

AL CAPONE *ILL*

The "Chicago Sun" of January 26, 1947, reflected that more than a score of AL CAPONE's old associates of the roaring 20's were still active. The article continued that most of them were connected in one capacity or another with "the still functioning crime syndicate built on the foundation of bootleg beer". Most of them were then connected with gambling and other assorted rackets. Listed as among one of CAPONE's associates still active around Cicero was JOSEPH AIUPPA, alias JOE O'BRIEN, described as, "an old CAPONE beer runner who then rules Cicero's rackets for the syndicate".

The DILLINGER Gang

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██████████ advised that shortly after the gun battle between FBI Agents and the members of the DILLINGER mob at Little Bohemia, ██████████ JOEY O'BRIEN came to Aurora, Illinois, with Doc BARKER, HOMER VAN-METER, JOHN DILLINGER and JOHN HAMILTON. HAMILTON had been shot in the liver where the bullet mushroomed and he died soon thereafter. Further, the above gangsters brought a long period of heat on the CAPONE gang in Chicago and therefore, they stayed out of Chicago at that time.

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██████████ stated that shortly after ██████████ JOEY O'BRIEN in order to ██████████ When ██████████ appeared, they had ██████████ HAMILTON died soon thereafter and was buried in the vicinity of Aurora, Illinois. ██████████ JOEY O'BRIEN had helped to bury HAMILTON.

The BARKER-KARPIS Gang

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██████████ advised that in the early 1930's, the individuals who supplied the BARKER-KARPIS gang with machine guns were ██████████ JOEY O'BRIEN.

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ba, b7D [REDACTED] advised that regarding the BARKER-KARPIS activities in 1935, this gang visited the Moulin Rouge Night Club in Maywood, Illinois, which was operated by JOEY O'BRIEN. O'BRIEN provided hiding places for the above mentioned mob in the early 1930's.

ALEX LOUIS GREENBERG

GREENBERG was the former head of Canadian Ace Brewery, an organization growing out of the prohibition era. ALEX GREENBERG was killed in gangland style at Chicago in December, 1955.

ROBERT J. ANSANI

In 1945, then Lieutenant [REDACTED] b7c Illinois Police Department, advised that at that time ROBERT ANSANI was operating the Town Hotel in Cicero, Illinois, in partnership with JOSEPH AIUPPA, also known as JOEY O'BRIEN, who was also interested in the Taylor and Company manufacturers of gambling equipment in Cicero. ANSANI was a co-defendant with AIUPPA and was sentenced with AIUPPA relative to the interstate transportation of gambling devices charge brought against them at Chicago, Illinois. According to the file of the Chicago Crime Commission, the two hoodlums closest to AIUPPA were CLAUDE MADDOX and ROBERT ANSANI.

WILLIE HEENEY III

ba, b7D [REDACTED] advised that WILLIE HEENEY, LOUIS CAMPAGNA and [REDACTED] were the three major hoodlums in the Cicero area but one of the current powers was JOEY AIUPPA.

b7c WILLIE HEENEY was interviewed on October 11, 1947, by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] at which time HEENEY admitted that he had given \$10,000 in cash to [REDACTED] to be used to settle the Government's income tax claim against LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that he

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did not receive any promissory note or receipt for this money but hoped that in the near future it would be paid back to him. HEENEY admitted he had heard that other persons contributed to this fund and estimated that eight or ten other persons in Chicago and Cicero gave for this purpose.

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, Deceased

On May 30, 1955, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, an underworld representative in Cicero, Illinois, died of a heart attack while fishing off the coast of Florida. His wake was held in a mortuary in Berwyn, Illinois. The "Chicago Tribune" of June 2, 1955, reported the wake was attended by the hierarchy of the underworld with TONY ACCARDO presiding, followed by, among others, JOEY AIUPPA. Others in attendance at this wake, according to the Chicago Crime Commission were MURRAY HUMPHREYS, ROCCO FISCHETTI, SAM GIANCANA, FRANK LA PORTE and RALPH PIERCE.

