

MEMO

New York, New York
September 12, 1955

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE INTELLIGENCE FILE

ABNER ZWILLMAN, TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE

ABNER ZWILLMAN, was: ~~Abe Zwillman,~~
~~Abraham Zwillman, Longy Zwillman,~~
~~Longie Zwillman, Longey Zwillman,~~
~~George Long, A. Long, A. Spitzel,~~
~~Abe Spitzel, Al Williams~~
FBI Number 346333

This supplementary summary of information contains the pertinent information developed concerning ZWILLMAN since the date of the last summary of information dated March 31, 1955.

[REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] PHILIP WEISS and ZWILLMAN had a discussion concerning an individual they did not identify by name. WEISS desired to have this unknown individual attend a meeting concerning a strike which was in progress at that time.

[REDACTED] advised that ZWILLMAN was at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on the above date.

[REDACTED] further advised that on [REDACTED] WEISS disclosed to ZWILLMAN a contact WEISS had for the purchase of perfume, stating that he could obtain one ounce of Chanel No. 5 for \$13.00, one ounce of Joy for \$22.00 and two ounces of Shalimar for \$27.00. WEISS indicated that Joy sold for \$45.00 retail.

[REDACTED] stated that on [REDACTED] WEISS attempted to arrange a meeting with ZWILLMAN at the General Motors Sales and Service in Newark, New Jersey, but was unable to do so.

[REDACTED] stated further that on [REDACTED] ZWILLMAN arranged to meet WEISS at the "clothing store".

62-36085-30

ENCLOSURE

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] advised that the "Wall Street Journal" was checking on PHILIP WEISS concerning WEISS' attempts to purchase open hearth steel furnaces from the United States Steel Company in the name of Barium Steel Corporation, in which ZWILLMAN allegedly has a substantial interest.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] also advised that WEISS and ZWILLMAN continued to hold their private discussions in Peacock Alley of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.

As far as it is known to the New York Office, ZWILLMAN continues to reside at 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey and no information has been received which would indicate any change in the various financial holdings of ZWILLMAN.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/29/55

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

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

The following information is extracted from "The Juke Box Racket," by the Chicago Crime Commission in 1954.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York, Inc., 123 West Runyon Street, Newark, NJ, is controlled by ZWILLMAN, and the company also operates as "Music by Muzak" and uses the corporate name of World Wired Music, Inc. The company caters what is known as "piped in" music to factories, offices, banks, stores and restaurants on a twenty-four hour basis.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York, Inc., was originally called the Royal Music Company, and was located at the same address. The owners of record originally included JOSEPH STACHER, a notorious racketeer and intimate associate of ZWILLMAN. The Runyon Sales Company of New York is also the authorized distributor for AMI juke boxes in New York City, and maintains offices at 593 Tenth Avenue.

ZWILLMAN is also alleged to have placed one of his higher-type union leaders, JOSEPH HEIMBERG, at the head of the union having jurisdiction over juke boxes to control the industry and extract tribute from those in the juke box business.

It is also alleged that ZWILLMAN and his associates were responsible for the "coming out" party of [redacted] at a night spot in Newark, NJ, known as the Blue Mirror, presently out of business. The Blue Mirror was well known as a meeting place of Newark and New York City mobsters, as well as a payoff spot for graft. It is also reported that [redacted] still frequently visits the Tavern Restaurant in Newark.

FD:cl
(3)

RECORDED-61

EX-126

62-36085-31

DEC 7 1955

2

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

71 DEC 1955

[Handwritten marks and scribbles on the right margin]

FBI

W Date: **9/13/56**

Transmit the following message via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

AIR MAIL

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

**ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

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

(Handwritten mark)

An anonymous communication postmarked at New York 7, New York, September 10, 1956, addressed to Special Agent, F.B.I., Newark, New Jersey, has been received by this office. Both the envelope and the letter itself are hand printed in pencil.

Letter reads as follows:

"WHY WAS ZWILLMAN SET FREE?
 WAS MARSHALL JOBE, WM. BRADY, JUDGE TALLEN,
 MODERELLI, & WILNER GUEST OF Z ALL SUMMER
 AT SWIM CLUB IN UNION?
 DID JOBE TELL Z ABOUT JURY VOTE
 IS JOBE Z'S PARTNER TAUB 'BOOKIE' FRIEND
 DO THOSE NAMES ON LINE 2 KNOW Z
 DID Z HAVE 4 PEOPLE ON HIS JURY
 DID JOBE TELL Z JUDGE WORTENDIKE WAS
 A.A. & COULD BE HANDLED
 DID JOBE GET \$ FROM Z
 TAUB CAN FIX THRU US ATTY MONBONEY
 CHECK ROSE CASE ON CHEX
 JOBE GOT \$ SO Z WOULD NOT BE TRYED
 AGAIN
 COPY OF THIS TO WHITE HOUSE"

(Handwritten signature)
11-1

For the Bureau's information the writer of the letter is probably referring to ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN, FBI #346333. In the early part of 1956, ZWILLMAN went to trial before Federal Judge REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., in U. S. District Court, Newark, on charges of evading income taxes in 1947 and 1948. The jury failed to agree and was dismissed February 29, 1956.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Newark (94-417)

62-36085-37

RECORDED-11

17 SEP 21 1956

WHP:JTO
(4)

Mr. Rosen EX-117

(Handwritten notes)
9-14-56
E.C.H. 105
10/16/56

Approved: *(Signature)* Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NK 94-417

For possible assistance and clarification of names referred to by anonymous writer, the following is being set out:

US MARSHALL JOBE possibly is U. S. Marshal JOSEPH F. JOB; the WM. BRADY mentioned is possibly former U. S. Marshal WILLIAM BRADY; JUDGE TALLEN is possibly WILLIAM H. TALLYN, former Clerk of the Court for the District of New Jersey and presently Referee in Bankruptcy for the District of New Jersey; MODERELLI is possibly Judge ALFRED E. MODARELLI of the U. S. District Court at Newark; WILNER is possibly A. J. WILLNER, an auctioneer in Newark, N. J., and an alleged associate of ZWILLMAN; JUDGE WORTENDIKE is possibly Judge REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., of U. S. District Court, Newark; and US ATTY MONRONEY is possibly meant to be former AUSA MARTIN D. MARONEY.

This letter is being retained in the Newark Office.

The above for the information of the Bureau in event it is considered desirable to furnish the contents of this anonymous letter to the Department.

FOSTER

2/16/12
SECRET

SAC, Newark (94-417)

9-19-56

RECORDED-162-36085-37
Director, FBI (63-New)

EX-117

ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Accounting and Fraud Section,
Investigative Division)

Reurairtel 9-13-56.

Inasmuch as the information recited in reairtel concerns Government personages and is of interest to the Department of Justice, the information should have been submitted by your office in form appropriate for dissemination.

It is desired you submit by 9-26-56 the information in blank memorandum form enclosing Photostats of the anonymous communication received by your office.

It is also desired that you call to the attention of personnel in your office the necessity for preparing any information received of interest to another Government agency in form appropriate for dissemination. Such action will avoid retyping.

ECW: iw: bjp
(5)

MAILED 3
SEP 19 1956
COMM. FBI

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

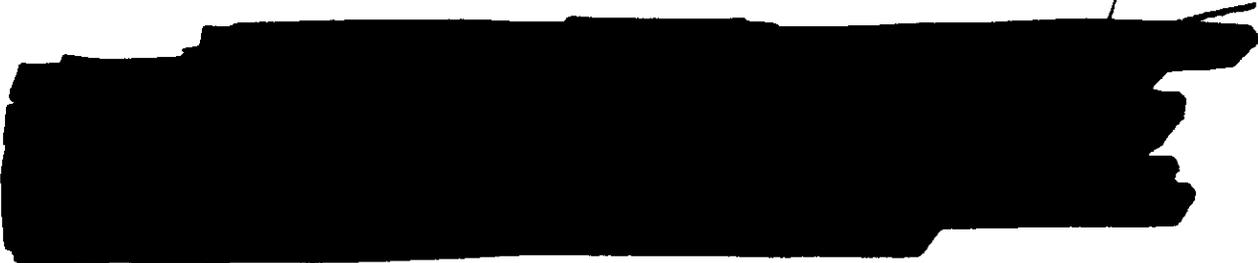
SEP 27 1956

[Handwritten initials and marks]

New York, New York
September 20, 1956

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

This supplementary summary of information contains pertinent information developed concerning ZWILLMAN since the date of the last summary, March 12, 1956.



The following is extracted from the column of VICTOR RIESEL, entitled "Multi-Barreled Purpose In Saperstein Shooting," which appeared in the March 14, 1956, edition of the "New York Mirror," and concerns the shooting of SAPERSTEIN in Newark, New Jersey.

"He is LOUIS SAPERSTEIN, mulcter - extraordinary of union welfare funds. He dipped in for almost \$1,000,000.

"And he kicked back to a string of union men and their underworld protectors from coast-to-coast. He did business under the protection of one of the board of directors of the Crime Syndicate - ABNER (LONGIE) ZWILLMAN. ZWILLMAN got hot recently when the Internal Revenue Service cracked down. Like FRANKIE COSTELLO, when a high mogul of the mob gets hot, he loses prestige in the underworld.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 SEP 30 1964

62-36085-38

ENCLOSURE

"With ZWILLMAN for the moment otherwise occupied, the mob started after some of his friends in the labor section of the underworld."

On [REDACTED] furnished the following information:

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

b7D

[REDACTED]

As far as it is known to the New York office, ZWILLMAN continues to reside at 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey, and no information has been received indicative of any change in his financial holdings.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

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

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

DATE: 9/20/56 ³

Re SAC let 53-58. *Genl Ref-*

Enclosed is a supplementary summary of information concerning ZWILLMAN, containing pertinent information developed since the date of the last summary of information dated 3/12/56.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs - 2)
- 1 - Newark (Enc - 1)
- 1 - New York (94-419 sub 10)

FHD:bc
(4)

EXP. PROC.

RECORDED-29 **62-36085-38**

INDEXED-29 **20 SEP 25 1956**

1-d

2 ENCLOSURE
29
EX-117

60 OCT 4 1956

[Handwritten signatures]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-New)

DATE: 9/25/56

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

SUBJECT: ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Accounting and Fraud Section,
Investigative Division)

Re Newark airtel to Bureau 9/13/56.

Enclosed herewith are four (4) copies of a blank memorandum with four (4) photostatic copies of the anonymous letter attached to each.

The original letter being retained in the Newark Office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 4) (63-New)
- 1 - Newark (94-417)

WHP:JTO
(3)

*memo Deputy AG Rogers
cc add copy 10/3/56
ajh*

RECORDED - 4

EX-117, 62-36085-39

10-5
25 SEP 26 1956

[Handwritten signature]
BLS

EXP. PROC.
34



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 25, 1956

RE: ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

An anonymous communication postmarked at New York 7, New York, September 10, 1956, addressed to Special Agent, F.B.I., Newark, New Jersey, has been received by this office. Both the envelope and the letter itself are hand printed in pencil.

Letter reads as follows:

"WHY WAS ZWILLMAN SET FREE?
U S
WAS MARSHALL JOBE, WM. BRADY, JUDGE TALLEN,
MODERELLI, & WILNER GUEST OF Z ALL SUMMER
AT SWIM CLUB IN UNION?
DID JOBE TELL Z ABOUT JURY VOTE
IS JOBE Z'S PARNTER TAUB 'BOOKIE' FRIEND
DO THOSE NAMES ON LINE 2 KNOW Z
DID Z HAVE 4 PEOPLE ON HIS JURY
DID JOBE TELL Z JUDGE WORTENDIKE WAS
A.A. & COULD BE HANDLED
DID JOBE GET \$ FROM Z
TAUB CAN FIX THRU US ATTY MONRONEY
CHECK ROSE CASE ON CHEX
JOBE GOT \$ SO Z WOULD NOT BE TRYED
AGAIN
COPY OF THIS TO WHITE HOUSE"

It is possible that the writer of the above anonymous letter is probably referring to ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN, FBI #346333, who in the early part of 1956 went to trial before Federal Judge REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., in U. S. District Court, Newark, on charges of evading income taxes in 1947 and 1948. The jury failed to agree and was dismissed February 29, 1956.

It is possible also that the writer of the anonymous letter is referring to certain persons in his letter possibly

ENCLOSURE

62-36085-39

RE: ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN

September 25, 1956

means that US MARSHALL JOBE is U. S. Marshal JOSEPH F. JOB; *that*
the WM. BRADY mentioned is ~~possibly~~ former U. S. *that*
Marshal WILLIAM BRADY; JUDGE TALLEN is ~~possibly~~ WILLIAM H. *that*
TALLYN, former Clerk of the Court for the District of
New Jersey and presently Referee in Bankruptcy for the
District of New Jersey; ~~possibly~~ Judge ALFRED E. *that*
MODARELLI of the U. S. District Court at Newark; ~~possibly~~ WILNER is
~~possibly~~ A. J. WILLNER, an auctioneer in Newark. N. J., and
an alleged associate of ZWILLMAN; JUDGE WORTENDIKE is
~~possibly~~ Judge REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., of U. S. District
Court, Newark; and US ATTY MONRONEY is ~~possibly~~ ~~possibly~~
former AUSA MARTIN D. MARONEY.

Attached hereto is a photostat ~~copy~~ of the
anonymous communication.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 25, 1956

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62-36085-39
ENCLOSURE

RE: ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN

September 25, 1956

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Attached hereto is a Photostat of the anonymous communication.

