



1818-2018

**A CELEBRATION OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL:
THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

TRIALS OF THE CENTURY: NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CASES

Panelists:

The Honorable Robert J. Cindrich
Formerly United States District Judge
and United States Attorney

The Honorable David J. Hickton
Formerly United States Attorney and
Present Director of University of Pittsburgh
Institute of Cyber Law, Policy and Security

Samuel J. Reich, Esq.
Formerly First Assistant United States Attorney
and Criminal Defense Counsel

Bruce Teitelbaum, Esq.
Farrell & Reisinger, LLC, Of Counsel, and
formerly Senior Litigation Counsel,
United States Attorney's Office

Moderator:

The Honorable James J. Ross
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas
of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and
formerly Assistant U.S. Attorney

BIOGRAPHIES

The Honorable Robert J. Cindrich

Robert James Cindrich (born September 22, 1943) is a former United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania and a United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Born in Washington, Pennsylvania, Judge Cindrich earned an Artium Baccalaureus degree from Wittenberg University in 1965 and earned a Juris Doctor Magna Cum Laude from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law in 1968. After law school, Judge Cindrich clerked for United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit Judge Ruggero Aldisert from 1968 until 1969.

After a stint as a United States Army Reserve specialist from 1968 until 1971, Judge Cindrich worked for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania as an Assistant Public Defender from 1969 until 1970 and as an Assistant District Attorney from 1970 until 1972. He shifted to private legal practice from 1972 until 1978. Judge Cindrich served as the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania from 1978 until 1981, when he again returned to private legal practice until being appointed to the federal bench. While in private practice, he hired future Third Circuit Judge Thomas Hardiman as an associate at his firm.

On August 12, 1994, President Clinton nominated Judge Cindrich as a judge for the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The United States Senate unanimously confirmed Cindrich in a voice vote on October 6, 1994.

On January 5, 2004, Judge Cindrich announced that he would resign as district judge on January 30, 2004 to become chief legal counsel to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, effective February 1, 2004 and continued in that capacity until 2011. He also served as Interim General Counsel for U.S. Steel Corporation from 2012 through 2013.

The Honorable David J. Hickton

David J. Hickton received his undergraduate degree from Pennsylvania State University and his *Juris Doctorate* from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law, where he met his wife Dawne Eileen Sepanski Hickton. He began his legal career as a law clerk for U.S. District Judge Gustave Diamond from 1981 to 1983. For more than a decade, Mr. Hickton was an adjunct professor at the Duquesne University School of Law, where he taught a course on antitrust. He served on the Board of Trustees at Penn State University from 1977-1980. He was one of the founding partners of the Pittsburgh law firm of Burns, White & Hickton.

David J. Hickton was nominated as U.S. Attorney for Western Pennsylvania by President Barack Obama on May 3, 2010, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on August 5, 2010.

In May, 2014, Mr. Hickton's office brought an indictment against five members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, alleging economic espionage. The defendants were charged with hacking into American entities to steal trade secrets and other information that would be useful to Chinese competitors. Victims included Westinghouse Electric Company, U.S. Steel, Alcoa, Inc., and Allegheny Technologies. His office also indicted Russian hacker Evgeniy Bogachev, one of the world's leading cyber criminals.

In July 2015, his office, in cooperation with the FBI and authorities in 19 other countries, shut down Darkode, the world's most sophisticated forum for international hackers. Darkode offered malware to disrupt operations in computer systems around the globe and offered stolen data ranging from Social Security numbers to passwords.

In June 2015, Mr. Hickton and his office brought forth a 21-count indictment of conspiracy, money laundering, wire fraud, and identity theft against Cuban national Yoandy Perez Llanes. In 2016, Mr. Llanes was extradited from Venezuela to the U.S., and later in 2017, Llanes and a cohort, Soler Nodarse, plead guilty for their part in a \$2.2 million scheme where hackers stole an estimated 62,000 tax forms of UPMC employees and sold them on the dark web.

While U.S. Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, David J. Hickton was named to co-chair of a national Heroin Task Force. In 2014, he formed the U.S. Attorney's Working Group on Addiction: Prevention, Intervention, Treatment and Recovery. Community leaders, doctors, behavioral health experts, and parents of people struggling with addiction met regularly to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of addiction and how best to treat it.

He worked to build community awareness and educate the public about the dangers of opioids. His office worked with the University of Pittsburgh to post information online about lethal batches of heroin.

After leaving the U.S. Attorney's Office in 2016, Mr. Hickton founded the University of Pittsburgh Institute of Cyber Law, Policy and Security and presently serves as the Director of that entity.

Samuel J. Reich, Esq.

Sam Reich practiced law from 1960 until 2017. In his career he served as: a federal prosecutor; a criminal defense attorney; an adjunct professor of law for ten years at Duquesne University Law School; a Bar Association president; president of a public school board; and vice-president of a charter school board. His law practice has also included sports law, mainly representing baseball players and teams in salary arbitrations.

After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1960, he was accepted into the Department of Justice Honors Program and joined the Criminal Division of the DOJ in Washington D.C. In 1961 he was hired as an Assistant US Attorney in Pittsburgh by newly confirmed US Attorney Joseph S. Ammerman. In 1963, U.S. Attorney Gustave Diamond

appointed him as his First Assistant, a position Reich held until 1966 when he entered private practice.

Reich's duties as an Assistant mainly involved prosecuting Organized Crimes and Racketeering. On several occasions U.S. Attorney Diamond and Reich tried cases together. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had established racketeering and official corruption as priorities for investigation and prosecution. Under the leadership of Ammerman and Diamond, the Western District of Pennsylvania became prominent in these Federal endeavors.

In addition to the above, Reich has always found time for following baseball and other sports. Among other sports-related activities he wrote and published a book on baseball's Hall of Fame and hosted two sports radio programs on KQV, one with his brother, Tom Reich.

Bruce J. Teitelbaum, Esq.

Mr. Teitelbaum joined former colleagues at Farrell & Reisinger in late 2013, after serving for almost 31 years as a federal prosecutor in the Pittsburgh U.S. Attorney's Office, where he retired as Senior Litigation Counsel. His practice focuses on criminal defense of both individuals and corporations, including pre-indictment investigations and negotiations, tax evasion, complex securities fraud, health care fraud, environmental crimes and Foreign Corrupt Practices Act cases. Mr. Teitelbaum has been involved in sensitive internal investigations for major national and international corporations and is a certified mediator for federal cases

During his tenure with the Justice Department, Mr. Teitelbaum served for 28 years as Head of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force tasked with coordinating law enforcement efforts to combat interstate and international drug trafficking organizations. Mr. Teitelbaum also supervised the district's organized crime program and sat with the organized Crime Strike Force Chiefs, the nation-wide body established to confront traditional and emerging transnational criminal organizations.

Mr. Teitelbaum was the lead prosecutor during the investigations and prosecutions of: the Pittsburgh La Cosa Nostra Family--the indictment spanned 23 years of traditional organized crime activity; the corruption of an FBI undercover narcotics operation; the mob takeover of a California Indian reservation casino; a massive transnational, multi-state ecstasy trafficking organization in conjunction with the Dutch National police; the manufacture and sale of a very powerful synthetic heroin--China White, which killed 24 users in Pittsburgh; and the joint investigation with authorities from Russia and Monaco into public corruption, fraud and money-laundering.

Additionally, Mr. Teitelbaum handled prosecutions of public corruption, fraud, identity theft and homicide of federal officials, along with numerous money-laundering and tax evasion cases.

Through his career, Mr. Teitelbaum participated in organized crime and/or narcotics seminars conducted for foreign law enforcement prosecutors and agents in Ukraine, Russia,

Macedonia, Czech Republic and at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, in conjunction with the FBI, DEA, and the U.S. Department of Justice, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section.

The Honorable James J. Ross

James J. Ross was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania on June 4, 1954. He is married and father of two adult children.

Judge Ross graduated from Baldwin Wallace College in Berea, Ohio in 1976. He went on to earn a Master's Degree in Public Administration from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1977. In November, 1980, Judge Ross acquired the degree of Juris Doctor from Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. During his law school career, he served as the Editor-in-Chief of the Ohio Northern University Law Review.

After graduation, Judge Ross served as a Law Clerk in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania to Judge Alan N. Bloch from 1982 through 1984. He also served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, during which time he prosecuted organized crime and narcotics cases in Pittsburgh from 1984 through 1987 and thereafter served as the Chief of the Erie Division from 1988 through early 1991.

From early 1991 through December, 2013, Judge Ross was a partner in the law firm of Bowers, Ross & Fawcett and extensively litigated both plaintiffs' personal injury claims and criminal defense cases.

In November, 2013, Judge Ross was elected as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County to a ten-year term. He was sworn-in on January 3, 2014.

Judge Ross has also been involved with numerous civic and legal entities, including serving as a member of the Civil Justice Advisory Group to the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which advised the Court on the efficient and cost-effective management of civil litigation. He was appointed by the United States District Court to the Merit Selection Committee to review candidates and recommend finalists for the position of United States Magistrate Judge. Judge Ross also served as President of the Beaver County Bar Association in 2007-2008 and presently serves as the Chair of the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association through May, 2019

INDEX

I. MOB & DRUG CASES

Bobby Kerlik, <u>W. Va. Man Accused in Thefts Has Links to Gang of Killers in Pittsburgh Area</u> , TribLIVE, (Aug. 21, 2009), http://triblive.com/x/pittsburghtrib/news/regional/s_639387.html	1
Bill Heltzel, <u>Obituary: Robert Bricker/One of Region’s Most Notorious Killers</u> , Post-Gazette.com (June 25, 2000), http://old.postgazette.com/obituaries/20000625bricker4.asp	3
Indictment, U.S. v. Zottola, Crim. No. 97-65 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 27, 1997).	6
Second Superseding Indictment, U.S. v. Porter, Crim. No. 90-35 (W.D. Pa.).	14
Indictment, U.S. v. Rosa, Crim. No. 88-66 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 21, 1988).	21
Press Release from the Office of Thomas W. Corbett, Jr., United States Attorney, Western District of Investigation (Oct. 30, 1990).	27
Photograph of Holiday House Motel, Monroeville, Pa. (undated).	32
Photograph of L.A. Motors, Verona, Pa. (undated).	33
Photograph: “Orsini Restaurant 10/1/80” (Oct. 1, 1980).	34
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Mike Bucsko, <u>Crime Trial’s Roots Started in East Liberty</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Nov. 5, 1990.	35
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Janet Williams, <u>Mob Trial Shows 2-Edged Effect of RICO Law</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Nov. 4, 1990.	39
Photograph of Charles Porter and Two Individuals at the Beacon Club (Apr. 29, 1981).	42
Photograph: “Marriott Hotel 9/30/86 Gambits Lounge” (Sept. 30, 1986).	43
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Lynda Guydon Taylor, <u>Jury Asked to Believe Criminal Witnesses</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Oct. 24, 1990.	44
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: <u>Philly Mob Described at Porter Trial</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Oct. 11, 1990.	45
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Jim Urban, <u>Witness Says Porter Met with Philadelphia Underworld Figures</u> , Tribune-Review, Oct. 11, 1990.	47

“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Jim Urban, <u>Former Nightclub Allegedly Meeting Spot for Crime Family</u> , Tribune-Review, Oct. 3, 1990.	48
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Mike Bucsko, <u>Crime Family’s Court Sessions in ‘80s Revealed</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Oct. 3, 1990.	49
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Mike Bucsko, <u>Protected Witness Implicates 8 of 9 Defendants</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Sept. 18, 1990.	50
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Jim Urban, <u>Witness Ties Porter to Mob Murder Plot</u> , Tribune-Review, Sept. 12, 1990.	51
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Janet Williams, <u>Prosdocimo Details Porter’s Role as Crime Overseer</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Sept. 12, 1990.	53
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Janet Williams, <u>Organized Crime Trial Gives Public Look at the Mob</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Sept. 10, 1990.	56
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Janet Williams, <u>Looking for Way to the Top He Turned to a Life of Crime</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Sept. 10, 1990.	58
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Jim Urban, <u>Murderers Coming and Going</u> , Tribune-Review, Sept. 8, 1990.	59
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Janet Williams, <u>Facing Tough Drug Penalty, Dealers Pointed to the Mob</u> , The Pittsburgh Press, Apr. 22, 1990.	60
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: Bill Moushey and Lynda Guydon, <u>U.S. Indicts 15 as Mob Members</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 20, 1990.	61
“Criminal Investigation – News Clipping” containing: <u>Indictment Lists Crimes for 25 Years</u> , Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 20, 1990.	63
Photograph of Thomas Schaefer, Defendant in “China White” 3-Methyl-Fentanyl Case (undated).	64

II. CYBER CRIMES

Powerpoint Presentation: “Confronting the Cyber Threat” by David Hickton, University of Pittsburgh Institute for Cyber Law, Policy, and Security.	65
--	----

HOME

W.Va. man accused in thefts has links to gang of killers in Pittsburgh area

BOBBY KERLIK | Friday, Aug. 21, 2009

A West Virginia man arrested Thursday in connection with a burglary ring that looted dozens of Pennsylvania businesses has links to a notorious group of killers in the Pittsburgh area.

James "Sonny" Watson, 67, was part of a nefarious gang linked to a highly publicized string of murders in the late 1970s that featured Robert "Codfish" Bricker of the North Side and William "Eggy" Prosdocimo of Greenfield. An Allegheny County jury convicted Watson of third-degree murder in 1982 for the shooting death of Norman McGregor of West Mifflin on his front porch.

"I think McGregor was the muscle man for some poker machines," said retired Pittsburgh police Detective Skip Butler. "Sonny Watson was hiding under the bed when I arrested him."

Watson was paroled in 2001 after serving 19 years in Pennsylvania, and then shipped to West Virginia where he stayed until his release in September 2005, prison records indicate. Officials could not be reached to explain his stint in the West Virginia prison.

District Attorney Stephen A. Zappala Jr. this week announced charges against Watson and four others for the burglary ring that spanned through Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland counties. Charleston, W.Va., police arrested Watson yesterday, said Zappala spokesman Mike Manko.

Watson faces six charges stemming from two of the burglaries. Accused ring leader Timothy Sunday, 47, of Etna is charged with 63 counts from 25 burglaries.

Butler, along with Allegheny County Sheriff Bill Mullen and the late Detective Terry O'Leary, investigated several of the slayings connected to Bricker's group.

"They called him the Codfish because he was so cold," Mullen said. "He was connected to a lot of murders. They

EMAIL NEWSLETTERS



Sign up for one of our email newsletters.

were from the Greenfield-Hazelwood area, and a lot of those guys ran together."

Watson cut off his penis while he was in a West Virginia prison in the 1970s. He was shipped to a mental hospital for treatment and later escaped, Mullen and Butler said.

Watson then joined Bricker's group of thugs, where he wanted to be a "big shot," said Joseph Steele, 73, who prosecuted Watson's case in 1982. Watson could have faced the death penalty if convicted of first-degree murder.

"They paid him some money to kill McGregor. It was a contract killing. I don't think it was that much money. He was doing it to prove his bravado," Steele said.

A fellow member of Bricker's group implicated Watson in the shooting of a man mistakenly believed to be McGregor, said attorney Michael Healey, who defended Watson.

Healey said five defendants, including Watson and Bricker, were charged in connection with McGregor's killing. Bricker died in prison in 2000. Prosdocimo is serving a life sentence.

"There was a whole series of contract killings. Watson was one of those guy implicated," Healey said. "He was kind of a character. I got along with him."

Bricker and Prosdocimo were convicted in the 1979 killing of Thomas Sacco of Dormont, said former Assistant District Attorney Jim Lees, who tried Bricker's case.

"They were all part of drug distribution rings — young punks in the drug trade," Lees said. "I think Watson was proud of that killing."

MORE NEWS



Obituaries

Get all the news you need from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

PG Home

PG News

Sports

Lifestyle

A&E

Photo Journal

AP Wire

Business

Classifieds

Web Extras

Weather

Health & Science

Search

PG Store

PG Delivery

Guest Books for
Classified
Obituaries

Obituary: Robert Bricker / One of region's most notorious killers

Sunday, June 25, 2000

By Bill Heltzel, Post-Gazette Staff Writer

One of the region's most notorious contract killers, Robert "The Codfish" Bricker, died of colon cancer yesterday at St. Francis Medical Center.

Mr. Bricker, 59, was serving a life sentence for a 1978 murder. Twice he escaped the death penalty, when the state Supreme Court overturned convictions for another murder. In all, he was suspected of participating in seven murders, most of which he was accused of several years after they occurred when cohorts began cutting deals with prosecutors.

His first slaying became known as the "wedding day murder."

While on parole for an armed robbery, Mr. Bricker got married on Dec. 26, 1963. Needing money for the honeymoon, he telephoned Willie Jenkins, a McKeesport car dealer and an acquaintance from the old county workhouse in Blawnox. He asked to borrow money. When they met, he took \$500 from Jenkins, shot him twice in the chest, kicked him out of the car, ran over him and dragged him screaming underneath the car for 300 yards.

In later years, government informants testified that the nickname "Codfish" was based on Mr. Bricker's reputation as a cold-blooded killer.

He pleaded guilty to killing Jenkins and was sentenced to life in prison. But he served less than 10 years.

In 1974, Gov. Milton J. Shapp commuted the sentence to life parole. The state board of pardons recommended release for Mr. Bricker's involvement in a Jaycees chapter at the State Correctional Institution Pittsburgh and for bettering himself by earning a high school diploma and associate college degree.

"If this man is released," the pardons board wrote, "he will become a useful member of society."

He also earned a movie projectionist license while in prison, and he would later claim that as his profession. He moved to the Shadeland neighborhood on the North Side, not far from his second home, Western Pen.

The same year he was paroled, he allegedly killed Raymond Mitchell and buried him in a shallow grave behind Mitchell's North Braddock

home. The body was discovered more than six years later, after two federal informants implicated Mr. Bricker and told investigators where to look. Mr. Bricker was charged but the case was later dropped.

Then, beginning in April 1978, Mr. Bricker was allegedly involved in five murders in 18 months.

The first was the killing of Melvin Pike, a 63-year-old Uniontown racketeer and mob enforcer who was muscling in on the gambling empire of Paul "No Legs" Hankish. Authorities identified Mr. Bricker as the key suspect several times, and in 1990 federal witness Gerald "Snooky" Walls testified at Hankish's 1990 racketeering trial that Mr. Bricker was paid to kill Pike. But Mr. Bricker was never charged.

He was shot in the face, however, in retaliation, according to 1990 testimony of associate William "Eggy" Prosdocimo. Pike was an associate of organized crime member Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino of New Kensington, and Charles J. "Chucky" Porter reported to Mannarino. After Mr. Bricker was shot in December 1980, Prosdocimo testified, Porter told him, "I shot him with a clean shot in the face and he didn't die."