TONY ACCARDO *III Ind*

The "Chicago Tribune" of November 13, 1956, reflected on the annual fourth of July TONY ACCARDO party, listed as the guests were JOEY AIUPPA, CLAUDE MADDOX and LARRY RASSANO, described in this article as an armed robbery ex-convict who has been arrested as an employee of AIUPPA's gambling joints in Cicero, Illinois.

b7c On June 26, 1958, [REDACTED] *III* who described himself as being an ex-convict recently released from prison, telephonically advised that he was in Chicago awaiting a train for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [REDACTED] stated that he had read the June 25, 1958 issue of the "Chicago Sun Times" concerning the Senate Rackets Committee attempting to serve a subpoena on AIUPPA. [REDACTED] stated that he had

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seen AIUPPA at the 606 Club (not further identified) at approximately 8:00 p.m. on [REDACTED]. At that time, AIUPPA stated that he was scheduled to meet with TONY ACCARDO at Hammond, Indiana on the morning of June 26, 1958, for the purpose of discussing what actions they were going to take concerning the Senate Rackets Committee. b7c

RALPH CAPONE *J/11*

b2, b7D [REDACTED] identified RALPH CAPONE as being a lieutenant of AL CAPONE. [REDACTED] stated that at that time, RALPH CAPONE was reported to be in absolute control of "the syndicate" in Cicero, Illinois. One of RALPH CAPONE's lieutenants, as far as Cicero was concerned, was JOEY O'BRIEN known for his connection with bookmaking activities, card and dice games.

b7c [REDACTED] On February 21, 1945, AIUPPA was interviewed by SAs [REDACTED] at his residence, 1830 South 58th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois. He was interviewed as to his knowledge regarding activities and whereabouts of [REDACTED] at that time wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. AIUPPA stated that he had known [REDACTED] for a number of years, but had not seen or heard of [REDACTED] since the "hall of fame" killing. AIUPPA advised that he was the owner and operator of the Greyhound Recreation Center, 4031 West Cermak.

MURRAY HUMPHREYS *J/11*

b2, b7D In 1946, MURRAY HUMPHREYS along with other hoodlums, [REDACTED] JACK GUZIK and [REDACTED] through JOEY O'BRIEN, were attempting to establish a wire service for bookmaking activities in the Chicago area, according to [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] On July 12, 1958, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] (PH), described by her as [REDACTED]

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in Cicero, had come down from his position and JOEY O'BRIEN had taken over [redacted] post in the "syndicate."

[redacted]
See above for associations.

[redacted]
On February 8, 1952, [redacted] Illinois Police Department, advised that [redacted] had been arrested by his department for attempting to cash a fraudulent money order at the First National Bank, [redacted] Illinois.

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On February 11, 1952, [redacted] made bond with [redacted] Police and was released to the 31st District for the investigation of a burglary. Police Officer [redacted] Chicago Police Department, the officer investigating this burglary advised that [redacted] was in close contact with JOEY O'BRIEN of Cicero, Illinois. [redacted] stated that O'BRIEN had sent a cab with the bail bond money to the 31st District and had [redacted] released. [redacted] stated that O'BRIEN is a well known gambler who owned the First Cab Company, the 4811 Club, the Turf Lounge and the Town Hotel in Cicero. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] for O'BRIEN, remained in the cab when the bail bond money was delivered. Lieutenant [redacted] advised that he was of the opinion that [redacted] worked at the Taylor Manufacturing Company which was owned by AIUPPA.

JAMES "COWBOY" MIRRO

On January 19, 1957, [redacted] was interviewed at which time she was asked why [redacted] kept a black Ford automobile in his garage to which she replied that [redacted] kept this car for JOEY O'BRIEN, Cicero, Illinois.

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The "Chicago American" of September 7, 1954, listed JAMES MIRRO as part owner of the Rainbow Lounge, 5146 Cermak Road, Cicero, and stated he was said to be the nephew of Tough TONY CAPEZIO, AL CAPONE's one time chauffeur. On January 17, 1955, MIRRO was sentenced to three years by the United States District Court, Chicago, following his guilty plea to an interstate transportation of stolen property charge for fencing loot taken in the February 8, 1954 OSCAR ZERK home robbery. The principals in this robbery were NICK MONTOS and AMERICO DIPIETO.