WHY WAS Z WILL MAN GET FREE?

WAS MARSHALL TAUB, W.M. BRADY, JUDGE TALKEN,

MODERELLI, & WILNER GUEST OF Z ALL SUMMER

AT SWIM CLUB IN UNION?

DID TAUB TELL Z ABOUT JURY NOTE

IS JUDGE Z'S PARTNER TAUB "BOOKIE" 601600

DO THOSE NAMES ON LINE 2 KNOW Z

DID Z HAVE 4 PEOPLE ON HIS JURY

DID TAUB TELL Z JUDGE WORTENDIKE WAS

D.A. & COULD BE HANDLED

DID TAUB GET \$ FROM Z

TAUB CAN FIX THRU U.S. ATTY MONROE

CHECK ROSE CASE ON WHEN

TAUB GOT \$ SO Z WOULD NOT BE TRIED

AGAIN

COPY OF THIS TO WATE HOUSE

62-36085-39 ENCLOSURE

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 3, 1956

RECORDED

Director, FBI
62-36085-39
ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a copy of a blank memorandum prepared by our Newark, New Jersey, Office under date of September 25, 1956, together with a Photostat of the anonymous communication referred to therein.

In view of the general nature of the allegations made by the writer of the anonymous communication, no action in this matter is contemplated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

Copies of this memorandum, as well as two copies of each of the enclosures, are being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III in the event it should be desired that this matter be referred to the Internal Revenue Service.

MAILED 5
OCT 4 - 1956
COMM - FBI

Enclosure

cc: 2 Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III (with enclosures 2)

OCT 3 2 23 PM '56
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-WVIT 5064

WJH:DC
(6)

NOTE: Anonymous letter to Newark Office asks why "Longie" Zwillman, notorious New Jersey, hoodlum was set free. It is indicated that present and former U. S. Marshal, former Clerk of Court and Federal Judge Alfred E. Moderelli may have been guests of Zwillman all summer at a swim club in Union, New Jersey. U. S. Marshal ~~now~~ indicated as possibly having told Zwillman about jury vote, ~~being~~ being a friend of a partner of Zwillman, to have told Zwillman Federal Judge Reynier Wortendyke "could be handled" and to ~~get~~ gotten money so Zwillman would not be tried again.

Zwillman was tried on income tax charges before Judge Wortendyke at Newark in ~~early~~ 1956 but case was dismissed when jury failed to agree.

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

NEW ITEM
67 OCT 12 1956

Handwritten signatures and initials: ✓ [unclear] R [unclear] [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/24/56

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

SUBJECT: ABNER LONGIE ZWILLMAN
GIIF
(TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

Re Newark letter to the Bureau dated 3/30/56.

This letter is intended to cover the period from 3/30/56 to date.

In connection with the GIIF investigation in the New York Office,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

EXP. PROC.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (94-419 sub 10)

63

RHP:elw
(8)

RECORDED-95

62-36085-40

INDEXED-95

28 SEP 28 1956

EX-120

Handwritten signature and initials

NK 94-417

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

On [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] the following:

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

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A.A. & COULD BE HANDLED

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JOBE GOT \$ SO Z WOULD NOT BE TRYED

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NK 94-417

District Court at Newark; WILNER is possibly A. J. WILLNER, an auctioneer in Newark, N.J., and an alleged associate of ZWILLMAN; Judge WORTENDIKE is possibly Judge REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., of U. S. District Court, Newark; and US ATTY MONRONEY is possibly meant to be former AUSA MARTIN D. MARONEY. TAUB is unknown.

New York will report supplementary information requested on Page 9 of referenced letter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

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

DATE: 12/17/56

Reurlet, 12/10/56.

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

b7D

J

COPIES
3

12

RECORDED - 40

62-36085-41

5 DEC 18 1956

EX-125

2-Bureau
1-Newark (info)
1-New York (94-419 Sub 10) 11 27 PM

FHD:eat
(5)

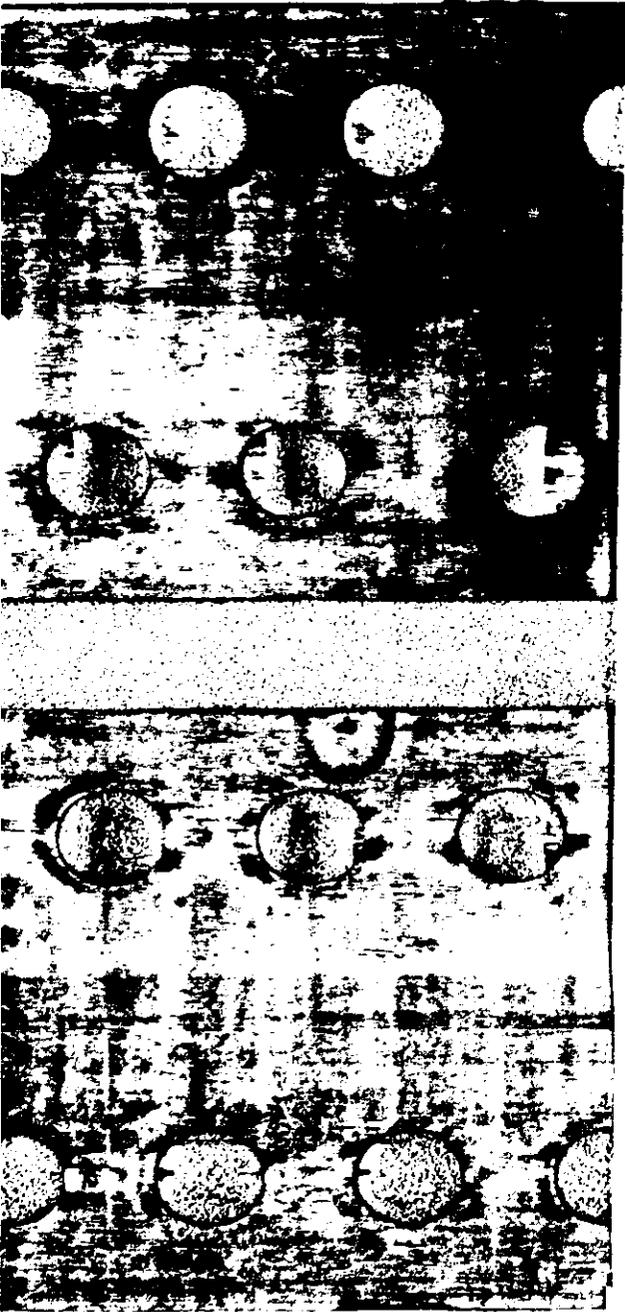
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
REC'D - HRT

DEC 18 11 55 AM
[Signature]

88 DEC 26 1956

~~...~~ . O . ~~...~~
ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN, FBI No. 346333,

11-28
20 file



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

11-9, 1956

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
 Return to _____ Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested: *X 2000*

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R/7 Date _____ Searcher Initials _____
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

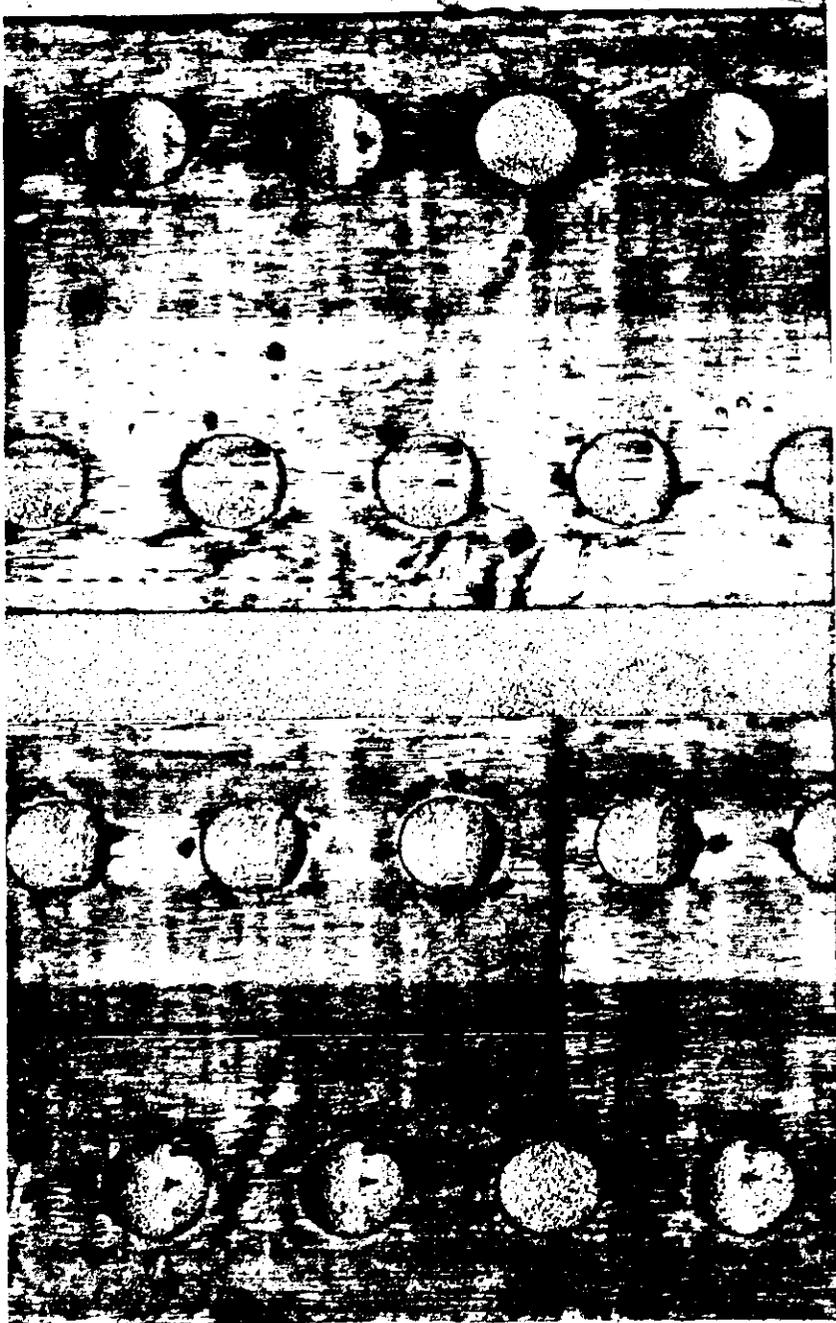
I/ 60-1861
L/ 60-2665
I/ 60-2001
I/ 60-2000-11

Available
 Agency report
 Ab... Ab...

I/ 4-191
I/ 94-61052
 report see serial list

I/ IDENT WAS FOUND
 IN FILE # 62-1547-
 34-196, P.162

W. Miller



12/28, 1956

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
 Return to _____ 1354
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject William Guinan
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 12/28 Searcher Initials 109
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~44-1001~~
~~44-1002~~
 * 44-500
 44-500
 2.
 SI main
 Case not filed
 Me
 SI main
 about 50 cases
 "Three (22)
 5-199
 NP ✓ 45-61433
 44-500
 (CA)
 * 36-1835
 Kansas (CA)
 * 87-0783
 Lucie
 SI (Main)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Abraham Zwillman

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 2/24 Searcher Initial 190

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

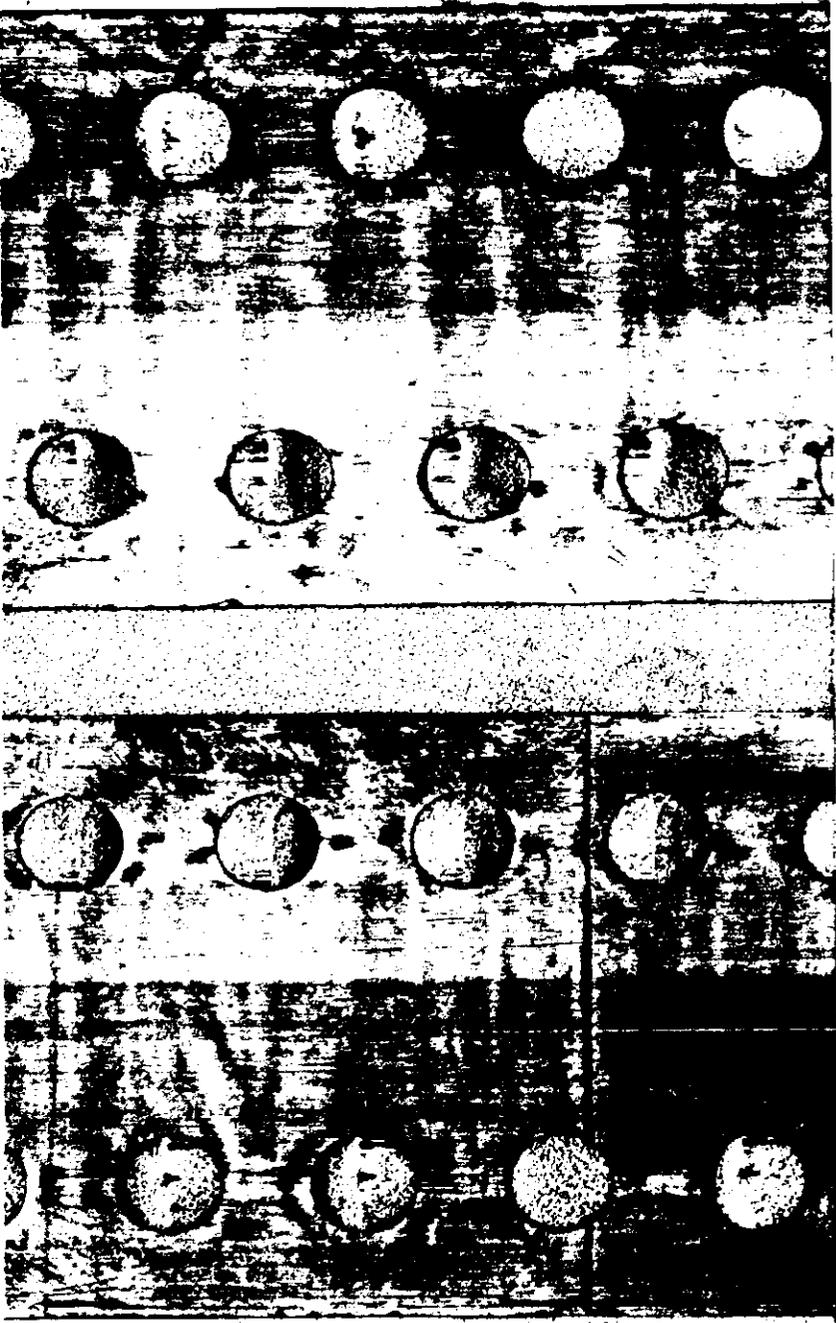
Langie
102-71875-8 Ser. 4/11/52

array 700 sec not listed
Langie (var)

