, have been made to one []

BU 92-296

a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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The New York Office is requested to review its indices and summarize pertinent information which relates to the ownership of the Premier Bank and Trust Company in the Bahama Islands and The International, a gambling casion in Port O'Prince, Haiti.

For the information of the New York Office, PAUL VOLPE and VITO DE FILIPPO, born 8/23/12, New York City, left New York for Haiti in January 1964, allegedly to get control of some unidentified gambling syndicate.

The Miami Office will also review its indices for any information concerning the ownership of the gambling casino at Port O'Prince, Haiti, known as The International, and the Premier Bank and Trust Company in the Bahama Islands.

The Buffalo Office will request interviews
by the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUFFALO	DATE 4/14/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/17/65 - 4/13/66
TITLE OF CASE PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> (A)	TYPED BY :mas
		CHARACTER OF CASE AR	

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #250,179
DATE 4/15/85 BY

REFERENCE: Report of SAA dated
11/2/65, at Buffalo.

-P-

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum characterizing
informants and sources utilized in this report.

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1. Will follow and report developments as related
to PASQUALE NATARELLI in case captioned "GAMBLING ACTIVITIES"

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ③ - Bureau (92-6557) (Encls. 2) (RM) 1 - USA, Buffalo 2 - Buffalo (92-296) <i>1 - dtd 1139</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> 72-6557-73	REC 70
		3 APR 18 1966	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY.....	CC. AAG, Criminal Division	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CONFIDENTIAL STAT. SECT. </div> </div>	
REQUEST RECD. 5	Organized Crime and Racketeering		
DATE FWD.	Section, Room 2524		
HOW FWD.			
BY <i>[Signature]</i>			

① MAY 27 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADS (continued)

BUFFALO (continued)

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

[REDACTED]

2. Will through Dun and Bradstreet, credit reporting agencies and informants determine ownership of Red Ball Contracting Co., Buffalo, New York and determine names of other employees.

3. Will interview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
for information concerning his association with NATARELLI noting that [REDACTED] NATARELLI's [REDACTED] formerly worked in his office.

4. Will by separate communication request [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
for information concerning the allegation made by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that PASQUALE NATARELLI and PAUL VOLPE owned a gambling casino in Port au Prince, Haiti, and the Premier Bank and Trust Company in the Bahamas. (u)

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

BU T-1

BU T-2

BU T-3

BU T-4

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] b6
[redacted] b7C

On 3/18/66, [redacted] Senior Investigator, Bureau of Criminal Investigations, New York State Police, advised that members of his unit are conducting an investigation of PASQUALE NATARELLI, FRED G. RANDACCIO and other members of "The Arm" in the Buffalo area. He stated that members of his unit are concentrating one phase of their investigation on the headquarters used by "The Arm" in Buffalo which he stated was [redacted] Buffalo, New York. He stated that members of his unit are using the [redacted] now [redacted] as their central observation position and a source of information. He explained that [redacted] left Buffalo, New York with [redacted] a few days prior to [redacted]

[redacted] explained that a highly confidential source currently in operation at [redacted] has reported numerous telephone calls to and from [redacted] by members of "The Arm." He stated that he recalls that on 3/3/66 PASQUALE NATARELLI telephonically contacted the [redacted] Buffalo, New York, and asked for [redacted] STEVE MAGADDINO. NATARELLI was advised by the [redacted] with someone known only to the source as [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that on 3/9/66 NATARELLI was at [redacted] and placed a call to the [redacted] in Buffalo, New York. NATARELLI arranged to meet [redacted] the [redacted] later that day. The source stated that either NATARELLI or [redacted] mentioned they would be late fulfilling this appointment because they had to go to [redacted] that morning.

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IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION, NO DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE THIS BUREAU SHOULD BE MADE IN ORDER TO FULLY PROTECT THIS VITAL SOURCE. SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE USED ONLY IN ADMINISTRATIVE SECTIONS OF THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to: 1 - USA, Buffalo

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: 4/14/66

(A)

Office: Buffalo, New York

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Field Office File #: 92-296

Bureau File #: 92-6557

Title: PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #250,179
DATE 4/15/85 BY [REDACTED]

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Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis:

PASQUALE A. NATARELLI born 7/9/10, currently resides at 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York. On 12/16/65, PASQUALE NATARELLI and PAUL, [REDACTED] and EUGENE VOLPE were found not guilty by conclusion of trial in Toronto where they were facing extortion violations. During trial in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, EUGENE VOLPE testified that PASQUALE NATARELLI and PAUL VOLPE were partners in "The International," a gambling casino located at Port au Prince, Haiti and the Premier Bank and Trust Company, located in the Bahama Islands. Investigation by [REDACTED] FBI identified [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] as an associate of [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] notifying the Registrar General, [REDACTED] 2/13/64 of his intentions to incorporate the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was believed to be engaged in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] NATARELLI continues to hang out at Gina's Restaurant, 530 Rhode Island Street, Buffalo, New York, which is a hangout for gamblers and bookmakers and "The Arm." NATARELLI and RANDACCIO appeared before Federal Grand Jury, Buffalo, New York, 2/23/66 and were excused after pleading protection of Fifth Amendment.

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-P-

BU 92-296

Details:

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

RESIDENCE

On February 1, 1966, a surveillance by SA [redacted] disclosed that PASQUALE A. NATARELLI continues to maintain his residence in the first floor apartment of 60 Manchester Place, Buffalo, New York.

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IMMEDIATE FAMILY

As previously reported the Birth Records on file in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall, Buffalo, New York, show PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI was born July 9, 1910 as the son of VALENTINO NOTARELLI and ROSINA NOTARELLI, nee Panaro, of 211 Front Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Front Avenue is now known as Busti Avenue in the City of Buffalo.

During an interview of PASQUALE A. NATARELLI on November 2, 1961, he advised he has three sisters, identified as follows:

[redacted]

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Investigations to date in this case and in related matters have failed to identify any immediate relative of PASQUALE NATARELLI as a member of La Cosa Nostra. During the course of another investigation, Inspector [redacted] Buffalo Police Department advised that PASQUALE NATARELLI is related to [redacted] [redacted] the former operator of [redacted] [redacted] in Buffalo, New York. He stated that [redacted] and [redacted] have been closely associated and involved in shylocking activities and gambling activities on the West Side of Buffalo. He stated that for many years [redacted] has been referred to by informants as a suspected member of the Mafia. He stated that these allegations were made because of [redacted] close association and family ties with hoodlums and racketeers on the West Side of Buffalo.

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BU 92-296

No specific information has been developed by the Buffalo Office which identifies [redacted] specifically as a member of La Cosa Nostra.

EMPLOYMENT

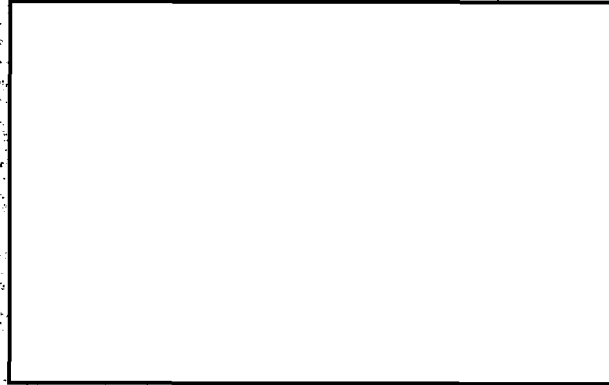
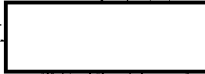
On March 8, 1966, BU T-1 advised that [redacted] is associated with [redacted] at [redacted] and this company has just been organized to sell [redacted]
[redacted]

On March 25, 1966, BU T-2 advised that PASQUALE NATARELLI has informed his associates that he is now employed as a [redacted] in Buffalo. Information developed by this source indicated that this is a [redacted] type of operation which has employed [redacted]

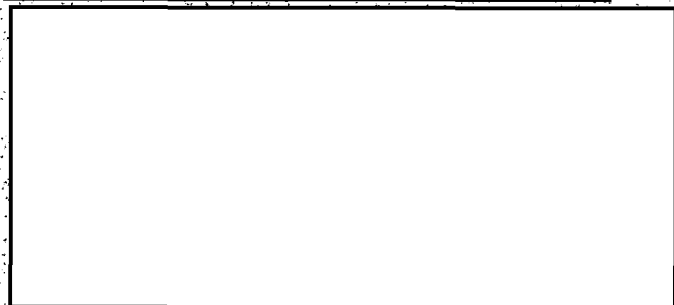
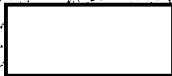
HANGOUTS

It is noted that on November 29, 1965, BU T-3 advised that he had observed the following car registrations parked in the vicinity of [redacted] Buffalo, New York, on the dates indicated below. The identifications of these registrations were made by Patrolman [redacted] Auto Bureau, Buffalo Police Department, on [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

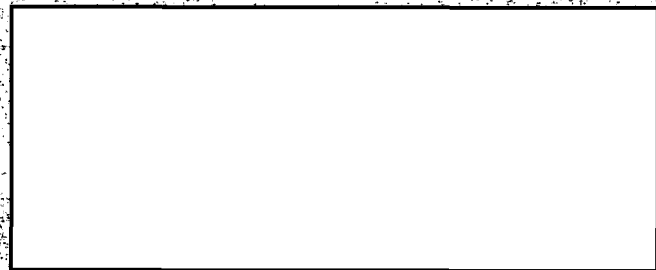
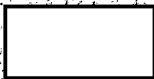
BU 92-296



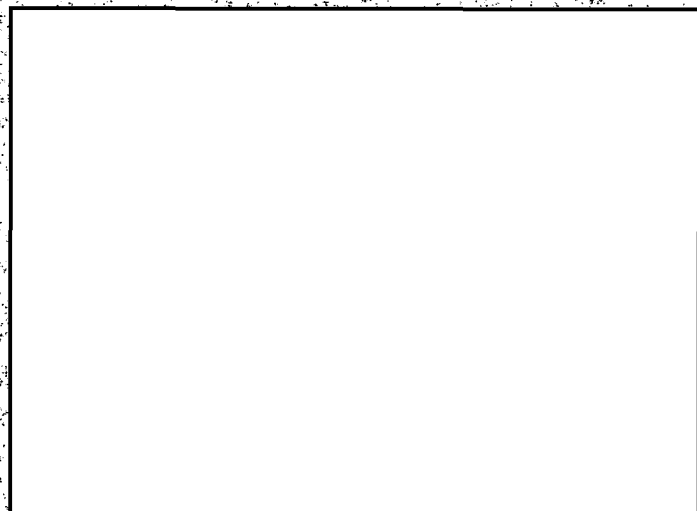
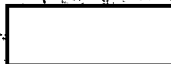
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BU 92-296

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] BU T-3 advised that at 10:00 a.m. that morning he observed a two-door [REDACTED] bearing New York License [REDACTED] parked at [REDACTED]. He stated that this car was also parked the day before at the same location. Records of the Auto Bureau Buffalo Police Department, show that New York License [REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] and residing at [REDACTED] Buffalo, New York. The registration also shows that the license was issued for a [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] was formerly employed by the [REDACTED] Buffalo.