The second case in the series of killings was in December 1978. Norman McGregor of West Mifflin was gunned down at his home, in a dispute over a vending machine business. Mr. Bricker was convicted in 1983, and it was that murder for which he was imprisoned for life.

The third case was the June 1981 killing of Monessen drug dealer Gary "Stretch" DeStefano, 28, who was gunned down outside a Market Square club. Mr. Bricker was acquitted.

The fourth case was the August 1979 killing of drug supplier Phillip S. Hubbard, 35. Mr. Bricker, Prosdocimo, and John Sherman Glunt allegedly lured Hubbard to a Miami Beach hotel room and killed him. Mr. Bricker was indicted in 1987. The status of that case could not be determined yesterday.

Then in September 1979, Mr. Bricker allegedly participated in the killing of Dormont drug dealer Thomas Sacco, who was ambushed outside a Market Square bar.

Twice, Mr. Bricker was convicted and sentenced to death. Twice, the state Supreme Court overturned the convictions. In 1990, District Attorney Bob Colville dropped the charge, so Mr. Bricker could be extradited to Miami for the Hubbard case.

A few years ago at Western Pen, Mr. Bricker saved the life of another convict. Thomas A. Berkelbaugh was despondent about his failing health. A few days after surgery in which Berkelbaugh lost his right eye, he tried to kill himself by injecting heroin.

"I pulled the needle out and I smacked him a couple of times," Mr. Bricker later testified. "He said, 'Just leave me alone. Let me die.' "

Not long after that, Berkelbaugh tunneled out of the prison with five

other men. He was captured a few days later.

Friday night it was Mr. Bricker who was in failing health. He was transferred from Western Pen to St. Francis, where he died at 12:40 a.m.

Arrangements for Mr. Bricker's funeral are being handled by O'Brien's Funeral Home, Brighton Heights. No details were available yesterday.

<input type="text" value="Take me to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Jump"/>
--	-------------------------------------

Contact Us	Search	Site Map	Help	About Us	Advertise	Corrections
----------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

[Terms of Use](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

HENRY ZOTTOLA)
a/k/a "Zebo")
DOMINIC STROLLO)
DENNIS J. MILLER)
JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY)
a/k/a "Duffy")
PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO)
a/k/a "Pat")

Criminal No. 97-65

(18 U.S.C. §§2, 371,
1512(b)(2)(A), 1956(h),
1957(a); 26 I.R.C. §7206(2))

[UNDER SEAL]

INDICTMENT

The grand jury charges:

Beginning in or around the month of January, 1994, and continuing thereafter until on or about October 15, 1996, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, the Southern District of California, the Northern District of Ohio, the District of Arizona, the District of Nevada, the District of South Carolina, and elsewhere, the defendants, HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo", DOMINIC STROLLO, DENNIS J. MILLER, JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy", and PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat", did knowingly, intentionally and unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together with each other, and with Paul F. Helton, Jr., Anthony Clark, Morris Satz, Robert Arrigo, James Police, and Albert Deltondo, not defendants herein, and together with others who are to the grand jury both known and unknown, to defraud the United States of America, by impeding, impairing, obstructing, and defeating the lawful governmental functions of the National Indian Gaming

Commission, an agency of the United States, in the monitoring, supervising and approving of tribal gaming ordinances and contracts and agreements between Native American Tribes and non-tribal members in relation to the financing and operation of gambling businesses or casinos on tribal lands.

INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS

At all times material to this Indictment:

1. The Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians was a recognized Native American tribe, which occupied a reservation situated in Valley Center, San Diego County, in the Southern District of California. Over the course of the past ten years, the Rincon Tribe attempted to enter into contracts with outside parties for the purpose of opening and operating a gambling casino on the reservation.

2. As of October 17, 1988, the National Indian Gaming Commission, an official agency of the U.S. Government established by Congress under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, Title 25, United States Code, Section 2701 et seq. was statutorily charged with monitoring, supervising and approving all contracts and agreements between Native American tribes and outside parties in regards to all parties having financial interest in or management responsibility for gambling operations upon Indian lands. The National Indian Gaming Commission's function was to carry out and enforce the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) codified at Title 25, United States Code, Section 2701 through Section 2721. The stated function of the IGRA was to "provide a statutory basis for

the regulation of gaming by an Indian tribe adequate to shield it from organized crime and other corrupting influences, to ensure that the Indian tribe is the primary beneficiary of the gaming operation, and to ensure that gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operator and players". (Title 25, United States Code, Section 2702(2)).

a. The National Indian Gaming Regulations required that any tribe seeking to initiate Class Two or Class Three gaming on tribal lands must submit an ordinance or resolution to the National Indian Gaming Commission for approval. Each application must provide for:

"An adequate system which - ensures that background investigations are conducted on the primary management officials and key employees of the gaming enterprise and that oversight of such officials and their management is conducted on an ongoing basis; and . . . includes . . . a standard whereby any person whose prior activities, criminal record, if any, or reputation, habits and associations pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation of gaming, or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair or illegal practices, methods and activities in the conduct of gaming shall not be eligible for employment." Title 25, United States Code, Section 2710(2)(F)(i)(II).

b. The National Indian Gaming Commission regulations further declared that, prior to approving any management contract for the operation of gaming activities on tribal lands, the Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission

must be provided with the name, address and pertinent background information of each person or entity having a direct financial interest in, or management responsibility for, the contract, together with a complete financial statement for each such person involved. The National Indian Gaming Commission was directed not to approve a management contract, if in regards to any person having a direct financial interest in or management responsibility for a contract:

"Such a person involved has been convicted of any felony or gaming offense, has knowingly and willfully provided any materially important false statements, or has been determined through investigation to be a person "whose prior activities, criminal record, if any, or reputation, habits and associations pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gaming, or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair or illegal practices, methods, and activities in the conduct of gaming where the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto". Title 25, United States Code, Section 2711(a)(1) and (e)(1).

3. For at least 20 years prior to the commencement of the conspiracy charged herein, there existed an enterprise or association known as the Pittsburgh Organized Crime Family. The members and associates of this enterprise resided in both the Western District of Pennsylvania and the Northern District of Ohio.

4. Prior to the month of January, 1994, and continuing through at least August 18, 1994, Paul F. Helton, Jr. served as President and sole officer of an Arizona corporation known as

Columbia Consulting Group. On August 18, 1994, Columbia Group, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada. The corporate mailing address was the residence of Paul F. Helton, Jr., who was listed as sole shareholder and President of the corporation. Both entities [hereinafter each referred to as Columbia Group] served as the bargaining entity between the Rincon Tribe and the co-conspirators.

5. Exeter Development Group, Inc. was a corporation established on August 7, 1991 in the State of Ohio, which listed DENNIS J. MILLER as Secretary. The corporate address was listed as 5700 Corporate Drive, Suite 850, Pittsburgh, PA, the offices of Miller and Mortimer, the law firm to which DENNIS J. MILLER belonged.

MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

It was a part of the conspiracy that:

6. Sometime in 1992, prior to the formal commencement of the conspiracy, PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat" caused HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" to be introduced to an individual known to the grand jury, who had been previously designated by PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat" to monitor contractual negotiations involving the Rincon Tribe in regards to developing a reservation casino. This individual was instructed to consider HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" as a conduit or intermediary for communications with PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat".

7. Paul F. Helton, Jr., acting originally as President of Columbia Consulting Group, Inc. and subsequently Columbia Group,

Inc., would obtain a contract to finance the refurbishment of and subsequently manage a gambling casino on the tribal lands of the Rincon, while masking and concealing the actual involvement of HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo", DOMINIC STROLLO, JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy", PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat", and others, who are to the grand jury both known and unknown, in providing the actual financing and making of key management decisions in regards to the casino project. Each member of the conspiracy performed various functions and operated on a different level of responsibility in order to achieve the purpose of the conspiracy.

a. DOMINIC STROLLO knew and should have known that his relationship to an individual who had been publicly alleged to be an inducted member of the Pittsburgh Organized Crime Family would cause the National Indian Gaming Commission to apply a higher level of scrutiny to a contractual relationship between the Rincon and Columbia Group. [DOMINIC STROLLO was also aware that both this relative and PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat", who had also been publicly alleged to be an inducted member in the Pittsburgh Organized Crime Family, were directly involved in both the fund raising and management decisions regarding the proposed casino. ✓

b. HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" knew and should have known that his associations with individuals alleged to be members and associates of the Pittsburgh Organized Crime Family, including the individuals referenced in paragraph (a) above, together with his own prior activities, reputation and habits, should or would have caused the National Indian Gaming Commission

to apply greater scrutiny to the contract between the Rincon and Columbia Group, had his involvement been made known.

c. DENNIS J. MILLER, an attorney licensed to practice by the State of Pennsylvania, in serving as attorney for Columbia Group, and subsequently as liaison between Columbia Group and the Rincon Tribal Gaming Commission, was fully aware of the involvement of DOMINIC STROLLO, HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo", JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy", and others whose involvement, had it been known to the tribe or the Gaming Commission would or should have resulted in greater scrutiny by the National Indian Gaming Commission.

d. JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy" knew and should have known that his prior activities, reputation, habits, and associations would and should have caused the National Indian Gaming Commission to have applied greater scrutiny to the contract between Columbia Group and the Rincon, if his involvement had been made known.

e. PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat" knew and should have known that public allegations regarding his status as an inducted member of the Pittsburgh Organized Crime Family, his associations with others, including HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" and the aforementioned relative of DOMINIC STROLLO, and his prior activities, reputation and habits, would and should have caused the National Indian Gaming Commission to have applied greater scrutiny to the contract between Columbia Group and the Rincon, if his involvement had been made known.

f. Morris Satz knew and should have known that his prior activities, reputation, habits, and associations would and should have caused the National Indian Gaming Commission to have applied greater scrutiny to the contract between Columbia Group and the Rincon, if his involvement had been made known.

g. Anthony Clark, Albert Deltondo, James Police, and Robert Arrigo each performed various functions to both further the involvement of JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy" with Columbia Group and to mask the actual involvement of JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy".

OVERT ACTS

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendants, HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo", DOMINIC STROLLO, DENNIS J. MILLER, JOHN FRANCIS CONLEY, a/k/a "Duffy", PASQUALE M. FERRUCCIO, a/k/a "Pat", and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did commit and cause to be committed, the following overt acts, among others, in the Western District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere:

8. On or about January 26, 1994, HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" provided \$5,000.00 in capital to Exeter Development Group, Inc., which was listed as a loan to the corporation. *
Intercepted Aug 91

9. On or about March 12, 1994, HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a "Zebo" received a faxed memo from the person known to the grand jury referenced in paragraph 6 above, which advised him that he needed to contact the Rincon Tribe in order to express his desire to receive a Request for Proposal, but that HENRY ZOTTOLA, a/k/a

BJT:SRK:das(S)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
v.	)	CRIMINAL NO. 90-35
)	
CHARLES J. PORTER)	
LOUIS F. RAUCCI, SR.)	
GENO CHIARELLI	)	[UNDER SEAL]
ANTHONY W. DURISH,)	
a/k/a Sonny	)	(18 USC §§2, 371, 894, 1623,
WILLIAM R. PORTER	)	1962(c), 1962(d), 1963,
IRWIN LEVIE,	)	1963(m); 21 USC §841(a)(1),
a/k/a Buddy	)	841(b)(1)(A)(ii)[1984],
RAMON SOSA	)	841(b)(1)(B)(ii), 846;
MICHAEL S. ROSENFELD	)	26 USC §§7206(1), 7206(2);
ROBERT A. LISCIO	)	31 USC §5324(3))
JOHN CARRABBA, JR.)	
MEYER SIGAL)	
ROCCO VIOLA, JR.)	
MICHAEL TEDESCO)	
CHRISTOPHER PAUL HANKISH)	
FREDERICK J. GUALTIERI, JR.,)	
a/k/a Ricky)	

SECOND SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

The grand jury charges:

That at all times material to this indictment:

THE ENTERPRISE

1. CHARLES J. PORTER, LOUIS F. RAUCCI, SR., GENO CHIARELLI, ANTHONY W. DURISH, a/k/a Sonny, WILLIAM R. PORTER, IRWIN LEVIE, a/k/a Buddy, RAMON SOSA, MICHAEL S. ROSENFELD, ROBERT A. LISCIO, and JOHN CARRABBA, JR., the defendants charged in this Count, and co-defendants MEYER SIGAL, ROCCO VIOLA, JR., MICHAEL TEDESCO, CHRISTOPHER PAUL HANKISH and FREDERICK J. GUALTIERI, JR., a/k/a Ricky, together with Sebastian John LaRocca, Gabriel Mannarino, a/k/a Kelly, Louis Volpe, Frank Joseph Rosa, Paul N. Hankish,

a/k/a No Legs, Joseph F. Rosa, Joseph Bertone, Ronald Plisco, a/k/a Fat Sam, Eugene Gesuale, a/k/a Nick the Blade, John Leone, Marvin L. Droznek, a/k/a Babe, George A. Jordan, Sr., a/k/a Sonny, Paul Mazzei, and others who are to the grand jury both known and unknown, constituted an enterprise as is defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(4), that is, a group of individuals associated in fact, although not a legal entity, which enterprise is commonly known and referred to as the Pittsburgh organized crime family of La Cosa Nostra (the "Pittsburgh LCN family") which operates in the Western District of Pennsylvania, the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere. The Pittsburgh LCN family is connected to a nationwide criminal organization which is known by various names, to include the "Mafia," the "Mob," "La Cosa Nostra," and the "Family." The Pittsburgh LCN family occasionally acted in concert with or provided support to related organized crime groups or families operating in other cities in the United States, including the Scarfo family from Philadelphia and the Pagan Motorcycle Club. The enterprise was engaged in interstate commerce and the activities of the enterprise affected interstate commerce.

PURPOSES OF THE ENTERPRISE

2. The purposes of the enterprise, the Pittsburgh LCN family, included the following:

a. The obtaining of money for members and associates of the enterprise, by illegal means, including in the following ways:

(1) through the distribution of controlled substances in the Western District of Pennsylvania, specifically cocaine and marijuana;

(2) through the unlawful acquisition of property of others by means of robbery, extortion, the interstate transportation of stolen property, and illegal gambling activity; and,

(3) through the "shaking down" or forcibly exacting of tribute from individuals engaged in the commission of various types of illegal activity.

b. Engaging in conspiracy to commit murder or solicitation to murder individuals who posed a threat to the well being of the enterprise;

c. Keeping persons outside of the Pittsburgh LCN family in fear of the enterprise, its members and associates, by identifying the enterprise with organized crime and through threats, beatings, and intimidation;

d. Concealing and attempting to conceal from law enforcement authorities the existence of the enterprise, the identity of its members and associates, the means through which it conducts its affairs, the locations from which it conducts its affairs, and the communications between and among the members of the enterprise.

STRUCTURE OF THE ENTERPRISE

3. From prior to in or around 1967 and continuing thereafter until the date of this indictment, the Pittsburgh LCN

family has been in continuous operation. During the period of this indictment, the Pittsburgh LCN family has been headed or directed by a succession of two "bosses." From before 1967 until his death on December 3, 1984, Sebastian John LaRocca served as the boss of the Pittsburgh LCN family. Additionally, beginning before 1967 and continuing until his death on July 11, 1980, Gabriel Mannarino, a/k/a Kelly, served as the "underboss" or second in command of the Pittsburgh LCN family. Immediately succeeding Sebastian John LaRocca, and serving as head of the Pittsburgh LCN family is a person known to the grand jury. As is set forth below, the defendants and co-conspirators herein furthered the conduct and operation of the enterprise by serving either as members of the Pittsburgh LCN family or by serving as "associates" of the Pittsburgh LCN family, or by otherwise aiding and assisting the members and associates of the Pittsburgh LCN family, as follows:

a. The boss of the Pittsburgh LCN family supervised and directed the criminal activities of the enterprise's members and associates. In return, the boss, together with other ranking members of the enterprise, received a portion or share of the illegal earnings of the subordinate members and associates.

b. CHARLES J. PORTER acted initially as an associate and eventually was promoted to membership in the Pittsburgh LCN family. He reported directly to the person known to the grand jury who became the boss of the Pittsburgh LCN family upon Sebastian John LaRocca's death. CHARLES J. PORTER utilized his

status as a ranking member of the enterprise to control or direct the affairs and criminal activities of other members and associates of the enterprise, including co-defendants GENO CHIARELLI, ANTHONY DURISH, WILLIAM R. PORTER, RAMON SOSA, ROBERT A. LISCIIO, and co-conspirators Paul Mazzei, Eugene Gesuale, John Leone, Joseph F. Rosa and Joseph Bertone. PORTER further utilized his status within the enterprise to exact tribute for himself and the boss and other ranking members of the Pittsburgh LCN family from the aforesaid defendants and co-conspirators and from other associates of the Pittsburgh LCN family as a result of their participation in various forms of criminal activity. PORTER participated in or received proceeds from the distribution of cocaine and marijuana, robbery, extortion, the interstate transportation of stolen property, illegal gambling, and the structuring of currency transactions.

c. LOUIS F. RAUCCI, SR. was initially an associate and then was promoted to membership in the Pittsburgh LCN family. As a member, RAUCCI reported directly to the person known to the grand jury who became the boss of the Pittsburgh LCN family upon the death of Sebastian John LaRocca. RAUCCI utilized his position as a ranking member of the Pittsburgh LCN family to direct or control the affairs and illegal activities of co-defendants IRWIN LEVIE, MICHAEL ROSENFELD, ROBERT A. LISCIIO and other members or associates of the enterprise, including co-conspirator Joseph F. Rosa. RAUCCI received illegal income for himself and for the boss and other ranking members and associates

of the Pittsburgh LCN family by participating in or directing various types of criminal activity, including the distribution of cocaine, robbery, burglary, and the structuring of currency transactions.

d. PORTER and RAUCCI frequently acted in concert to further the affairs of the enterprise. In particular, PORTER and RAUCCI combined to direct, manage and supervise the activities of Joseph F. Rosa, an unindicted co-conspirator, in the distribution of cocaine between the summer of 1982 and December 1986. In addition, PORTER and RAUCCI directed, advised or authorized Rosa to participate in robberies or "rip-offs" of other drug traffickers, for the purpose of generating income for the members and associates of the Pittsburgh LCN family. Further, PORTER and RAUCCI both exacted tribute from Rosa for his criminal activities.

e. RAMON SOSA and IRWIN LEVIE supplied multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine to the other members of the enterprise. In addition, both SOSA and LEVIE utilized the services and structure of the enterprise to further their criminal narcotics trafficking activities.

f. GENO CHIARELLI and ANTHONY DURISH acted on behalf of and under the direction of CHARLES J. PORTER in furtherance of the affairs of the enterprise. CHIARELLI and DURISH participated in a conspiracy to distribute cocaine and extorted a drug dealer. These activities generated income for the Pittsburgh LCN family, including PORTER. CHIARELLI also participated in a conspiracy to

commit the murder of Joseph Bertone, an unindicted co-conspirator, which occurred on or about June 17, 1985.

g. MICHAEL ROSENFELD and ROBERT A. LISICIO participated in a conspiracy to distribute cocaine and distributed cocaine.

h. WILLIAM R. PORTER established and utilized a reputation for violence to assist his brother, CHARLES J. PORTER, in conducting the affairs of the enterprise. WILLIAM R. PORTER attempted to intimidate and intimidated individuals who posed a threat to the Pittsburgh LCN family. Additionally, WILLIAM R. PORTER participated in a conspiracy to distribute cocaine. WILLIAM R. PORTER also conspired to participate in the robbery of a drug dealer.

i. JOHN CARRABBA, JR. furnished confidential information to members and associates of the Pittsburgh LCN which he obtained from a corrupt source within the Federal Bureau of Investigation. JOHN CARRABBA, JR.'s disclosure of this information led to the intimidation of government witnesses and informants whose cooperation jeopardized the enterprise.