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[redacted] advised that during July, 1958, a contact at the subject's residence developed that a light green Ford, bearing 1958 Illinois license [redacted] was parked beside the subject's home. Subsequent investigation developed this car was registered to one [redacted]

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[redacted] Illinois. It is to be noted that [redacted] Illinois was a subject in the investigation concerning [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] Illinois, [redacted] JOSEPH AIUPPA, [redacted] During the summer of 1958, [redacted]

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Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] The Chicago Police Department arrived to investigate this suspicious looking car in a no parking area. [redacted]

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[redacted] opined that [redacted]

[redacted] was booked for possessing dangerous weapons, disorderly conduct and the parking violation. [redacted] tried to contact his friends to have these charges fixed, however, he could not get in touch with JOSEPH AIUPPA, inasmuch as AIUPPA was at that time a witness in Washington, D. C. before the Senate Rackets Committee. At the time of [redacted] arrest, he claimed to be [redacted] Cicero, Illinois. He had to appear in court during August, 1958 and [redacted]

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[redacted] the charges against him would be dismissed. The judge denied the motion that the charges be dismissed and the case was continued causing [redacted] to become enraged in that someone had apparently slipped up. Arrangements were then made through JOE AIUPPA [redacted]

[redacted] Illinois. [redacted] possession of dangerous weapons. [redacted] and a short time thereafter he appeared in court [redacted]

The motion was made to suppress the evidence against [redacted] and the motion was withheld and the case was dismissed with [redacted] receiving a small fine for a traffic violation.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] had recently been [redacted] Illinois.

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[redacted] was picked up because of the above mentioned incident in Chicago wherein [redacted] had been arrested for the possession of firearms. Sometime during the fall of 1958, the Chicago Police Department had telephonically contacted [redacted] to advise that [redacted] had been arrested and was in possession of [redacted]

[redacted] indicated it was issued [redacted] wherein [redacted] listed his address at [redacted] Illinois in Lake County. The

records reflected that [redacted] was originally brought in for [redacted]

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[redacted] Illinois, a purported [redacted]

[redacted] on a contract basis. The records of the County Clerk, [redacted] Illinois, reflect that [redacted] was [redacted]

SAMUEL M. GIANCANA

[redacted] advised on March 2, 1959, that in his opinion SAMUEL GIANCANA is the number one hoodlum in the Chicago area and that AIUPPA just runs a part of their operations.

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[redacted] advised on May 27, 1960, that JOSEPH AIUPPA met regularly with SAM GIANCANA at the Armory Restaurant in Melrose Park.

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[redacted] stated on July 21, 1959, that in 1957, SAM GIANCANA forced ANTHONY ACCARDO into semi-retirement and assumed the reigns of the syndicate in Chicago. GIANCANA was described as one of the "young bloods" assuming more and more power and forcing the old established syndicate heads to relinquish power in the overall scene in the Chicago area. In his position, GIANCANA oversees operations in Chicago and makes the ultimate decisions in numerous matters.

On [redacted] was married to [redacted]. The reception following their wedding was held at the La Salle Hotel at which time JOEY AIUPPA was observed as one of the 300 people in attendance at the reception. AIUPPA was observed there by [redacted]

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[redacted] advised on November 20, 1958, that [redacted] also known as [redacted]

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AIUPPA

[redacted] the Turf Lounge [redacted]

AIUPPA; that [redacted]

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Paddock Lounge
Post Time Lounge
Circle Club
El Patio Club

In a partnership declaration of Taylor and Company, filed with the Cicero State Bank, December 15, 1943, JOSEPH AIUPPA was listed as a partner of this organization. Investigation conducted into the background of Taylor and Company, 4848 West 25th Street, Cicero, Illinois, developed that

b7c [REDACTED] ROBERT ANSONI started this business on June 8, 1930, according to [REDACTED], at which time it was known as the Suburban Cabinet Company. The business moved to 4222 South Cicero, on October 1, 1938. In that year one [REDACTED] was admitted as a partner and the name was changed to the present trade style, Taylor and Company. A short time thereafter [REDACTED] withdrew and ANSONI, JOHNSON and one MILNER were reported to have become partners. In 1947 JOHN E. MOORE was sent to replace [REDACTED] as a partner. In 1957, MILNER died and the remaining partners continued the business. b2

On March 28, 1958, ANSONI had reported the company's balance sheets as showing total assets as \$333,667.00, current liabilities as \$47,314.00, current assets as \$162,294.00, real estate and mortgage as \$25,500.00, 1957 sales amount as \$157,542.00 and net profit as \$1,956.00.