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On [REDACTED] BU T-3 stated that [REDACTED] is now driving a new [REDACTED]. He explained that on [REDACTED] about 6:00 p.m., he saw [REDACTED] on Essex Street near Rhode Island Street, driving the new [REDACTED] in color, with a [REDACTED]. The car bore New York License [REDACTED] which is the same license number registered to [REDACTED] on a [REDACTED] two-door [REDACTED] in color, on [REDACTED].

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BU 92-296

BU T-3 stated that at 9:15 a.m. that morning, [redacted] he saw a [redacted] with a [redacted] bearing New York License [redacted] leaving [redacted] at [redacted] Buffalo. He stated that this car appeared to be driven by [redacted]. Records of the Auto Bureau show this car is registered to [redacted] Buffalo.

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BU T-3 also stated that a four-door [redacted] was also parked at [redacted] at the same time, and that this car bore New York License [redacted]. This is a registration issued out of [redacted] New York.

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BU T-3 stated that although it is common knowledge on the West Side of Buffalo that the Federal Government is issuing subpoenas to gamblers and bookmakers such information has not stopped bookmakers and gamblers from hanging out at Gina's Restaurant.

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On February 21, 1966, BU T-3 advised that during the month of [redacted] 1966, he observed [redacted] and [redacted] meeting on a daily basis with bookmakers and gamblers at [redacted].

BU T-3 stated that on [redacted] he observed [redacted] driving a four-door [redacted] hardtop, bearing 1966 New York Registration [redacted]. He further stated that [redacted] continues to spend a great deal of his time at the apartment of [redacted] Buffalo, New York.

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BU T-3 stated that he also observed [redacted] on a number of occasions as either a passenger or a driver of a [redacted] two-door [redacted] bearing New York License [redacted]. He explained that he first observed this license number at 2:20 p.m. [redacted] as [redacted] arrived in front of [redacted] apartment.

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Records of the Auto License Bureau, Buffalo Police Department, disclosed that [redacted] is listed to [redacted] NICK RIZZO, residing [redacted] Buffalo, New York. The registration is for a [redacted] coupe, [redacted].

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BU 92-296

BU T-3 stated that [redacted] who resides at [redacted] continues to drive a [redacted] two-door [redacted] and she informed him that she was still working for [redacted]. He stated that she is also [redacted] in the Buffalo area and he, the informant, [redacted]

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BU T-3 stated that on [redacted] he observed a four-door [redacted] sedan, either [redacted] color, parked at [redacted]. He stated that he could not recall the driver's name, however, he has known him for many years and frequently sees him hanging out at the [redacted]

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[redacted] BU T-3 stated that he recalls that he and the driver of this car [redacted]

The records of the Auto License Bureau, Buffalo Police Department, show that [redacted] is registered to [redacted] born [redacted] New York, and gave his employment as [redacted] for [redacted] New York.

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BU T-3 stated that at approximately 4:00 p.m., [redacted] he observed a two-door [redacted] parked at [redacted]. He stated that the driver of this car was inside the restaurant and appeared to be a man approximately [redacted] years of age.

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The records of the Auto License Bureau, Buffalo Police Department, show that New York License [redacted] is listed to [redacted] born February 23, 1925, [redacted] for a [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] Buffalo. It is noted that the Buffalo City Directory shows a [redacted] residing at [redacted]

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BU T-3 stated that at 10:00 a.m., [redacted] he observed a four-door [redacted] with a [redacted] parked in front of [redacted] and he noted that [redacted] was the driver.

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The records of the Auto License Bureau, Buffalo Police Department, show New York License [redacted] is listed to [redacted] for a [redacted] four-door [redacted]

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BU 92-296

BU T-3 stated that during the month of [redacted] he continued to see [redacted] in the neighborhood of [redacted] driving a [redacted] bearing New York License [redacted]. He stated that the [redacted] driven by [redacted] bears New York License [redacted].

BU T-3 stated that the large heavy-set young man whom he has often seen driving for [redacted] is driving a [redacted] bearing New York License [redacted]. The informant identified the photograph of [redacted] as the driver of this car.

BU T-3 stated that he had only observed [redacted] on one occasion in [redacted] in [redacted]. He stated that at that time [redacted] was driving a [redacted] four-door sedan, bearing New York License [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] had [redacted] and [redacted]. BU T-3 stated that [redacted] no longer resides on [redacted] Buffalo.

BU T-3 stated that he has noted that members of the Buffalo Police Department have been making spot surveillances of [redacted] from a point on [redacted] where the entrance to [redacted] can be observed. He stated that this police car bears New York License [redacted] and he first observed this car at 3:45 p.m. on [redacted] at [redacted]. He stated that he has also noted that a Buffalo Police car has been parked on [redacted] on several occasions and occupied by a young [redacted] who formerly worked for the [redacted] of the Buffalo Police Department. He stated it is common knowledge of the customers of [redacted] that they are under routine surveillance by various investigative agencies.

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

As previously reported, PASQUALE NATARELLI, a leading figure in the "Magaddino Family" of the La Cosa Nostra was arrested on March 17, 1965 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada with three members of the "Volpe Family" on charges of attempting and conspiring to extort \$17,500 or 100,000 shares of mining stock from [redacted].

Those arrested with NATARELLI were [redacted] PAUL and EUGENE VOLPE, all of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

On [redacted]

[redacted] advised SAA [redacted] that the trial of NATARELLI and PAUL, [redacted] VOLPE ended in Toronto, Canada on December 16, 1965. He stated that he and Sergeant [redacted] of the Intelligence Unit of the Buffalo Police Department, attended this trial in Toronto as spectators only. [redacted] stated that a jury deliberated for six hours before reaching a verdict and the jury returned twice to the court to seek clarification of the charges against the defendants and to hear a replay of part of a tape recording entered as evidence by the prosecution.

[redacted] stated that during the trial in the York County Court, Toronto, EUGENE VOLPE took the witness stand and testified that his brother, PAUL VOLPE, and PASQUALE NATARELLI were partners in "The International," a gambling casino located at Port au Prince and the Premier Bank and Trust Company, located in the Bahama Islands. EUGENE VOLPE further testified that PASQUALE NATARELLI was a gambler from the United States and that NATARELLI "liked to use tough talk." Further, during his testimony, EUGENE VOLPE identified a photograph of STEVE CINO as being a driver for NATARELLI and being present at a meeting which took place in a Toronto hotel when [redacted] was alleged to have been threatened.

EUGENE VOLPE also testified that PASQUALE NATARELLI and PAUL VOLPE have been friends for many years. He stated that he, EUGENE VOLPE, has known NATARELLI for approximately two and one-half years and that on one of his trips to a gambling casino he stopped in Buffalo, New York, to pick up equipment for the gambling casino, and thereafter flew to Haiti with the equipment. [redacted] stated that EUGENE VOLPE did not identify the [redacted] he is alleged to have picked up in Buffalo nor the date or circumstances surrounding this trip.

He explained that EUGENE VOLPE testified that there are two other Buffalo men that are partners in both the gambling casino in Haiti and the bank in the Bahama Islands. He denied that he knew the names of the Buffalo men.

BU 92-296

[redacted] stated that [redacted] then took the witness stand and testified that NATARELLI [redacted] PAUL were partners and long-time friends. He more or less verified everything that [redacted] had testified to on the witness stand.

[redacted] advised that after the deliberation for six hours, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is noted that photographs taken by the FBI at Buffalo, New York during a surveillance of [redacted] were made available to the [redacted] in order to identify the man who accompanied NATARELLI to Toronto on one occasion when the victim, [redacted] was threatened. Several of these photographs were displayed before witnesses taking the stand and a photograph of [redacted] was identified as the man who was in the hotel room in Toronto with NATARELLI and the [redacted] when [redacted] was threatened by NATARELLI.

On [redacted] Sergeant [redacted]

Sergeant [redacted] advised that he observed the arrival of NATARELLI at Buffalo and noted that [redacted] met NATARELLI at the Buffalo International Airport.

During the course of another investigation by the New York and Miami Offices concerning the activities of the VOLPE Brothers, information was developed concerning the travels of members of the VOLPE Family to Haiti and the Bahama Islands. There were indications at that time that members of the VOLPE Family had an undisclosed interest in an unidentified gambling casino in the Caribbean area. A number of long-distance telephone calls from a hotel room occupied by members of the VOLPE Family in New York City were made to [redacted] a [redacted]

BU 92-296

Information was also received by the New York Office in connection with the associates of PAUL and [redacted] VOLPE concerning [redacted]. It was reported that [redacted] at one time was registered at the [redacted] with a permanent

mailing address of [redacted]. He was also described as being affiliated with the [redacted]

[redacted] A subsequent check of this [redacted] indicated it to be in the name of one [redacted] a member of a well-known old [redacted]. In [redacted] resided at [redacted] and applied to the [redacted] for a job as a [redacted]

[redacted] At that time [redacted] was identified as having resided at [redacted] and was [redacted] years of age and described as [redacted] tall, [redacted] lbs., brown hair, fair complexion and [redacted] eyes. In November of [redacted] rented [redacted] at [redacted] but on [redacted]

[redacted] At that time he was believed to be a resident of [redacted] and could be reached at Telephone No. [redacted]

According to records of the [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] was born [redacted] on [redacted]

[redacted] resides at [redacted]

[redacted]

BU 92-296

He has one uncle, [redacted] last known to be residing at [redacted]

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On February 17, 1966, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] an attorney and [redacted] filed a notice of an intended corporation with the Office of the Registrar General. [redacted] He stated that [redacted] advised that they intended to incorporate the [redacted] with offices to be situated in the [redacted] located at [redacted]. He pointed out that [redacted] is a [redacted] and all matters of incorporation in the [redacted] must be handled by [redacted] attorneys.

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[redacted] stated that no directors or shareholders were named and no funds were stipulated for the corporation. He stated that the [redacted] "never got off the ground." He stated that no other individuals were known to him as being associated with this venture. He pointed out that he believed that [redacted] was a [redacted] and is presently engaged in a [redacted]

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On January 13, 1966, [redacted] advised that on Saturday, [redacted] he accompanied [redacted] [redacted] Buffalo, New York. He stated that upon arrival [redacted] immediately served PASQUALE NATARELLI with the [redacted]

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On [redacted] BU T-3 advised that since [redacted]

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BU 92-296

As previously reported PASQUALE NATARELLI is considered an active member of "The Arm" which has been described as a closely knit group of bookmakers, gamblers and loan sharks operating under the direction and control of FRED G. RANDACCIO, the "Underboss" of STEVE MAGADDINO. As set forth above, members of "The Arm" continue to use [redacted] Buffalo, New York as their headquarters.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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On February 3, 1966, a subpoena was also served on FRED G. RANDACCIO by SA [redacted] while he was present at Gina's Restaurant.