THE RACKETEERING CONSPIRACY

4. From in or around 1967 and continuing thereafter until in or around the date of this indictment, in the Western District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, CHARLES J. PORTER, LOUIS F. RAUCCI, SR., GENO CHIARELLI, ANTHONY W. DURISH, a/k/a Sonny, WILLIAM R. PORTER, IRWIN LEVIE, a/k/a Buddy, RAMON SOSA, MICHAEL S. ROSENFELD, ROBERT A. LISICIO, and JOHN CARRABBA, JR., the defendants, and unindicted co-conspirators Sebastian John

BJT:jes 3/21/88 (G)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Criminal No. 88-66

JOSEPH F. ROSA	)	(21 U.S.C. §§841(a)(1),
WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK	)	841(b)(1)(A), 841(b)(1)(A)(ii),
MARTIN R. ANTONELLI	)	841(b)(1)(B)(ii), 841(b)(1)(C),
DANIEL J. CAMPBELL	)	843(b), 846, 848(a); 26 U.S.C.
PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR.	)	§§5861(d), 5861(e); 5861(h);
WILLIAM ANTHONY DADAMO, a/k/a	)	7201, 7206(1); 18 U.S.C. §§371,
Machine Gun Tony	)	922(a)(1), 924(a))
VIVIAN DAVIS)	
JORGE DIAZ)	
WILLIAM EDGAR GATES, a/k/a Butch)	
DONNA MARIE GEORGE)	
SUSAN FRANCES GEORGE)	
RAYMOND G. ILY)	
GARY FRANCIS JONES, a/k/a Spanky)	
LARRY H. LINN)	
JAMES LUKETIC, a/k/a Lukey)	
VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO)	
RICHARD WAYNE NAUGLE)	
MARK D. NICKLOW)	
ROBERT WILLIAM NOBLE)	
TIMOTHY O'CONNOR)	
PERRY C. PERRINO)	
RONALD R. PLISCO, a/k/a Sam)	
Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam)	
CHARLES H. READEL)	
RICHARD RESHENBERG)	
DINO ROMANO)	
WILLIAM DUANE SMITH)	
RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a)	
Wrinkle)	
DIANIA LYNN GEORGE WERTZ,)	
a/k/a Dee Dee Wertz)	

The grand jury charges:

That beginning in or around the month of March, 1984,
and continuing thereafter until on or about March 24, 1988, in the
Western District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the defendants,
JOSEPH F. ROSA, WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK, MARTIN R. ANTONELLI, DANIEL

A-51

J. CAMPBELL, PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR., WILLIAM ANTHONY DADAMO, a/k/a Machine Gun Tony, VIVIAN DAVIS, JORGE DIAZ, WILLIAM EDGAR GATES, a/k/a Butch, DONNA MARIE GEORGE, SUSAN FRANCES GEORGE, RAYMOND G. ILY, GARY FRANCIS JONES, a/k/a Spanky, LARRY H. LINN, JAMES LUKETIC, a/k/a Lukey, VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO, RICHARD WAYNE NAUGLE, MARK D. NICKLOW, ROBERT WILLIAM NOBLE, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, PERRY C. PERRINO, RONALD R. PLISCO, a/k/a Sam Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam, CHARLES H. READEL, RICHARD RESHENBERG, DINO ROMANO, WILLIAM DUANE SMITH, RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a Wrinkle, and DIANIA LYNN GEORGE WERTZ, a/k/a Dee Dee Wertz, did knowingly, intentionally and unlawfully conspire together and with one another and with others, who are to the grand jury both known and unknown, to possess with the intent to distribute and distribute in excess of five (5) kilograms of cocaine, a Schedule II narcotic drug controlled substance, contrary to the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(A)(ii).

MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

At all times material to this indictment, for the purpose of carrying out said conspiracy and to effect the objects and purposes thereof, the following transpired:

1. Beginning in or around the month of March 1984, and continuing thereafter until on or about March 24, 1988, in the Western District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the defendants, JOSEPH F. ROSA, WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK, MARTIN R. ANTONELLI, DANIEL

A-52

J. CAMPBELL, PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR., WILLIAM ANTHONY DADAMO, a/k/a Machine Gun Tony, VIVIAN DAVIS, JORGE DIAZ, WILLIAM EDGAR GATES, a/k/a Butch, DONNA MARIE GEORGE, SUSAN FRANCES GEORGE, RAYMOND G. ILY, GARY FRANCIS JONES, a/k/a Spanky, LARRY H. LINN, JAMES LUKETIC, a/k/a Lukey, VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO, RICHARD WAYNE NAUGLE, MARK D. NICKLOW, ROBERT WILLIAM NOBLE, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, PERRY C. PERRINO, RONALD R. PLISCO, a/k/a Sam Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam, CHARLES H. READEL, RICHARD RESHENBERG, DINO ROMANO, WILLIAM DUANE SMITH, RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a Wrinkle, and DIANIA LYNN GEORGE WERTZ, a/k/a Dee Dee Wertz, together with others, who are both known and unknown to the grand jury, did associate together for the mutual purpose of obtaining, possessing with the intent to distribute, and distributing in the Western District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, cocaine, a Schedule II narcotic drug controlled substance.

2. The members of the conspiracy procured and then distributed in the Western District of Pennsylvania in excess of two hundred (200) kilograms of cocaine. Each member of the conspiracy performed various functions and operated on different levels of responsibility in order to achieve the purpose of the conspiracy.

A. JOSEPH F. ROSA and WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK occupied positions of organizers, supervisors and managers within the conspiracy and obtained substantial income and resources from the procurement and distribution of cocaine.

A-53

B. JOSEPH F. ROSA, WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK, JORGE LUIS DIAZ, ROBERT W. NOBLE, DINO ROMANO and RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a Wrinkle, did procure and obtain cocaine in kilogram and multi-kilogram quantities from various sources, who are both known and unknown to the grand jury, in the states of Florida, New York, and elsewhere.

C. RONALD R. PLISCO, a/k/a Sam Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam, provided financing to another member of the conspiracy for the purpose of procuring, purchasing and obtaining kilogram and multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine which were distributed by other members of the conspiracy in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

D. WILLIAM ANTHONY DADAMO, a/k/a Machine Gun Tony, obtained and provided to other members of the conspiracy various firearms, including machineguns and silencers.

E. PERRY C. PERRINO, while employed as an Assistant District Attorney for the County of Allegheny, and MARK D. NICKLOW, while employed as a police officer for the Borough of North Versailles, adhered to the other members of the conspiracy, giving them aid and comfort, by providing said other members of the conspiracy with information entrusted to them in their capacities as public officials, and by otherwise failing to perform their official duties as law enforcement officers for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

F. DANIEL J. CAMPBELL, PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR., VIVIAN DAVIS, RAYMOND G. ILY, MARK D. NICKLOW, RONALD R. PLISCO,

a/k/a Sam Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam, MARTIN R. ANTONELLI, and TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, in order to thwart and impede the efforts of law enforcement officials in investigating the activities of the members of this conspiracy, made false material declarations, under oath, in a proceeding before a grand jury of the United States.

G JOSEPH F. ROSA, WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK, RAYMOND G. ILY, LARRY H. LINN, VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO, MARK D. NICKLOW, CHARLES H. READEL and DINO ROMANO filed false income tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service, in that they failed to report substantial gross receipts derived from the distribution and sale of controlled substances, thereby concealing and attempting to conceal the true source of their gross receipts.

H. MARTIN R. ANTONELLI, DANIEL J. CAMPBELL, PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR., VIVIAN DAVIS, WILLIAM EDGAR GATES, a/k/a Butch, DONNA MARIE GEORGE, SUSAN FRANCES GEORGE, RAYMOND G. ILY, LARRY H. LINN, JAMES LUKETIC, a/k/a Lukey, GARY FRANCIS JONES, a/k/a Spanky, VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO, RICHARD WAYNE NAUGLE, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, PERRY C. PERRINO, CHARLES H. READEL, RICHARD RESHENBERG, WILLIAM DUANE SMITH, RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a Wrinkle, GREGORY TENAGLIA, and DIANIA LYNN GEORGE WERTZ, a/k/a Dee Dee, assisted other members of the conspiracy in procuring, receiving, transporting, delivering, and distributing cocaine and the monies derived from the sale thereof.

3. JOSEPH F. ROSA, WILLIAM A. KOSTRICK, MARTIN R. ANTONELLI, DANIEL J. CAMPBELL, PAUL F. CONNELLY, JR., WILLIAM ANTHONY DADAMO, a/k/a Machine Gun Tony, VIVIAN DAVIS, JORGE DIAZ,

WILLIAM EDGAR GATES, a/k/a Butch, DONNA MARIE GEORGE, SUSAN FRANCES GEORGE, RAYMOND G. ILY, GARY FRANCIS JONES, a/k/a Spanky, LARRY H. LINN, JAMES LUKETIC, a/k/a Lukey, VICTOR E. MARCHITELLO, RICHARD WAYNE NAUGLE, MARK D. NICKLOW, ROBERT WILLIAM NOBLE, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, PERRY C. PERRINO, RONALD R. PLISCO, a/k/a Sam Catalano, a/k/a Fat Sam, CHARLES H. READEL, RICHARD RESEHENBERG, DINO ROMANO, WILLIAM DUANE SMITH, RICHARD A. STEFANIK, a/k/a Wrinkle, and DIANIA LYNN GEORGE WERTZ, a/k/a Dee Dee Wertz, together with others, who are to the grand jury both known and unknown, established a chain of distribution among the co-conspirators whereby cocaine was procured and then distributed through the several layers of the conspiracy to the ultimate consumers and users. Each member of the conspiracy knew and had reason to know that his or her actions were inextricably linked to and aided by the actions of his or her co-conspirators and, because of the scope of the venture, knew and had reason to know that others were and must be involved in the performance of functions vital to the overall success of the illicit conspiracy.

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

A-56

FROM THE OFFICE OF:

THOMAS W. CORBETT, JR.
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
WESTERN DISTRICT OF INVESTIGATION

CONTACT: 644-3500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

TWC
10-30-90

Today, October 30, 1990, United States Attorney Tom Corbett, together with Bob C. Reutter, Special Agent in Charge, Pittsburgh Division of the FBI, and William F. Wells, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Pittsburgh Office of the IRS, announced that a jury of eight men and four women returned a verdict of guilty as to all nine defendants in a federal racketeering trial where the defendants were charged with having acted together in the operation of the Pittsburgh organized crime family known as "La Cosa Nostra" or the "Mafia." The jury had been sequestered since Thursday, October 25, 1990, and began their deliberations late Friday afternoon. The jury returned the verdicts at approximately 10:30 p.m. on October 29, 1990.

The deliberations and verdicts followed an eight-week trial conducted before the Honorable Donald E. Ziegler, United States District Court Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The nine defendants convicted were charged in a 46-count indictment naming 15 individuals. Two defendants had earlier plead guilty before trial and are awaiting sentence. Four other

defendants, who were not charged with violations of the federal racketeering law, are awaiting separate trials. The nine defendants convicted today were charged together in two counts of the Indictment with having conspired and acted together to violate the federal racketeering laws, known as the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The Indictment alleged that the defendants were part of a criminal enterprise known as the Pittsburgh "La Cosa Nostra" or "Mafia" family. The criminal enterprise conducted a wide array of violations of federal and state laws including narcotics trafficking, robbery, extortion, witness retaliation, obstruction of justice, and other offenses. Each of the defendants was convicted of the racketeering violations.

Those convicted were:

1. Charles J. Porter, age 56, of 3999 Old William Penn Highway, Pittsburgh, PA. Porter was also convicted of 17 additional counts charging violations of the federal narcotics, money laundering, and income tax evasion laws.

2. Louis F. Raucci, Sr., age 60, of 133 Hulton Road, Verona, PA. Raucci was also convicted of eight additional counts charging violations of the narcotics, money laundering and income tax evasion laws.

3. Geno Chiarelli, age 47, of 1407 Spruce Street, Cheswick, Pennsylvania. Chiarelli was also convicted on three additional counts of violating federal narcotics laws.

4. Anthony W. Durish, age 49, of McDonald, PA, who was also convicted of three additional federal narcotics violations.

5. William R. Porter, age 53, of 14 Elm Lane, Pittsburgh, PA. William Porter was convicted on three additional counts of threatening or retaliating against federal witnesses.

6. Irwin Levie, age 53, of 1913 South Ocean Drive, Hallendale, FL. Levie was also convicted of five narcotics violations.

7. Ramon Sosa, age 35, of 1340 N.W. 22nd Avenue, Miami, Florida. Sosa was also convicted on nine additional drug trafficking counts.

8. Michael Rosenfeld, age 31, of 6384 Saltsburg Road, Pittsburgh, PA. Rosenfeld was convicted of four additional narcotics trafficking counts.

9. John Carrabba, Jr., age 44, of 26 Carver Street, Pittsburgh, PA. Carrabba was additionally convicted of three counts of obstruction of justice for aiding and abetting in the retaliation against or intimidation of witnesses.

According to Assistant U.S. Attorneys Bruce J. Teitelbaum, Stephen R. Kaufman and Leo M. Dillon, who presented the case to the jury, each defendant faces a maximum possible penalty of life imprisonment and millions of dollars in fines and forfeitures. The racketeering counts specifically alleged that Charles J. Porter, Jr., and Louis F. Raucci served as ranking members of the Pittsburgh La Cosa Nostra family. The Indictment further alleged that Chiarelli, Durish, William Porter, and Michael Rosenfeld

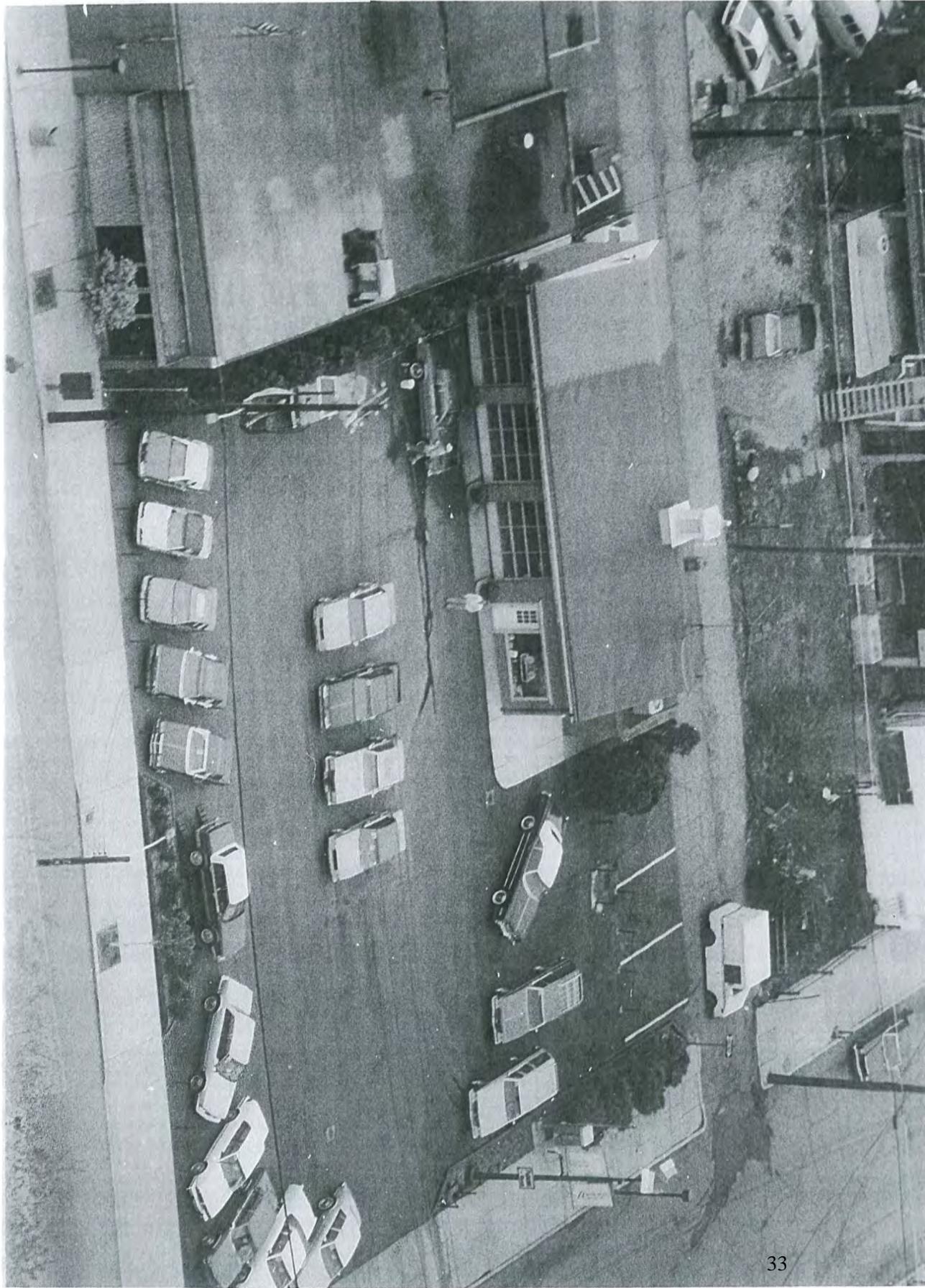
carried out diverse criminal activities on the behalf of Charles Porter and Raucci. Levie and Sosa had been charged with serving as Florida "sources" of cocaine for the Pittsburgh members of the conspiracy. John Carrabba was alleged and shown at trial to have utilized an amorous relationship with a former employee of the Pittsburgh Division of the FBI to obtain confidential information which was then channeled by Carrabba to the other members of the criminal enterprise for the purpose of thwarting ongoing criminal investigations.