SI main
array 100 sec not listed
Langie - Langie

SI main
array 100 sec not listed

67C V - index to [redacted]
* - Micro. film



29354

January 28, 1957

ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN

6-1
11-1

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

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

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

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

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

Orig. & 1 AAG Warren Olney III
Req. Rec'd by letters dated 10/16/56 & 11/9/56
W. P. Baker:rap
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In 1923, Zwillman, at the age of 19, shot Leo Kapsus in the leg. Kapsus at that time controlled what was commonly referred to as "Bootleggers Row" in Newark, New Jersey. As a result of this shooting, Zwillman gained some prominence among racket people in North Jersey, and even at that time was reported to have a small interest in the numbers racket in Newark, and was associating with well-known gangsters in that area. By 1925 he was tied up with the Lepke-Girrah gang in New York, obtaining liquor for New Jersey outlets. Shortly thereafter, Zwillman owned and maintained a fast boat for rum running and reportedly trafficked as much as 50 truck loads of liquor a night into the Newark port.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information from [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In January, 1944, [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On [REDACTED]

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

In April, 1951, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his company, [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(13)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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

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

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 62-3602, 42, page 17.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abraham Zwillman

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

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

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

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

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

Abraham Zwillman

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

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

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

Abraham Zwillman

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

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

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

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

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

Abraham Zwillman

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

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

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

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

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

Abraham Zwillman

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



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

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

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

Abraham Zwillman

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures (2)

bb

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

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

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

DATE: 3/12/57

11-1

Re SAC Letter 53-58.

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

EXP. PROC.

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

62-36085-43²⁰

RECORDED - 50 4 MAR 14 1957

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(4)

ENCLOSURE

52 MAR 29 1957

Handwritten initials and signatures

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 3/27/57

11-12

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

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

b7D
[Redacted]

b7D
[Redacted]

b7C
b7D
The records of [Redacted] which were checked by SA [Redacted] on 10/25/56, do not show any relationship which ZWILLMAN allegedly had with the Runyon Sales Co. of New York and Newark.

b7D
[Redacted]

2- Bureau
1- Newark

RECORDED-29

62-36085-44

INDEXED-29

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EXP. PROC.
31

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11/6-c
b7D
b7C
b7D
According to [REDACTED] statement to SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 2/18/57, ZWILLMAN, ANGELO GYRDE CARLO, a Newark Office top hoodlum, and VITO GENOVESE all hate CAPONIGRO and would like to see him dead. He further advised that it had been rumored that VITO GENOVESE was setting CAPONIGRO up to be slain but that [REDACTED] did not believe this to be so.

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

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

subject: ABNER ZWILLMAN

file number: 62-36085

section number: 2

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
GIR II

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

DATE: 7/12/57

94-419-1
29387

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

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

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

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(4)

RECORDED-61

62-36085-45

EX 105

11 JUL 15 1957

JUL 13 3 58 PM '57

91
62 JUL 25 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/12/57

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

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

Re SAC Letter 57-39.

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

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

WTD: aas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

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62-36085-46

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62-36085-46

Enclosure Behind File

COPIES DESTROYED

1907 OCT 9 1964

Newark, New Jersey
August 12, 1957

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

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

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

The "Newark News" of July 7, 1939, carried an account of the wedding that day of ZWILLMAN to one MARY DE GROOT MENDELS STEINBACH, living at that time at 373 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, New Jersey. MARY STEINBACH was a divorcee and was the mother of a five-year-old son. Her first marriage in 1933 was an elopement to Elkton, Maryland. Her first husband, JOHN STEINBACH, was the son of an Asbury Park, New Jersey department store and hotel owner. The marriage was performed by the Recorder of Caldwell, New Jersey, Borough, at the Chantier in Hillburn, New Jersey, a well-known restaurant which was then and still is operated by WILLIAM HANE who was reportedly a former member of ZWILLMAN's so-called mob. Some 300 guests were present at the wedding, most of whom were reported as notorious racket men throughout the East.

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

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

62-36085-46
ENCLOSURE

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1927, ZWILLMAN began to operate "wildcat breweries." reportedly took over control of the illegal trade in Newark, New Jersey, organizing a gang sometimes referred to as the "LONGY" mob.

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

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

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

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

On November 15, 1932, the poll books of the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the City of Newark were stolen from the Office of the Commissioner of Registration. Ballots from the boxes of the First, Third, and Sixth Wards, City of Newark, were stolen from the City Clerk. It was stated that preceding the theft, WILLIAM EGAN, City Commissioner and Director of Public Safety; CHARLES GILLEN, a Newark City Commissioner; PETER J. O'TOOLE, City Clerk; and ABNER ZWILLMAN met at the Riviera Hotel and planned this theft. ZWILLMAN reportedly furnished the men for the job.

In Elizabeth, New Jersey, a brewery known as the Rising Sun Brewery operated during the prohibition era and was reportedly controlled by ZWILLMAN and one NICK DELMORE. While this brewery was in operation, a Prohibition Agent named JOHN G. FINNELLI was killed at the brewery. NICK DELMORE was tried and acquitted of this murder and the indictment against WILLIAM WEISMAN in connection with the murder was nolle prossed. This murder was never solved.

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

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

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

VIVIAN MATHIS, who was for a number of years the paramour of VERNE C. MILLER until he was killed, was interviewed by agents at Sioux Falls in December, 1938. She stated that immediately after the Kansas City massacre in which an FBI agent, three police officers, and convict FRANK NASH were killed and for which massacre VERNE MILLER was being sought, MILLER hid out for a time at a place she referred to as LONGIE ZWILLMAN's place located about 35 miles from Newark, New Jersey. She stated that while MILLER was hiding out, other fugitives from justice were also there. It was determined that ZWILLMAN while stopping at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in February, 1933, telephonically contacted VERNE C. MILLER in Kansas City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CD


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

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[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

In January, 1944, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey, alleged that the Newark Window Cleaning Contractors Association fixed prices and monopolized the market. He further alleged that the association had been attempting to drive his company out of business by having men controlled by ABNER ZWILLMAN threaten clients with strikes unless they terminated services of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that the two particular men he had referred to as controlled by ZWILLMAN were IRA BERKOWITZ and ABE LEW, Business Agents of the Retail Clerks Association, AF of L, who made contacts with the clothing companies using [REDACTED] allegedly claiming that unless such service was discontinued they would be faced with strikes on the part of their clerical employees.

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

In 1950 it was reported that one HOWARD MANN, who claimed to be a "labor relations man", offered the services of ZWILLMAN in settling a prolonged strike at the Continental Paper Company, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. It was alleged that ZWILLMAN could guarantee as many years of labor peace as the company could pay for. It was reported that MANN alleged ZWILLMAN owned or controlled a Hartford Insurance Company and several brokerage insurance firms. A legal payoff could be arranged by having the struck company's pension insurance transferred to one of ZWILLMAN's insurance companies.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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Rout (10)

[REDACTED]

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

b3
Rout (10)
HCP

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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

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

ASSOCIATES

ZWILLMAN is said to be and have been associated with and in contact with leading racketeers in this area and throughout the country. The following are some of the better known ones, both living and dead: LOUIS BUCHALTER, with alias Lepke; JACOB SHAPIRO, with alias Gurrah; MORRIS KLEINMAN; BENJAMIN SIEGEL, with alias Bugsy; JOSEPH STACHER, with alias Doc Rosen; MICHAEL COPPOLA, with alias Trigger Mike; GERARDO CATENA, with alias Jerry; ANGELO DE CARLO, with alias Gyp; NICK DELMORE; BEN KUTLOW, with alias Tom and Cuddy; WILLIE MORETTI, with alias Willie Moore; MEYER LANSKY, with alias Bugs Meyer; FRANK ORSATTI; LOUIS STROMBERG, with alias Dutch Goldberg; HYMAN STROMBERG; NICK ROSEN; WILLIAM WEISMAN; MO WOLENSKY, with alias Dimples; MORRIS WOLEN, MORRIS DALITZ, with alias Moe Davis; FRANK COSTELLO; FRANK ERICKSON; JOSEPH DOTO, with alias Joe Adonis; RUGGIERO BOIARDO, with alias Ritchie; MICHAEL LASCARI, VINCENT ALO, with alias Jimmy Blue Eyes; ARTHUR P. FLEGENHEIMER, with alias Dutch Schultz; SAMUEL KATZ, with alias Sue Katz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b7D [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

b7D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

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

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[REDACTED]

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NK 94-417
WTD:JMP

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

A number of investigations had reportedly been conducted concerning the allegations that WILLIAM LILLIAN and his brother, AL LILLIAN, operated in illegal liquor traffic along the Jersey shore. These investigations apparently met with little success and the brothers continued their operations until LILLIAN was murdered. Immediately after this murder, WILLIAM LILLIAN entered into the cigarette vending machine business with a company known as the Public Service Tobacco Company and became the largest operator of this type business in the area. In his operations he was supposed to have employed some of the members of ZWILLMAN's gang. At the height of his business LILLIAN was taken out one night and given a severe beating. Shortly thereafter, the company was purchased from LILLIAN and it was rumored that ZWILLMAN threatened to kill him if he did not give up the business.

The Public Service Tobacco Company was then operated as a corporation, the incorporators being "JERRY" CATENA, "DOC" ROSEN, and ABNER ZWILLMAN. The business continued under this particular setup for some time after which ZWILLMAN transferred his stock to CATENA. The stock was then reportedly transferred back to ZWILLMAN.

b7D [REDACTED]

The offices of the Public Service Tobacco Company are located at 1464 North Broad Street, Hillside, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN reportedly goes to these offices sometime during the morning and remains there most of the day. It has been advised that these offices are used as a meeting place for numerous racketeers in the New York and New Jersey area.

Information has been received that MICHAEL LASCARI, in 1955, advised that he was employed as Manager of the

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Federal Automatic Company, 34 Evans Terminal, Hillside, New Jersey, and also as Manager of the Public Service Tobacco Company. He stated that his income from the above employments was \$26,000.00 per year. It was also reported at the time that an official of the Hillside National Bank, Hillside, New Jersey, identified LASCARI as the Manager of the above named firms and stated in addition that the President of both these firms is ABNER ZWILLMAN.

In 1946 LASCARI reportedly stated that he was the "Manager - Owner" of the Manhattan Cigarette Service, 1485 York Avenue, New York City. The officials of the Manhattan Cigarette Service at that time were his wife, VIRGINIA LASCARI, his daughter, DOLORES, and MARY ZWILLMAN. This firm banked with the Manufacturers Trust Company, 74th Street and 1st Avenue, New York City and reportedly carried balances amounting to five figures.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN has been interested in many different business organizations. In August, 1938 it was alleged that ZWILLMAN had an interest in the following:

Tavern Restaurant
Blue Diamond
Harr-Kegtap Company
J & J Distributors Company
Joseph Reinfeld Company
Blue Mirror Night Club
Public Service Tobacco Company
Weston and Company
Browne-Vintner Company, Inc.
Star Bowling and Billiard Academy
Borok's Furniture Company
Poth's Distributing Company
Galsworthy Wine and Liquors
United Brewing Company
U. S. Yeast Company

It is believed that the U. S. Yeast Company is no longer in existence. However, in 1935 or 1936 JOHL REED, attorney for the New England Yeast Company (the organization out of which the U. S. Yeast Company was former), advised that ZWILLMAN held a \$2,000.00 mortgage on the property of the

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WTD:JMP

U. S. Yeast Company. Any further holdings in this company by ZWILLMAN was not indicated.

The "Newark News" of March 16, 1950 reported a comment of Assistant United States Attorney CHARLES TYNE in connection with the indictment of JAMES "NIGGY" RUTKIN for income tax evasion to the effect that \$608,000.00 was paid by JOSEPH REINFELD at a 1943 conference in Newark. According to TYNE \$358,000.00 of this amount went to ZWILLMAN and to JOSEPH STACHER. He said that the payment was in settlement of the sale of Browne-Vintner Company, Inc. by REINFELD. STACHER, who reportedly received only \$20,000.00, and ZWILLMAN were said to have had a legitimate interest in the company. The Government, in its suit, alleged that RUTKIN had no interest in Browne-Vintner and obtained his share of the money through "extortion and holdup".