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On [redacted]
[redacted]

b3

On [redacted] SAs [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] were conducting spot surveillances of JOSEPH FALCONE and [redacted] New York, as they arrived in the [redacted] area at 11:40 a.m. that day in a [redacted] sedan bearing New York License [redacted]. During this surveillance the car occupied by FALCONE and [redacted] traveled via the [redacted] New York, where it proceeded to the vicinity of the [redacted]. It was noted at that time that the cars of PASQUALE NATARELLI and [redacted] were observed parked in the vicinity of the [redacted].

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BU 92-296

On March 5, 1966, BU T-4 advised that [REDACTED]

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BU T-4 stated that the split between [REDACTED]

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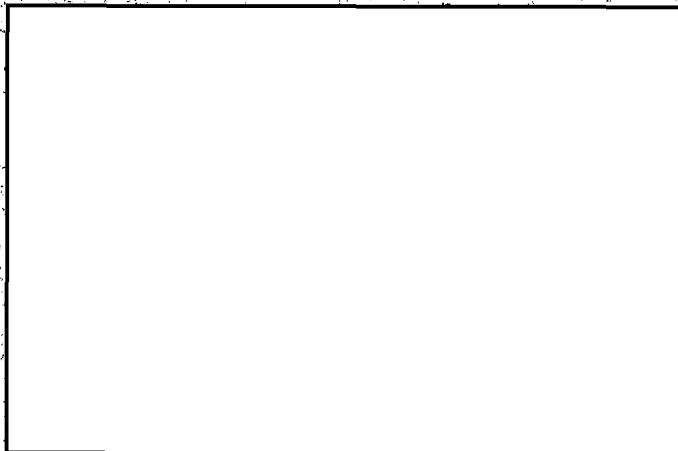
BU T-4 was asked if he had any positive information of the existence of a criminal syndicate in the Buffalo area known as La Cosa Nostra. BU T-4 stated that there is a secret organization known as La Cosa Nostra in the Buffalo area which is more often referred to as "the syndicate," "the Mafia," and "the organization." He stated that it is a well-known fact that STEVE MAGADDINO is the Boss of this group and exercises control through the muscles supplied in the Buffalo area by FRED G. RANDACCIO.

BU T-4 pointed out that no one in the Buffalo area unless he is a member of La Cosa Nostra could positively say whether or not another man was a member. He stated that the old JOSEPH J. DI CARLO Gang was represented in the Buffalo area at one time by people of [REDACTED]. He stated that after [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] BU T-4 stated that some of the members of the [REDACTED] he can recall are as follows:

BU 92-296



BU T-4 stated that it is possible that some of those names mentioned above were not sworn members of the DI CARLO Gang, but were merely "hangers-on". BU T-4 stated that FRED RANDACCIO, JOSEPH FINO, [redacted] and NATARELLI were also members of the DI CARLO Gang or at least closely associated with DI CARLO when he operated vending machine rackets and horse rooms in the Buffalo area.

BU T-4 explained that as far as La Cosa Nostra is concerned he does not believe that all of those who are observed daily with RANDACCIO are members of this organization. He stated that for the most part these individuals are small-time burglars, bookies and gamblers who because of their police records cannot get legitimate work. He stated that since a man without an education can only be expected to do laborer's work at minimum salaries most of the bookmakers and gamblers will continue to gamble and work the rackets because of the "easy buck." He further stated that these same individuals stick together for mutual protection and because they cannot afford to trust anyone or discuss their activities outside of their group.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

April 14, 1966

Title

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Character

ANTI-RACKETEERING

(Buffalo file 92-296)

Reference

Report of SAA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
April 14, 1966

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI,
also known as
ANTI-RACKETEERING

Report of SAA [redacted]
[redacted] dated April 14, 1966 at
Buffalo, New York

CHARACTERIZATION OF INFORMANTS

BU T-1 is an individual who because of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] can furnish information concerning their
activities.

BU T-2 is an individual who because of [redacted]
[redacted]
his associates on a regular basis.

BU T-3 is an individual who because of [redacted]
[redacted] is in a position to furnish
information concerning the activities [redacted]
[redacted]

BU T-4 is an individual who because of [redacted]
[redacted] can furnish background
information and activities of certain members [redacted]
[redacted] residing in the Buffalo area.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #250,179
DATE 4/15/85 BY SP6 BJA/GCL

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (92-6557)

DATE: 6/30/66

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (92-296)(P)

SUBJECT: PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI, aka
AR
OO Buffalo

Rerep SAA [redacted] 4/14/66, at Buffalo.

Enclosed are one original and five copies of LHM which is self-explanatory.

REQUEST FOR BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to forward the enclosed LHM to [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #250179
DATE 4/15/85 BY [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
- 1 - Buffalo

JLL:RMM
(3)

ENCLOSURE



F 162
54 JUL 22 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EX-103
REC-57

92-6557-2

18 JUL 15 1966

INDEXED

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
June 30, 1966

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

Investigation by the Buffalo Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on PASQUALE NATARELLI, a leading figure in the "Magaddino Family" of the La Cosa Nostra, has disclosed that NATARELLI and PAUL VOLPE were partners in "The International", a gambling casino located at Port au Prince and the Premier Bank and Trust Company, located in the Grand Bahamas. This investigation also disclosed that there were two other men from Buffalo, New York, who had an interest in the aforementioned establishments.

Investigation by the New York and Miami Divisions of the FBI disclosed that one [redacted] was also associated with the [redacted] and an unidentified gambling casino in [redacted] area. It was also determined that [redacted] was in contact with the VOLPE brothers while the VOLPEs were in New York City.

It has been reported that [redacted] was born [redacted] and is married to [redacted] who was born in [redacted] As of November, 1965, [redacted] was residing at [redacted]

This is the last known address in the file of the Buffalo Division, except for a mailing address at [redacted]

[redacted] mother, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] and an uncle, [redacted] last known to be residing at [redacted]

[redacted] on [redacted] became a [redacted] citizen with [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #250179
DATE 4/2/85 BY [redacted]

G-1

92-6557 24
ENCLOSURE

PASQUALE ANTHONY NATARELLI

June 30, 1966

It would be desirable, if possible, to interview [redacted] determine his exact association with PASQUALE NATARELLI and the VOLPE brothers in [redacted]

[redacted] it would also be of great investigative assistance if the names of the other two men of the Buffalo area who allegedly have financial interest in these aforementioned concerns, were known.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Memorandum



To : SAC, BUFFALO (183B-BF-23765 SUB N) (P)

Date 5/2/90

From : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Subject: TRIPLE STIKE;
RICO;
OO: BUFFALO

The following is a narrative summary of a consensually recorded conversation between a cooperating witness (CW), former

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The CW advised that [REDACTED]

b6
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CW told [REDACTED]

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- 1 - 245A-82
- ① - 183A-1136
- 1 - 183A-1170

(5)

OCIS ✓

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183A-1136-922

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FBI - BUFFALO	

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BF 183B-BF-23765 SUB N

The CW then asked [REDACTED]

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The CW stated that [REDACTED]

BF 183B-BF-23765 SUB N

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
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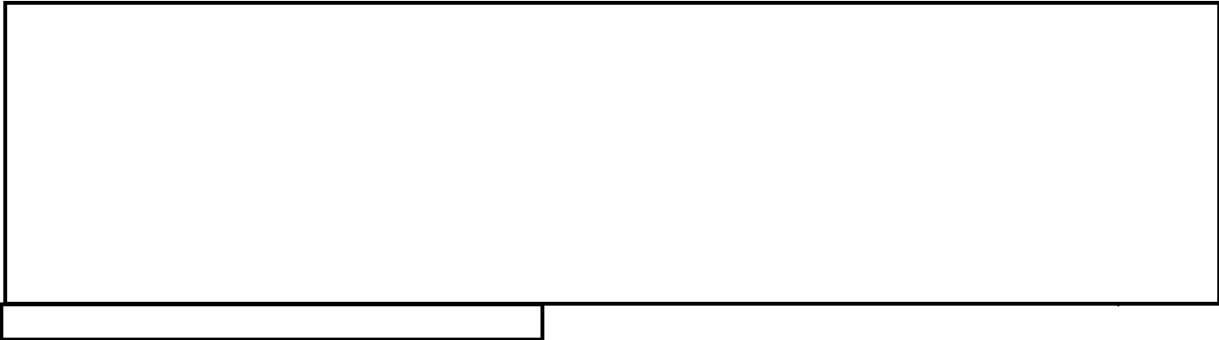
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

BF 183B-BF-23765 SUB N



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b7C

Memorandum



To : SAC, BUFFALO (183B-BF-23765 SUB N) (P)

Date 5/9/90

From : SA [REDACTED]

Subject: TRIPLE STRIKE;
RICO;
OO: BUFFALO

The following is a narrative summary of a consensually recorded conversation between cooperating witness (CW), former [REDACTED]

b6
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The CW and [REDACTED]

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The CW told [REDACTED]

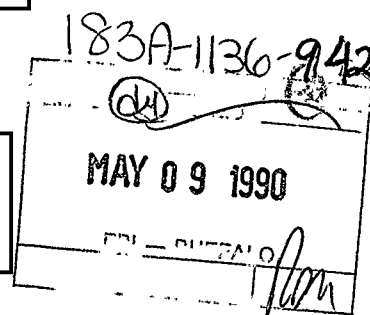
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The CW then said that [REDACTED]

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① - 183A-1136

(3)



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b6
b7C

BF 183B-BF-23765 SUB N

CW then discussed [REDACTED]

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CW said he likes to keep up with what's going on in the street [REDACTED]

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The tape was then turned off and turned back on when [REDACTED]

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The CW then asked [REDACTED]

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b7D

CW then said that he used to go to [REDACTED]

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b7D

The recorder was then turned off and turned back on when [REDACTED]

The CW said that

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b6
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b6
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b6
b7C
b7D

Memorandum



To : SAC (183A-1136) (P)

Date 6/3/90

From : OCIA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Subject: BRUTFORCE
RICO
(OO: BUFFALO)

Re mymemo dated 03/28/90.

Referenced memo contained surveillance information on BUFFALO LCN CAPO [REDACTED] during the months of [REDACTED]. It also identified LOUIS JOSEPH IANNUZZELLI as an individual that [REDACTED] would meet when he traveled to Canada.