United States Attorney Corbett stated that it is the belief of federal law enforcement authorities that these convictions have dealt a heavy blow to the organized crime family in Western Pennsylvania. In commenting specifically upon the convictions of Charles Porter and Raucci, Mr. Corbett stated that, "These convictions have severed the head from the body of La Cosa Nostra in Western Pennsylvania." During the trial, Charles Porter and Louis Raucci had been characterized as being the right and left hands of the individual alleged to be the head or "boss" of the Pittsburgh La Cosa Nostra family. Testimony presented at trial revealed that the FBI had conducted court authorized electronic surveillances at a business location situated in Verona, Pennsylvania, identified as being the headquarters for the Pittsburgh crime family. Testimony was also presented at trial which established that the Pittsburgh crime family had acted in concert with mob families from Philadelphia, Chicago and the Pagan Motorcycle Club.

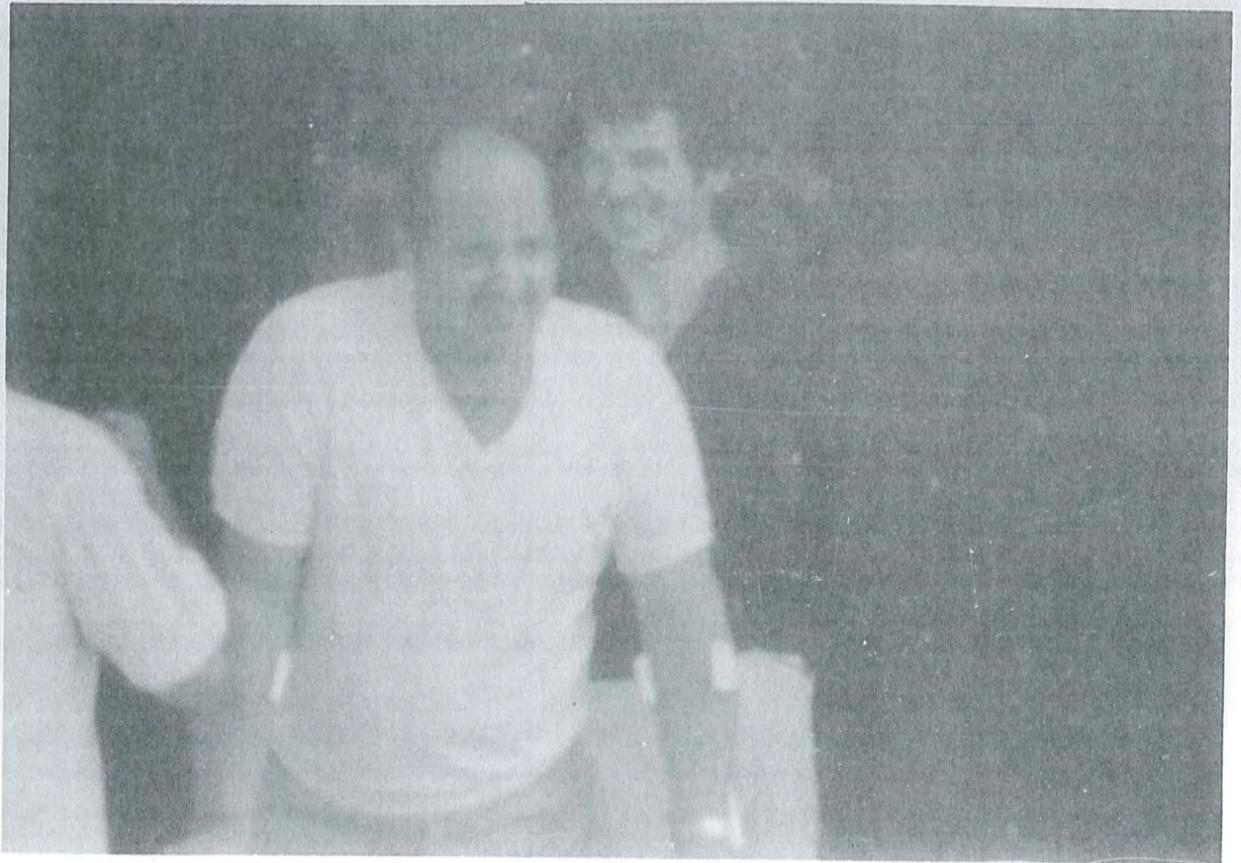
Mr. Corbett stated that this prosecution culminated a seven year investigation, which had previously resulted in the successful prosecutions of scores of individuals involved in high-level narcotics trafficking in this district and elsewhere. Mr. Corbett further stated that such a far-reaching and significant prosecution could only result from the commitments and pooling of resources by the various law enforcement agencies coordinated under the auspices of the Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Force which was established by presidential edict in the summer of 1983.

Mr. Corbett both thanked and praised the efforts of the various law enforcement agencies which assisted the FBI and IRS in this investigation, to include: Drug Enforcement Administration; U.S. Marshal's Service; Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; U.S. Customs Service; Pennsylvania Bureau of Narcotics Investigation and Drug Control; Pennsylvania State Police; City of Pittsburgh Police Department; and the Penn Hills Police Department.





ORSINI RESTAURANT 10/1/80



Publication Post Gazette	City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 11-5-90	Number Sent						
			This Copy To						

Crime trial's roots started in East Liberty

By Mike Bucsko
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

The name L.A. Motors may evoke the image of a glamorous southern California lot filled with expensive cars, but the business has nothing to do with glamor of Los Angeles.

The "L.A." stands for Larimer Avenue, the rough-and-tumble neighborhood in East Liberty that in years past was Pittsburgh's Little Italy.

The FBI says L.A. Motors in Verona is the headquarters of Michael Genovese, a Larimer Avenue alumnus who is identified by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as the head of Western Pennsylvania's organized crime family.

INSIGHT

And in the two-month U.S. District Court trial that led to the conviction last week of several organized crime members, the Larimer connection was just as strong.

Several witnesses were from Larimer, and two of those convicted — Louis Raucci Sr. and John Carrabba Jr. — grew up there. Another convicted defendant, Charles J. Porter, described as second-in-command of the local organized crime family, came from nearby Lawrenceville, but got his start in illegal gambling activities in the Larimer neighborhood.

The link between last week's convictions and Larimer is more than an accident of geography, though, say federal prosecutors and a crime commission investigator.

It also has something to do with changes in the old neighborhood and the effect they have had on Pittsburgh's organized crime family itself.

Today, the compact Larimer corner of East Liberty is a largely black neighborhood, the result of migration by those who were displaced from the Hill District by urban renewal in the 1960s.

That change, which caused many of the neighborhood's Italian-American families to move to such eastern suburbs as Verona, Plum

and Penn Hills, may have eroded the intense loyalty and code of silence on which organized crime has always relied to conduct its business successfully, the investigators say.

From the 1920s through the 1960s, Larimer Avenue was a working-class neighborhood where mobsters mingled on the sidewalk alongside produce carts from the many shops on the strip. For years, Genovese oversaw illegal gambling in East Liberty from his Larimer Avenue headquarters, and people in the neighborhood, most of whom had nothing to do with organized crime, learned not to talk about those who did.

SEE LARIMER, PAGE 5

Publication	City	Distribution	NO	ARC	OD	PAO	Case File	Clip File
Post Gazette	Pittsburgh							
District	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent					
Pgh.	C25890024R	11-5-90	This Copy To					

Larimer section had impact on trial

LARIMER FROM PAGE 1

"It was obvious [that criminal] stuff like that was going on. The kids knew it, the people knew it," said Ralph Pampena, former Pittsburgh police chief and now deputy chief of public safety, who grew up in the area. "It was more or less overlooked."

Changing the rules

But the old rules started to crumble when Larimer began changing.

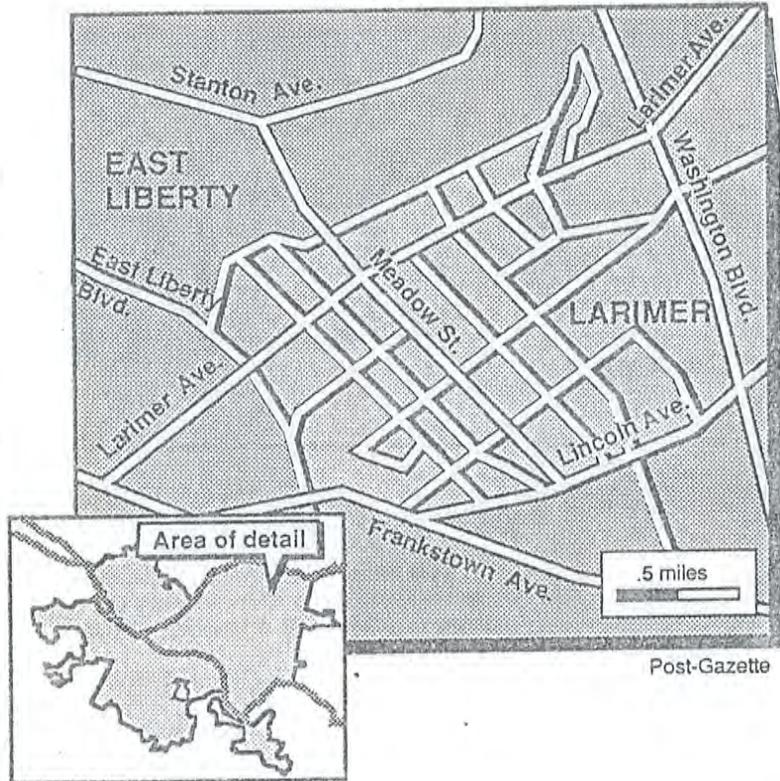
The next generation born to the former Larimer residents grew up in the softer environs of suburbia, not the mean streets of the old neighborhood.

One of the government's key witnesses in the racketeering trial, Joseph F. Rosa, symbolizes the difference between the old and new guards in the crime family, said Edward Mokos, resident agent in the crime commission's Pittsburgh office.

Rosa's late father, Frank, and his grandfather, Joseph Sica, both came from Larimer before they moved to Penn Hills. The commission has identified both men as organized crime members.

Unlike his father and grandfather, Joey Rosa grew up in the suburbs, and admitted on the witness stand that he led a comfortable life there.

And unlike many other organized crime figures arrested in the past, Joey Rosa agreed to cooperate with federal officials not long after his arrest. That broke the tradition of not informing on fellow crime family members.



Publication	City	Distribution	NO	ARC	OD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
Post Gazette	Pittsburgh								
District	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent						
Pgh.	C25890024R	11-5-90	This Copy To						

It was not the first time Rosa had rebelled against family wishes. He already had become heavily involved in drugs, despite the warnings of his father and grandfather, court testimony showed. Once Rosa had entered the violent, big-profit world of drug dealing, Genovese and other crime family members lost control of him, Mokos said.

By contrast, federal officials have been unsuccessful in many attempts over the years to persuade convicted drug dealer Eugene Gesuale to cooperate with them, Mokos said. Gesuale, serving a 45-year federal prison term, grew up in Larimer and was a close associate of Porter.

The difference between Rosa and Gesuale might have come down to: "Are you going to be as tough [growing up] in Penn Hills?" said Assistant U.S. Attorney Bruce Teitelbaum, one of three government prosecutors in the racketeering case. "It's not the same as fighting through the streets of Larimer Avenue every day."

The loyalty of longtime Larimer residents can be seen in their reaction to questions about organized crime.

First, they would much rather focus on people from the neighborhood who went on to successful careers in entertainment, law enforcement and politics.

And while they don't deny what one called Larimer Avenue's "underside," they are wary of talking about it.

Loyalty, rather than fear, seems to be the predominant reason why most Larimer expatriates will not talk in anything but generalities about such former neighborhood kingpins as Genovese, who owned the Red Eagle Lounge there, or the late Joseph "Jo Jo" Pecora, underboss of the late John LaRocca's crime family. Pecora supplied jerseys to the neighborhood's football team.

Accentuating positive

Former residents like Anthony "Herb" Amen of Penn Hills point to Larimer success stories like Frank DiLeo, Michael Jackson's former manager, former Police Chief Pampana or Jay Costa, the late county treasurer. Amen is editor of a newsletter for former Larimer Avenue residents called "LA Famiglia."

DiLeo, curiously, has a fictional connection to organized crime.

Perhaps drawing on his childhood recollections, he portrays Tuddy Cicero in the current mobster movie "Goodfellas." DiLeo's character is the younger brother of mob boss Paulie Cicero, portrayed by Paul Sorvino.

That movie and "Wiseguy," the book on which the film was based, also had another Larimer connection in Paul Mazzei. Mazzei grew up in Sharpsburg, but his family was from

Larimer Avenue. He was the Pittsburgh drug connection for Henry Hill, a federal informant who is the star of both the book and the movie. Mazzei and Hill also were involved in the Boston College basketball point-shaving scandal during the 1978-79 season.

Mazzei, the second witness in the federal racketeering trial here, testified about his involvement with Charles Porter in the 1967 robbery of an East Liberty finance company.

Despite investigators' assertions that organized crime is losing its old cohesiveness here, and despite the fact that the latest convictions included Porter and Raucci, both highly ranked in the local crime family, organized crime in Pittsburgh is hardly on its deathbed.

Neither federal prosecutors nor the crime commission expect any immediate change in the structure of the crime family because of the convictions.

"Just because they were convicted doesn't mean they're not going to continue to be active in some way," Mokos said of Porter and Raucci.

Teitelbaum said the successive convictions of Gesuale and several members of his organization in 1985, Rosa in 1988 and now Porter and Raucci had "hit at the heart" of the crime family's most lucrative enterprise — drugs.

But the family headed by Genovese remains "extremely influential and powerful" in such areas as illegal gambling, sports bookmaking, extortion and loan sharking, Mokos said.

In some ways, that means the organized crime group has gone back to its roots on Larimer Avenue, by focusing on those "older" criminal activities, he said.

And because of the experience they had with Rosa, the older crime family members will be less likely to trust a person who did not come from the old neighborhood, Mokos said.

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

page 4 of 4

Publication Post Gazette		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 11-5-90	Number Sent								
			This Copy To								



John Beale/Post-Gazette

Charles J. Porter, right, and others leave court under heavy security during last month's trial.



1974 photo

Michael Genovese
Larimer Avenue alumnus who is identified by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as the head of Western Pennsylvania's organized crime family.



John Carrabba Jr.
Convicted last week in the organized crime trial in U.S. District Court, grew up in Larimer

Publication Pittsburgh Press	City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890024R 25890008A	Publication Date 11/4/90	Number Sent							
			This Copy To							

Sunday, November 4, 1990

Mob trial shows 2-edged effect of RICO law

By Janet Williams

The Pittsburgh Press

JOHN CARRABBA rebuilt his life with a new job, new relationship and newborn son in the three years since his release from federal prison, where he served 18 months for leaking secret FBI information to the mob.

His life is crumbling once again as he faces another lengthy prison term stemming from that same incident. This time, however, he's branded a racketeer.

Snared in a federal net called RICO — an acronym for the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act — Carrabba was among nine people found guilty last week of racketeering and other charges.

The case, tried before U.S. District Judge Donald Ziegler, is the biggest and most significant RICO prosecution ever in Western Pennsylvania.

For prosecutors, Carrabba's case is a perfect example of what's right about the 20-year-old RICO law. But his attorney and critics of RICO point to his case as an example of a broad and vague law that's virtually impossible to defend against.

Prosecutors never said that Carrabba, 44, of Carver Street, East Liberty, was a mobster like codefendants Charles J. "Chucky" Porter or Louis Raucci Sr., both of whom are reputed to be high-ranking La Cosa Nostra members.

At best, Carrabba played a peripheral role in the mob, using his then-girlfriend, former FBI secretary Jacqueline Wymard, for information about FBI organized crime investigations, then passing it along to the mob.

Nonetheless, he was part of the RICO conspiracy, prosecutors say.

The RICO law was written so that prosecutors can show the jury the "whole picture" of the crime, from a bit player like Carrabba to the starring role of a Porter, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Bruce Teitelbaum, one of three prosecutors in the case.

To prove RICO, prosecutors must show that the crimes are related and occurred at intervals of 10 years or less, Teitelbaum said.

Carrabba's attorney, Caroline Roberto, criticized RICO, saying it allows the government to charge a person with the same crime twice — once as a separate crime and again as part of a broader racketeering conspiracy.

That's what happened to her client, she argued, adding, "(Prosecutors) really stretched the law to pull Carrabba in."

In early 1986, Carrabba was sentenced to three years for leaking

Please see RICO B5

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

283

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

Publication <i>PRESS</i>	City <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
District <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Case Number <i>2574008 A</i>	Publication Date <i>11-4-90</i>	Number Sent						
			This Copy To						

RICO *from Page B1*

information about an FBI wiretap. In the case decided last week, he was found guilty of the broader charge of participating in a RICO conspiracy for leaking the wiretap and other information to the mob.

Prosecutors say they didn't know until fairly recently that Carrabba had passed on more information than they originally believed. Carrabba's more extensive participation with the mob, unknown at the time of the first trial, allowed them to press the RICO case.

"It's extremely difficult to defend against RICO because the law allows the government to resurrect a lot of old history that would be otherwise barred by the statute of limitations," said Stanton Levenson, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys.

Levenson is also attorney for Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Saltsburg Road, Penn Hills, another of Carrabba's codefendants. Rosenfeld was found guilty of racketeering and distributing cocaine with Raucci, 60, of Hulton Road, Penn Hills.

Levenson noted that prosecutors used RICO to resurrect the 1967 robbery of a Downtown finance company, which they said was committed by Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills.

No one was ever charged with that crime, and the statute of limitations expired in the early 1970s, but prosecutors used the robbery to show that Porter was part of an organized crime enterprise more than two decades ago.

Notre Dame University law professor G. Robert Blakey said RICO was designed to deal with those kinds of situations. As chief counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, Blakey helped write the RICO law in 1970.

Prior to RICO, prosecutors could only tell juries about the facts surrounding an individual crime. Many

known mobsters were cleared because prosecutors weren't allowed to present evidence to a jury placing that crime in the context of a bigger criminal organization, Blakey said.

Like assembling pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, prosecutors using RICO can now link seemingly unrelated crimes to an organized criminal enterprise, Blakey said, adding, "Evidence that might seem insufficient to persuade a jury that this person did the crime might work as part of that jigsaw puzzle."

That's exactly what has happened in Boston, New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Philadelphia, where top La Cosa Nostra members have been successfully prosecuted under the RICO law.

Except for New York, where five separate mob families flourish, the Mafia has been seriously weakened by RICO prosecutions, Blakey said.

And now, federal prosecutors in Brooklyn are preparing a RICO case against alleged New York mob boss John Gotti, who, in 1987, was cleared in a separate RICO prosecution. Gotti also was acquitted earlier this year of another federal prosecution that involved his alleged mob activities, although that one was not a RICO case.