It has been reported that ZWILLMAN controlled the New Jersey Institute of Wine and Spirits Distributors, Inc. Members of this institute were the Joseph Reinfeld Company, J & J Distributing Company, and the Galsworthy Distributing Company, all wholesale liquor concerns. The purpose of this institute was allegedly to control prices, to gain control of retail liquor business in New Jersey, to eliminate other wholesalers, and to lobby in the New Jersey Legislature.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN was a partner in the Alkuno and Company which reportedly manufactured machine parts for aircraft during World War II. The handling of this type of machine work originated in the repair and servicing of cigarette vending machines.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN may have at one time had an interest in the Casablanca Club, 1011 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. The Casablanca Club was reportedly opened on ZWILLMAN's money, and ZWILLMAN's former chauffeur, GEORGE HABERMAN, is now the sole owner.

The "Newark News" of May 16, 1950, and the "Newark Star Ledger" of May 17, 1950, reported that the Casablanca Club was raided on May 16, 1950 on suspicion of handling heroin. Thirty-one federal indictments were handed down prior to the raid.

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Information has been received that a block of stock in [REDACTED] New Jersey, purchased in the name of one [REDACTED] is actually owned by ZWILLMAN. It was alleged that a group, of which ZWILLMAN was believed to be a part, had attempted to take over control of this bank.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN was part owner of the Dempsey Vanderbilt Hotel, Miami, Florida, the other owner being JACK DEMPSEY, former world's heavy weight champion. This allegation apparently was widespread in the Miami area, resulting in one BEN GAINES calling the Miami FBI Office and advising that he and DEMPSEY owned the Dempsey Vanderbilt Hotel. GAINES denied that ZWILLMAN had any connection with the hotel.

It has also been reported that ZWILLMAN put up the money for the purchase of the Hotel Versailles, Long Branch, New Jersey, and that he also owns the West End Casino and the Colony Surf Club, West End, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN owns a residence and resides during the summer months at 109 Jerome Avenue, Deal, New Jersey.

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[REDACTED]

It has been reported that ZWILLMAN was instrumental financially in the formation of the Wine and Liquor Salesmen of New Jersey, Local 19, Newark, New Jersey, and reportedly controls this union.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York, Inc., 123 West Runyon Street, Newark, is reportedly controlled by ZWILLMAN. This company also operates as "Music By Muzak" and uses the corporate name of World Wired Music, Inc. The latter company sells "piped-in" music to factories, offices, restaurants, and similar establishments. The Runyon Sales Company of New York was originally known as the Royal Music Company of New York and the owners of this company originally included JOSEPH STACHER.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York was said to be the authorized distributor of AMI Juke Boxes in New York City

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and maintains offices at 593 10th Avenue, New York City.

ZWILLMAN is alleged to have placed one of his union leaders at the head of the union having jurisdiction over juke boxes in order to control the industry and to exact tribute from those in the juke box business.

b7D [REDACTED]

ZWILLMAN is alleged to control the Kinney Parking System in New York City and vicinity.

Information was received in 1955 that a housing development known as the "Hi-Bar" development was then being constructed at Barnegat Light, New Jersey and that some of the money for this project was coming from ZWILLMAN.

On March 28, 1951 [REDACTED] appeared at the Philadelphia Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

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b7D He, [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] His company is a research corporation specializing in the field of internal combustion. His company develops patents, and grants patent licenses to various manufacturers on a royalty fee basis. He, [REDACTED] is also connected at Princeton University Jet Propulsion Center as research associate doing consulting work. The Jet Propulsion Center is sponsored by the Office of Naval Research. His work there is not classified. The Jet Propulsion Center at Princeton University was formerly known as the Guggenheim Foundation, and is now known as the Forrestal Research Foundation.

[REDACTED] has a friend named [REDACTED] of the Jet Propulsion Center, Princeton University. In the fall of years 1948 or 1949, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that he had a lead whereby [REDACTED] might grant some patent licenses. [REDACTED] then introduced [REDACTED] to a brother-in-law of [REDACTED] (name unknown), who operates a window cleaning establishment in Newark, New Jersey. A day or so later,

[redacted] brother-in-law introduced [redacted] to one A. G. LEW, Secretary, American Federation of Labor Department Store Council of New Jersey, 45 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey. [redacted] understood that [redacted] brother-in-law had considerable business with department stores in his window cleaning business, and in that way had become acquainted with A. G. LEW. The introduction of [redacted] to LEW occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Newark, New Jersey, in the fall of either 1948 or 1949. After the introduction A. G. LEW did not say a word but merely opened the door to the large Buick automobile in which he was sitting. [redacted] entered the automobile and observed that A. G. LEW wore a gun under his coat. LEW then drove [redacted] through various sections of Newark and then a short distance out a main highway and stopped in front of a small brick building, which building was about 40 feet long and 15 or 20 feet wide. The building was apparently an old store building and it stood alone beside the highway. The windows in the front of the store building had been blacked out. Upon entering the building, [redacted] observed a switchboard with 12 trunk lines and 2 telephone operators who were constantly busy at the switchboard. Lounging about inside the building were a half-dozen rough looking characters. After waiting for one-half hour, not knowing whom he was to meet, ABNER ZWILLMAN drove up in a Cadillac automobile, and approached [redacted] told ZWILLMAN that he was interested in promoting combustion engines and in granting patent licenses on a royalty basis. ZWILLMAN then telephoned J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries, 20 Wall Street, New York City, and said "I am sending a man down to see you." There was then a pause, after which ZWILLMAN said, "Well I don't care, I'm sending him down anyway. Mr. LEW will drive him down." LEW then drove [redacted] back to Newark, took Route 1 to New York City, and to 20 Wall Street, where [redacted] met J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries. SISTA telephonically contacted Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit and talked to an official there. He then told [redacted] that [redacted] would be contacted at a later date by the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company. A. G. LEW then drove [redacted] back to the Newark Station. During the time [redacted] was driving [redacted] he said nothing. [redacted] noticed that LEW was sun-burned, and in an attempt to draw him into conversation, asked him where he obtained this sun-burn, whereupon LEW replied that he always flew to Florida

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every weekend. This was the extent of the conversation between LEW and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was very uneasy about such mysterious ways of doing business.

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About four weeks later the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company, who is also the President or Vice President of that company, came to [REDACTED] office in [REDACTED]. He expressed an interest in a fuel pump for a diesel marine motor, the patent of which is assigned to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] loaned a drawing of that pump to the representative of Kermouth Manufacturing Company. Negotiations fell through, and later [REDACTED] wrote to the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company asking for return of the drawing. He received a reply from Kermouth that the drawing had not been received. [REDACTED] ascertained that Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit is a subsidiary of the Berium Steel Company, 20 Wall Street, New York, and that Berium Steel Company is wholly controlled by Republic Industries, 20 Wall Street, New York, also that Republic Industries is a parent company for many other subsidiaries. Recently [REDACTED] as noticed in the newspapers that various subsidiaries of Republic Industries have received heavy loans from the R.F.C. He has also learned that it is common knowledge on Wall Street that J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries, is an unsavory character and has been involved in illicit business manipulations. [REDACTED] observed that ZWILLMAN gave orders to a representative of the A.F. of L. and therefore must have some control in that union in Newark. Also, [REDACTED] observed that ZWILLMAN gave orders to the President of Republic Industries, and therefore must be a powerful figure. He gathered the impression that A. G. LEW, of the A. F. of L. is a henchman of ZWILLMAN. [REDACTED] had noted in a local newspaper an article which set forth the results of the questioning by the Kefauver Committee of ABNER ZWILLMAN, in which it was stated that ZWILLMAN admitted operating 1100 cigarette vending machines, and also admitted that he was a former bootlegger, but declined to give further data regarding his money matters. [REDACTED] feels that there is little doubt but what ZWILLMAN operates a giant gambling establishment, and has his finger in union activities.

In testifying before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee in 1951, ZWILLMAN admitted that he controlled the Federal Automatic Company which had about 600 or 700 washing machine units located in apartments in northern New Jersey.

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Information has been received that in mid 1946 [redacted] and [redacted] established the [redacted] which concern obtained and operated concessions for coin operated washing machines in apartment houses. The business reportedly flourished until 1947 when a new firm, the Federal Automatic Company, Evans Terminal Road, Hillside, New Jersey, was set up by IRVING BLUM. After the Federal Company was established, [redacted] allegedly had difficulty in obtaining concessions in the new building projects, and it was determined that the concessions were being granted to the Federal Automatic Company even though [redacted] supposedly offered a larger commission to the owner of the bulder for the concession. One of the owners of [redacted] allegedly said, "There is no point in fighting the mob. You don't want to find yourself some day in the Passaic River."

Toward the end of 1947 a representative of [redacted] was told it would be silly to attempt to get the concession at a project then being built because the FHA loan granted in connection with the financing of the project specified that the Federal Automatic Company would be allowed the concession.

[redacted]

It was reported in September, 1955 that one PHILIP WEISS [redacted]

[redacted] WEISS was also believed to be then free on bail on an indictment in Detroit, Michigan. He was reported at the time to be in contact with ZWILLMAN at his residence in West Orange, New Jersey and his office at the General Motors Sales and Service Company, Newark, N.J. It was also advised that [redacted] ZWILLMAN arranged to have a meeting with WEISS at what was referred to as "the clothing plant". It was believed this referred to the

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Dell Clothing Company, 900 Passaic Avenue, East Newark, New Jersey, which is owned by a family named ZARKOW. It has been rumored in the past that the actual owner of the Dell Clothing Company is RUGGIERO BOIARDO, who is reportedly a prominent racketeer in the Newark area.

Information has been received that ZWILLMAN often met PHILIP WEISS for private discussions in the Peacock Alley of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Information was received in 1955 that the "Wall Street Journal" was checking on PHILIP WEISS concerning his attempts to purchase openhearth steel furnaces from the United States Steel Company in the name of the Barium Steel Corporation in which ZWILLMAN allegedly has a substantial interest.

Local metropolitan newspapers on or about October 5, 1954 carried accounts of ZWILLMAN's testimony before the Larner Committee in Jersey City, New Jersey on October 5, 1954. The Larner Committee had been appointed by a local court to investigate alleged irregularities in the operations of the city government of Jersey City, New Jersey. The following is a summary of the information appearing in the newspaper articles at that time:

ZWILLMAN acknowledged on the stand that he had loaned \$20,000 to one LESLIE M. WEBER to assist WEBER in his efforts to negotiate a \$90,000 real estate deal for control of the land on which the old Jersey City baseball park stood. This transaction dated back to 1947, however, it never actually materialized. After purchasing the property for \$90,000, WEBER subsequently was paid \$94,000 by Jersey City for "damages" he was supposed to have suffered.

During the Senate Investigation Committee (Kefauver Hearings) during 1951, ZWILLMAN testified that a man named WEBER was one of those who were trustees for him in land holdings. When testifying before the Larner Committee, ZWILLMAN acknowledged that LESLIE M. WEBER was the same individual he referred to in the Kefauver Committee Hearings, but ZWILLMAN added that he had erred before the Senate Committee because of a confliction between the terms trustee and borrower. ZWILLMAN insisted that he actually had no

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financial interest in the Jersey City transaction. The loan was made by ZWILLMAN in October, 1949, ZWILLMAN giving WEBER a check for \$20,000 and in return received notes. ZWILLMAN related that WEBER repaid \$12,500 in sixty days, and that he, ZWILLMAN, still holds the notes for the remaining \$7,500 of the loan.

During this Larner Hearing, ZWILLMAN was asked if he had ever made political campaign contributions to either of the former mayors of Jersey City, namely FRANK HAGUE or JOHN V. KENNY. He replied that he had not.

During his testimony, ZWILLMAN apparently gave answers such as "no" or "I can't recall". The attorney asked ZWILLMAN to clarify his distinction between the two and his reply was as follows:

"My answer to that, Mr. NOLAN, for the last five years there are some professional informers around here who are putting up things about me, getting people to send anonymous letters, getting people to make phony phone calls, getting people to accuse me of making an offer of \$300,000 which never existed.

"And if I definitely say no to something, they will have two goons to say I did, and you will have me for perjury. And I am not going to put myself in that position if I can help it."

In reply to a question, ZWILLMAN stated that HAROLD KRIEGER, the Assistant Corporation Counsel for Jersey City, was the only Jersey City official he knew. The above \$300,000 offer is believed to refer to the alleged offer made by ZWILLMAN during the gubernatorial campaign of 1950 or 1951 in the amount of \$300,000 for democratic candidate WENE.

The "Jersey Journal", Jersey City, New Jersey, of April 9, 1957, contained an article reporting that SAMUEL A. LARNER was scheduled to return that date before the Hudson County Grand Jury with "additional" testimony concerning an "old ball park" transaction involving ABNER ZWILLMAN. First Assistant Prosecutor JULIUS CANTAR declined to state what the testimony was about but it was believed that the word "additional" meant evidence other than that reported by LARNER in his probe of the Jersey City finances.

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The article continued that LARNER recommended a charge of false swearing against ZWILLMAN on the basis of testimony given by ZWILLMAN before a Senate Committee about his interest in a Jersey City housing development. ZWILLMAN told the LARNER probers however, that he did not know his money was being put up for "old ball park" house deal.