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LOUIS JOSEPH IANNUZZELLI is described as follows:

NAME: LOUIS JOSEPH IANNUZZELLI
DOB: September 14, 1921
POB: Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada
SSAN: 530-40-6563

IANNUZZELLI was characterized as a narcotics trafficker, businessman and possibly a murder victim. IANNUZZELLI was also known in Southern Ontario as an enforcer and was suspected of contract killings in Buffalo, but this has never been proven. IANNUZZELLI has been missing since approximately 10/09/85. He was last seen at 9:30 am walking on Clifton Hill near his Niagara Falls motel.

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[REDACTED] believe IANNUZZELLI may have been the victim of [REDACTED]

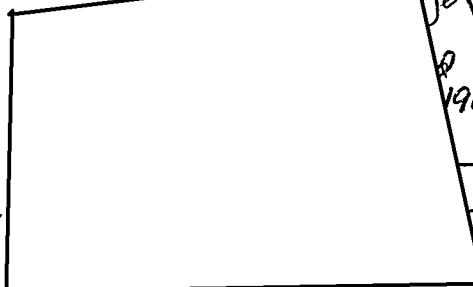
It was reported days before IANNUZZELLI vanished, he was warned by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] One source [REDACTED] stated that IANNUZZELLI was told [REDACTED]

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EACH AGENT WITH
LEAD TO XEROX
A COPY OF THIS
SERIAL & PASS
ON ORIGINAL
MEMO



Assign
190 leads to
Each Agent
noted & sel
pgp 5-6
Rex
6/5/90

183A-1136-983

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI-BUFFALO	

It was from the late 50's thru the mid 60's that IANNUZZELLI was known to control gambling in Niagara Falls, Ontario. During the late 1960's IANNUZZELLI was in contact with the [redacted]

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In April 1965, IANNUZZELLI, along with [redacted] [redacted] the Fallsway Hotel. At the time, the Fallsway Hotel was the largest hotel in the Niagara Falls, Ontario area. The IANNUZZELLI'S also took over the Sightseeing Service of Niagara, which furnished transportation to tourists visiting Niagara Falls, New York.

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On October 4, 1965, IANNUZZELLI [redacted]

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In November 1965, [redacted] advised that he met IANNUZZELLI through [redacted] was involved in a deal where he was to invest [redacted]

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[redacted] was to borrow the money from IANNUZZELLI, but the deal eventually fell through.

On one occasion [redacted] was driving IANNUZZELLI to Buffalo and they got stopped at [redacted] After being stopped they proceeded to [redacted] and IANNUZZELLI asked [redacted] to go inside to get [redacted] came out and sat in the back seat with IANNUZZELLI. [redacted] told [redacted] he didn't want to drive IANNUZZELLI back because they were stopped at [redacted] [redacted] wait for [redacted] then drove IANNUZZELLI to a motel and within a half hour, [redacted] and [redacted] arrived, picked up IANNUZZELLI and left.

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In 1966, it was reported that IANNUZZELLI was traveling [redacted]

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In July 1966, IANNUZZELLI was employed as a host at Caesars Palace and was able to compliment guests. IANNUZZELLI was a close associate of [redacted] and [redacted] who got a [redacted] through IANNUZZELLI.

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In September 1966, IANNUZZELLI telephonically contacted [redacted] and indicated that he is having some difficulties with the [redacted] IANNUZZELLI told [redacted] the people in Las Vegas have no respect for [redacted] and that [redacted] should straighten this out. [redacted] said he would take a trip to New York City in regards to this matter.

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Later that month, IANNUZZELLI again reached out for [redacted] but couldn't contact him, instead he talked to [redacted] IANNUZZELLI told [redacted] that [redacted] owed [redacted] [redacted] and that IANNUZZELLI looked bad on account of it.

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In February 1967, it was reported that IANNUZZELLI was working the swing shift and was referred to as a host, but he was always seen acting as a "Pit Boss." [redacted]

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In June 1968, IANNUZZELLI'S employment had been terminated, due to the fact he was gambling heavily at the tables during his regular work hours. IANNUZZELLI returned to Niagara Falls by September 1968.

During August of 1972, IANNUZZELLI, along with [redacted] [redacted] purchased property within the village of [redacted] They erected a [redacted] known as [redacted] [redacted] It should be noted that [redacted] was considered a meeting place for [redacted] mobsters.

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As referenced in previous memo, on [redacted] was observed picking up an unknown white male and proceeding to the [redacted] which was owned by LOUIS IANNUZZELLI. [redacted] is observed removing three packages wrapped in brown paper and placing them in the trunk of a blue Continental Mark IV with Ontario license plate CFA877. An inquiry regarding Ontario plate CFA877 revealed it was registered to HOUSE OF FRANKENSTEIN, INC. 4973 Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The House of Frankenstein was also owned by LOUIS IANNUZZELLI.

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On June 22, 1974, [redacted] is observed entering the [redacted] [redacted] A few minutes later [redacted] seen driving away with an unknown white male in the [redacted] with [redacted]

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In early 1977 the IANNUZZELLI brothers purchased property at [redacted] At this location they opened another [redacted] It was determined that in February 1977, the three IANNUZZELLI brothers each owned one third of the [redacted]

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During a search of IANNUZZELLI in April 1977, it was noted that his personal directory contained the name and phone number of JOSEPH EDWARD TODARO SR., the BOSS of the BUFFALO LCN.

In 1979, a meeting took place between [redacted] a BUFFALO LCN member and LOUIS IANNUZZELLI. IANNUZZELLI informed [redacted] advised "they" could get into a hotel and casino in [redacted] IANNUZZELLI advised that the developer was willing to front for them. [redacted] was [redacted]

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It was around this time that IANNUZZELLI began to be in contact with [redacted] IANNUZZELLI made frequent trips to the [redacted] During [redacted] IANNUZZELLI placed an [redacted] and told him to send [redacted] stated he was short of cash, but IANNUZZELLI insisted. Subsequently, [redacted] wired the [redacted] to IANNUZZELLI in [redacted] Thereafter the money was forwarded by IANNUZZELLI to his [redacted] businesses.

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A telephone toll record analysis of IANNUZZELLI for [redacted] revealed several telephone calls to [redacted] owned by [redacted] A number of calls were also placed to [redacted] residence at [redacted] in Buffalo, New York. On November 12, 1979 both vehicles that IANNUZZELLI was known to utilize were observed at [redacted]

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In August 1982, source information revealed that BUFFALO LCN member [redacted] had been observed on several occasions by [redacted] Source was aware that IANNUZZELLI owned a lot of property.

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In September 1982, source information disclosed that [redacted] utilized the services of [redacted] who was considered a [redacted] The source also related that [redacted] Source stated he had observed [redacted] in the company of these individuals. Source was under the impression that [redacted]

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In January 1983, a source advised he had been talking to [redacted] requested that the source [redacted]

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183A-1136

It was also during this month that another source stated that [redacted] told source that [redacted]

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Information obtained from [redacted]

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In November 1985, information was obtained from [redacted] which indicated IANNUZZELLI had been missing since approximately October 9, 1985. It was related that IANNUZZELLI'S uncle, DOMINIC JOSEPH LONGO, a member of the LOS ANGELES LCN, reportedly died at about the same time that LOUIS IANNUZZELLI disappeared. There was reason to believe that IANNUZZELLI'S disappearance could be linked, in that LONGO was believed to serve as a protector for IANNUZZELLI. On November 18, 1985 the Los Angeles Division disclosed that DOMINIC LONGO had died of stomach cancer on October 9, 1985.

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LEAD

BUFFALO DIVISION

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Assign heads

SA [redacted]

Contact [redacted]

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In addition, contact [redacted]

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b7D

Assign
leads

[REDACTED]

b6
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[REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] Interview [REDACTED] to determine if [REDACTED] with LOUIS IANNUZZELLI and/or [REDACTED] Inquire if [REDACTED] has any knowledge of [REDACTED] IANNUZZELLI [REDACTED] Ask [REDACTED] if he has knowledge of what may have happened to IANNUZZELLI.

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SA [REDACTED] Debrief [REDACTED] regarding his knowledge of LOUIS JOSEPH IANNUZZELLI and [REDACTED]

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A - Ask [REDACTED] what IANNUZZELLI was talking about when he stated [REDACTED] Any information [REDACTED] may have regarding involvement of the BUFFALO LCN in Las Vegas casinos.

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B - Inquire about any knowledge [REDACTED] may have regarding [REDACTED] involving IANNUZZELLI [REDACTED]

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C - Determine if [REDACTED] has any knowledge of the whereabouts of IANNUZZELLI or what may have happened to him.

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D - Determine if [REDACTED] is in fact the [REDACTED] for the BUFFALO LCN. In addition, inquire about any individuals [REDACTED] may contact when he travels to [REDACTED] Finally, any information [REDACTED] might have regarding BUFFALO LCN members [REDACTED]

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SA [REDACTED] Contact [REDACTED] to determine if source has any knowledge of [REDACTED] involving [REDACTED] IANNUZZELLI. Also, determine if source has any knowledge of what may have happened to IANNUZZELLI.

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Memorandum



To : SAC (183A-1136) (P)

Date 9/5/90

From : SA [redacted]

b6
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Subject : BRUTFORCE
RICO
(OO: BUFFALO)

Re memos dated 6/3/90 and 6/22/90.

For information on 9/4/90, writer requested of Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) [redacted] United States Customs Service, information pertaining to manifests of airline flights departing Toronto International Airport (PEARSON) to the United States for the period 9/1/83 - 12/31/83. The reason for this request is that during the middle part of 11/83, PAUL VOLPE, an alleged Canadian LCN figure was assassinated in Canada. The manifests were requested in order to check the following names:

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Investigation at Buffalo continuing.

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SSA [redacted] *H*

OFF ✓ *mev*

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183A-1136-1054

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SEP - 5 1990	
FBI - BUFFA	

[redacted]

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Memorandum



To : SAC, BUFFALO (183B-BF-23765 SUB N) (P)

Date 10/30/90

From : SA [redacted]

Subject: TRIPLE STRIKE
RICO
(OO: BUFFALO)

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The following is a narrative summary of a consensually recorded conversation between a Cooperating Witness (CW) [redacted] which occurred in [redacted] at a business owned by [redacted] located at [redacted]. The conversation occurred on [redacted] Reel 61).

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The CW arrived at [redacted] business and talked of [redacted]

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After returning to the business, [redacted] talked of [redacted] and stated that he was not talking about [redacted] discussed [redacted] not further identified. [redacted] then began talking of [redacted] associate of PAUL VOLPE. [redacted] stated that he was supposed to see [redacted] in the near future and that he recently received a phone call from [redacted] was [redacted] PAUL VOLPE, along with [redacted] then referred to another associate of [redacted] by the name of [redacted] who is now in [redacted] stated that these people used to come to Buffalo [redacted] but no longer do this. [redacted] stated that all of them were close to [redacted] who was recently arrested for [redacted]

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The CW then told [redacted] that he and [redacted] frequently met with VOLPE and [redacted] in [redacted] or [redacted] The CW stated that he always thought [redacted]

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1 - 183B-23765 SUB N
1 - 183A-1136
1 - 183A-1158

(4)

183A-1136-1104

OCIS [redacted] Triple Strike [redacted] SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted] SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

OCT 30 1990

[redacted]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] indicated this had been going on a long time and that at one point before PAUL VOLPE was killed he wanted [REDACTED] VOLPE at this time, and told VOLPE that one of two things would happen if he did do that. [REDACTED] stated that he would [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] says that VOLPE made the [REDACTED] knowing that [REDACTED] VOLPE to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] again talked of somebody making up to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that there would be no problems with this.