The partners of Taylor and Company were indicted for violation of Federal Law on September 28, 1954, and trial was held in Federal Court on November 10, 1954 at which time all of the partners of Taylor and Company were charged with violation of Federal Law prohibiting transportation of gambling devices. These charges grew out of Taylor and Company's shipping a Trade Booster described as an electronic device used to total the number of games won on the one-armed bandit type slot machine.

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The partners of Taylor and Company were found guilty, including AIUPPA, ANSONI, CLAUDE "SCREWY" MADDOX, R. J. JOHNSON and HARRY MILNER. At the time of the guilty finding the Federal Judge suggested a pre-sentence investigation be conducted concerning the background of the defendants in order that he would be aided in fixing the proper sentence. Upon motion of the defense attorneys, they did not desire a background investigation of their clients for the reason they did not believe their clients would profit from such an investigation, the Federal Judge complied with their wishes and imposed the sentences of one year and one day on each of the defendants as well as fining each defendant \$1,000 plus their payment of court costs.

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Navajoe Hills

Records of the Chicago Crime Commission as evidenced by memorandum dated June 7, 1956, reflected that information was received June 4, 1956, that JOSEPH AIUPPA owns the Navajoe Hills Golf and Country Club, 6700 123rd Street, Worth, Illinois, and had supposedly purchased this property from [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED] Berwyn, Illinois, for \$300,000.

A memorandum dated June 18, 1956, indicated that a check of the title to the property of Navajoe Hills Golf and Country Club reflected a conveyance by deed on January 3, 1955 to [REDACTED] and wife and the [REDACTED] by trustee conveyed the property to the Chicago Title and Trust Company on January 5, 1955.

On February 28, 1955, an assignment of rights by the [REDACTED] was made to [REDACTED]. The title did not show any further conveyances. It was indicated by a title officer that the last endorsement record would appear to be evidence of a mortgage held by [REDACTED].

Greyhound Recreation Center

On February 21, 1945 AIUPPA was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]. At that time AIUPPA advised he was the owner and operator of the Greyhound Recreation Center, 4831 West Cermak Road, and that he paid \$125 a month rent for this establishment to [REDACTED] City Realty Management Company.

AIUPPA stated that the location had been used as a gambling "book" for a number of years but that at the time of this interview it was closed except during the noon hour when it was used by employees of Western Electric to play pool and billiards.

Towne Hotel

[REDACTED] Lieutenant, [REDACTED] Police Department, in 1945, advised that the Towne Hotel, 4827 West Cermak Road, Cicero, was at that time generally known to be a

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b7c hoodlum hangout. This hotel was formerly owned by the AL CAPONE organization and was inhabited by gamblers, race track people. Lieutenant [REDACTED] advised that ROBERT ANSANI and JOSEPH AIUPPA were operating the Towne Hotel in partnership.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised that the Towne Hotel, 23rd and Cicero, was owned by JOSEPH AIUPPA, also known as JOEY O'BRIEN, and perhaps other hoodlums on the West Side of Chicago. The hotel was rumored to be a meeting place for gamblers with Chicago or other origins.

Frolics Club

The "Chicago Daily News" dated July 3, 1950, reflected that JOEY AIUPPA, who likes to be known as JOEY O'BRIEN, operates handbooks at 4035, 4811 and 4818 Cermak Road, Cicero, Illinois. This article reflected that AIUPPA's big spot was the 4811 Club (Frolics Club), 4811 Cermak Road, with the others being used as "sneak" spots when the heat was on.