CANTAR was reported in the article to have stated that the law prohibited the use of testimony given before a Senate Committee for a criminal charge. He said the sifting of evidence against ZWILLMAN would continue. CANTAR said the jury was to decide whether to call ZWILLMAN and LESLIE WEBER, the man with whom former Commissioner DONALD F. SPENCE handled the proposed transaction.

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ILLEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES

Information has been received that in the spring of 1940 Mayor MEYER ELLENSTEIN of Newark, New Jersey was acquitted of alleged misconduct in office. Upon his acquittal ZWILLMAN reportedly threw a big party for him. It was also said at that time that ZWILLMAN was directing the reorganization of the Newark Police Department.

Information was also received that ZWILLMAN had acquired a substantial block of stock in the Brewster Aircraft Corporation in late 1939 or early 1940, and at the time was allegedly operating a racket with FRANK CORBALLY, then local WPA Administrator who was supplying WPA labor to Brewster. It was also said at that time that as of 4/17/40 no lease had been negotiated by Brewster for the use of the Newark Airport, and as a result the corporation was having free use of the property.

It was reported in September, 1955 that ZWILLMAN exercised more control over the New York waterfront than any other individual.

Information was also received in January, 1957 that ZWILLMAN was still believed to exert influence along the New York City waterfront.

It was reported in March, 1957 that ZWILLMAN had never been known to have a personal interest in waterfront activities in the Port Newark, New Jersey area.

Information has been received that one EDDIE MC GRATH called a series of "top echelon" meetings at the Rivera Hotel, Cliffside Park, New Jersey on 12/2/54. These meetings were considered to be in connection with the waterfront situation, and among those present were the following:

ALBERT ANASTASIA
MEYER LANSKY
CONNIE NOONAN
EDDIE MC GRATH
ABNER ZWILLMAN

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HANGOUTS AND PLACES OF
AMUSEMENT FREQUENTED

Public Service Tobacco Company
1464 Broad Street
Hillside, New Jersey

La Martinique Restaurant
Route U.S. 22
Mountainside, New Jersey

Dot's Kitchen Restaurant
Florham Park, New Jersey

DESCRIPTION

The following criminal record for ABNER ZWILLMAN, FBI Number 346333, was received from the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of July 8, 1953:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Rec'd</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Police Department, Newark, New Jersey	ABE ZWILLMAN #--	March 8, 1927	atrocious assault and battery with intent	dismissed
Sheriff's Office, Newark, New Jersey	ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN #A-741	November 1928 (finger- printed December 12, 1930)	atrocious assault and battery	December 11, 1930 received \$1,000 fine and 6 months in Essex County Penitentiary
United States Marshal New York City, New York	ABNER ZWILLMAN #C-23-292	August 22, 1939	contempt of court	Sentenced 6 months appeal - freed on bail and sentence reverse.
USM, Newark, N.J.	ABNER ZWILLMAN #3649-A	June 23, 1953	attempt to evade income tax etc.	No bill

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According to newspaper accounts at the time, on December 31, 1954 a fifteen-year old indictment against ZWILLMAN on a charge of contempt of court was dismissed in Federal Court, New York City. ZWILLMAN's indictment was the oldest of fifty indictments dismissed by the court on that date. On August 21, 1939 ZWILLMAN had been adjudged in contempt and sentenced to six months for refusal to answer questions before the Grand Jury in New York. He had been called to name his business associates from 1928 through 1932 which is the time he is alleged to have been active in the bootlegging racket. This contempt conviction was reversed on 1/15/40 by the U. S. Court of Appeals which ruled that ZWILLMAN had a right to refuse to answer the questions on grounds of self incrimination. The Government did not appeal this reversing and the case was returned for re-trial. Three months later it was marked off the judicial calendar and was never recalled.

The following is a physical description of
ZWILLMAN:

Name:	ABNER ZWILLMAN
Aliases:	ABE ZWILLMAN, ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN, LONGY ZWILLMAN, LONGIE ZWILLMAN, LONGEY ZWILLMAN, GEORGE LONG, A. LONG, A. SPITZEL, ABE SPITZEL, AL WILLIAMS
Date of Birth:	July 27, 1904
Place of Birth:	Newark, New Jersey
Height:	6' 1½"
Weight:	200 pounds
Build:	Athletic
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Gray-blue
Complexion:	Dark
Teeth:	Good
Scars and Marks:	None
Peculiarities:	Heavy eyebrows; large nose
Winter Residence:	50 Beverly Road West Orange, New Jersey

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Summer Residence: 109 Jerome Avenue
Deal, New Jersey
Business: Public Service Tobacco Company
Hillside, New Jersey
Marital Status: Married 7/7/39 at
Millburn, New Jersey
Wife: MARY DE GROOT MENDELS
STEINBACH ZWILLMAN
Stepson: JOHN STEINBACH, age about 22
Daughter: LYNN CATHERINE ZWILLMAN
age about 12
Father-in-law: EUGENE MENDELS
Father: Deceased
Mother: ANNA ZWILLMAN
Sisters: BESSIE WARCHOWSKY
age about 56;

ETHEL MORGENSTEIN
age about 49;

PHOEBE CLINER
age about 43

Brothers: BARNEY ZWILLMAN
age about 46;

HARRY ZWILLMAN
age about 45;

IRVING ZWILLMAN
age about 39

Race: White
Nationality: American
Education: Grammar school
Criminal Record: FBI #346333

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The information reported on page 1, paragraph 1, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL, ANTITRUST."

The specific source of information reported on page 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, and page 2, paragraph 1, is unknown. The information is contained in GIIF memo dated October 15, 1946.

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The source of information reported on page 2, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 2, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, is unknown. The information is contained in New York GIIF memo dated April 13, 1954.

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The source of information reported on page 3, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 3, paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, is unknown. The information is contained in GIIF memo dated May 13, 1944.

The information reported on page 4, paragraph 1, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; LOUIS BUCHALTER, was., ET AL; ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 4, paragraph 2, is LONGY ZWILLMAN, who gave the information during an interview in connection with the "FURDRESS" investigation, which information at that time was given on a strictly confidential basis.

The information reported on page 4, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, and page 5, paragraphs 1 and 2, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 5, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Newark letter to Inspector GURNEA dated at New York City, June 23, 1939, in the case entitled "FURDRESS."

The information reported on page 5, paragraphs 4 and 5, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

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The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]. The information is set out in New York letter to Bureau in "FURDRESS" case dated August 16, 1939.

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The information reported on page 6, paragraph 2, has no specific source. The information is contained in memo from SA [REDACTED] to SAC dated November 5, 1935, Serial 62-44-8.

The information reported on page 6, paragraph 3, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

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The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]. The information is set forth in crime survey file memo to Newark, SAC dated May 23, 1945. [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED] known racket contact [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 6, is [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey.

The specific source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 7, is unknown.

The specific source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 1, is unknown.

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The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED] as set out in Miami GIFF memo dated December 1, 1945.

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The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 7, paragraphs 6 and 7, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 3, is unknown. The information is set out in GIIF memo of October, 1945.

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The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED] as set forth in New York letter to Bureau dated August 16, 1939, in the case entitled "FURDRESS."

The specific source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 6, is unknown.

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The specific source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 1, is unknown. The information is contained in report of SA [REDACTED] dated January 29, 1944, at Newark, entitled "WINDOW CLEANING INDUSTRY; ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 2, is a suppressed report of the "UAW-CIO Convention Committee to Investigate Racketeering and Gangsterism in the Union" dated March 21, 1947. The report covered activities in 1940.

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The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED] and the information is contained in report of SA [REDACTED] dated February 8, 1950, at Newark, in the case entitled [REDACTED] ET AL; LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947."

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The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

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The sources of information reported on page 10, paragraph 4, are [REDACTED]

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The sources of information reported on page 10, paragraph 5, are [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 10, paragraphs 6 and 7, and page 11, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED] whose reliability has not been fully established. [REDACTED] has been interviewed on numerous occasions. [REDACTED] claims to have been closely associated at one time with [REDACTED]

The sources of information reported on page 11, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, page 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, and page 13, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, are news releases.

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The specific source of information reported on page 13, paragraph 4, is unknown. The information is contained in Newark file [REDACTED] entitled [REDACTED]

The sources of information reported on page 14, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 15, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 16, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 17, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and page 18, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are news releases during the trial period contained in the "Newark Evening News" and "Newark Star-Ledger."

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The source of information reported on page 18, paragraph 9, and page 19, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, is [REDACTED] who alleges that [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 1, is case entitled "FURDRESS; ANTITRUST." Many of the associates named were admitted by ZWILLMAN himself

b7D during his interviews. They were likewise admitted by the associates themselves, many of whom were interviewed regarding the whereabouts of LOUIS BUCHALTER as a fugitive during the "FURDRESS" investigation. [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

packet contact [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 6, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 7, is [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

b7D b7C The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

b7C The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 4, was unknown in 1950.

b7D The source of information reported on page 22, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 22, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 22,
paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 22,
paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 22,
paragraph 6, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 23,
paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 23,
paragraph 4, is unknown.

b7D The source of information reported on page 23,
paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on Page 24, para. 1, an paragraph 2 is unknown.

b7D The source of information reported on page 24, paragraph 3 is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 24, paragraph 4 is surveillances conducted by Bureau Agents.

b7D The source of information reported on page 24, paragraph 5 is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 25, paragraph 1 is unknown.

The source of information reported on page 25, paragraph 2 is the Personal History Section of the "Furdress" investigation.

b7C The source of information reported on page 25, paragraph 3 is report of SA [REDACTED] dated 11/6/36 entitled "U.S. YEAST CORPORATION, INTERFERING BY VIOLENCE WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE."

b7C b7D The source of information reported on page 26, paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

b7C The source of information reported on page 26, paragraph 3 is report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/30/46 at New York City entitled "CAPGA".

b7D The source of information reported on page 26, paragraph 4 is [REDACTED]

b7C The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 1 is SA [REDACTED]

b7C The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 2 is report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/30/39 at Miami, Florida entitled "FURDRESS".

b7C b7D The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 3 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 4 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 27, paragraph 6 is the Chicago Crime Commission as set out in New York blind memo to Director dated 3/12/56 entitled "ABNER ZWILLMAN, G.I.F (TOP HOOULUM COVERAGE)".

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The source of information reported on page 28, paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 28, paragraph 3 is AUSA THOMAS A. BOLAN, SD NY.

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The source of information reported on page 28, paragraph 4 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 31, para. 1 and paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 31, paragraph 3 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 31, paragraph 4 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 32, para. 1 and paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 35, para. 1 and paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

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The source of information reported on page 35, paragraph 3 is [REDACTED]

b7D

The source of information reported on page 35, paragraph 4 is [REDACTED]

b7D

The source of information reported on page 35,
paragraph 5 is [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

The source of information reported on page 35,
paragraph 6 is [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 36,
paragraph 1 is surveillance by Agents of the Newark FBI Office.

b7D

The source of information reported on page 36,
paragraph 2 is [REDACTED]

b7D

The source of information reported on page 36,
paragraph 3 is [REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/1/57

GIR 14

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-417)

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

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated 3/27/57.

This letter is intended to cover the period from 3/27/57 to date.

There is still no information available as to whether ZWILLMAN will be retried on his alleged income tax evasion.

Information was received from a reportedly reliable source of Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS A. BOLAN, Southern District of New York, that ZWILLMAN was alleged to control the Kinney Parking System in New York City. [redacted] records were checked concerning the Kinney Parking System which gave no indication concerning such control as alleged.

Information has been related in previous letters concerning ZWILLMAN's alleged connection with the Runyon Sales Company of New York, Inc; however, no information concerning such a tie-up was developed. [redacted]

It was also pointed out that one JAMES R. BROWN, who at one time was listed as Treasurer of the Runyon Sales Company, was at one time connected with the Kool-Vent Aluminum Awning Company of Trenton, New Jersey, in which company GERARD CATENA, a top hoodlum in the Newark area, was also connected. BROWN is no longer with the Kool-Vent Company. Whether the JAMES R. BROWN mentioned as previously connected with both companies was one and the same man is unknown. [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York (94-419 sub 10)
- 1 - Newark
- RHP: aas
- (4)

RECORDED - 21

EX-115

62-36085-47

64 OCT 10 1957

EX-115

NK 94-417

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

A pretext call on 9/26/57 by SA [REDACTED] to the Kinney headquarters at 1013 Broad Street, Newark, revealed that a Mrs. MARY BROWN had formerly been employed by the company but has not been there for some months. No information is presently available to substantiate this allegation of ownership by ZWILLMAN.

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] advised Salt Lake City Agents on 9/11/57 that [REDACTED] had ascertained that ZWILLMAN was staying with his family at the Desert Inn Hotel. [REDACTED] advised Agents he told ZWILLMAN his presence in Las Vegas is not welcomed and suggested he might desire to leave Las Vegas within two or three days. [REDACTED] related he had been unable to determine any illegal activities in which ZWILLMAN had been engaged while in Las Vegas and that he appeared to be there for a vacation.

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

FEB 11 1958

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 2-11-58 6-50 PM RPH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEWARK 1 P

ABNER ZWILLMAN, WAS., MISSING WITNESS, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD. REBUAIRTEL FEBRUARY TEN FIFTYEIGHT, REQUESTING SUBJECT BE LOCATED AND MARSHAL ADVISED. AT FIVE P. M. TODAY, SUBJECT-S ATTORNEY, MORRIS SHILENSKY, TELEPHONED NEWARK SAC AND ADVISED THAT ZWILLMAN WILL BE AVAILABLE AT HIS RESIDENCE, FIFTY BEVERLY ROAD, WEST ORANGE, NJ, AT TEN A. M., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY TWELVE, TO RECEIVE SUBPOENA. MARSHAL JOE JOB HAS BEEN ADVISED AND WILL PERSONALLY SERVE SUBPOENA AT SPECIFIED TIME. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED BY PHONE WHEN SERVICE ACTUALLY MADE.