FBI Special Agent Robert Craig said the mob in Pittsburgh has been hurt by last week's verdict because the mob's two top money makers — Porter and Raucci — are now in prison.

However, without RICO, investigators would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to prosecute Porter, Raucci, Carrabba and their codefendants in a common case.

For more than a decade, investigators with the FBI and Internal Revenue Service had compiled reams of information about Porter and other people believed to be involved in organized crime.

But as in the case of the finance

company robbery, the statute of limitations had expired on some of the crimes and others seemed relatively insignificant and too difficult to prove if tried separately, said Robert Garrity, FBI special agent in charge of the local office's organized crime division.

Late last year, agents from New York were dispatched to Pittsburgh to explain to local investigators and prosecutors how their RICO cases were built, Garrity said.

Agents here then began looking at the information they had compiled over the years in a new light, fitting them into a RICO conspiracy, Garrity said.

Craig said they first realized they had the makings of a RICO case when Joseph Rosa, the son and grandson of Mafia members, and Marvin Droznek, a gambler and cocaine dealer for the mob, began cooperating with investigators in early 1988.

"Rosa and Droznek built that structure, that enterprise, for us," said FBI Special Agent Roger Greenbank.

Rosa, 31, formerly of Penn Hills, is serving 10 years with parole and Droznek, 43, formerly of Monroeville, is serving 15 years without parole, both for running cocaine trafficking businesses.

In their trial testimony, both men described Porter as a powerful, behind-the-scenes player in the mob who controlled gambling and drugs. Rosa put Raucci at the center of the mob's cocaine business.

The RICO law also enabled prosecutors Teitelbaum, Leo Dillon and Stephen Kaufman to present evidence about the organized crime family itself.

Phillip Leonetti, the 36-year-old former underboss of Philadelphia's La Cosa Nostra family, had some of the most compelling testimony of the eight-week trial when he de-

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

373

Publication	City	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
Pittsburgh Press	Pittsburgh								
District	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent						
Pittsburgh	25890024R 25890008A	11/4/90							
			This Copy To						

scribed a meeting between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia mob members.

"Leonetti gave us the ability to have a 'made' guy come in and say there is a national La Cosa Nostra structure and there are Pittsburgh La Cosa Nostra members," Craig said.

Leonetti became a "made" member of the mob when he went through a formal ritual. Although there was no evidence at trial about Porter and Raucci going through rituals, both Porter and Raucci are believed to be "made" members, working directly for the mob's boss, Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer, prosecutors say.

Leonetti testified specifically about a 1986 meeting between the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia fam-

ilies to settle a gambling dispute. Leonetti and Philadelphia boss Nicodemio Scarfo attended the meeting on behalf of their family while Porter and Louis Volpe, a Mafia member who died in 1987, represented the Pittsburgh mob.

Even though Raucci didn't attend the meeting, Leonetti's testimony about the organization of the mob hurt him, said Raucci's attorney, Thomas Ceraso.

"This testimony is important from a jury's standpoint so it has an understanding of how this organization works. . . . But the problem from a defense standpoint is how do you defend against that?" Ceraso said.

"It doesn't do you any good to call in a witness to say Leonetti's wrong (in his description of the mob) because you're only enforcing the fact

that it does exist," Ceraso said.

Furthermore, a jury finds it almost impossible to sift through the charges against individual defendants with testimony as colorful and compelling as Leonetti's, said Patrick Thomassey, attorney for Porter's brother, William, 52, of Etna.

William Porter was found guilty of racketeering because jurors believed testimony that portrayed him as an enforcer for the mob.

"This is a horrible statute. It broadens the rules of evidence. This indictment covered 23 years. How do you defend against that?" Thomassey said.

Blakey agrees that RICO has made the job tougher for defense attorneys. Now, under RICO, mobsters "don't have the same chance of getting off as they used to," he said.



MARRIOTT HOTEL 9/30/86
GAMBITS LOUNGE





John Beale/Post-Gazette

Charles J. Porter, front with untied necktie, and co-defendants leave court under heavy security for a van outside the Federal Courthouse yesterday.

Jury asked to believe criminal witnesses

By Lynda Guydon Taylor
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Prosecution witnesses had nothing to gain and perhaps much to lose in testifying against their former organized crime associates, a federal prosecutor told the jury in his closing argument in a federal racketeering trial yesterday.

When a criminal decides to become a witness against his associates, he cuts himself off from the criminal world, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Leo Dillon in describing many of the government's witnesses. If the witness then lies on the stand, he subjects himself to prosecution for perjury as well as alienation from his former friends, Dillon said.

During a two-hour-and-40-minute closing argument, Dillon summarized evidence in the 7-week-old

trial of nine defendants charged with racketeering and drug-trafficking. Key among the defendants is Charles J. Porter, 56, whom the government has described as a high-ranking member of the Pittsburgh organized crime family.

Dillon characterized the testimony of key prosecution witnesses Joseph F. Rosa, William "Eggy" Prosdocimo, Gerald "Snookie" Walls and others as credible and corroborated by other evidence. Rosa has been convicted of cocaine trafficking. Prosdocimo and Walls are convicted murderers.

Dillon urged the jury not to take testimony at face value but to ask themselves "what reason does this person have to lie? What reason does he have to tell the truth?"

As an example of corroborated testimony, Dillon used Rosa as an

example. Rosa implicated eight of the nine defendants. When he was first interviewed by the FBI, Dillon said, Rosa gave information about a lot of people, knowing that government investigators would check it out. There was no reason to tell the things about his father and grandfather that he did, Dillon said, referring to testimony implicating his relatives in illegal activity.

"No man has a good enough memory to be a successful liar. That includes Joey Rosa," Dillon told the jury. "Joey Rosa is not sophisticated enough to make up the story he told you," Dillon said.

Dillon also asked the jury to consider carefully the testimony of Porter, who testified on one day that he could not remember what he did with \$35,000 he withdrew from a bank and the next day

apologized to the judge and jury for lying.

"If you're looking for a central theme in this case, it is the mob's control of others through intimidation," Dillon told the jury. "As long as the mob controls the lives of people who know about its activities, nobody will cooperate."

Closing arguments by attorneys of the nine defendants before U.S. District Judge Donald Ziegler expected to begin at 9 a.m. today.

Besides Porter, the defendants are Louis Raucci Sr., 59, of Penn Hills; Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Chewick; Anthony "Sonny" Durish, 40, of McDonald; William R. Porter, 52, of Etna; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 30, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 30, of Penn Hills; and John Carrabb Jr., 44, of East Liberty.

Publication Pittsburgh Press		City Pittsburgh		Distribution				NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File
District Pgh.		Case Number C25890024R		Publication Date 10-11-90		Number Sent							
This Copy To													

Philly mob described at Porter trial

By Janet Williams

The Pittsburgh Press

He spoke in quick, clipped sentences, with a New Jersey accent and a business-like manner.

When he testified yesterday in the organized crime trial of Charles J. "Chucky" Porter and eight others, he often spoke directly to the U.S. District Court jury.

But 100 people — including marshals for security, defendants' family members and other court personnel — strained to hear every word in the hushed courtroom of Judge Donald Ziegler when Phillip

Leonetti, 37, took the witness stand.

And Leonetti, former underboss of Philadelphia's crime family, didn't disappoint, treating jurors and spectators to a vivid description of that city's underworld, when the only law that mattered was dictated by La Cosa Nostra bosses.

As Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Kaufman led Leonetti, of Atlantic City, through his rise up the mob hierarchy, there was scarcely a sound in the courtroom.

Leonetti, the nephew of Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra boss Nicodemo Scarfo, was called to testify about a 1986 meeting held at the Marriott in

Monroeville to resolve a dispute between the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia mob families.

Leonetti said that he, Scarfo and Scarfo's son, Nicodemo Scarfo Jr., represented the Philadelphia family, while Louis Volpe and Porter attended on behalf of Pittsburgh's La Cosa Nostra.

Prosecutors say that Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills, is a high-ranking La Cosa Nostra member who reports directly to the boss, Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer. The Pennsylvania Crime Commission has identified Volpe, who died in 1987 at age 85, as a mob

member.

Through Leonetti's testimony, prosecutors are attempting to show that a formal, nationwide organization called La Cosa Nostra, or "our thing," exists and that Porter's presence at the 1986 meeting shows he played a crucial role in the Pittsburgh crime family.

Leonetti has been cooperating with prosecutors since early 1989, after he was sentenced to 45 years in federal prison for racketeering. Included in the racketeering charge are four murders, one attempted murder, loan-sharking and garn-

Please see Porter, B

Publication		City	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File
Pittsburgh Press		Pittsburgh							
District	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent						
Pgh.	C25890024R	10-11-90	This Copy To						

Porter from Page B11

In a cool, business-like tone, Leonetti told the jury said that he personally pulled the trigger in two murders and acknowledged involvement in eight other killings.

He explained that he felt no remorse at the time for those murders or for the assaults in which he was involved because he was committing those acts for the family, La Cosa Nostra.

Leonetti, leaning into the microphone, said La Cosa Nostra means "our thing", and its principal purpose was to make money for its members.

"We all help one another. The other fellas in the family would help with whatever that problem was," Leonetti said.

He explained that helping other La Cosa Nostra members meant aiding them in the collection of money "or, if (the member) has a problem with somebody and he needs help to kill the person."

Leonetti testified that he began his criminal career as a mob associate at age 18 or 19 and became a "made" La Cosa Nostra member in 1980 when he was formally initiated into the crime family.

He was told the rules of the organization are:

- Don't get involved with drugs.
- Don't use bombs in murders.
- Don't sell weapons to foreign countries.
- Don't get involved in counterfeiting money.
- Don't fool around with another mobster's wife.

Don't talk to law enforcement — a rule which Leonetti said is known as the code of omerta.

Leonetti said that many mob families, including several in New York, regularly flout the no drugs rule. The Philadelphia family stayed away from the illegal drug trade, he added.

Leonetti said that all crime families nationwide are controlled by the "commission" — a committee of seven mob bosses from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

When his uncle became the Philadelphia boss in 1981, Leonetti began his ascent in the hierarchy. He was promoted from soldier to captain in the summer of 1981 and then in 1986, Scarfo made him an underboss, putting him in line to collect a share of all the mob's illegal profits.

His position as an underboss brought him to Pittsburgh four years ago with the Scarfos and three other Philadelphia Mafia members. They were in Pittsburgh because a Clairton bookmaker — Joseph Nistico, Scarfo's brother-in-law — complained to Scarfo that Pittsburgh's La Cosa Nostra wanted 50 percent of his business.

Leonetti said he and the Scarfos flew into Pittsburgh on Sept. 30, taking separate flights and arriving at the Marriott two hours apart.

When he arrived at the Marriott, Leonetti said Volpe was introduced to him in Italian as "a friend of ours," meaning he was a "made" or initiated member of the Mafia. However, Porter was introduced to Leonetti as an associate of Volpe's.

Even though Porter wasn't a "made" member of the mob, he implied during the meeting that he held a position of influence with the Pittsburgh family, Leonetti testified. "Chuck," he was talking about Mike Genovese, how close he was with him; how he handles many things for him like loan-sharking and how they were doing the same things we did in Philadelphia, like shaking down drug dealers and bookmakers," Leonetti said.

After the Scarfos arrived, Leonetti said they discussed the Nistico problem with Volpe and Porter, who then agreed to leave Nistico alone.

In response to a question by Porter's attorney, Melvin Schwartz, Leonetti said he and the Scarfos later met with Nistico, who agreed to pay them \$1,000 a month from his gambling proceeds, with the Scarfos and Leonetti sharing the money equally. The Pittsburgh family had no knowledge of that arrangement, Leonetti added.

While the Scarfos and he were in Pittsburgh, Leonetti said they tried to sell Volpe and Porter on video jukeboxes, which were manufactured by a company in which the Scarfos had an interest.

Leonetti said they wanted help in placing the jukeboxes — which showed videos of music that was being played — in bars in the Pittsburgh area. Although Volpe and Porter weren't enthusiastic about the machines, he said he and the Scarfos left some brochures with them.

Publication Tribune Review	City Greensburg	Distribution	NO	APR	NO	PAC	Case	Clip	
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890008A	Publication Date 10-11-88							

Witness says Porter met with Philadelphia underworld figures

By Jim Urban
TRIBUNE-REVIEW

Charles J. Porter met with representatives of Philadelphia's organized crime family in 1986, but he had to be accompanied by "made" members of the western Pennsylvania crime family, a witness said Wednesday.

Porter was then an associate of the La Cosa Nostra in western Pennsylvania, said Philip Leonetti, the former underboss to Nicodemo Scarfo Sr. in the Philadelphia LCN.

"You just couldn't send an associate," Leonetti said. "It would have been disrespectful."

With Porter at the meeting were Joseph Sica, 81, of Jefferson Heights Road in Penn Hills, and Louis Volpe, who died in 1987. Both were "made," according to Leonetti.

Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills, is one of nine reputed organized crime figures on trial in Pittsburgh. He has been characterized by the government as an LCN underboss along with co-defendant Louis F. Raucci Sr., 59, of Verona.

Porter was not identified by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as a "made" family member until 1988 and Raucci wasn't until 1989.

Leonetti, who was convicted in 1988 of racketeering in Philadelphia and is currently serving a 45-year prison sentence, is a protected witness who is seeking to have his prison term reduced in exchange for his cooperation.

He said he was with Scarfo when the Philadelphia crime boss traveled to Pittsburgh on Sept. 30, 1986, to discuss a dispute over Scarfo's brother-in-law, a local bookie who was kicking back a percentage of his gambling profits to Porter. The dispute was resolved by having the bookie pay \$1,000 a month to the Philadelphia LCN, according to testimony, with no money going to the Pittsburgh family.

The \$1,000 was split three ways by Scarfo, his son, and Leonetti.

The Pittsburgh LCN had little say in the resolution, according to Leonetti because it was intimi-

dated by Scarfo.

Scarfo also wanted to place some video jukeboxes in this area, but the plan never materialized after high-ranking members of the Philadelphia LCN were arrested a few months later.

Scarfo is now serving a 69-year prison sentence for racketeering.

Leonetti's testimony was produced in an effort to show Porter's influence in the western Pennsylvania LCN as evidenced by his presence at the meeting, which took place at a former Monroeville hotel.

The men were representing LCN head Michael Genovese, 69, of West Deer, Leonetti said.

Under cross-examination, Leonetti detailed a violent past that included personal involvement in two murders, and lesser involvement in eight other murders.

Defense attorneys theorized that Leonetti was cooperating in an effort to spare himself prosecution on murder charges. He has already been acquitted twice in separate first-degree murder cases.

Leonetti said LCN families are ruled nationally by a seven-person commission consisting of bosses in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Leonetti said his involvement was so extensive that he had personal dealings with John Gotti, the head of New York's Gambino family.

Most of Leonetti's testimony focused on Porter Wednesday, but he contradicted government witness Joseph F. "Joey" Rosa of Penn Hills.

Rosa, a one-time cocaine dealer who is serving a 10-year prison sentence, claimed he was a "made" member of the LCN by birthrite because his father and grandfathers were.

Leonetti said it doesn't work that way.

"You cannot be born into the family," said Leonetti, who is Scarfo's nephew and became his underboss in 1986. "You have to be made. The boss has to approve the made member."

Rosa had linked Porter, Raucci and others to large-scale drug trafficking and other crimes.

Publication Tribune Review	City Greensburg	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890008A	Publication Date 10-3-90	Number Sent							
			This Copy To							

Former nightclub allegedly meeting spot for crime family

By Jim Urban
TRIBUNE-REVIEW

A former Monroeville nightclub was a daily meeting place for high-ranking members of western Pennsylvania's organized crime family, according to the testimony of an FBI agent.

Special Agent Michael Poiroux, testifying in the racketeering trial of nine organized crime figures in Pittsburgh, said the group even had a special table at the Holiday House, for years a fixture on Route 22 until it was razed in 1988.

On trial are Charles J. "Chucky" Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills; and Louis F. Raucci Sr., 59, of Verona — both reputed La Cosa Nostra underbosses in western Pennsylvania.

"The table had a fairly closed audience," Poiroux recalled. "Chucky Porter, I would say, was there 95 percent of the time."

Also regularly seated at the table was Raucci, Poiroux said, and Michael Genovese, who is not a defendant in the case.

However, Genovese, 70, of West Deer, is identified by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as the head of the crime family here.

"Various people would come in and have a seat with Chucky Porter, Lou Raucci and Mike Genovese, stay for five or 10 minutes, then leave," Poiroux said, adding that sometimes packages were exchanged at the table, located to the left of the doorway in the dining room.

Poiroux said that in several years of surveillance, between 40 and 50 different people appeared at the table, but he could not identify anyone except Geno Chiarelli, a co-defendant in the case.

Poiroux said he would need access to FBI surveillance reports to recall everybody who visited the table.

"Some were gainfully employed. Chucky Porter, Lou Raucci and Mike Genovese were not. I spent many days watching these individuals and never saw them work."

The table was far enough away from the other tables so those sitting at it could talk without being overheard, Poiroux said. He testified that he observed people at the table whispering to each other in some instances.

Poiroux said the FBI often stationed between five and 10 agents at the Holiday House to watch Porter and the others. He said the surveillance was three to four days per week by 1985.

"We had a pretty good idea of who (Porter) was meeting with on a regular basis," he said.

Porter's attorney, Melvin Schwartz, inquired whether agents followed Porter when he left the Holiday House and Poiroux said they did.

But Poiroux could not recall an instance when — according to Schwartz — Porter traveled to Youngstown, Ohio, to meet with representatives of the DeBartolo Corp. The DeBartolo Corp. owns the Civic Arena in Pittsburgh and develops malls nationwide.

Background information on the meeting was not disclosed.

Also charged in the case are Chiarelli, 47, of Cheswick, Allegheny County; Anthony Durish, 49, of McDonald, Washington County; William R. Porter, 52, of Pittsburgh; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Pittsburgh; and John Carrabba Jr., 44, of Pittsburgh.

The defendants are accused of racketeering, narcotics trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, and assorted other crimes, and have pleaded not guilty.

Poiroux, before surveilling the Holiday House, worked in an undercover capacity and set up a cocaine deal in mid-1985 with William Porter. The deal eventually fell through, but tapes of three conversations between William Porter and Poiroux were played for the jury.

In one instance, William Porter is heard telling Poiroux about former La Cosa Nostra crime boss Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino of New Kensington, who died in 1980.

"He was the man here," Porter says on the tape. "He was the boss. He was the Don."

According to previous testimony in the trial, Genovese came to power after Mannarino's death.

Poiroux testified for most of the day, but Charles H. Readel, a convicted cocaine runner appeared late in the day.