Turf Club

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised on March 12, 1958, that at that time the Turf Club, 4833 West Cermak Road, Cicero, was being run by JOEY O'BRIEN, which is an alias of JOSEPH AIUPPA, and BOBBY TAYLOR. At that time, a handbook was in operation at the Turf Club patronized by approximately 100 patrons each day. During the evening hours and on week ends, there were approximately five card games, two dice tables, and a roulette wheel in operation. This activity was carried on in a room between the Turf Club and the adjoining Towne Hotel. Although JOEY O'BRIEN appeared to actually run the Turf Club, he was of the opinion someone else probably was the real owner. He

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learned O'BRIEN and TAYLOR had stated that they were able to put "the vice" in when [redacted] came into office, as far as gambling operations were concerned. The amount of the payoff was not known but the open operation of the gambling activities in the Turf Club was pointed out as verification.

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Ritz Cab Company

Chicago
Officer [redacted] Police Department, stated in 1952 that JOEY O'BRIEN was a well-known gambler who owned the Ritz Cab Company and the 4811 Club on 22nd Street, Cicero, Illinois. [redacted] stated that O'BRIEN was the manager of the Towne Hotel and the Turf Lounge, which were situated in the same block as the 4811 Club.

Royal Cafe

b2, b7D On March 12, 1958, [redacted] advised that in the Cicero area everything had been run by JOEY O'BRIEN, who at that time was incarcerated but who would be on the street shortly, at which time he would resume his control in that area. He advised that one of the largest gambling establishments running in the Cicero area was the Royal Cafe, 4812 Roosevelt Road. [redacted] was affiliated with [redacted] politics in Chicago. [redacted] the establishment for JOEY O'BRIEN.

b7c [redacted] then Lieutenant, [redacted] Police Department, advised that [redacted] was the brains behind a gang of thieves. [redacted] 8500 West North Avenue, which was the actual address for the Jockey Club.

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Lieutenant [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] JOSEPH AIUPPA and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A check through available records failed to reflect any articles for Incorporation of business reports filed relative to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] another Governmental agency, made available the following information:

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Gambling Activities

The Chicago Daily News dated July 3, 1950, contained an article relative to the existence of bookmaking activities in Chicago. Shown on this list of places receiving wire service for horse betting was a location under the name of J. BRIEN. The article stated BRIEN is actually JOEY AIUPPA, who likes to be known as JOEY O'BRIEN. The article continued that AIUPPA operates handbooks at 4835, 4811 and 4818 Cermak Road, Cicero, Illinois. The big spot was at the 4811 Club, with the others being used as "sneak spots" when the heat was on.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised in 1947 that one [redacted] b7c
JOEY O'BRIEN at his location in Cicero, Illinois, [redacted]
[redacted]

b2, b7D [redacted] stated that in 1950, the Turf Club was run by JOEY O'BRIEN and BOBBY TAYLOR, whose true names were AIUPPA and ANSONI. At that time in the Turf Club, a handbook was in operation patronized daily by approximately one hundred persons. At this location, in the evenings and on week ends five card games, two dice tables and a roulette wheel were in operation. The Chicago Sun Times of January 20, 1951, reported that when AIUPPA appeared before the U. S. Senate Committee, he was described as a leading Chicago bookmaker and gambling equipment manufacturer. Further, although AIUPPA refused to testify, evidence was introduced that illustrated AIUPPA operated a "book" and betting layoff place at 4831 Cermak Road, Cicero, Illinois. This place handled \$1,900,000 in bets during 1947.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that in 1956, the Towne Hotel, Cicero, Illinois, was owned by JOSEPH AIUPPA and was connected with the Turf Lounge, described as one of the largest gambling operations in the Chicago area. The Turf Lounge was owned by AIUPPA and was described as an uninterrupted spot as far as gambling was concerned.