BROWN

ACK PLS

WA 6-51 PM OK FBI WA CS

TU DSCPLSO

Mr. Boardman

CO. MR. ROSEN
AND SUPERVISOR
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

REC-86

FEB 11 1958

62-36085-50

FEB 13 1958

68 FEB 19 1958

EX. - 131

F B I

Date: February 12, 1958

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Newark (92-389)

Subject: ARNER ZWILLMAN, was., MISSING WITNESS, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

Re my call to Mr. Rosen today concerning USM JOSEPH F. JOB's concern over not having been advised by the McClellan Committee that the FBI was being asked to locate ZWILLMAN.

JOB advised me today, after he had served the subpoena on ZWILLMAN, that ZWILLMAN was excited and disturbed over the fact that the FBI had been called into this matter and advised the Marshal that he would have taken the subpoena anytime the Marshal wanted to give it to him, and that the FBI knew where ZWILLMAN had been all of the time since they had been surveilling him and his driver and even his daughter in her trips to and from school daily.

JOB advised that he had received the subpoena on January 21st, and that he and a deputy had made a number of trips to ZWILLMAN's office and even to his home to locate ZWILLMAN. On each trip, he was advised that ZWILLMAN was out of town. JOB said he left word each time to have ZWILLMAN get in touch with him when he returned.

JOB stated that he did not realize there was any necessity for haste in this matter. He stated this is the first time the FBI has ever been called in to help him do his job, and that he feels so strongly about it that he may contact Senator Case or Senator Smith from New Jersey to have them take up the matter with Senator McClellan. JOB said he now understands why ROBERT KENNEDY of the McClellan Committee was unavailable to talk to JOB on the telephone in the afternoon of February 11, when KENNEDY's assistant, named O'DONNELL, talked to him, but did not

Mr. Rosen
 3-Bureau (RM)
 1-Newark
 BCB:ets
 (4)

*names A6 cc Wicket
 7/11/58 REC-70
 BCB*

62-36085-51
 10
 FEB 13 1958

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

14
 COPY FILED IN

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Page 2

advise him even at that time that the FBI had been requested to locate ZWILLMAN.

67D

At 2:00 p.m., ZWILLMAN's attorney, MORRIS SHILENSKY, telephoned Marshal JOB and advised him that he could probably have ZWILLMAN available on Friday, February 14, or the following Monday. When the Marshal advised me of this, I told him that this answer would not satisfy us and that I expected a more satisfactory answer by 5:00 p.m.

At 5:00 p.m., MORRIS SHILENSKY telephoned me at which time arrangements were made to have the Marshal serve the subpoena on ZWILLMAN at 10:00 a.m., February 12. The Marshal was then advised of this arrangement.

In discussing the McClellan Committee and their apparent effort to check up on him, JOB stated that he knew his office telephone has been tapped. When asked to justify this statement, he passed it off by stating that he had a test which would tell him. He did not elaborate on why the Committee or anyone else would want to tap his telephone. He stated that he has taken about all he can stand and that one of his ambitions now is to have a director appointed for the Marshal's service in order that the service may be protected from such treatment in the future.

Following his conversation with me, Marshal JOB made essentially the same statements to AUSA Jerome D. Schwitzer and SA _____ of the Newark Office,

b7c

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Page 3

who had called on him in connection with locating a witness for a forthcoming trial. During his conversation with Schwitzer, Marshal JOB again referred to the fact that his office telephone is tapped, and stated that his home telephone is also tapped, and that he has warned his wife of this.

Marshal JOB was advised by me that the FBI had been requested by the McClellan Committee to assist in the location of ZWILLMAN in order that the Marshal might serve the subpoena

SA [redacted] has advised that AUSA Schwitzer did not take the Marshal's conversation seriously but passed it off with the remark that he was talking.

The foregoing is furnished merely for information in the event JOB does indicate his displeasure to the McClellan Committee.

BROWN

*Send memo to
A. J. & Walsh.
X*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The Attorney General

February 14, 1958

62-36085-51

Director, FBI

REC-70

EX-139

ASHUR SWILLMAN, with aliases
MISSING WITNESS
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER
ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

I thought you should be advised of the concern expressed by Joseph F. Job, United States Marshal, Newark, New Jersey, about not having been advised by the captioned Committee that the Bureau was requested to locate Swillman. Robert F. Kennedy, Chief Counsel of the captioned Committee, on February 10, 1958, requested assistance of the Bureau in determining Swillman's location because his appearance as a witness before the Committee was urgently desired and the Marshal at Newark had been unable to serve the subpoena on Swillman. In accordance with the agreement reached in your office in February of 1957, the Bureau assists in the location of missing witnesses upon request from the Committee.

Job furnished the following information to the Special Agent in Charge of our Newark, New Jersey, Office relative to the subpoena issued by the captioned Committee requiring Swillman to testify before the Committee. After the subpoena was received by Job on January 21, 1958, Job and a Deputy Marshal made a number of trips to Swillman's office and home. On each trip, Job was advised Swillman was out of town and Job left a message to have Swillman contact Job upon Swillman's return.

When Job served the subpoena on Swillman on February 12, 1958, Swillman was excited and disturbed because the Bureau had been requested to locate him. Swillman told Job that the subpoena could have been accepted at any time Job wished to serve him.

Job indicated this was the first time the Bureau had assisted him in the location of a witness and was in contact with Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey with a view to having them confer with Senator McClellan of the captioned Committee in this regard.

MAILED
FEB 14 1958
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

JRA:ige
(10)

See note on page 2

MAIL ROOM

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 14 10 06 AM '58

[Handwritten signatures and initials: K, JRA, etc.]

The Attorney General

In discussing the McClellan Committee, Job alleged that that Committee apparently was checking up on him. In this regard, Job claimed that his telephone had been "tapped." He refused to elaborate on why the Committee or anyone else should engage in such activity. In conclusion, Job stated that he has taken about all he can stand and that one of his ambitions is now to have a director appointed for the United States Marshal's Service in order that the Service may be protected from such treatment in the future.

2 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

This is in pursuant to Director's instructions on Newark airtel 2/12/58, captioned as above.

APR 20 4 11 PM '58

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
APR 20 10 11 AM '58

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: 2/17/58

FROM : C. A. Evans *CE*SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, with aliases,
Missing Witness
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER
ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. E. J. Matchett, Chief, Accounts Branch, Administrative Division of the Department, telephonically contacted SA McGrath today in reference to the Bureau's letter dated 2/14/58, to the Attorney General concerning the incredible attitude shown by U. S. Marshal Joseph Job, Newark, toward the captioned Committee for requesting Bureau assistance in locating Abner Zwillman. Matchett stated he wanted to ascertain whether there was any additional information concerning this incident other than what was incorporated in the afore-mentioned letter. He was advised that the details set forth therein were all that were available to the Bureau concerning this incident. Matchett expressed appreciation for this information and stated he is not surprised at the comments attributed to Job as in his opinion he is nothing but a "loud mouth."

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum has been prepared for record purposes only.

AJM:DC
 (2)

REC-62

62-36085-52

16 FEB 19 1958

EX-13

62 FEB 25 1958

6-1-58

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Handwritten initials and signatures are present over the routing slip.

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 28, 1958

FROM : Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN, with aliases
MISSING WITNESS
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER
ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

This refers to your memorandum to the Attorney General of February 14, 1958, concerning United States Marshal Joseph F. Job's reaction to the request made by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field that the Bureau assist in locating Abner Zwillman, a missing witness.

Shortly after the receipt of your memorandum, during a visit of Mr. Job to Washington, this matter was discussed with him in detail. He was advised at that time that the request by the Committee, and the Bureau's response to it were in accordance with arrangements previously approved by the Department. He indicated that he now understands the desirability of this arrangement and that he no longer has any intention of taking this matter up with the New Jersey Senators. If, however, there are any further developments in this matter I would appreciate being advised in regard thereto.

Handwritten notes:
3cc's typed 3/6/58
2-cc's to NK by 0-25
1-cc - telex 3/1/58

REC-18 62-36085-53

~~EX-136~~ MAR 31 1958

52 MAR 14 1958

EX-136

MAR 4 1958

2/10/58

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Newark

69299

From: Director, FBI

ABNER ZWILLMAN, was.
MISSING WITNESS,
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE
LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

Upon request of the captioned Committee, the Bureau has agreed to conduct investigation to locate Zwillman in order that he may be served with the subpoena held by U. S. Marshal at Newark for testimony desired by the Committee. As soon as definite location of Zwillman is ascertained, U. S. Marshal at Newark should be advised and the Bureau should be informed by teletype. Under no circumstances is subpoena to be served by Bureau Agents and you should assure Agents do not participate or become involved in the service of the subpoena in any manner.

ll

62-36085-54

REC-65

The Bureau desires investigation in this regard to be instituted immediately and to be afforded continuous attention by experienced Agents. It is important that Zwillman be located at an early date so that the Marshal will serve the subpoena promptly. It is noted Zwillman is a top hoodlum in your office and this should be an added reason that his whereabouts become known without delay.

FEB 11 1958

For your information, we were informed that U. S. Marshal at Newark has previously attempted to serve the subpoena with negative results. In the event Zwillman is not located in your division, leads for auxiliary offices should be set forth by expeditious means and the Bureau should be advised of all leads set forth. In any event, unless Zwillman is located, Bureau should be furnished a

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____
- Room _____
- _____

JRA:bam/kkn/kw
(4)

See note page 2.

COMM - FBI
FEB 10 1958
MAILED 30

JRA

486
64 FEB 14 1958 ✓

Airtel to Newark
Re: ABNER ZWILLMAN

resume by airtel which reflects action taken to locate him by 2/13/58.

69250

Note: Request for location of subject received through liaison with Committee by C. A. Evans.

... of the McClellan Committee, the Bureau
... Zwillman and advised the US Marshal
... the subpoena. US Marshal Job stated he
... the Committee's requesting Bureau assistance
... the subpoena a few days. Job
... going to complain to Senator Case
... of New Jersey and have them
... McClellan. 3-22-74

SAC, Newark

2/9/59

Director, FBI

ml
**ABNER ZWILLMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)**

Immediately summons setting forth any additional information in the files of your office concerning the following two matters:

1. Data incorporated in Newark memorandum dated 9/24/56, captioned Abner "Longie" Zwillman (GIIF Top Hoodlum Coverage, Newark file 94-417) relative to Zwillman's connections with the APCO Corporation, Hoboken, New Jersey. Any additional data you may have relative to the APCO Corporation is also requested.

2. Information set forth in the second full paragraph on page 13 of your memorandum dated 6/7/50, captioned Abner Zwillman, was. etc. - Research Matters, Newark file 94-417. This relates to Zwillman's financial participation in the formation of the Wine and Liquor Salemen's Union of New Jersey.

AJM:DC
(4)

MAILED 27
FEB - 9 1959
COMM-FBI

REC-66

102
0.
62-36085-55

FEB 10 1959

FEB 13 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (92-389)

SUBJECT: ABNER ZWILLMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)

DATE: 2/16/59

Re Bureau letter dated 2/9/59.

Referenced letter requested additional information on two particular facets of ZWILLMAN's operations.

1. No additional information is contained in the Newark files concerning APCO Corporation, however, ABCO Vending Service Company, Inc. and ABCO Amusement Company, Inc. are vending machine companies in Hudson County, N.J. (which includes Hoboken and the Jersey City, N.J. area) that have been under the control of JOSEPH ARTHUR ZICARELLI, [REDACTED] The details of the incorporation of these two companies in 1955 and 1956 are enumerated in Newark report of SA [REDACTED] dated 12/27/57 [REDACTED] These incorporators are not known to have any connection with ZWILLMAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ZWILLMAN and ZICARELLI have frequently been linked in underworld activities. The 1949 - 1950 investigation concerning RAYMOND PATRIARCA for Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets (Boston Office of Origin) involved both ZICARELLI and ZWILLMAN. ZWILLMAN's organization has had gambling and policy game connections with ZICARELLI in the past and ZWILLMAN and ZICARELLI have been observed together in the past. The extent of ZWILLMAN's interest, if any, in ABCO or ZICARELLI's other activities are not known at this time.

2. Newark has no additional information precisely in point concerning ZWILLMAN's participation in the formation of the Wine and Liquor Salesmen's Union of New Jersey and the original source of this information is no longer available. Newark files, however, contain many references that attest to or allege ZWILLMAN's interest in and control over various segments of the liquor industry.

2 - Bureau
1 - Newark
JHC:JMP
(3)

REC-19 62-36085-56

20 FEB 17 1959

50 APR 13 1959

NK 92-389

A Newark Crime Survey Report dated 10/15/49 reflects that LOUIS KROMBERG, 15 Norman Place, Newark, who was in control of the Wine and Liquor Salesmen of New Jersey Local 19, was under ZWILLMAN's control and that the latter would not let KROMBERG move up to the Presidency of the International Union for fear that ZWILLMAN would lose control of the New Jersey Union. The original source of this information is not known at this time.