He recalled how he drove two kilograms of cocaine from Florida to Pittsburgh for Joseph Rosa of Penn Hills and Joseph Bertone of McKeesport. In Florida for the deal were Chucky Porter and Durish, according to Readel.

He said Bertone decried Chucky Porter's influence in the western Pennsylvania crime family.

"He said Chuck Porter was the man to see for anything ... you know what I mean? You had to check with him before you did anything ... any deals."

Rosa is a protected witness who previously testified in the trial. Bertone has been missing since 1985 and is presumed dead.

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

Publication Post Gazette	City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DO	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 10-3-90	Number Sent						
			This Copy To						

Crime family's court sessions in '80s revealed

By Mike Bucsko
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Top-ranking members of Pittsburgh's organized crime family held court each morning at the Holiday House in Monroeville during the 1980s, an FBI agent testified yesterday.

The Holiday House, razed in 1988, replaced the Allegheny Car Wash, owned by the late crime boss John LaRocca, as the favored meeting place of family members after LaRocca's death in 1984, according to trial testimony.

Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer, now uses a Verona used-car dealership as his base of operations, according to trial testimony. Genovese has been identified by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as Western Pennsylvania's crime boss.

Genovese and two defendants in the trial, Charles J. Porter, 56, of Penn Hills, and Louis Raucci Sr., 59, of Verona, sat at the same table at the Holiday House each morning from the mid- to late 1980s, FBI Special Agent Michael Poiroux testified. Poiroux, now assigned to the Miami FBI office, was a member of an organized crime task force in Pittsburgh between 1984 and 1987.

The FBI conducted frequent surveillance on Genovese, Porter and Raucci to track their activities and those of their visitors at the Holiday House, Poiroux testified. Visitors would stop and talk with Genovese, Porter and Raucci for five to 10 minutes and then leave, Poiroux testified.

Poiroux testified that he saw 40 to 50 people stop at the table during a three-year period, but he could only remember the names of two when

Thomas Ceraso, Raucci's attorney, asked him to identify the visitors. Poiroux testified that he remembered seeing defendant Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Cheswick, and Holiday House owner John Butera at the table.

Porter and Raucci are accused in an indictment returned in April of being ranking members of the LaRocca-Genovese crime family. Among the charges against Chiarelli in the indictment is a count of conspiracy to commit murder in the disappearance of Joseph Bertone of McKeesport.

The conversations at the Holiday House table were muted, often in whispers, Poiroux testified. Visitors to the table would occasionally deliver packages, but FBI agents never saw any money change hands, he testified. It did not appear that any of the three men at the table was employed, Poiroux testified.

"Chucky Porter, Lou Raucci and Mike Genovese were not gainfully employed," he testified. "I spent many days watching these guys and never saw them work."

In earlier testimony yesterday, Poiroux said he once tried to set up a cocaine deal with Porter's brother, William, in 1985. Poiroux posed as a drug dealer from Florida when he met William Porter in May 1988 when Poiroux offered to pay off to Porter on a third party's gambling debt, the agent testified.

William Porter was "always stoned" when he and Poiroux met, Poiroux testified under cross examination from Porter's attorney, Patrick Thomassey. The drug deal proposed by Poiroux to Porter did not materialize because Porter backed off in September 1985.

Publication Post Gazette	City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File
District Pittsburg	Case Number 25890008 A	Publication Date 9-18-90	Number Sent					
			This Copy To					

Protected witness implicates 8 of 9 defendants

By Mike Bucsko
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Joseph F. "Joey" Rosa has implicated all but one of nine defendants in illegal activities, ranging from murder plots to drug thefts, in a racketeering trial in U.S. District Court.

Rosa, 31, began his second day of testimony yesterday.

Only defendant, John Carrabba Jr., 44, of East Liberty, has escaped mention by Rosa.

Rosa's testimony has contained several references to the involvement of Charles J. "Chucky" Porter, 56, of Penn Hills, one of two defendants the indictment says are members of the LaRocca-Genovese organized crime family. Porter, Rosa said:

- Received \$2,000 from each 2.2 pounds of cocaine obtained and sold by Rosa and his associates between 1984 and Rosa's arrest in March 1988.

- Advised Rosa to maintain a ghost employment slot for income tax purposes. Rosa put "gambler" as his occupation on his 1986 income tax form after Porter told him that this was how his occupation was listed. Porter is charged with using a company owned by his cousin as ghost employment for income tax purposes.

- Received \$125,000 from the 1986 rip-off of 33 pounds of cocaine from another defendant, Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami. Rosa was told later that the money was split between Porter, Louis Raucaci Sr., 59, of Verona; Geno Chiarelli, 47, of



Joseph Bertone

Cheswick; and Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer. Raucaci and Chiarelli are Porter's co-defendants. The Pennsylvania Crime Commission has identified Genovese as the head of Pittsburgh's organized crime family.

- Paid \$20,000 to the wife of Joseph Bertone about two weeks after the McKeesport restaurant owner disappeared in June 1986.

Rosa related during questioning from Assistant U.S. Attorney Bruce Teitelbaum the events that preceded Bertone's disappearance. Much of the testimony concerned Chiarelli's involvement with Bertone.

Bertone and Chiarelli "almost got into a fistfight" during a cocaine deal in April 1985 over \$8,000 that was missing from a payment to Sosa in Florida, Rosa testified. Each ac-

cused the other of taking the money. The dispute was settled by Charles Porter, who ordered Rosa and Bertone to pay Sosa the money, Rosa testified. Bertone was Rosa's partner in the cocaine business.

Bertone was having financial problems at that time, so he burned down his business to collect on a \$1 million insurance policy, Rosa testified. While he waited for the insurance payment, Bertone tried to borrow a car and some money from a George A. "Sonny" Jordan and his son, George Jr., but the Jordans refused, Rosa testified. Sonny Jordan died in a truck accident in upstate New York in 1988.

Bertone and William Kostrick, 43, formerly of McKeesport, set up a \$100,000 theft from George Jordan Jr., Rosa testified. Chiarelli told Rosa later that he had informed the Jordans of Bertone's involvement in the theft, Rosa testified. Kostrick is serving a 30-year prison sentence for his involvement in a cocaine conspiracy.

Rosa and Bertone were scheduled to fly to Florida for a drug deal when Rosa telephoned Bertone on his car phone about 10 p.m. June 17, 1985, Rosa testified. Bertone answered the phone after five rings, an indication he was not in his car when the phone first rang, and told Rosa he was at the Jordan Truck Garage in Duquesne and that he should meet him there with \$1,000, Rosa testified.

Rosa and his cousin, Anthony Bacco, saw Bertone's Cadillac leaving the garage when they arrived about five minutes later, but Bertone wasn't driving, Rosa testified. Rosa and Bacco followed the car.

"We chased Mr. Bertone's car," Rosa testified. "The car was running stop signs, red lights — we just couldn't catch up to it."

That evening was the last time Bertone was seen, Rosa testified. The Cadillac was found in a motel parking lot near Harmar about a week later.

When Kostrick and some of Rosa's associates were arrested about two years later, Chiarelli mentioned Bertone's name during a discussion, Rosa testified.

"Geno Chiarelli asked me if I wanted to get rid of Mr. Kostrick, to kill him — that he would supply me with a machine gun and a van just like he had done to Mr. Bertone," Rosa testified.

Rosa had \$30,000 of Bertone's money when he disappeared, part of the \$100,000 that had been taken during the Jordan theft, he testified. Charles Porter contacted him and told him the money was to be given to Bertone's wife because "he didn't want her pointing the finger at him and me," Rosa testified. Bertone's wife received only \$20,000 of the money, however, because Porter and Rosa split the rest, he said.

After Rosa's testimony on his drug activities, defense attorneys questioned him about a deal he made with the federal government after his March 1988 arrest on drug charges. Rosa, who is now in the federal witness protection program, is serving a 10-year sentence. Prosecutors have filed a motion to have the sentence reconsidered on the basis of his testimony.

and Services

Publication Tribune Review	City Pittsburgh Greensburg	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890008 A	Publication Date 9-12-90	Number Sent							
This Copy To										

Witness ties Porter to mob murder plot

By Jim Urban
TRIBUNE-REVIEW

William "Eggy" Prosdocimo knew a Uniontown man was going to try and kill him during 1979, so he looked to someone for help — and it wasn't the police.

Prosdocimo turned to reputed mob under boss Charles J. "Chucky" Porter, he testified Tuesday in U.S. District Court.

Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills, is one of two alleged underbosses in the western Pennsylvania La Cosa Nostra organized crime family who is currently on trial.

Louis F. Raucci Sr., 59, of Hulton Road, Verona, is the other reputed under boss.

Prosdocimo, testifying for the second time during the trial, said he got caught in the middle of a murder plot to kill Gerald "Snooky" Walls of Uniontown. Walls escaped harm, but his partner, Gary DeStefano, was shot and killed outside Market Square in Pittsburgh.

Prosdocimo said the hit was arranged by former Wheeling crime boss Paul Hankish and his aide, James Griffin, in retaliation against Walls for overstepping his bounds in Fayette County's organized crime ring.

"It seems that Mr. Walls had done something in the Fayette

'They wanted to get hold of him, smack him around, and take some of his drug money.'

— William Prosdocimo
PROSECUTION WITNESS

County, Uniontown area," Prosdocimo recalled. "They wanted to get hold of him, smack him around, and take some of his drug money."

The original plan was to "rip off" marijuana and Quaaludes from Walls, but it eventually escalated into a murder. Prosdocimo was chosen to handle the ripoff, but the murder of DeStefano was committed by Robert "The Codfish" Bricker, Prosdocimo said.

Walls, who testified last week, said he suspected Prosdocimo and sought to avenge the murder by killing Prosdocimo.

Prosdocimo knew of this and said he went to Porter shortly after the murder.

"I was put in the middle of it," said Prosdocimo. "I wanted (Porter) to go out and explain to (Walls) that it wasn't my call, that

PLEASE SEE MOB/B5

Witness ties Porter to mob murder plot

MOB FROM/B1

it wasn't my fault. This happened because of something he did in Uniontown that snowballed into this."

Walls said last week that Porter spoke to him about laying off Prosdocimo. Federal prosecutors believe it is an example of Porter using his influence as a high-ranking member of the crime family.

Prosdocimo, whose criminal career is extensive, said Porter also once admitted shooting Bricker in the face in retaliation for the murder of former Fayette County racketeer Melvin Pike, who was shot and killed in a Washington County dance studio in 1978.

Bricker survived the Porter attack, much to Porter's disbelief.

"I shot him with a clear shot in the face," Prosdocimo said. Porter told him the night of the shooting.

He also related an instance where Porter asked him to rip off and kill a local drug and jewelry courier.

"He said I would have to take him out. That meant kill him."

Prosdocimo later described how he worked as an enforcer for collection in Porter's loan-sharking.

"It was basically just like a paper route," he said. "You would go out and see the people every week and collect money."

In drug trafficking and other crimes, Prosdocimo said, Porter worked with Eugene Gesuale and John Leone, both convicted cocaine dealers from Pittsburgh.

Under cross-examination, defense attorneys attacked Prosdocimo's reputation and criminal history. They also explored his private life.

Prosdocimo also admitted that he once stuck about 20 tarantula spiders down the pants of a former landlord when he attempted to raise the rent on Prosdocimo's bar.

A meeting to resolve the dispute was held at Porter's house with Porter acting as an "overseer," Fitz said.

"Why else would it be at his house?"

Also charged in the case are Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Cheswick, Allegheny County; Anthony Durish, 49, of McDonald, Washington County; William R. Porter, 52, of Pittsburgh; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Pittsburgh; and John Carabba Jr., 44, of Pittsburgh.

They are accused in a 46-count indictment of racketeering, narcotics trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, and assorted other crimes.

All the defendants have pleaded not guilty.

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

page 1

1-3

Publication Pittsburgh Press		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 9-12-90	Number Sent								
			This Copy To								

Prosdocimo details Porter's role as crime overseer

By Janet Williams

The Pittsburgh Press

Charles J. "Chucky" Porter shot a contract killer in the face after learning the man was responsible for the death of an associate, William "Eggy" Prosdocimo told a federal court jury.

Testifying yesterday under a grant of immunity, Prosdocimo said Porter shot Robert "Codfish" Bricker in December 1980.

Bricker, now 49, survived the shooting and is awaiting execution for the September 1979 ambush slaying of Dormont drug dealer

Thomas Sacco, 30.

During four hours of testimony, Prosdocimo also described his rise from a teenage drug dealer who specialized in ripping off other dealers, to one of Pittsburgh's major cocaine distributors by the late 1970s.

He said that crucial to his ascent was Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills, who took a liking to him in the late 1960s after Prosdocimo was caught robbing mob-connected drug dealers.

Porter, his brother, William R. Porter, 52, of Elm Lane, Etna, and seven others are on trial before U.S. District Judge Donald Ziegler on an

array of racketeering, drug and tax evasion charges.

Prosecutors say Porter and codefendant Louis Raucci Sr., 60, of Hulton Road, Penn Hills, are high-ranking members of the region's La Cosa Nostra family, reporting directly to the man who has been identified as the boss -- Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer.

Prosdocimo, 38, formerly of Squirrel Hill, has provided the most detailed testimony to date about Porter's role in Western Pennsylvania's La Cosa Nostra family.

Prosdocimo, serving a life sentence for two murders, testified that Porter:

- * Collected a percentage of the drug profits of convicted cocaine trafficker Eugene Gesuale, with whom Prosdocimo dealt.

- * Helped plan and execute the robbery of a California drug dealer in the mid-1970s;

- * Intervened to head off a fight between mob families in Pittsburgh and New York City after Gesuale and John Leone robbed a courier who was transporting gold and drugs for the New York family.

Prosdocimo, also facing trial in Florida for a 1979 drug slaying, said that in late 1980, he told Porter that

Please see Porter, B6

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

page 2

2-3

Publication Pittsburgh Press		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 9-12-90	Number Sent							
			This Copy To							

Porter from Page B1

Bricker was responsible for the 1978 murder of Fayette County racketeer Melvin Pike, 63.

There was testimony last week that Pike was an associate of organized crime family member Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino of New Kensington, who died in 1980, and that Porter reported to Mannarino.

Shortly after passing the information about Pike's shooting to Porter, Bricker was gunned down at his home. According to police reports, six shots were fired into Bricker's house, and one bullet struck him in the face. No charges were ever filed in the shooting.

After the shooting, Prosdocimo said Porter told him: "I shot him with a clean shot in the face and he didn't die."

Leone, 47 of Penn Hills, who was with him and Porter, suggested that Porter should have used a higher-caliber pistol, Prosdocimo said. Bricker was shot with a .22-caliber weapon.

Gerald "Snooky" Walls, 43, of Uniontown, Fayette County, testified last week that Pike's killing was ordered by Wheeling, W.Va., crime boss Paul "No Legs" Hankish and his associate, James Griffin, because Pike was interfering with their gambling operation.

Hankish and Griffin also wanted Walls killed, engaging Bricker to carry out the job, Prosdocimo testified. He told the court he was supposed to set up Walls to be killed by Bricker, but the plan went awry when Walls' partner in the drug trade, Gary "Stretch" DeStefano, 28, of Monessen, was gunned down.

Walls, who believed Prosdocimo had a role in DeStefano's murder, threatened to kill him. Fearing for his life, Prosdocimo said he went to Porter for protection and was told everything would be taken care of.

Months later, after learning that Walls still wanted revenge against him for DeStefano's killing, Prosdocimo said he went to Porter and told him that Bricker was responsible for the murders of DeStefano and Pike.

"Mr. Porter kept asking me if I was sure of Mr. Bricker and the part he played. He said he would make the proper inquiries and take it from there," Prosdocimo said of his conversation with Porter.

Prosdocimo described Porter as a behind-the-scenes operator, mediating disputes within the crime family.

Prosdocimo said that in 1977, after Gesuale, now 46, and Leone had robbed an associate of a New York City crime family of drugs and gold, Porter had to intervene on their behalf with Mannarino and Genovese.

Not long after that incident, Prosdocimo said, he and Leone had a dispute over \$3,000 that Leone owed him in a loan-sharking deal. Porter and Thomas "Sonny" Ciancutti of Arnold, Westmoreland County, mediated the dispute, and Prosdocimo said he got his money.

Ciancutti, 60, has been identified

Criminal Investigation - News Clipping

page 3

3-3

Publication Pittsburgh Press		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pgh.	Case Number C25890024R	Publication Date 9-12-90	Number Sent								
			This Copy To								

"If you're going to get someone to assassinate my character, at least spend a few bucks and get someone worth looking at."
— "Eggy" Prosdocimo

by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission as a member of the organized crime family that Genovese now heads.

Prosdocimo received a grant of immunity for his testimony because he still faces trial in Florida for the murder of Virginia drug dealer Phillip Hubbard. Under questioning by Porter's attorney, Melvin Schwartz, Prosdocimo admitted setting up Hubbard's murder, which took place in a Miami motel room.

The only time Prosdocimo showed emotion during his testimony was when Schwartz pointed to two men dressed as women and seated in the first row of the courtroom and suggested that Prosdocimo had sex with them at Western Penitentiary.

"God, no. Look at them," Prosdocimo replied. "If you're going to get someone to assassinate my character, at least spend a few bucks and get someone worth looking at."

Also testifying yesterday was an ex-Pagans Motorcycle Club member who said Porter held a meeting to settle a drug debt between the outlaw biker gang and Gesuale.

Robert Fitz, 51, said that in the late 1970s and early 1980s he distributed cocaine for Gesuale.

Fitz testified that after selling 75 ounces of cocaine he received on

consignment from two people who worked for Gesuale, a dispute arose over whether Gesuale or his associates should receive payment for the drugs. Fitz said Gesuale was demanding payment of the \$26,000 Fitz owed.

To avoid a confrontation between Gesuale and the Pagans, Fitz said, a meeting was called at Porter's house. During the 30-minute meeting, held in the kitchen of Porter's home, it was decided that Gesuale should collect the money, Fitz said.

Although Porter said very little at the meeting, Fitz said he believed his role was that of an overseer.

Fitz struck a plea bargain with federal prosecutors in 1982 after he learned he was about to be indicted on drug trafficking and tax evasion charges. At the time, he was serving a 20-year sentence in state prison in Virginia on a drug charge.

After federal investigators told the Virginia parole board of his cooperation in other drug cases, Fitz was released after serving five years of his sentence. He is now living and working at an undisclosed location in the Midwest.

Also on trial with Porter are Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Spruce Street, Cheswick; Anthony W. Durish, 49, of McDonald; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Saltsburg Road, Penn Hills; and John Carrabba Jr., 44, of Carver Street, East Liberty.