[REDACTED] then discussed PAUL VOLPE again and said that VOLPE had [REDACTED] stated that VOLPE had [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] since VOLPE's death,

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] then told the CW of a incident which occurred shortly after VOLPE was killed and found in a trunk in a car at the Toronto Metropolitan Airport. [REDACTED] said that he was

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and that it was very general in nature and they did not get anything specific concerning his relationship with VOLPE.

[REDACTED] then told the CW that VOLPE used to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated that VOLPE was extremely paranoid and used to make arrangements with [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] but would never be specific. He would tell [REDACTED] and then [REDACTED]

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[redacted] said that VOLPE was extremely vicious and cunning, and that on one occasion he used [redacted]

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an example of the power held by VOLPE and how he used to

At this point in the conversation, [REDACTED] whom the CW identified as a [REDACTED] came into the business and entered into the conversation. They discussed

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[redacted] The conversation ended at this point and the CW departed the business.

Memorandum



To : SAC (183A-1136) (P)

Date 11/29/90

From : OCIA [redacted]

b6
b7C

Subject: BRUTFORCE
RICO
(OO: BUFFALO)

On 10/24/90, [redacted] (former) met with [redacted]
at a business owned by [redacted] located at [redacted]

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[redacted] told the CW that PAUL VOLPE (deceased) had [redacted]

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A review of OCIS determined that [redacted] (LNU) is
identical to [redacted]. The following information was
retrieved from OCIS regarding [redacted]

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Name
AKA
DOB

[redacted] is considered to be a [redacted]

In 1982, through [redacted]
traveled to [redacted] on behalf of [redacted] VOLPE
and their attorney [redacted] VOLPE owned [redacted]

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183A-1136-1117

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[redacted] is also considered an associate of [redacted]
[redacted] It was in 1985, that
[redacted] were involved in [redacted]
Jersey. In 1987, [redacted] was trying to purchase land from [redacted]
near the [redacted]

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In 1982, [redacted] was the owner of [redacted]
[redacted] located in [redacted]

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The above is provided for the identification of [redacted]
[redacted]

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11/27/84

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: SA [REDACTED] OC SECTION)

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FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (183A-1075) (P)

CANADIAN LCN
RICO

Re Buffalo teletype to Bureau, 9/14/84.

During the past two months, numerous contacts have
been made with members of [REDACTED]

b7D

Although various [REDACTED] officials,
with whom discussions were held, had different ideas on exactly
what constituted organized crime and who was involved as well as
the extent of [REDACTED] organized crime

b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] all agreed that the
common denominator linking various groups was narcotics. [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau
2 - Buffalo

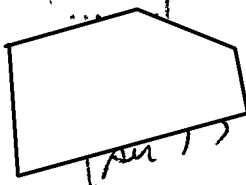
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TC

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RE: CANADIAN LCN
(Buffalo file 183A-1075)

On [redacted] furnished the following information
to SA [redacted]

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INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS EXTREMELY
SINGULAR IN NATURE, AND IF REVEALED, WOULD
IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFY HIM AS THE SOURCE OF
THE INFORMATION.

Source advised that around [redacted]

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Source stated that the purpose of [redacted]

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*Return
Xerox
to 183A-1075
CIA*

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JUN 08

FBI-BUFFALO

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BU 183A-1075

Source stated that

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[REDACTED]

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242-6757-93 (15) mlu

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 19 1963	
FBI - NEW YORK	
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cc LCN personnel

LIFE INSIDE THE MOB

The body in the trunk, a tip from "Hot Nuts" Louie, and other episodes in the rise and fall of Paul Volpe
BY JAMES DUBRO



Barry King deplaned from his Ottawa flight at approximately 4 p.m. on November 14, 1983, and walked toward the car he had left on the second level of Terminal Two's interminable parking garage. Before he could reach the parking bay he was stopped by a Mountie.

"I'm sorry sir, you can't come in here. There's been a murder."

"Well," said King dryly, looking at the swarms of police surrounding the area, "if there's been a murder you'd better let me in. I'll probably be in charge of the investigation." He pulled out a card that identified him as a police superintendent, head of the homicide department of the Peel Regional Police. His own car, he discovered, was parked opposite the \$40,000 grey BMW se-

dan that was now the focus of all the police attention.

Only about an hour earlier, Peel deputy chief William Teggart had shown up at the parking spot, summoned by one of his constables. As Teggart approached, the light on the phone in the sedan flashed. The call was for Paul Volpe, whose wife's car this was, but Volpe wasn't about to answer. He was lying in the trunk with at least two small-calibre bullet holes in his head; beside him were towels soaked with blood. There was no sign of a struggle. He had been dead for some hours.

see pg 9 for date of death

The man who had been so unceremoniously dumped into the trunk of his wife's car had for years been referred to rather circumspectly by newspapers as "a Toronto businessman." The day after the discovery of his death, *The Globe and Mail* exclaimed in its headline, "Crime figure found slain in car at airport." By the end of the week he was being bluntly referred to as a "mobster," even in the *Globe*.

Volpe was not an old-style "Mafia Don" or "Godfather." But clearly he had been a man with a long reach in the criminal world; he was a man who had earned the respect of his peers by a ruthless application of criminal muscle, a talent for organizing, a willingness to break through the closed circles of Italian criminal loyalties, and by his close understanding of the city in which he operated. In mob terms Toronto is considered an "open" city—open, that is, to entrepreneurs, new talent, new organizations. Volpe had also been a man of some charm. A veteran police intelligence officer who worked on various cases involving Volpe for many years was quite saddened by the brutal slaying. "Paul didn't deserve to die this way, even though he was a bandit," he told me. Volpe's own lawyer, David Humphrey, wryly added that the police would rather miss Volpe. "They'll miss all the overtime." Said a cop: "Half the intelligence officers in the city can be laid off

Editor's note: James Dubro has spent many years investigating the criminal world. He was the associate producer of CBC television's *Connections* series on organized crime, and, more recently, produced an exclusive interview for *The Fifth Estate* with former hit man Cecil Kirby. The sources Dubro has developed helped him with their recollections of Volpe; where necessary *Toronto Life* has honored their request for anonymity. Dubro is currently planning a book on Paul Volpe and his associates.

“To become a name, Volpe was taught, you needed name connections; to become a name, you needed respect; to become a name, you needed a machine, enforcers, a smooth operation—and a method of intimidation...”

now... Paul engendered that much paperwork.” One of my police sources told me he’d rather spend time with Volpe than with straight people. “He was a fascinating, intelligent, interesting guy to be with.” After years of following Volpe around and listening to wiretaps, he admitted that Volpe “never swore, was

were around. If it were a game, they would make their own rules. By these new rules, Volpe lost.

Paul Volpe was born in Toronto on January 29, 1927, the seventh son of a seventh son of a poor Italian tailor, in a small house on Walton Street, near Bay and Gerrard. “Paulie” was the youngest of six brothers and one sister. Paul’s parents parted when he was still a baby, and his mother, Elizabeth, a tough, hard-working woman, brought the family up herself. Paul was al-

ways devoted to his mother and as a child used to cling to her skirts, often pushing his sister away so he could hang on. This clinging had one unfortunate result: one day his mother dropped a cauldron of scalding water on the young boy, giving him a scar on his chest he bore all his life.

As the youngest son, Paul became the errand boy for his brothers. He dropped out of school early to help the family bootlegging business. He did deliveries. He learned to survive on the streets. He never did learn to read or write properly, but he was street smart.

Young Paul was only 12 when war broke out, and he regretted all his life not being able

to fight. He always admired his brother Eugene for serving with distinction in military intelligence. In most ways Paul Volpe’s adolescence passed without note. He delivered the booze and occasional beatings when the business demanded them, learning to survive on the streets. His sexual initiation came at the age of 15, when, according to an anecdote



The hero: In November, 1952, Volpe rescued a man who was being stabbed. The picture above ran in the *Tel*, which hailed Volpe’s quick actions.

dote Volpe told one of my sources, he had a brief homosexual affair with a middle-aged actor (who later went off to Hollywood to make movies.) This period didn’t last, and though his first experience with a woman was unfortunate (it was with a CWAC down at Cherry Beach; apparently the buttons on her uniform temporarily damaged his genitals), he was thereafter never deterred by the occasional pitfalls of heterosexual life. He had one long-standing relationship that went on for sixteen years before he married in 1968.

Ironically, the first time Volpe was mentioned in the press was as a representative of the forces of law and order. In November, 1952, he rescued, at some risk to himself, a stabbing victim in the lobby of the King Edward Hotel, and though he left before the police arrived, *The Telegram* later caught up with him, published his picture, and hailed “his quick-thinking actions.” It was a public salute seldom repeated in his life.

In 1953, at the age of 26, Paul served ninety days in the Mimico reformatory. The family began to get the message: bootlegging was becoming too risky. They plowed their money into a Walton Street car wash and a



immaculately dressed, and he talked to the police; he knew it was all a game and was happy as long as we played by the rules. He once stopped me on the street with an affectionate, “How the hell are you?” and said, “If you put me in jail, all the more power to you, but do it legitimately.” He loved the intrigue of the game.” Says Humphrey: “He had a great capacity for charm and good humor and was very likable, as well as a thoughtful and devoted husband to his wife, Lisa [Dalholt, a vice-president of Creed’s], who, I might add, is squeaky clean.” To Humphrey, Volpe was a “many-facetted person who would have been a success in any field of endeavor.” And he added playfully: “If he were engaged in criminal activity, I’d imagine he would reach the top.”

Of course, Volpe *did* reach the top of his profession. When he died at age 56 he was one of the most successful “organized criminals” operating in Ontario. And yet his death had come as no real surprise to anyone. His business wasn’t, after all, a fun game. In his business, if you don’t retain your colleagues’ respect, they are likely to move in on you. Volpe was perhaps *too* charming; he wanted to convert his wealth and position into respectability instead of respect. He started to let down his muscle and was talking to the police, which can be a dangerous activity; it’s easy to forget who you are. Someone didn’t like Volpe’s changed attitude. Someone, after all, killed him, professionally and dispassionately. Volpe was old-fashioned, with all his talk of rules and games. Many of his criminal activities were “soft”—gambling, crooked card games, loan sharking. New, harder men with more serious intentions



Role model: Vito de Filippo (above), a senior member of New York’s Bonanno family, gave Volpe entry into the secretive world of the Mafia.