In a 1942 investigation under the caption "SOLLY CILENTO - AR", one KROMBERG "in New Jersey" was alleged to be shaking down employers in the distillery business for labor peace. CILENTO has been reportedly linked with ZWILLMAN in labor racketeering allegations. CILENTO founded the Wholesale Licensed Alcoholic Beverage Salesmen's Union in New York City and utilized two of ZWILLMAN's former bootleggers as strong-arm men. CILENTO also organized the distillery workers into a union and reportedly utilized the services of JOEY FAY, a convicted labor racketeer from the Operating Engineers Union. FAY has reportedly been linked to ZWILLMAN and his present replacement in the union (FAY is in prison) is in current contact with ZWILLMAN. CILENTO himself has often been seen in the company of ZWILLMAN and the involved relationship among CILENTO, ZWILLMAN and LOUIS SAPERSTEIN is dealt with in great detail in Bureau file 92-2864 (SOL CILENTO, AR, New York office of origin).

In addition to his union connections ZWILLMAN has constantly been associated with the management end of the liquor industry. He has been closely associated with and may have an interest in J & J Distributing Company. He was very closely associated with JACOB RENFIELD (REINFELD), recently deceased, who operated several large liquor wholesaling firms. ZWILLMAN has also been alleged to be the backer of two liquor retail store chains in the Newark area.

March 3, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I had the opportunity several days ago to meet [redacted] of the "Camden Courier Post," and [redacted] of that paper, [redacted]

They were both very friendly, and [redacted] spoke at length of her visit with you within the past year. She commented at length how very impressed she was with you and how much she appreciated your generosity in affording them so much of your valuable time.

[redacted] requested that I give you her kindest regards.

In connection with the suicide of Abner "Longie" Zwillman, [redacted] news reporter for the "New York Daily Mirror" covering New Jersey, told me that she had been at the funeral parlor on the evening before Zwillman was buried. She stated that talk amongst Zwillman's friends and associates who were there was not friendly toward the Bureau.

According to this reporter, Zwillman's friends quote him as saying shortly before his death that for years the politicians took his money and said everything would be all right but, "when I need them not one bastard is around."

I thought you would be interested in the above. With kindest regards and best wishes,

58 MAR 24 1959

REC-67

62-36085-57
NOT RECORDED
145 MAR 18 1959

MAR 17 1959

William G. Simon

William G. Simon

ack 3-10-59
WMS

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *awh*

DATE: May 1, 1959

FROM : MR. W. M. MOONEY *WMM*

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____

67C, 67D

Captioned individual, residing at **[REDACTED]** telephone **[REDACTED]** and employed as **[REDACTED]** Larimer's Market, 1722 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. both Washington, D. C., telephonically contacted the writer at 12:45 a.m. instant. He advised that he had been perusing the March 9 issue of "Life" magazine wherein there appeared pictures of Abner "Longie" Zwillman, former leader of the New Jersey underworld, who recently committed suicide by hanging in his New Jersey home. Captioned individual indicated that Zwillman was not dead but purchased meat at his market weekly, in amounts approximating \$100 and was a lavish tipper. **[REDACTED]** asked if it were not possible that there could be another individual closely resembling Zwillman who was purchasing at his market. He said, "No, I am sure it is Zwillman."

A check with Division Six indicates that both the local coroner's office and the police officials have attested to the fact Zwillman is dead and in fact committed suicide. **[REDACTED]** advised that the Director also purchased his meat from Larimer's Market. Based on available information Bureau indices negative re **[REDACTED]**

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division for their information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Division Six
- 1 - Mr. Mooney

REC 46

62-36085-58

EX-113

MAY 6 1959

WMM:wlg
(4)

60 MAY 13 1959

[REDACTED]
67C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TROTTER *to Mr. Trotter*

DATE: 11-19-59

FROM : C. S. VOELKER *CSV*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

At 2:30 p.m., 11-19-59, an individual who identified himself

as [REDACTED] came to the Identification Building. At his request he was interviewed and furnished the following information.

A friend of [REDACTED] who desires his identity be protected, works at Larimer's Market, 1727 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. [REDACTED] friend, while looking through an old issue of "Life" magazine, noticed a photograph of Abner Zwillman, also known as "Longie" Zwillman, the caption of which indicated that Zwillman had hanged himself at his mansion in West Orange, New Jersey. [REDACTED] related that an individual whom he knows as [REDACTED] is the "spitting image" of Zwillman. [REDACTED] comes to Larimer's Market approximately once a week and picks up an order of \$150 worth of choice meats which he insists be wrapped in plain paper then he departs from the store in a taxi cab. [REDACTED] reportedly phones the order to the market and picks it up several hours after he makes the phone call. According to [REDACTED] is supposed to have told his [REDACTED] friend that he tried to commit suicide in New Jersey and spent a considerable amount of time in a hospital as the result.

[REDACTED] has not seen [REDACTED]. He cannot personally identify him. He states his friend is fearful he will lose his job if directly contacted in this matter. [REDACTED] left the photograph that had been clipped from "Life" magazine with the writer and it is submitted as an attachment.

Enclosure

1 - [REDACTED] Room 5640 J. B.

1 - [REDACTED] Room 4712 J. B.

CSV:dboblo
(4)

(Continued next page.)

62-36085-59

18 NOV 24 1959

62 DEC 1 1959

ENCLOSURE

REC-117

Memo to Mr. Trotter

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was aware that the FBI might not have any interest in this information. He was thanked for bringing this to the attention of the FBI and was advised that if the FBI had any interest in the status of this individual that he, [REDACTED] would be contacted in the near future. [REDACTED] did not desire that the clipping be returned to him. Supervisor [REDACTED] Crime Records Division, was telephonically advised of this information as was Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Investigative Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

Forward to the Investigative Division for appropriate action.

*We have had this story before -
from same original source.*

WORLD'S WEEK CONTINUED



LAST PORTRAIT OF AN UNDERWORLD KING

Abner Zwillman stood recently in his vending machine office in Hillside, N.J. looking every inch the patriotic, prosperous businessman for LIFE Photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt. This was his last portrait. Last week "Longie" Zwillman, ex-bootleg king whom

the FBI called "leader of the New Jersey underworld," hanged himself in his 20-room mansion in West Orange, N.J. Zwillman, 54, had been depressed by federal investigations into the vending machine industry and possibly his waning influence in the rackets.

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ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Newark, New Jersey
January 12, 1960

Personal

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reporter [redacted] of the Newark Star-Ledger, stopped by to see me and, among other things, commented on the Jury-Bribery case of Abner "Longie" Zwillman, who, as you know, was found dead in the basement of his home shortly after we had arrested several of his closest associates.

[redacted] commented, "I wonder if you people in the FBI realize fully what you did when you cleaned up the Zwillman mob." He went on to state that in his opinion, there has been a noticeable change since the death of Zwillman, and he pointed out that for as long as he has been in Newark, each Christmas, cases of whiskey would arrive at the various newspaper offices in Northern New Jersey; and that while there was no indication as to its source, everyone knew that the whiskey was a present from "Longie" Zwillman.

He stated that this year there was no whiskey delivered to the newspapers and that there was considerable comment amongst newspaper people over this change.

I thought you would be interested in the above.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

W. B. Simon
W. G. Simon

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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The Attorney General

January 21, 1960

Director, FBI

ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN

I thought you might be interested in the following story.

The Special Agent in Charge of our Newark, New Jersey, Office has advised me that recently a reporter of the "Newark Star-Ledger" newspaper stopped by to see him and, among other things, commented on the Jury-Bribery case of Abner "Longie" Zwillman. As you know, Zwillman was found dead in the basement of his home shortly after Agents of this Bureau had arrested several of his closest associates.

The reporter commented, "I wonder if you people in the FBI realize fully what you did when you cleaned up the Zwillman mob." He went on to state that in his opinion, there has been a noticeable change since the death of Zwillman, and he pointed out that for as long as he has been in Newark, each Christmas, cases of whiskey would arrive at the various newspaper offices in Northern New Jersey; and that while there was no indication as to its source, everyone knew that the whiskey was a present from "Longie" Zwillman.

He stated that this year there was no whiskey delivered to the newspapers and that there was considerable comment among newspaper people over this change.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

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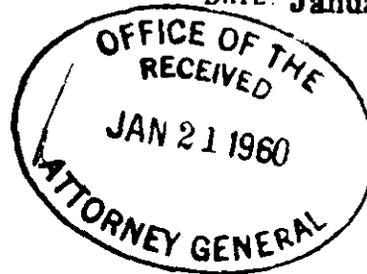
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H Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: January 21, 1960

JA FROM : Director, FBI



SUBJECT: ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN

I thought you might be interested in the following story.

The Special Agent in Charge of our Newark, New Jersey, Office has advised me that recently a reporter of the "Newark Star-Ledger" newspaper stopped by to see him and, among other things, commented on the Jury-Bribery case of Abner "Longie" Zwillman. As you know, Zwillman was found dead in the basement of his home shortly after Agents of this Bureau had arrested several of his closest associates.

The reporter commented, "I wonder if you people in the FBI realize fully what you did when you cleaned up the Zwillman mob." He went on to state that in his opinion, there has been a noticeable change since the death of Zwillman, and he pointed out that for as long as he has been in Newark, each Christmas, cases of whiskey would arrive at the various newspaper offices in Northern New Jersey; and that while there was no indication as to its source, everyone knew that the whiskey was a present from "Longie" Zwillman.

He stated that this year there was no whiskey delivered to the newspapers and that there was considerable comment among newspaper people over this change.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

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Director
A Joke

-67 FEB 9- 1960 -

1-22-59

subject: ABNER ZWILLMAN

file number: 5-199

section number: 1 ONLY

serial(s): 1 AND NEWS ARTICLES

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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

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

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 Clegg _____
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 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

File

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Longie Fights Tax Claim of Half Million

By the Associated Press

The Government is seeking to collect more than half a million dollars in back taxes and penalties from Abner (Longie) Swillman, New Jersey underworld figure.

This was disclosed yesterday in records of the United States Tax Court here. Swillman has appealed against the Revenue Bureau claims.

Other appeals that turned up in court records yesterday were from Thomas W. Briggs, head of the national advertising firm called Welcome Wagon, and Joseph Friedlander, Miami, Fla., night club operator.

Briggs appealed against claims of \$391,835 that the Government says he owes as taxes on expenses deducted from Welcome Wagon income and on undistributed profits of the company in 1949 and 1950.

The Revenue Bureau claimed \$45,276 income taxes for 1947 from Friedlander, alleging he failed to report some income and disallowing bad debts Friedlander reported in that year.

The claims against Swillman were for 1933 through 1946. The Tax Bureau said Swillman failed to report income in all those years and alleged that he intended to defraud the Government of taxes.

In his petition, Swillman denied there was any fraud and sought to limit the Government's case to 1937 and onward. The statute of limitations prevents the Government from making claims more than eight years back unless fraud can be proved. Some of the claims against Swillman were first entered in 1944, which would allow claims back to 1937 without proof of fraud.

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U. S. Indicts Zwillman as Tax Evader

NEWARK, N. J., May 26 (AP). Abner (Longie) Zwillman, one of the most notorious rum runners of the prohibition era, was indicted by a Federal grand jury yesterday on charges of evading \$46,000 in income taxes for 1947 and 1948.

Zwillman, who announced recently he planned to put up \$250,000 toward a one-million-dollar slum clearance project, was indicted after a nine-week investigation.

The 49-year-old former racketeer was charged with listing his income in 1947 as \$10,785, on which he paid a tax of \$2116. The Government said his income that year actually was \$50,034 on which he owed taxes of \$24,134.

The Government charged that in 1948, Zwillman listed income of \$20,548, on which he paid a tax of \$4411. He allegedly made \$70,966, on which he owed taxes of \$28,494.

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- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
- N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: 27 1954

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Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

See

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Zwillman Tax Trial

Jury Being Chosen

NEWARK EVENING NEWS
Newark, New Jersey

Date 1-18-56 Page 1
Edition Wald St.

SUBMITTED BY THE
NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

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4 Alternates Going on Panel

Selection of a jury to try Abner (Longie) Zwillman on charges of income tax evasion began today before Federal Judge Reynier J. Wortendyke Jr.

The court announced that because the case was expected to take several weeks, and "because this is the season of colds," he had decided to take the unusual step of choosing four alternate jurors in addition to regular 12. The four alternates would serve in the event any regular jurors became ill or were otherwise disqualified.

Zwillman, prohibition era figure who has been active in many fields since those days, is accused of evading payment of \$46,100 in taxes for 1947 and 1948. He lives at 50 Beverly Rd., West Orange.

When a 1 p.m. recess was called for lunch, the defense and the government each had used two peremptory challenges. The defense is entitled to 10, and the prosecution to six.

Excused for Opinions

Several prospective jurors were excused by the court when they said they had formed prejudicial opinions about the case. One man was dismissed after he told the court that he had formed "a firm opinion" after seeing Zwillman on television, testifying before the Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

Before the calling and examination of jurors, Judge Wortendyke denied several motions made by Morris Shilensky of New York, who is associated with John E. Toolan of Perth Amboy in Zwillman's defense.

Shilensky asked the court to direct the prosecution before the trial started to represent that testimony of expenditures by persons other than Zwillman will be connected with the defendant and his income. He specifically referred to any money spent by the defendant's wife, Mrs. Mary Zwillman, and her father, Eugene Mendels, who lives in the Zwillman household.

Wortendyke said he could not commit himself in advance to any general ruling that he would first have to hear testimony and any

(Continued From First Page)

objections made against any part of it.