Publication	City	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
Pittsburgh Press	Pittsburgh									
District Pittsburgh	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent							
	25890024R 25890008A	9-10-90	This Copy To							

Organized crime trial gives public look at the mob

By Janet Williams
The Pittsburgh Press

During three days of testimony, the jury of eight men and four women sitting in judgment on reputed La Cosa Nostra member Charles J. Porter and his codefendants have gotten quite an education on how the mob operates.

But jurors in the courtroom of U.S. District Judge Donald Ziegler have heard only limited testimony about how Porter, his brother William, or any of the other defendants fit into the organized crime family which prosecutors say exists in Western Pennsylvania.

That is expected to change tomorrow, when William "Eggy" Prosdocimo takes the witness stand to describe his role in two mob murders and his relationship with organized crime family members. Prosdocimo is serving life sentences for those murders.

Assistant U.S. Attorneys Bruce Teitelbaum and Stephen R. Kaufman hinted at what Prosdocimo's testimony promises Friday during a brief session with Ziegler while jurors were out of the courtroom.

Kaufman said that Prosdocimo, 38, formerly of Squirrel Hill, is being

called to testify that he used strong-arm tactics on behalf of Porter and Eugene Gesuale, an East Liberty racketeer who is serving a 45-year sentence in federal prison for running a drug trafficking network.

The government says that Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, and Louis Raucci Sr., 59, of Hulton Road, both Penn Hills, are high-ranking members of Pittsburgh's La Cosa Nostra family, reporting directly to the boss. Kaufman, in his opening statement to the jury on Wednesday, said the boss is Michael Genovese, 70, of West Deer, who succeeded John LaRocca of McCandless after his death in 1984 at age 82.

The trial, which is expected to last at least two months, is the biggest prosecution of organized crime figures ever in Western Pennsylvania under the Racketeer Influenced, Corrupt Organizations Act. If convicted, Porter and Raucci could be sentenced to life in prison without parole.

In testimony last week, witnesses Paul Mazzei and Gerald "Snooky" Walls described an organized crime family that was fueled by drugs and gambling and thrived on violence

Please see Porter, D4

Publication	Pittsburgh Press	City	Pittsburgh
District	Pittsburgh	Case Number	25890024R 25890008A
		Publication Date	9-10-90

Porter from Page D1

when they were involved in the 1970s.

"I was part of it. I lived it," Walls, 43, of Uniontown, Fayette County, testified Friday. He said he ran a gambling operation in his county for West Virginia crime boss Paul Hankish, 63, who recently pleaded guilty to gambling conspiracy and tax charges in federal court in Wheeling.

Mazzei, 46, of Sharpsburg told the court of gambling until the early hours of the morning in private clubs in East Liberty and Squirrel Hill that were controlled by La Cosa Nostra. Porter ran barbot, or dice, games on behalf of the mob at some private East Liberty clubs, he also said.

Mazzei said Porter collected a share of Gesuale's drug proceeds as a representative of the New Kensington La Cosa Nostra branch, which was head by Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino until his death in 1980.

When Porter's attorney, Melvin Schwartz of North Palm Beach, Fla.,

pressed Mazzei to provide specific details of Porter's criminal activities, the Sharpsburg man said he couldn't remember.

Walls, who has admitted involvement in two mob killings, told the jury on Thursday and Friday that he knew Porter by reputation to be a member of the mob. Walls's mentor and longtime friend, Melvin Pike, described the crime family hierarchy for him.

But when Pike's death was ordered by Hankish, Walls said he helped to set it up because he was a team player.

Pike's death in 1978 at age 63 signaled a turf battle for control of the rackets in Fayette County, Teitelbaum told the court during a break on Friday. Pike had been affiliated with Mannarino, a rival of Hankish's organization.

Walls, in his testimony, said he gained first-hand knowledge of Porter's crime family involvement

when Porter attempted to dissuade him from killing Prosdocimo in retaliation for the June 1979 murder of his partner in drug trafficking, Gary "Stretch" Deslano, 28, of Monessen, Washington County. The crime family was getting a share of Prosdocimo's drug business, Walls said.

Mazzei and Walls both have lengthy criminal records and are free today because of their cooperation with the government. Schwartz, in questioning both men, attempted to undermine their credibility by suggesting that because of the deals they cut with the government, they have a vested interest in saying whatever prosecutors want them to say.

Mazzei served prison terms from 1975-77 and 1981-85 for a drug conviction and for his role in the Boston College point-shaving scandal. Mazzei was one of five who conspired to fix six Boston College basketball games during the 1978-79

season so that bettors could win big stakes.

Walls served five years in state prison for second degree murder before being paroled in 1972 and served six years in federal prison for racketeering, winning release in 1987.

As Walls and Mazzei testified last week, Porter sat back in his chair, occasionally glancing to his wife Joyce, who was seated in the second row in the courtroom, or scribbling notes on a yellow legal pad.

Besides Porter and Raucci, also on trial are Porter's brother, William, 52, of Elm Lane, Etna; Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Spruce Street, Chesswick; Anthony W. Durish, 49, of McDonald; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Saltsburg Road, Penn Hills; and John Carrabba Jr., 44, of Carver Street, East Liberty.

Publication Press	City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890008A	Publication Date 9-10-90	Number Sent							
			This Copy To							

Looking for way to the top he turned to a life of crime

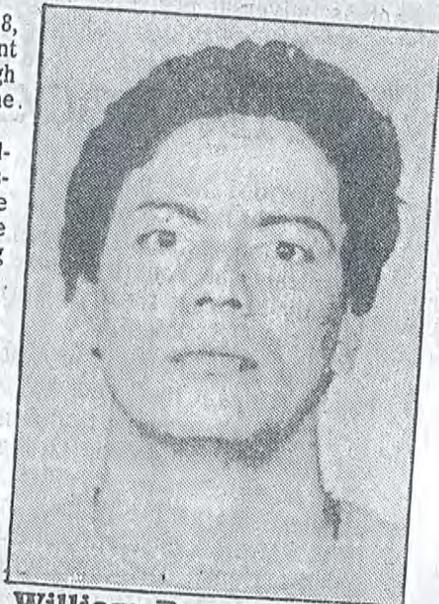
William "Eggy" Prosdocimo, 38, is a lifelong Squirrel Hill resident who dropped out of Allderdice High School when he was 15 because he was always fighting.

With few skills to hold a good-paying job, the tall, muscular Prosdocimo took up boxing. When he wasn't in the ring, he was in the streets dealing drugs and robbing drug dealers, he said Friday.

A major cocaine and marijuana dealer in the Pittsburgh area, Prosdocimo was involved with convicted drug dealer Eugene Gesuale, now 46, formerly of East Liberty, and was a strong arm for the mob.

After a couple of minor arrests for possessing drugs and a firearm, Prosdocimo in 1981 was one of several men arrested in connection with a series of grisly gangland-style murders in the Pittsburgh area in the late 1970s.

Prosdocimo is serving life sentences for two killings — the murder of Gary "Stretch" DeStefano, 28, of Monessen, Washington County, in Market Square in July 1979 and the September 1979 slaying of Thomas Sacco, 30, of Dormont, in front of the former Cobblestone Inn, Fourth Avenue, Downtown. He also has been charged in a Dade County, Florida, murder but hasn't gone to trial.



William Prosdocimo

Mob was his route up

Prosdocimo, married and with a child, has earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Pittsburgh while at Western Penitentiary and has begun work on a master's degree in education. Federal sources said Prosdocimo has expressed a desire to teach some day.

— By Janet Williams

Publication Tribune Review	City Greensburg	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File	
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890008A	Publication Date 9-8-90	Number Sent						
This Copy To									

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1990

A 3

Murderers coming and going

By Jim Urban
TRIBUNE-REVIEW

One murderer left a federal courtroom Friday and another walked in.

Ironically, it was a defendant in the case being tried who kept the first murderer — Gerald "Snooky" Walls — from killing the other — William "Eggy" Prosdocimo — back in 1979, according to testimony.

Walls said he sought to avenge the murder of his cocaine-dealing partner, Gary "Stretch" DeStefano, but was warned by a reputed mob underboss not to act.

The underboss was Charles J. "Chucky" Porter, Walls testified Friday in U.S. District Court.

Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills, is one of two alleged underbosses in the western Pennsylvania La Cosa Nostra organized crime family who is currently on trial.

Louis F. Raucci Sr., 59, of Hulton Road, Verona, is the other reputed underboss.

They are accused in a 46-count indictment of racketeering, narcotics trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, and assorted other crimes.

Walls, who was appearing for the second day, said DeStefano was killed by Prosdocimo, also a government witness in the case, outside a Market Square bar in Pittsburgh.

"His head was in a puddle of blood," Walls recalled.

Prosdocimo, a mob associate, was eventually convicted of the slaying and is serving a life sentence.

Walls said Porter came to his bar in Uniontown, Fayette County, following DeStefano's death and asked him to "lay off" Prosdocimo "as a personal favor."

What it really meant, Walls said, was Porter was using his mob influence to protect Prosdocimo and intimidate Walls.

"If he gives (Prosdocimo) protection, he can get a piece of the action," Walls explained.

Prosdocimo was a close associate of former Pittsburgh cocaine dealer Eugene "Nicky" Gesuale. Porter would get a cut of Gesuale's drug action for helping Prosdocimo out, Walls said.

Walls is an admitted murderer himself, declaring a day earlier that he is linked to three murders. He said he eventually turned against the mob because he believed they betrayed him in the DeStefano hit.

The hit was arranged by James Griffin of Wheeling, a close associate of former Wheeling crime boss Paul "No Legs" Hankish.

Hankish pleaded guilty this summer to racketeering charges in Wheeling. Griffin is serving a life sentence for a series of mob-style killings.

The government claims the DeStefano hit was meant for Walls.

Prosdocimo appeared late Friday but the testimony did not get past his general criminal history. He said he has been convicted of two Pennsylvania murders and is charged in a third, in Dade County, Fla.

He will retake the witness stand Tuesday when the case reconvenes.

The testimony throughout the trial's first three days has focused on Porter.

Walls, who admitted dealing drugs, said Porter once propositioned him about going to Florida and "ripping off" a drug dealer.

He also said Griffin warned him about Porter, saying Porter might try to "rip him off."

Porter's attorney, Melvin Schwartz, questioned Walls about his experience with organized crime.

"Living that life," Walls responded, "I've been part of that network. I think I can say I knew what was going on because I am still alive."

Also charged in the case are Geno Chiarelli, 47, of Cheswick, Allegheny County; Anthony Durish, 49, of McDonald, Washington County; William R. Porter, 52, of Pittsburgh; Irwin Levie, 53, of Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, of Miami; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, of Pittsburgh; and John Carabba Jr., 44, of Pittsburgh.

All the defendants have pleaded not guilty.

Publication Pittsburgh Press		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District	Case Number	Publication Date	Number Sent								
Pgh.		April 22, 1990	This Copy To								

Facing tough drug penalty, dealers pointed to the mob

By Janet Williams

The Pittsburgh Press

For seven years, federal investigators systematically followed a cocaine trail that began with an East Liberty drug dealer as it led to the upper echelons of the area's La Cosa Nostra.

Armed with tough narcotics penalties and starting with the organization of cocaine trafficker Eugene Gesuale, prosecutors turned drug dealers against their suppliers and convinced once-loyal mob associates to testify against their bosses.

The work by agents from FBI, Internal Revenue Service and Drug Enforcement Administration culminated in federal court last week with the return of a 46-count racketeering

indictment against 15 reputed mob leaders and associates.

The 116-page document spells out how alleged mob members controlled a network of drug trafficking and illegal gambling and maintained a grip on power through threats, intimidation and even murder.

And it describes how investigators used the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act to string together wide-ranging criminal activity in a racketeering count that carries a penalty of life with no parole.

Among those named in the indictment are two men reputed to hold high ranks in the mob -- Charles J. Porter, 56, of Old William Penn Highway, Monroeville, and Louis F. Raucci Sr., 59, of Hulton Road, Penn

Hills. Both are charged with violating the RICO law.

Bob Reutter, special agent-in-charge of the FBI's Pittsburgh office, said the indictment demonstrates how, using the RICO law, investigators can pursue a whole criminal organization.

"This case fits into the (national) organized crime philosophy of the FBI. We're using the enterprise approach, pursuing a group of people involved in criminal activities instead of individuals," Reutter said.

Appearing prominently in the document as an unindicted co-conspirator is Gesuale, who ran a cocaine trafficking ring in East Liberty in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Gesuale, 46, came under the scrutiny of the then-newly formed Organized Crime Task Force in 1983 when FBI, IRS and DEA agents launched an investigation into his activities. At the time, few realized that investigators were laying the foundation for a host of major drug prosecutions that would eventually build to last week's indictment.

To infiltrate the Gesuale organization, agents used wiretaps and surveillances, wired informants to tape record conversations and made undercover drug buys.

By catching low-level dealers in the act of selling cocaine or marijuana, investigators turned them against leaders of the conspiracy like Gesuale, who has been identified by the state Crime Commission as an associate of La Cosa Nostra.

In 1985, Gesuale and five of his associates were indicted on nine counts of cocaine trafficking and income tax violations. All were subsequently convicted, although Gesuale, tipped off about the pending indictment, fled the country and remained a fugitive for 18 months.

Gesuale was eventually brought to justice, pleaded guilty to charges of drug trafficking, tax evasion and running a continuing criminal enterprise, and was sentenced by District Judge Donald Ziegler to 45 years in prison.

The lengthy sentence given to Gesuale, who refused to cooperate with agents, stands in sharp contrast to sentences received by other drug dealers and mob associates who were quick to become government witnesses.

Roy Ingold, indicted with Gesuale on drug dealing charges, received a much lighter sentence than his former boss, in part because of his willingness to testify for the government.

U.S. Attorney Thomas W. Corbett

Publication Post Gazette		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890024R	Publication Date April 20, 1990	Number Sent								
			This Copy To								

U.S. indicts 15 as mob members

By Bill Moushey
and Lynda Guydon
Post-Gazette Staff Writers

A 46-count federal indictment that prosecutors say "cuts into the very heart of organized crime" in Western Pennsylvania was handed up yesterday against 15 men who are accused of being connected with La Cosa Nostra.

The 116-page presentment details instances of murder, drug dealing, complex racketeering schemes and money laundering.

Unsealed yesterday, the indictment ends a seven-year investigation of the underworld in Western

Pennsylvania that was buttressed in the past four years by the defection of several associates of the organization who have testified repeatedly before federal grand juries.

Jailed yesterday were:

Charles J. "Chuckie" Porter, 58, Old William Penn Highway, Penn Hills; his brother, William R. Porter, 52, Elm Lane, Etna; Louis F. Raucel Sr., 59, Hulton Road, Verona; Geno Chiarelli, 47, Spruce Street, Cheswick; Anthony W. Durish, 49, McDonald; Irwin Levie, 53, Hallandale, Fla.; Ramon Sosa, 35, Miami, Fla.; Michael Rosenfeld, 31, Saltsburg Road, Penn Hills; and Robert Liscio, 30, Queenston Drive, Penn Hills.

Also named were: John Carrabba Jr., 44, Carver Street, East Liberty; Meyer Sigal, 74, Wilkins Avenue, Squirrel Hill; Rocco Viola, 52, Myoma Road, Mars; Michael Tedesco, 32, Pine Valley Drive, Plum; Christopher Paul Hankish, 27, Lemoyne Avenue, Mt. Lebanon; and Frederick J. Gualtieri, 33, of Swallow Hill Court, Scott.

Ten of those indicted are charged with violating the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act through a variety of activities. These include armed robbery, running an illegal gambling business, marijuana

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Publication Post Gazette		City Pittsburgh	Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890024R	Publication Date April 20, 1990	Number Sent								
			This Copy To								

PAGE 2

U.S. indicts 15 as mob members

□ FROM PAGE 1

na and cocaine trafficking, obstruction of justice by tampering with or retaliating against a witness or informant, extortion, interstate transportation of stolen goods, money laundering, conspiracy to commit murder and solicitation to commit murder.

The indictment paints a picture of wide-ranging criminal activity by the men, who are reputed members or associates of the LaRocca/Genovese crime family of Western Pennsylvania.

It outlines numerous meetings or "sit-downs" among members of the group, but more importantly, for the first time in recent memory, yesterday's indictment also documented meetings between Pittsburgh organized crime figures and those from other cities, including members of the Nicky Scarfo family in Philadelphia, the Hankish family of West Virginia and the Pagans, a motorcycle gang.

According to the indictment, the tactics used by the Pittsburgh group included threats, beatings, intimidation and murder to promote fear and gain profit for themselves.

In a prepared statement, U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said: "A clear pattern of success in penetrating the veil of secrecy that has allowed organized crime to thrive and prosper for all too long is now emerging. Law enforcement efforts this year in New England, Chicago, New York and now Pittsburgh demonstrate anew the extent to which federal law enforcement efforts can disable and incapacitate these criminal enterprises long thought to be impervious to the threat of prosecution."

The indictment contends that Charles Porter is the highest ranking crime figure arrested yesterday. In the 1989 Pennsylvania Crime Commission report, he is described as a member of the LaRocca/Genovese crime family, a man who operates several illegal businesses for family

"godfather" Michael Genovese.

Genovese took the reins of the Pittsburgh faction after Sebastian John LaRocca died in 1984, the commission report said.

The indictment did not mention Genovese at all.

Raucci, who also is listed in the commission report as a member of the crime family, is the only other "made" member of La Cosa Nostra, according to the commission and several others.

"Made" members are those who have been formally inducted into the organization.

The others arrested yesterday are said to be associates of the crime family.

While the indictment does not mention who provided the information behind the charges, several references are made to two former members of the group who are now in the federal witness protection program.

They are Joseph F. "Joey" Rosa, who pleaded guilty to participating in a continuing criminal enterprise involving cocaine trafficking in 1988 and who since has testified against some of his former confederates, and Marvin "Babe" Drocnek, a former enforcer, bookie and drug dealer for the Pittsburgh group who also became a federal witness in 1989. Between them, they admitted selling more than 1,100 pounds of cocaine over a seven-year period in Western Pennsylvania.

Other unnamed informants also have cooperated with the federal government.

Charles Porter is charged with one count of conspiracy, two counts of racketeering and 11 counts of distributing cocaine and marijuana.

Raucci is charged with one count of conspiracy, two counts of racketeering, five counts of distributing drugs, one count of currency structuring (related to money laundering), three counts of filing a false tax return and one count of defrauding the Internal Revenue Service.

During an initial appearance before U.S. Magistrate Ila Jeanne Sensenich, 10 of the defendants, dressed in jogging suits and casual clothes, appeared as if they'd been roused from bed.

Of those 10, only Sigal posted the 10 percent cash requirement of a \$100,000 bond. He was permitted to post bond because he is not considered a threat to flee and is not charged with drug or violent criminal counts.