“Mobsters don’t run a normal office. They don’t have regular bank accounts or business lunches at the Courtyard. But they do have an ‘office’ to manage, ‘employees’ to hire, fire and otherwise discipline, and cash-flow problems...”



Doing business: the streets were Volpe's meeting place. Above, a 1973 police photo of Volpe (left) and his chief lieutenant, Natie Klegerman.

house on Pricefield Avenue in Rosedale. They were moving up, trying to purchase legitimacy.

Not so Paul. He was both more complex and less patient. He wanted position, too, and the rich possessions that meant arrival. He was also attracted by flash and glamor, by money easily earned, by the respect the street gave to quick success. He did try, briefly, the route of legitimacy—washing a few cars in the family operation, attempting to set up a small paving company—but nothing seemed to work. He even attempted to follow his brother Albert, who became a stockbroker, but his lack of education did him in.

It was in 1957 that he seems consciously to have given up all attempts to adhere to the straight life. He chose to follow the romantic folklore about seventh sons. He would turn away into rebellion, as seventh sons were supposed to do. He would choose, deliberately, the life of the underworld, with its lure of the fast life, of easy money, its glamor, its danger. He chose the Mafia.

THE YEARS OF APPRENTICESHIP

The role models for aspiring criminals were, of course, the “Dons” of the Mafia. Young Volpe, having already operated on the fringes of criminal activity with bootlegging, knew where to go. In 1957, he went with increasing frequency to Hamilton, and then to New York, to establish criminal connections; in other fields this is called “network-

ing.” Later the same year he made contact with Vito de Filippo, a senior member of the Bonanno Mafia family. De Filippo gave him entry into the secretive world of the Sicilian criminals and taught him the lessons he later applied in Toronto: to become a name, you needed name connections; to become a name, you needed respect; to become a name, you needed a machine, enforcers, a smooth operation—and a method of intimidation.

During the next few years Volpe frequently visited New York to consult with de Filippo. In 1959, he got involved in some phony stock deals. He also had a friend in Hamilton, whose father was an old and respected Don, and Volpe tried to move in on the Steel City. But he was incautious and moved too fast, rubbing the Hamilton criminals the wrong way, and was forced to retreat to New York where he hid for three months. When he returned, he used the connections he had built up: through Vito de Filippo to the Bonannos and through them to the Magaddino family of Buffalo, who in turn controlled certain groups in Toronto. The structure of the city favored him. Like Miami and Las Vegas, Toronto has never been controlled by a single family. There have always been many contending groups, sometimes operating in ad hoc alliances, but more commonly operating in different areas of the city according to their regional expertise. Toronto has had a

long history of this sort; most groups provided illegal services for which there was a substantial public demand: bootlegging, off-track betting, loan sharking. In the '50s and '60s, Jewish organizations, such as the one run by Maxie Bluestein, dominated illegal gambling; heroin and other illicit drug importations were controlled by Sicilian families, such as the one run by Johnny (“Pops”) Papalia of Hamilton (with a blessing from the Magaddinos). There were also Calabrian families operating here, most of them coming to Canada in the '50s. The Commissos and the Raccos were typical. Volpe developed a sure understanding of criminal politics in his native city, and when drug courier Albert Agueci, a member of the Magaddino group, was on the lam in Toronto in 1960, Volpe hid him from the police. To reinforce his entry into this world, Volpe went to Montréal and paid his respects there to the Québec Godfather: he would make no more mistakes of the Hamilton type. Finally, in 1961, sponsored by the father of a well-known Hamilton lawyer and a local mafioso, Paul Volpe was formally initiated into the organization, burning a piece of paper symbolizing the Virgin Mary while pleading allegiance and taking a vow of silence. From this point, Volpe turned his attention to the creation of his own machine.

BUILDING THE VOLPE FAMILY

Volpe had natural management skills and



Mug shot: Klegerman, who had once asked Volpe for protection, at his arrest for a diamond swindle in 1963. It was at this time that Volpe moved to Haiti to try his luck at running a casino.

was a born talent-spotter. Working in a Canadian context, he went, instinctively, for a multicultural model in structuring his family. One of his chief lieutenants for many years was Natie Klegerman, who first turned to

Continued on page 47

Volpe for protection after a diamond fraud went sour. The way they solidified their relationship is instructive in the ways of mob politics.

At first, Klegerman paid Volpe for protection, which involved little more than persuading Klegerman's enemies to stay away, providing a bodyguard and ironing out a few small "difficulties" he was having with some mobsters in New York. When the danger passed, Klegerman dropped Volpe, but Volpe decided he didn't want to be dropped and arranged for Klegerman's rivals to find him. Shortly after Volpe let it be known that Klegerman was no longer under his protection, the unfortunate Natie was badly beaten in the elevator of his apartment building. The next day Klegerman was back under Volpe's wing. Thus is loyalty bought.

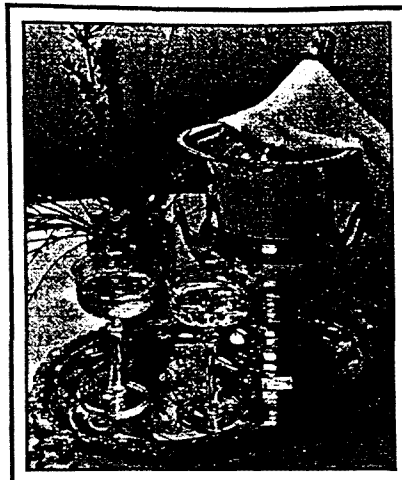
Volpe broke from traditional Sicilian Mafia clannishness in his hiring practices; this was regarded as a source of his strength; other organized crime groups in the city worked almost entirely within an Italian structure. Volpe broke with this tradition, though he often used traditional Italian muscle as enforcers. Klegerman helped Volpe move into new areas of business, such as diamond fraud, and helped recruit new talent, such as Charlie ("Chuckie") Yanover, an ex-biker and extortionist who worked with Volpe on loan-shark collections, and is now in jail for the 1980 bombing of Arviv's, a Bloor Street disco; Ian Rosenberg, who became another Volpe enforcer handy with dynamite; Murray Feldberg, a loan shark; Ron Mooney, a Toronto break-and-enter specialist who helped set up crooked card games; Sammy Shirole, another card specialist; Dave McGoran, later convicted of bribing a juror for Volpe; Randolph Wheatley, an enforcer; and a host of others. Volpe's talent was to use the expertise of others in areas where he himself was weak and insulate himself from the criminal action. Volpe would pass money to Klegerman and others for later criminal "investment."

THE CASINO IN HAITI

Volpe was not altogether happy within the circumscribed horizons of Toronto, and in 1963, when Klegerman was arrested and subsequently sentenced to six years for a diamond swindle, he joined with de Filippo in New York to operate, for the Bonanno family, one of the two mob-run casinos in Haiti. While he was in Port-au-Prince, Volpe and Papalia were identified in the Valachi hearings in Washington as key members of the Toronto Mafia, taking orders from Magaddino in Buffalo; Volpe decided to stay in Haiti until the hullabaloo died down. He befriended Papa Doc Duvalier, the Haitian dictator, and, with a \$50,000 payoff, opened the International Casino. The other casino in

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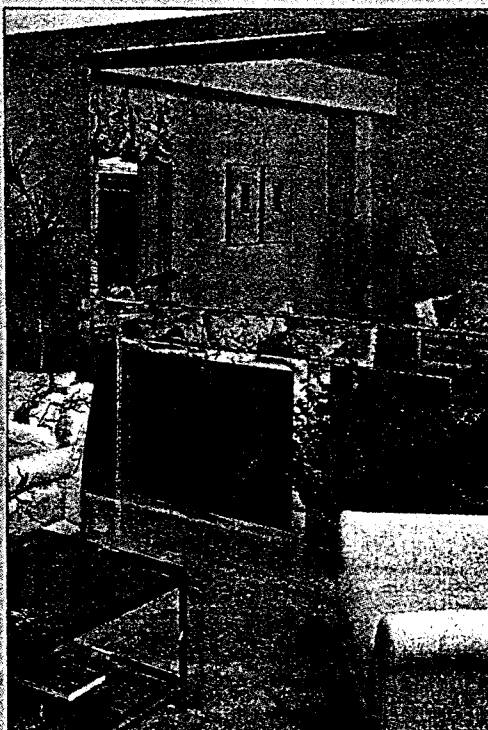
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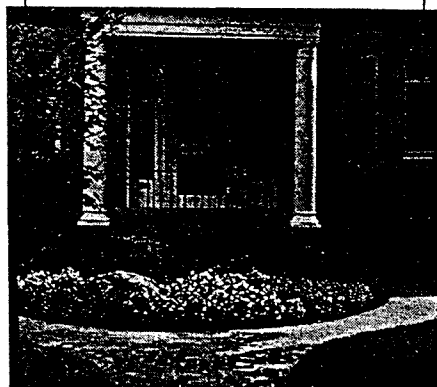
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Life inside the mob *continued*

Haiti, the El Rancho, was then run by Vinnie ("Fat Man") Teresa, a New England mafioso. Teresa once told me that Duvalier had protected them well. "He said, 'If you see FBI on this island that's tailing you or something, just point them out. . . ' We had tontons [the secret police] with us at all times and Duvalier said, 'Just point them out to my men, they'll put them in the dungeon—they'll never see daylight again. . . ' And he meant that."

While in Haiti, Volpe further ingratiated himself to the New York mob by hiding a senior member of one of the New York families, Jimmy ("Blue Eyes") Alo, from the FBI. After a while, however, Volpe grew bored with life in the tropics. He grew to resent paying so much of his profits to the New York crime bosses and the Haitian dictator. He grew restless and began to travel back and forth to Toronto with increasing regularity.

EXTORTION, ARREST AND A JAIL TERM

He returned to Toronto for good in March, 1965, and attempted to pick up where he had left off. But it didn't take him long to run into trouble. Only two days after he arrived back, he was having a drink in a bar at the Park Plaza with a stock promoter from whom he was in the process of extorting money, an operation he had set in motion from Haiti. Volpe put out his hand to pick up his drink and found himself unexpectedly in handcuffs. He was taken downtown and pushed into a room with four other people. Believing he was about to be beaten, Volpe asked if he could remove his coat, as it was new.

"Go ahead, take your best shot," he said.

The cops were amused. "Take it easy, Paul, sit down, relax. Have a cigarette."

Volpe, perhaps used to the more direct methods of Papa Doc's tontons, was surprised; this was to be a civilized interrogation. But he was even more surprised to be in this predicament at all.

What happened was this.