In response to a question by the court concerning direct or circumstantial evidence of expenditures, U.S. Attorney Raymond Del Tufo Jr. said he would adduce all evidence of expenditures the government has as having been made by Zwillman, members of his family and others. He said the prosecution will have to connect expenditures by others with the defendant or those expenditures will fall.

Del Tufo also said the government's order of proof "cannot be dictated by the defense."

Dismissal Refused

Other defense motions denied by the court were for a dismissal of the indictment, an inspection of grand jury testimony of witnesses to appear in the trial and a hearing to take testimony concerning a lawn party given by the grand jury 10 days before the jury indicted Zwillman. In argument of pretrial motions, the court had ruled against motions of a similar character.

Shilensky argued that Zwillman was indicted on his own testimony as given to Internal Revenue Service agents in October 1947 in net worth and question and answer statements. He also contended that it was improper for the grand jury to hold a party attended by members of the U.S. attorney's office while Zwillman's case was under consideration.

The government's charges are based on an investigation begun June 10, 1952, by John J. O'Hara, special agent, and John G. Cassidy, revenue agent, both of the Internal Revenue Service.

They reportedly have interviewed more than 1,000 persons. More than 300 witnesses were examined by the grand jury in a nine-week probe which ended with Zwillman's indictment May 26, 1951.

Prosecution of the charges is being handled by Del Tufo and Asst. U.S. Attys. Wilfred W. Hollander and Pierre P. Garven.

Long Trial Predicted
Predictions are that the trial may run about two months, even though the prosecution and the defense have made preliminary efforts to shorten it by stipulating testimony of some witnesses and eliminating their examination. The defense is expected to argue many legal points concerning the government's evidence, which will be time-consuming, and to call a number of witnesses in Zwillman's behalf.

The panel from which the jury and probably two alternates is picked began service last week. The Zwillman trial is the first criminal case in which the jurors are being examined for duty. The defense is allowed 10 challenges, the prosecution six.

In a net worth-expenditure case, a taxpayer's returns are used by the prosecution in respect to gross and net incomes reported, together with exemptions and deductions, and compared with what the government says his net worth was at the beginning and end of the year. This is determined by the government through testimony on expenditures, savings, loans, earnings, dividends, profits and losses, or lack of them, as made by the taxpayer or by somebody else in his behalf.

Indictment

The indictment has two counts. One charges that Zwillman and his wife, in a joint return, should have reported a net income of \$50,033 for 1947 and should have paid a tax of \$24,133, instead of reporting a net income of \$10,785 and paying a tax of \$2,115. The other alleges that Zwillman's joint return for 1948 should have shown a net income of \$70,965 and a tax of \$28,493 instead of a net income of \$20,547 and a tax of \$4,411.

In an amended bill of particulars, the government has represented to the defense that Zwillman's net worth was \$574,268 on Dec. 31, 1946, and Jan. 1, 1947; \$486,466 on Dec. 31, 1947, and Jan. 1, 1948, and \$528,966 on Dec. 31, 1948.

The prosecution also proposes to prove that Mrs. Zwillman's net worth was \$33,976 on Dec. 31,

1946, and Jan. 1, 1947; \$99,689 on Dec. 31, 1947, and Jan. 1, 1948, and \$99,199 on Dec. 31, 1948.

The defense also was told by the prosecution that the government will show that great expenditures made by Zwillman, or by others in his behalf, were \$110,401 for 1947, and \$73,294 for 1948. Zwillman is being allowed the deductions claimed in his returns, plus \$10,751 for 1947 and \$2,581 for 1948.

ARK EVENING NEWS
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K FIELD DIVISION

Zwillman, Abner

Zwillman's Habits Told

'Extravagant,' 'Generous' but Not 'Cheat,' Says His Lawyer

John E. Toolan, counsel for Abner (Longie) Zwillman today described his client as a man who not only was devoid of any intent to cheat the government but had actually overpaid his income taxes.

Toolan painted this picture in opening for the defense in Zwillman's trial on charges of having evaded payment of taxes of \$46,100 for 1947 and 1948. Toolan presented this opening after Assistant U.S. Attorney Wilfred W. Hollander, opening for the government, told the jury they would be given enough facts to draw the fair inference that the defendant had deliberately cheated on his income tax returns in those years.

Toolan said that Zwillman had overpaid his 1947 taxes by more than \$18,000 and his 1948 by more than \$20,000. His client, he said, got refunds in those amounts. He added:

"A Man of Means"

"This is not a man with a criminal intent to cheat. The record shows that he estimated his taxes generously.

"He was a man of considerable means. Perhaps he was extravagant but it is no crime to spend money. He made no illicit expenditures. He spent the money on his wife and two children, on his home (50 Beverly Rd., West Orange) and on his father-in-law, Eugene E. Mendels, who lives with them.

"The government has kept a magnifying glass on what Mr. Zwillman paid for his groceries, on his bills for the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker. This man has lived in a glass cage."

Toolan emphasized that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the sums Zwillman spent in excess of his reported income was income earned "from some likely source in those particular years." He said the government would fail to present such proof.

All One Pocket

In the government's opening, Hollander said that the prosecution would show the money spent

by Zwillman's wife and by his father-in-law came essentially from Zwillman and therefore must be treated as a unit.

"As an example," he said, "in 1941 the defendant made a gift of the Public Service Tobacco Co. of Hillside to his wife. But the defendant draws a \$13,000 salary from that company, borrows money from it and personally lends the company's money to his friends without notes and without interest."

Hollander told the jury that the government had made an exhaustive investigation to make sure that the large sums spent by Zwillman in 1947 and 1948 had not been lent or given to him or inherited by him. He explained at length the net worth theory on which the government is basing its case. He added:

"John J. O'Hara, special internal revenue agent, made a model investigation. He inquired of every stock broker on the New York Stock Exchange. He went from store to store in certain towns. He covered every bank in the state.

"In 1947 the defendant spent \$110,000 on clothing, furniture, remodeling his house and sumptuous vacations. Some of these expenditures were made by Mrs. Zwillman. After allowing the defendant credit for all funds available to him in those years, we have \$40,000 unaccounted for in 1947 and \$50,000 in 1948."

The trial started today with a jury of 12 and three alternates in the box. One of the original jurors, Harry P. Anson of 19 King St., Morristown, was taken sick immediately after he was sworn in last Wednesday. He was still ill today and was excused by Judge Wortendyke. His

place was taken by Alexander Livingstone of 135 W. Pierrepont ave., Rutherford, the first of four alternates selected last week.

Defense counsel took depositions Friday from Mendels, 82, who is at the Zwillman home while recovering from an operation. Government lawyers attended and cross-examined Mendels. Depositions were authorized by the court on a plea by defense counsel that Mendels, a key witness, might not be able to come to court to testify.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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NEWARK EVENING NEWS
Newark, New Jersey

Date 1-27-56 Page 1
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NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

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May Quiz Longie's Relative

U.S. Might Seek Shift of Trial to W. Orange

The government will ask that the court and jury in the income tax trial of Abner Longie Zwillman go to the home of the defendant to take testimony from Zwillman's father-in-law, Eugene E. Mendels, 82, unless a deposition by Mendels is admitted into evidence.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Pierre P. Garven made this statement today to Federal Judge Reynier J. Wortendyke Jr. He disclosed the government's intention after defense counsel objected to the introduction of the deposition, which was taken Jan. 20 by court order at 50 Beverly Rd., West Orange, where Mendels lives with the Zwillmans.

Both sides conceded that, on the basis of letters from two physicians, Mendels is too ill to be subjected to an appearance in court. It was to guard against the possibility that he would be unable to make a courtroom appearance that the court granted the defense the right to question Mendels and the government to cross-examine him.

Says Prosecution Barred

The defense argued that under the federal code only the defense, and not the government, had the right to take depositions and to use them.

The judge, after hearing prolonged argument, indicated he would read pertinent cases before deciding the point.

Zwillman, a public figure since prohibition days, is accused of

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NEWARK EVENING NEWS
Newark, New Jersey

Date 2-8-56 Page 1

Edition Wall St.

SUBMITTED BY THE
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evading \$46,100 in income taxes for 1947 and 1948.

A government charge that Zwillman concealed sources of income and a defense charge that the prosecution was dealing in "half-truths" also marked the trial today.

Over defense objections, Asst. U.S. Atty. Wilfred W. Hollander read into the record today from Zwillman's 1946 tax returns a \$30,000 entry under "income from other sources—state nature." Hollander brought out that the nature of the other sources was not stated on the return.

Accountant Testifies

On the stand at the time was Israel M. Pogash, an accountant, who testified that he merely prepared Zwillman's returns on figures supplied by the dependant. Under questioning by Hollander, Pogash said that Zwillman did not tell him where the \$30,000 came from or did he ask him.

Hollander made it clear that the government was not disputing the net worth figures which Zwillman gave the Internal Revenue Service as of Dec. 31, 1946. He said the purpose of the testimony was to show that Zwillman could do business under somebody else's name and that the records of those concerns would not show Zwillman's interest in such business.

However, when Morris Shilensky of defense counsel, attempted to cross-examine Pogash further, Hollander objected to any questions that went beyond the scope of the direct examination. The court upheld the objection and Shilensky at once charged that the court was letting the witness leave the stand "with half-truths" in the record.

Crime Probe Cited

The Kefauver Senate crime committee investigation of "six years ago was brought into the trial yesterday." Over defense objections, Judge Wortendyke permitted the government to bring in committee testimony for the purpose of testing the credibility of I. George Goldstein, an accountant for Zwillman interests.

Zwillman contends that his wife Mary, and not he, owns a one-half interest in Public Service Tobacco Co. of Hillside.

Goldstein backed up this contention on the stand. He was then confronted with a statement he made before the Kefauver committee that "basically" Zwillman was a "50 per cent partner" in that enterprise. He admitted he had given that answer.

Later, when Shilensky took over questioning, Goldstein explained that the Senate probers had before them at the time company records which clearly showed that Mrs. Zwillman, and not her husband, was a co-owner. Goldstein said that when the committee counsel asked him, "Basically, that is Zwillman's company?" he answered Zwillman was a 50 per

cent owner because he interpreted it to mean ~~whether~~ basically Zwillman's family was the co-owner. The committee counsel could not have meant the legal ownership, he added, because that was set forth in the records before the probers.

Hollander demanded: "You were stating that Mr. Zwillman was a 50 per cent owner although his name did not appear in the company records?"

"Positively not," Goldstein replied.

Diamond T Case

Goldstein distinguished this from the case of the three Diamond T companies, in which he said loans totaling \$20,000 and a 60 per cent stock investment totaling \$5,000 all appeared on the books in his name—but "in trust for Mr. Zwillman." He explained Zwillman had been concerned lest if he appeared openly as the real party in interest, the Diamond concerns might not get a GMC truck franchise.

Defense counsel repeatedly made the point that the actual status of the Zwillman interest—or lack of it—in the two companies appeared clearly in other documents, and in any event was irrelevant to the question of whether Zwillman had falsified his 1947-1948 income tax returns.

A trust agreement between Goldstein and Zwillman was offered in evidence by the defense, but the court ruled it could not be introduced while the government is presenting its case.

Shilensky read into the record another portion of the Kefauver committee transcript which showed Goldstein gave the Senate investigators the same account of the Zwillman Diamond T interests as he presented in court here.

G.R. 6

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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Toolan Hits 'Assumption'

Zwillman Counsel Raps Calculations Made by Revenue Agent

The question of whether the government's expert witness knows, if not his onions, at least his potatoes, was injected into the income tax evasion trial of Abner (Longie) Zwillman by defense counsel today.

John E. Toolan, counsel for Zwillman, in cross-examining Leo Ascher, Internal Revenue agent and expert witness for the government, attacked Ascher's calculations that Zwillman had failed to report about \$45,000 in 1947 and about \$43,000 in 1948 as income.

Zwillman is on trial before Federal Judge Reynier J. Wortendyke Jr. and a jury on charges of having evaded \$38,911 in taxes for those years. The government bases its accusation on the contention that Zwillman spent far more in the two years than can be accounted for by his declared income and by changes in his net worth.

Attacks "Assumption"

Toolan concentrated his fire today on what he termed the "assumption" by the witness that

Continued Page 2, Column 3

NEWARK EVENING NEWS
Newark, New Jersey

Date 2-23-56 Page 1

Edition Wall Street

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NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

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any unaccounted for expenditures were necessarily unreported income for the particular years.

"Suppose," Toolan asked, "that in 1947 the defendant had 109,594 potatoes and you took away from that 63,723 potatoes. You would have left, wouldn't you, 45,871 potatoes?"

The witness nodded. "But," Toolan went on, "you converted expenditures into so-called unreported gross income?"

"That's right," the witness said.

Adding and Subtracting

Toolan continued to attack the witness's conversion of unaccounted for expenditures into unreported income. The witness had testified that in 1947 he calculated that Zwillman had spent \$109,594, of which only \$63,723

could be accounted for by income or net worth changes.

Under cross-examination, Ascher also conceded that most of the schedules he had prepared required no particular expert skill because they involved merely adding or subtracting figures in Zwillman's tax returns and others testified to in the trial.

After the cross-examination, the redirect and the re-cross are completed, and Ascher finally steps down, the government will rest.

Then lengthy debate is anticipated—a full day or more—on a flood of defense motions, including one asking the court to acquit the defendant without further ado on the ground that the government has failed to make out a prima facie case.

While this legal argument continues the jury will be excused. The trial began Jan. 12, five weeks ago yesterday.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS
Newark, New Jersey

Date _____ Page _____

Edition _____

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