The other nine were scheduled for arraignments and detention hearings. Charles Porter, Raucci, Rosenfeld, Liscio, Hankish and Gualtieri are to be arraigned at 1:30 p.m. Monday. Carrabba, Tedesco and William Porter are scheduled for hearings before U.S. Magistrate Gary Lancaster at 11 a.m. today.

Among the remaining defendants, Chiarelli, Durish and Sosa are incarcerated on other charges.

Chiarelli and Durish are serving time for interstate transportation of \$2 million of stolen antique weapons. They did not steal the guns, but were convicted in April 1989 of helping take the weapons to Florida to sell to a man acting as an agent for an insurance company.

Chiarelli also is specifically charged with conspiring to murder Joseph Bertone, a McKeesport underworld figure whose car was found in a motel parking lot near Harmarville in 1985. His body has never been found.

Sosa is about to complete a sentence for a drug violation in an Illinois prison, and then will begin serving another sentence in a federal prison for another drug violation.

Viola, president of Viola Food Stores Inc., a supermarket chain in the North Hills, was released on a \$100,000 recognizance bond — meaning he does not have to pay the bond unless he fails to show up for court hearings — after appearing before Sensenich later in the day.

enue Service

Form

Publication Post Gazette		City Pittsburgh		Distribution	NO	ARC	DD	PAO	Case File	Clip File		
District Pittsburgh	Case Number 25890024R	Publication Date April 20, 1990		Number Sent								
				This Copy To								

Indictment lists crimes for 25 years

The indictment handed up against 15 men yesterday depicted a series of illegal enterprises that prosecutors said spanned the past 25 years. What follows is a chronological list of the crimes reported in a 116-page presentment yesterday.

1967 — The first case of racketeering against Charles Porter occurred on Feb. 23 when Porter, "armed with an offensive weapon or instrument . . . , rob (bed) the Domestic Finance Co., Penn Avenue, of \$3,400."

1976 — According to the presentment, between May 17 and July 20, Porter ran an illegal dice game in Pittsburgh, grossing more than \$2,000 a day.

1977 — Over a three-year period, Charles Porter, Louis F. Raucci Sr., Geno Chiarelli, Anthony "Sonny" Durish, William R. Porter, Michael Rosenfeld and John Carrabba Jr. distributed 11 pounds of cocaine and large quantities of marijuana.

1978 — Porter is charged with having set up a drug ripoff robbery in Western Pennsylvania.

1982 — Raucci is charged with having conspired to rob and terrorize "a person known to the grand jury." He also is charged with distribution of cocaine during that time.

1984 — In April, Carrabba and others pointed a gun at a "person known to the grand jury," and threatened the man's life and family in "an attempt to dissuade said individual from further cooperating in the investigation." In December, Carrabba, with Eugene "Nick the Blade" Gesuale, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison four years ago on cocaine charges, assaulted and threatened another witness who was cooperating with the grand jury.

1985 — Chiarelli and Durish and others are accused of having extorted money from a cocaine dealer by "threatening to commit other criminal offenses" against the individual.

In January, Charles Porter is ac-

cused of having transported \$5,000 worth of stolen jewelry from Pittsburgh to Florida.

In February, Carrabba is accused of having threatened a witness in the Gesuale case. Later that month, Raucci, Irwin "Buddy" Lewis and Robert Liscio are charged with having distributed more than 2 pounds of cocaine.

In April, Charles Porter, Sosa, Chiarelli, Durish and Liscio are charged with having distributed more than 2 pounds of cocaine. Federal authorities said that was the first of almost 20 pounds of cocaine Porter and his associates sold during that year.

From May to July, William Porter is accused of having engaged in loan sharking and of threatening "the use of violence and other criminal means to cause harm" to a man named Joseph T. Eichner.

1986 — In January, Charles Porter, Raucci, Sosa and Chiarelli are charged with having distributed 33 pounds of cocaine. Two months later, they are charged with having stolen 13 pounds of cocaine from a dealer "by placing the cocaine dealer in fear of immediate bodily injury."

In May, Michael Rosenfeld and Lewis are charged with having distributed more than 2 pounds of cocaine.

Carraba and William Porter are charged with having assaulted an FBI informant who revealed drug trafficking by Gesuale.

In December, Raucci is charged with having distributed more than 1 pound of cocaine.

1987 — Chiarelli is charged with having solicited Joseph F. Rosa to murder William Kostrick, who was a witness in the Gesuale cocaine trafficking trial.

In November, Raucci is accused of having laundered more than \$30,000.

1989 — In March, Rosenfeld is charged with having distributed more than 1 pound of cocaine. In December, Porter is charged with having laundered money by illegally structuring bank withdrawals so they would not fall under requirements that they be reported to the government.

1990 — Porter is charged with having laundered more money laundering in connection with the cash withdrawal of nearly \$20,000 from a Pittsburgh bank.





CONFRONTING THE CYBER THREAT



PITTCYBER

University of Pittsburgh
Institute for Cyber Law, Policy, and Security

David Hickton
Founding Director
University of Pittsburgh
Institute for Cyber Law, Policy, and Security
 @PittCyber; cyber.pitt.edu

Chinese Economic Espionage



First time the United States has leveled cyber espionage charges against the military of a foreign country



31-count indictment charges five members of Chinese military with theft of technological secrets and communications

Wang Dong **Gu Chunhui** **Huang Zhenyu**

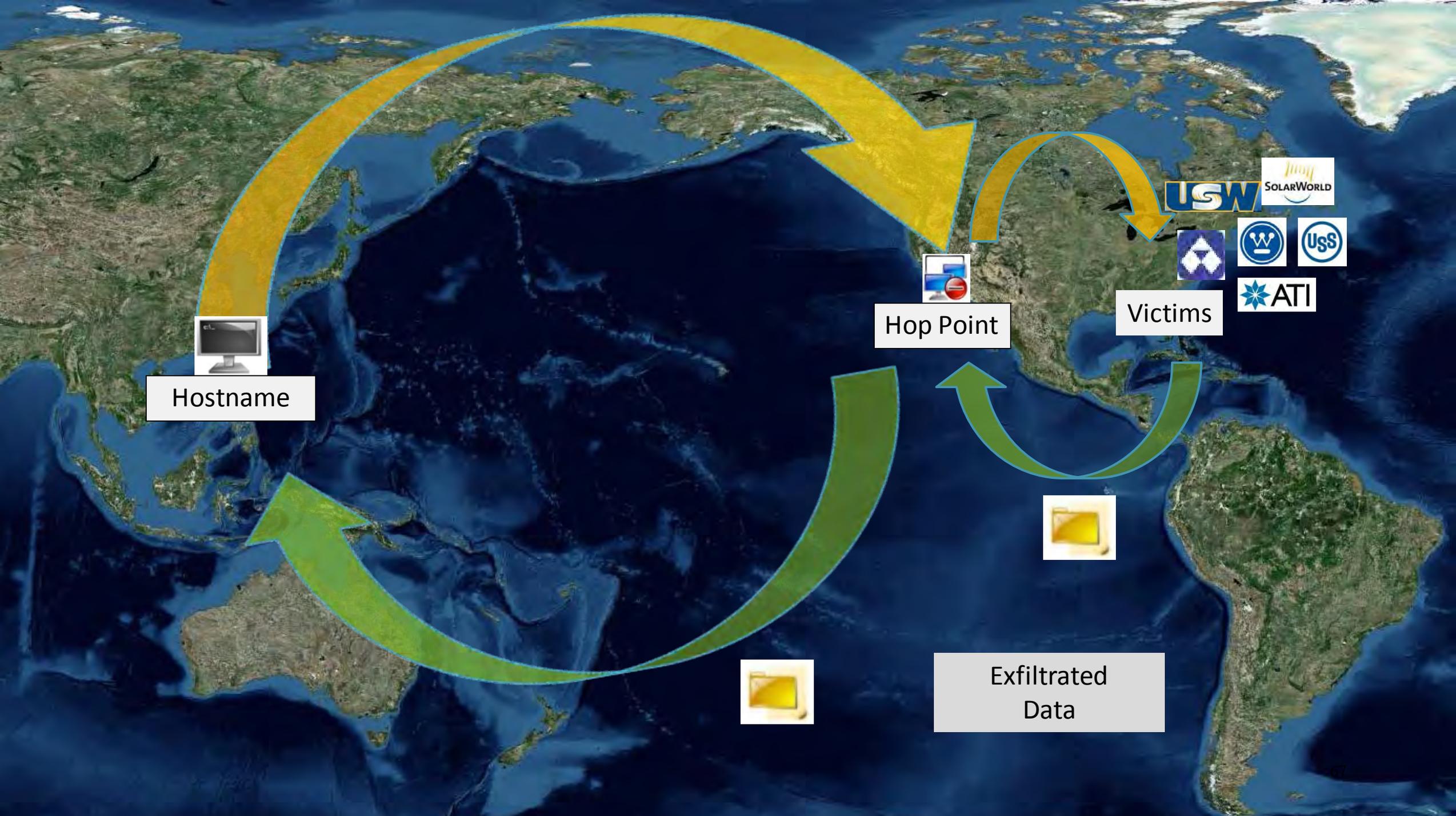


Sun Kailiang **Wen Xinyu**



PITTCYBER

University of Pittsburgh
Institute for Cyber Law, Policy, and Security



Hostname

Hop Point

Victims

Exfiltrated Data



Chinese Economic Espionage

What Did They Steal?



- Credentials
- Intellectual property
- Strategic plans
- Cost and price data
- Trade case



GameOver Zeus/Cryptolocker

GameOver Zeus Malware

One million infected computers worldwide;
25% in the United States

\$100M+ wire transferred from compromised
computers to cyber criminals overseas

Haysite Reinforced Plastics in Erie, Penn.
bilked of \$375K in October 2011



PITTCYBER

University of Pittsburgh
Institute for Cyber Law, Policy, and Security

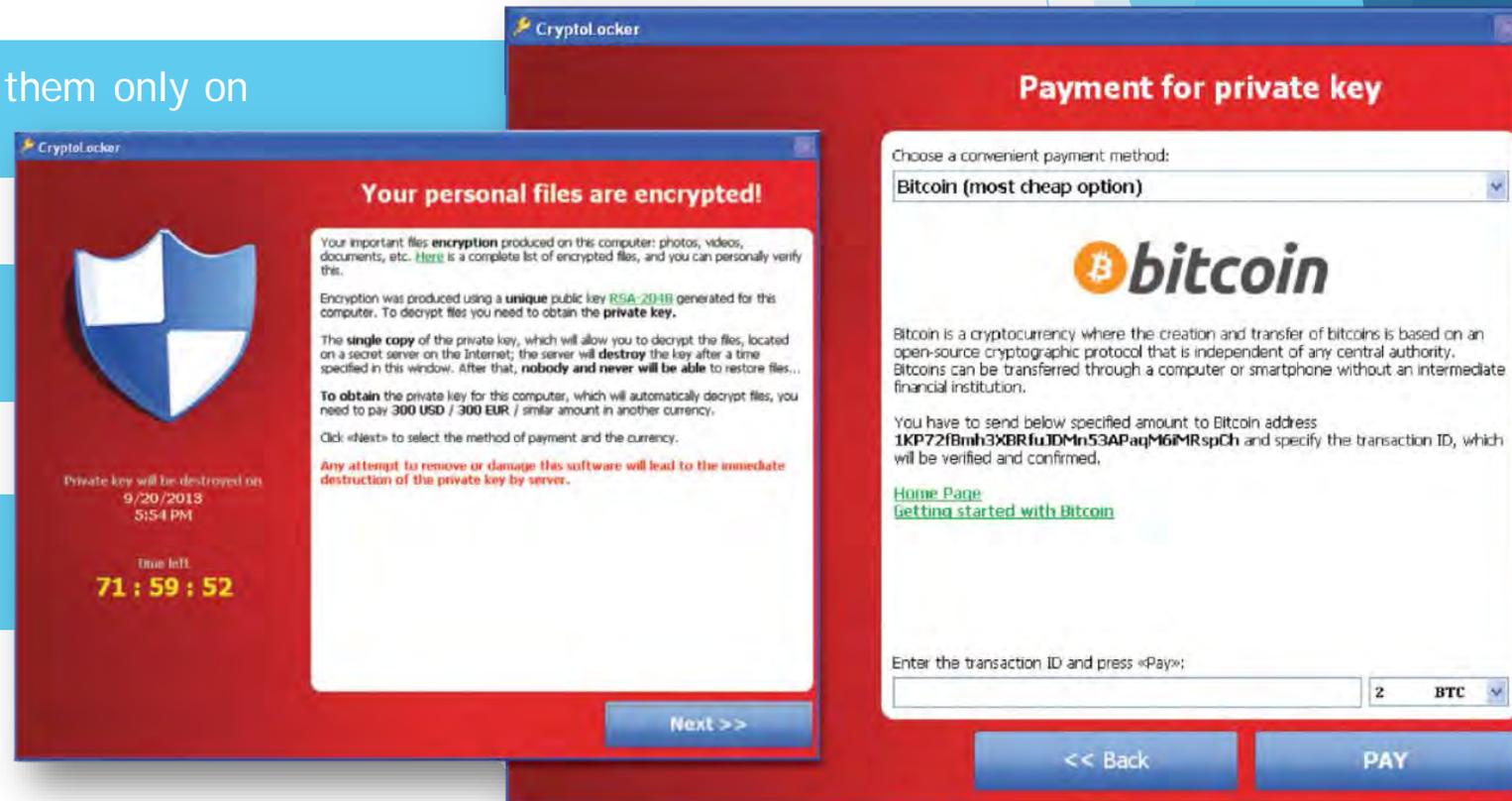
GameOver Zeus/Cryptolocker

Cryptolocker "Ransomware"

Encrypts computer files, decrypting them only on payment of a ransom

234,000+ computers infected

Estimated losses: \$27M+
in first two months' operation



GameOver Zeus/Cryptolocker

All Tools Approach - GameOver Zeus



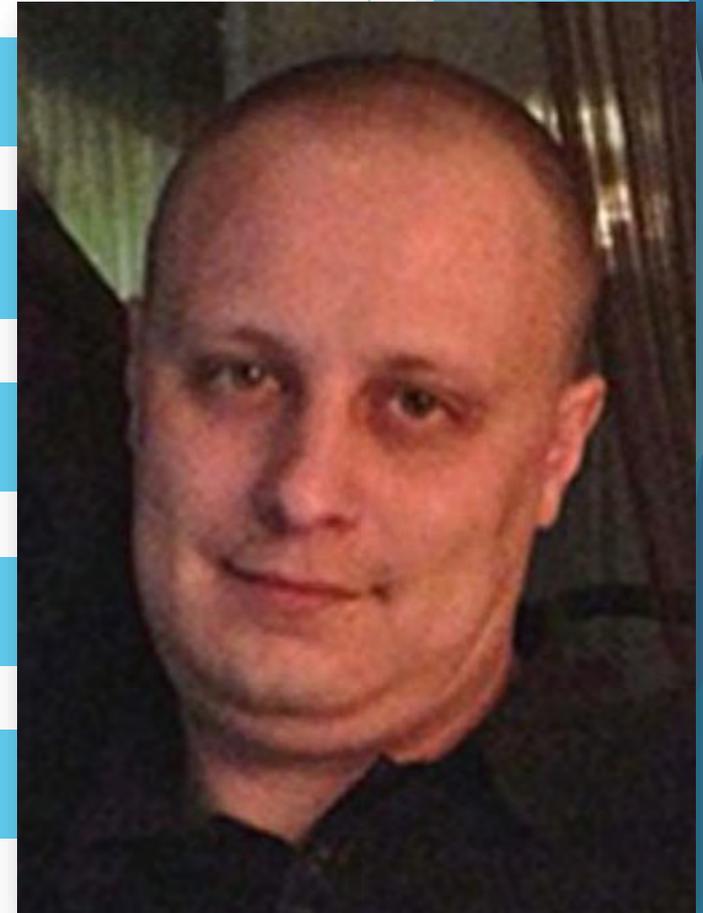
Criminal Indictment

Civil injunction to dismantle botnet

International partners

Private business partners

\$3M reward/ FBI Cyber Most Wanted



Darkode

Global Cybercrime Marketplace

Largest, most sophisticated English-language forum

Buy, sell, trade, share cybercrime products

Malware, botnets, passwords, Facebook Spreader, Dendroid

WELCOME TO DARKODE
International marketplace for sewing machines and other legal stuff!

Profile • Private Messages • Search • FAQ • Memberlist • Usergroups • Log out

You last visited: [redacted]
The time now is: [redacted]
reviews/darkode Forum Index

UNVERIFIED (LEVEL 3)

Forum	Topics	Posts	Last Post
Introductions Introduce yourself!	131	1025	Fri Feb 20, 2015 9:48 pm
Suspended Suspended people Moderator	54	562	Thu Jan 22, 2015 5:14 pm
Approved People that have been approved will have their threads moved here	169	1793	Wed Jan 14, 2015 9:16 am

HALL OF SHAME / FAME

Forum	Topics	Posts	Last Post
Verified Report successful business here. Moderator	210	1206	Sun Jan 18, 2015 1:15 pm
Reviews - HIDDEN SECTION - Moderator	38	363	Sun Oct 12, 2014 8:38 am
Scammers List of known scammers. Report scammers here. Moderator	199	3071	Sat Feb 14, 2015 3:45 pm
Seller reports Sellers report if they will be inactive, to avoid confused customers Moderator	54	201	Wed Jan 07, 2015 5:24 pm

MARKETPLACE (LEVEL 0)

Forum	Topics	Posts	Last Post
Services Hosting, crypting, traffic, ...	33	248	Fri Feb 20, 2015 8:44 am
BUY / SELL / TRADE - HIDDEN SECTION - Moderator	1261	4751	Tue Nov 10, 2014 7:14 pm
Buy Sources, binaries, installs, ...	56	140	Sun Feb 22, 2015 12:48 pm
Sell Sources, binaries, installs, ...	86	251	Sat Feb 21, 2015 6:45 pm
Trade Sources, binaries, installs, ...	10	16	Sat Feb 21, 2015 6:57 pm



Darkode



Malware example

Dendroid created and sold by CMU student Morgan Culbertson, aka "Android"

Control Android phones, place/record calls, intercept texts, open apps, take photos/videos, infect Android applications

\$65,000 to purchase; \$300 a month to lease

Darkode



Operation SHROUDED HORIZON



Multi-year investigation, infiltrated forum at high level



Seized domain



70 members and associates searched or arrested globally



U.S. charges 12 criminally in U.S., Sweden, Pakistan, Spain and Slovenia



Avalanche Network



Max Min

©The Shadowserver Foundation 2016

Delivery platform to launch and manage mass global attacks and money mule recruiting campaigns

Infected computers in 189 countries

Monetary losses: hundreds of millions

Five individuals arrested; 37 premises searched; 39 servers seized worldwide