Dick Angle, a stock promoter, had been in partnership with Paul's brother Albert. Angle seemed an easy target, and Paul decided to muscle in. He would provide Angle with information for a prospectus on a gold mine in Haiti in return for some \$17,500 or a share in the company. However, things didn't work out and Volpe turned to extortion, with Angle as the victim. In recordings played later, Volpe was heard telling Angle that one of the lawyers involved "should have been slapped in the mouth," and that if he were taken to Buffalo or New York he "might not come back." Volpe imported two heavy enforcers from the Magaddino family in Buffalo, including one Pasquale Ntarelli, who talked loosely about "blood running in the streets" if Angle didn't ante up. Terrified, Angle went to the police, who bodypacked him for a meeting with Volpe at the Ports of Call.

Angle then suggested the meeting at the Park Plaza, where he promised to pay up. Instead, Volpe was arrested.

There were five trials over the next three years for Paul Volpe. He did everything that could be done to create mistrials. Midway through one trial, a juror informed the judge that his knowledge of English was limited. In another, Volpe tried to bribe a juror, using one of his enforcers. Finally, at the fifth trial, Volpe struck a deal with the Crown. He pleaded guilty and drew two years. Three days before entering jail, Paul Volpe married Lisa Dalholt, whom he had met two years earlier. "Paul Volpe went to jail," according to lawyer David Humphrey, "with his head held high and a smile on his face."

MOVING INTO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Volpe spent sixteen months in jail for the Angle extortion and was released in late 1969. At this point Volpe began to expand his activities, which up to then had been limited mainly to extortion, gambling, fraud and loan sharking, by massive involvement in the construction industry in Ontario. He used the conventional organized crime techniques: extortion, bombings, threats, beatings and "connections." He used Natie Klegerman, Chuckie Yanover, Ian Rosenberg, Natale Luppino of Hamilton, and some younger freelance enforcers. The events that followed were the subject of the Ontario Royal Commission on Certain Sectors of the Building Industry, more commonly known as the Waisberg Inquiry. During the commission, which was held in 1973 and '74, Volpe gave testimony that left Judge Harry Waisberg incredulous: "He did not have an occupation nor a bank account, and filed with the commission a most unusual net worth statement, which indicated as his only asset cash in the sum of \$55,500."

In the mid-'70s, Volpe was in the middle of a diamond fraud scheme with Klegerman. With Volpe's help, Klegerman put up the right credentials to obtain a consignment of \$1.5-million in diamonds from New York wholesalers. The diamond merchants eventually hired detectives to check Klegerman out, and when they found the Volpe connection they called in the OPP and the RCMP. Eventually, charges were laid. But the merchants weren't keen to press the affair. Their checking of Klegerman's associates had led them to names that made them extremely nervous. The merchants struck a deal, got their diamonds back, and charges were withdrawn. Volpe's connections were paying off. It was a measure of his influence that, from Toronto, he could intimidate the New York diamond trade. Volpe was in the big time.

A MAN OF RESPECT

Volpe's power in Toronto was based on respect, but in Mafia circles the etymology of

respect is more complicated than the dictionaries would have you believe. It is a peculiar combination of admiration for the individual—his character, coolness, achievements—of attention to his connections, and of fear of what he might do to you if you stepped out of line. Fear is integral to Mafia respect. Volpe's is a complicated case because the respect was based as much on what people said he was as it was on his actual achievements; the fact that he was actually initiated into a Mafia group is less important than the fact that people believed he was Mafia. The image was constantly confused with the reality. It was partly because of the respectful attention he was paid that he was able to affect his easygoing charm. He became a professional nice guy, and his partly submerged reputation as a gangster of repute only added to his charisma among noncriminals. Nevertheless, respect in the world of organized crime is a fragile commodity that needs constant reinforcing through intimidation and the creative use of muscle. Volpe, in his heyday, seldom forgot this primary fact. As a Mafia associate said of him and his cohorts: "They're the nicest, classiest people in the world to be in their company... but just do something wrong or get out of line, that's how bad they are... just let them have something on you and they just put a hand around your throat and never let go."

A *Maclean's* reporter once said of Johnny Papalia that he was "well mannered—except when slugging someone with a blackjack." It is the mob way. The testimony to Volpe's manners comes from many sources. But he was also capable of great ruthlessness. In the early '70s, an American organized crime figure came to Toronto to do business with Volpe. He stayed at the King Edward Hotel, where, in a nice piece of irony, he was robbed of his watch. Volpe summoned the seven hotel room B & E artists he knew and demanded an accounting. All denied knowing of the visiting mobster's watch. But a week later, a small-time operator named Hot Nuts Louie (his sobriquet referred to his business, not his equipment) reported to Volpe that one of the seven had passed the offending timepiece through him. Volpe was furious. He ordered the thief to meet him at a midtown restaurant, then widely used by Volpe's associates. Volpe met him in the basement.

"You lied to me," he said. "Don't ever lie to me again."

He smiled and went upstairs to have dinner while a Hamilton enforcer used a baseball bat to punish the offender. (An unsqueamish mob associate who witnessed the beating was sick to his stomach.) The message was clear to everyone: you don't lie to Paul Volpe. It is a lack of respect that will not be tolerated.

A few years ago an influential Establishment friend of Volpe's was trying to convince me of Volpe's essential decency and good nature. A couple of young punks had been

extorting money from St. Clair Avenue storekeepers by saying they were "with the Volpes." Paul Volpe heard about this and visited each store and told them, "Someone's using my name, and if you're paying them I'd appreciate it if you'd let me stay in your store when the guy comes in saying he's 'with the Volpes.'" One of the young punks eventually had a nervous interview with Volpe, and the extortion promptly stopped. Volpe's friend thought this proved that though Volpe was a loan shark and a gambler, he was also a regular guy, "a real teddy bear..."

One of his great assets was insight into people's strengths and weaknesses of character. He knew exactly how far he could go with people. He always got others to do things for him. His favorite expression was, "I never stick my ass out." He absorbed ideas. And once he had a hook into someone, he never let go. "Paul had a way," a close associate said. "Once he had an in with you, he would walk into your place like he owned it... He'd take over, use the phones, put his feet on your desk, everything..."

He looked the part, which helped. He was six feet tall, with sloping shoulders, dark complexion, a craggy jaw and a nose showing signs of an earlier break. He also dressed the part. Once when journalist, filmmaker and *Connections* producer Bill Macadam was to meet Volpe on the street outside the Windsor Arms, I provided him with a recent photo of Volpe for identification. But Macadam didn't need the picture. Volpe was wearing a white fedora, a white, tightly belted raincoat, and a white tie on a cream shirt. He was exploiting the image of a Mafia Don. He dressed like a Don. It merely added to his respect.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mobsters don't run a normal office. They don't always work 9 to 5, either, though Volpe, a devoted family man, took his wife to work and drove her home, usually in a spiffy red Cadillac, which he parked in a reserved spot in the ManuLife Centre. They don't have regular bank accounts or business lunches at the Courtyard. But they *do* have a business to run, an "office" to manage, "employees" to hire, fire and otherwise discipline, and cash-flow problems. Cash-flow problems are susceptible to creative solutions. In the crime business this is called laundering. Volpe was a master launderer.

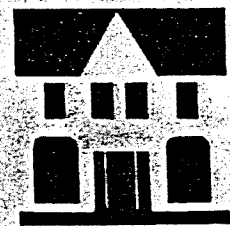
Except for the last two years of his life, which he spent mostly at home puttering in the garden or in his basement recreation area (at this point he was under the threat, literally, of the gun; at least one contract, from Cosimo and Remo Comisso, had been put out on his life), Volpe's day-to-day routine hardly varied. He'd carefully leave an associate or a nephew to watch his north Bayview Avenue home in his absence, and would spend the day downtown, apparently doing

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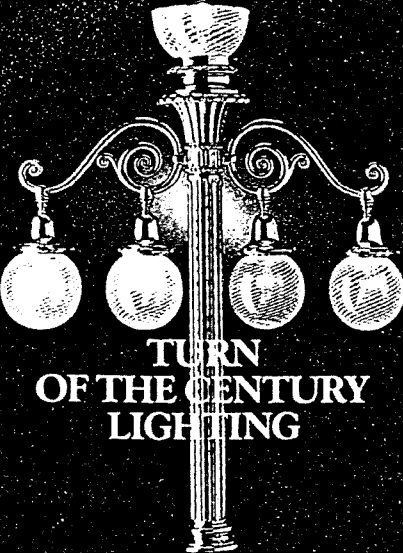
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Life inside the mob *continued*

nothing but hanging around restaurants and street corners. The streets and malls of Toronto were his office, his business turf. Here he would operate without fear of police interception of his conversations. He liked the College Park mall and the sidewalks outside the College Street YMCA. He frequented the ManuLife Centre because it was handy to his wife's work and because of the many pay phones on several floors, which he could use to conduct business.

The phone was a precious business resource. He did much of his business on the phone, making deals, summoning his enforcers and collectors, arranging and collecting payments. He did the accounting in his head. Loan-sharking arithmetic was straightforward: every week you collected \$6 for every \$5 you had out. He would also use the phones in the many restaurants he frequented. He made use of downtown restaurants, those along Yorkville, on Yonge Street, on Gerrard and College. The Colosseum on Walton Street was a favorite, possibly because of its boyhood associations. Sometimes he'd hold business meetings in the back room of the Colosseum. He'd make calls, move to another restaurant, take calls. Sometimes he'd meet runners by prearrangement on the sidewalk. These included the front people who actually handled the money—Volpe had hundreds of thousands of dollars of loan-shark money on the street at any one time—enforcers (their number varied, but he usually had around ten on the payroll) and associates, with whom he cut deals. He had around fifty such meetings a day. He could often be seen huddling with an associate. His eyes were always busy, darting around, checking.

Sometimes he'd visit his chief associate, Natie Klegerman, who kept an office at College and Spadina, an investment-house cover for loan sharking. At other times he'd meet Klegerman at a nearby bagel shop. Occasionally, he would stop off at a downtown news kiosk to talk to the vendor, one of the many people who handled his loan-sharking money. Volpe could frequently be seen inspecting the renovations of buildings he secretly owned around the downtown core, such as the old office building he purchased at Parliament and King, renovated and sold at a tidy profit. Chuckie Yanover, one of Volpe's more colorful enforcers, operated here, and Volpe would sometimes drop in for a talk. Among other buildings Volpe had an interest in at one time was the home of Citytv on Queen Street. Some of his meetings would involve visitors from the U.S. Volpe, in his prime, made investments in other cities. He was always interested in casinos and bought real estate through front people in New Jersey, particularly Atlantic City just before the 1978 casino boom.

Sunday was a working day. Volpe would move around the city as usual, while his as-

sociates and underlings collected money from loan-shark victims. One bitterly cold winter morning, Volpe phoned to commiserate with Klegerman; the poor fellow was on the streets collecting in the cold. (Klegerman was studying full-time at the University of Toronto, and Volpe would proudly refer to him as The Student.) Later on Sundays they'd meet at a doughnut shop in the Bathurst-Wilson area to discuss the take.

Volpe seldom carried much cash. He was hardly ever the owner of record of anything (it was only after the CBC's *Connections* series that Volpe was partly exposed; he had to abruptly declare his interests in certain properties, and as a result, his holdings escalated dramatically.) Even the Volpe home near Bayview Avenue, "sold" to Volpe for \$2 in return for the cancellation of a debt, was in his wife's name.

One of the little difficulties of the gangster business is converting money from illicit to legitimate. This operation is known, for obvious reasons, as laundering. Volpe showed some creativity in the laundering business. It was one reason why he was fond of casinos; they provided a useful way to launder money, as well as a ready source of hapless loan-shark candidates. It is also virtually impossible for tax authorities to judge a casino's legitimate take. Other techniques Volpe used from time to time involved real estate fraud, both here and in Atlantic City, and the use of offshore banks with numbered accounts. At one point, Volpe's people owned a camping ground and, by inflating the number of people using it, inflated its "receipts"; it must have been a tranquil place to camp.

Volpe had very few interests except thinking of new ways to make money. John Rosen, at one time Volpe's lawyer, calls him a shallow person. Others say he very seldom gave of himself emotionally. His hobbies were movies, gardening and eating Chinese food. His idea of a good time, says an old friend, "was sitting down with a couple of guys and

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scheming how they could rob someone or make money illegitimately." He never went to a ball game. He never swam, though he had a huge swimming pool at his home. He loved the television series *Kojak*. He loved to landscape his grounds, and though he had a gardener, he'd help till the soil. He always wanted respectability, and to him respectability was a fine home, fancy cars and expensive clothes. He was not religious and never went to church. His relationships with his brothers were often rocky, but he was capable of real generosity too, often caring for relatives with domestic troubles. His domestic life was a break from the Mafia tradition: he married outside his ethnic group (Lisa is Danish) and never had children.

He was protective of his marriage. He always made every effort to keep his wife from the public eye. And at the end of the business day, the dutiful husband would pick his wife up at the office and drive her home.

PUBLIC NOTORIETY AND THE CBC

Paul Volpe's daily routine was severely shaken by the massive publicity surrounding the broadcast of the first *Connections* series on the CBC in June, 1977, in which Volpe was publicly identified as a Mafia figure. Natie Klegerman mollified him temporarily by pointing out the brighter side. "Paulie," he said, "at least you won't have to worry about collecting debts for a while." But the long-term effect on the Volpe group was highly negative. Partly as a result of the series, the Mounties got together with the OPP and the Metro cops to set up a high-priority unit to watch Volpe. The Mounties, of course, had been interested in Volpe for years; at one point he'd spotted one of their trucks parked next to the family car wash (its licence plates, unbelievably, registered to the RCMP in Toronto). Volpe later found a bug by his pool and was furious at what he considered underhanded tricks. "They've got more powers than God," an exasperated Volpe told *Connections*' Bill Macadam. And, warming to his theme: "I don't care if there's a bug, believe me, I've nothing to hide. I'm not ashamed of anything I do. I'm not a pimp. I'm respectful with my wife. I don't molest young girls. I don't go out and booze and look to beat up girls. . . I don't go off and hit my wife. . . I've never touched my wife, and I guess that bothers them. . . Jail doesn't scare me. . . I'll just go lay in a cell, it doesn't scare me. . . They're not going to scare me by sending me to jail because I'll tell them in plain English to go fuck themselves. . ." Volpe, in fact, lived like a man under siege; in 1977, ironically, he was arrested for (but not convicted of) the illegal possession of wiretap equipment.

During the last decade of his life Volpe was constantly awaiting trial or out on bail on a host of charges brought by the Special En-

forcement Unit of the three police forces, including illegal gambling, diamond fraud, land fraud. The more he tried to break through into respectability with his large homes and fancy Cadillacs, the more attention he drew to himself. It is one of the ironies of mob life: it's hard to enjoy the fruits of success without attracting heat. Volpe didn't escape the trap; and the heat he attracted helped, in the end, to kill him.

Another indignity was a "sting" set up by the *Connections* crew in 1979; it was an attempt at an elaborate scam that did, at least, succeed in filming Volpe discussing business with a phony organized crime "investor." The furor that the program caused turned American as well as Canadian attention his way; his real estate operations in two countries were exposed, and Volpe, who earlier had declared very modest cash assets of \$55,500, plus a gun collection, suddenly emerged as, among other things, president of Durham Square Ltd., a real estate firm; his assets miraculously climbed to more than \$5-million, and he was obliged to pay considerable taxes for the first time.

THE RIVALS MAKE A MOVE

They were closing in on Paul Volpe from both sides—the police and the media on one side and the tougher young turks on the other. Volpe retreated. He sold his Bayview home for \$347,000 and purchased a lavish property in Schomberg from a retired judge, some thirty-five kilometres northwest of Toronto. The handsome brown and gold Tudor mansion, complete with a turret, is set back quite a distance from the road, has a huge flagpole in the front and was always immaculately landscaped with many evergreens. Its entry road is paved and well lit. Volpe called it Fox Hill—Volpe is Italian for fox—and he set up an office in the basement equipped with sofas and chairs, an espresso maker and a slot machine. Sliding glass doors looked out to the pond and tennis courts. But the peaceful scene was deceptive. The property was floodlit. There were elaborate security devices, fences and guard dogs. The estate had the feel of a castle under siege. But here Volpe felt secure from police and media attention.

Nastier attention, however, was turning his way. His newly acquired high profile and lavish lifestyle attracted the wrath of the leaner, tougher gang in Toronto, men who had emigrated from Calabria in the late '50s—the Commispos under Cosimo and Remo, and Domenic Racco, son of the highly respected Mafia leader Michele Racco (both Raccos are now dead). They decided to challenge Volpe's supremacy in Toronto.

At first, the newer men had respected Volpe (Volpe had at one point arranged a lawyer for Domenic Racco), partly because of his connections in Montréal, New York, Buffalo and elsewhere. But they decided he could—and should—be taken. Like Paolo Vi-

oli, a Montréal mobster who was murdered in 1978, Volpe had brought too much heat on organized crime. At any rate, Remo and Cosimo Commisso hired a hit man, biker Cecil Kirby, in April, 1981, to murder Volpe and his associate, Pietro Scarcella (they later dropped the request to hit Scarcella). Unknown to the Commispos (and, presumably, Domenic Racco, who, claims Kirby, came through with a financial contribution for the hit), Kirby was working as an RCMP informer and only pretended to have murdered Volpe. The "victim," Paul Volpe, co-operated at the suggestion of the Mounties by lending Kirby his wallet as "proof of death." Remo and Cosimo Commisso were duly arrested and pleaded guilty to conspiracy to kill Volpe.

Several months after the fake hit, Volpe phoned the Mounties to tip them off that "certain people" knew where they were hiding Kirby and that they should shift him. Shortly afterward, Kirby went to Volpe's house to thank him for saving his life. Volpe in turn thanked Kirby and said he'd do anything he could to help. It must have been a very cozy scene, somewhat spoiled the second time Kirby went visiting when he was bitten by Volpe's german shepherd, Caesar.

DEATH FOR THE MAN OF RESPECT

In a last few ironic flourishes, the day Volpe was really killed Kirby was flying into Toronto from his hide-out and could easily have walked right past the killers; and the BMW in which Volpe's body was discovered was sold a month later to Geneen Motor Car Co. Inc., a company that once rented space from Toronto businessman Fred Johnsen, who disappeared in 1979 and is thought by police to have been the victim of gangland retribution. (Johnson once offered to buy Geneen.)

Kirby was saddened by Volpe's murder. "I liked the man, even though he was a gangster. . . he had a tough image and his own code of ethics, which he broke to help me. . . he valued human life." Kirby later told me: "It's too bad I couldn't save his life this time."

Why was the Man of Respect killed? In criminal terms, Volpe's weaknesses were showing. The fact that Remo and Cosimo Commisso had ordered Volpe's death in 1981 became public knowledge, and Volpe apparently didn't have the muscle, or the will to use it, to discipline this breach of respect. Many of Volpe's key people were either in jail or on the lam, and in any case he chose to do nothing. Volpe had also lost a good deal of ground by his co-operation with the Mounties over the Kirby contract; in the underworld the feeling was that Volpe was altogether too cozy with the law enforcers. A week before he was killed, Volpe had a meeting with an RCMP officer in his basement office. (The encounter was part of a new RCMP program of talking to gangsters in

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Life inside the mob continued

their homes.) Add to this the fact that Montréal mobsters were beginning to move into Toronto's boxing, exotic dance and union rackets, to Volpe's chagrin but apparent helplessness.

There are theories, though no proof, about the killing—that it might have had something to do with a falling out of Volpe with the Bruno family of New Jersey over Atlantic City land deals, for one—but the killing had, in any case, become inevitable. Volpe's power, which rested on respect for his connections and their ability to do mayhem, was eroding. As he climbed the ladder toward respectability, Volpe started to believe his own PR about being a "businessman," and he let his enforcement arm lapse. He tried to live lavishly in his efforts toward acceptance. He masterminded a life of crime toward the goal of acceptance and respectability; and that very desire probably did him in. One of the lessons of Volpe's death: retribution is never far away, history will not be traduced or evaded, brute power is vulnerable to power more determined yet. Volpe's death closed a certain era in Toronto's underworld; it's hard to say whether the tougher, harder men who succeeded Volpe will learn or can learn the lesson of his death. For the cops, the files are still open.

The killing was professionally done, though the body appears to have been moved several times at considerable risk of detection to the killers. There were at least two hit men, and some evidence a hit woman was involved, and it appears that Volpe was taken by people he trusted. He was last seen alive meeting with a colleague in a restaurant in the Woodbridge area at 11 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 1983. He had told his wife he was meeting someone near the airport and would be home around 1 p.m. The car (most likely with his body already in the trunk) was deposited at the Terminal Two parking lot before the nightly midnight security check by the RCMP, which keeps computer tabs on all vehicles parked overnight. Volpe was probably murdered on Sunday afternoon during a meeting with his killers away from the airport. Since Volpe frequently met people near the airport, usually in a room at a nearby hotel, it was not unusual for his car to be parked there. After Volpe was reported missing on Monday, November 14, the car was discovered by police. They spotted blood stains on the back fender, and the trunk was opened by Peel Regional Police at 2:55 p.m. At the scene shortly after the body was discovered was deputy chief Bill Teggart, who in 1974 had been the first police official to publicly reveal the magnitude of organized crime operations in Peel County. For Teggart, who has no sympathy or admiration for Volpe, his murder was inevitable and the moral is simple: "Paul Volpe was an organized criminal. He lived in that jungle and died in it."