The Chicago Crime Commission, in a memorandum dated December 8, 1950, reported that in 1943 AIUPPA operated a handbook at 4831 West Cermak Road and made a net of \$13,000

on the operation. In 1945, his handbook and poker games netted him \$9,000 and in 1947 AIUPPA received \$50,000 from his handbook. In 1949, AIUPPA received \$12,000 from his handbook.

b2, b7D On March 12, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that AIUPPA had a "large piece" of the Cicero operation and ran the "strip." The "strip" was described as the area where the bars and clubs have the strippers and "B" girls, as well as gambling establishments located on Cermak Road between Cicero Avenue and 49th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised on March 2, 1959, that AIUPPA had a considerable amount of power in the Cicero operation but does not control all of the activity. Most of the leading hoodlums of the Chicago area have a part in this Cicero operation, particularly in regard to that known as the "big game," which is a huge crap game operated by ROCCO FISCHETTI, which has been running for many years and was in operation at the Viaduct Lounge in Cicero.

b2, b7D On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that AIUPPA runs the "strip" in Cicero, located in the 4800 block West Cermak Road on the south side of the street. Along the "strip" are several night clubs, which have in addition to gambling "B" girls and strip tease shows. There are several "books" along the "strip" and probably the largest one was located at the Aloha Grill, 4807 West Cermak Road. JOEY himself ran the biggest poker game in Cook County at the Turf Lounge, located along the "strip."

b2, b7D On May 12, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that AIUPPA by no means was the power man in Cicero. AIUPPA had an operation with several other hoodlums. AIUPPA had a strip show and a number of "books" in Cicero. In addition, he operated one of the largest poker games in the Chicago area, which was located at the Turf Lounge.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised on January 12, 1959, that JOEY O'BRIEN was operating a large poker game at the Turf Lounge next to the Towne Hotel. The entrance to the game room was through either the lounge or through the lobby of the hotel. Both avenues led to a connecting corridor, into which the door to the gaming room opened. A lookout was stationed in the hotel lobby and controlled the gaming room door with a buzzer.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on March 2, 1959, that JOEY AIUPPA was running a large poker game at the Turf Lounge in 1959, and in addition had "a couple of books" along the "strip" in Cicero. AIUPPA had a large operation in Cicero, but was not the number one power in this town. Several other hoodlums have operations in Cicero and it was believed that either TONY ACCARDO or SAM GIANCANA made the final decisions for any problems that might arise relative to the hoodlum operations in Cicero.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised in 1959 that AIUPPA's poker game and other gambling activities at the Turf Lounge continued to operate openly. This opinion was also expressed by [redacted] who added that AIUPPA's poker game was probably the biggest poker game in Cook County, and that JOEY also ran one of the largest horse betting parlors in Cook County at the same location.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on March 1, 1959, he was recently contacted by two males and one female. These individuals advised that he could receive \$50 for the first person and \$10 for each additional person he would "steer" to the Aloha Club, where these individuals could engage in gambling activities. The Aloha Club was situated at 4807 West Cermak Road in Cicero.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on January 16, 1959, that the "big game," described as a large Las Vegas style crap game, was located at the Viaduct Lounge in Cicero. For years, JOEY AIUPPA was an errand boy for CLAUDE MADDOX, and since MADDOX' death it did not appear AIUPPA had climbed any higher in the "outfit."

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on July 20, 1959, that AIUPPA's gambling game was still going on at the Towne Hotel, but that AIUPPA was not a power in the Cicero operation. AIUPPA was never more than an employee of MADDOX and AIUPPA was just another "outfit" operator with no real power.

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on May 29, 1959, that JOSEPH AIUPPA was active in gambling activities in Cicero, Illinois, during mid-1959, but AIUPPA did not operate the "big game." [redacted] was the operator of this gambling activity. b7c

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on July 21, 1959, that SAM GIANCANA, described as one of the leaders of the Chicago hoodlums, was

being moved down the list of the rulers of the Chicago hoodlums. A group referred to as the "Young Turks," under the leadership of WILLIAM DADDANO, were taking over the Chicago area. When GIANCANA steps down, he is to assume the position held by JOSEPH AIUPPA in Cicero, Illinois, and AIUPPA will be allowed to run certain locations in Cicero, but will not be allowed to expand.

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██████████ advised on January 4, 1960, that AIUPPA had fallen into bad graces with the "Syndicate" and had fallen out of the picture as a source of power in connection with gambling activities in Cicero, Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune of August 10, 1959, stated that WILLIAM "POTATOES" DADDANO muscled into Cicero, Illinois, taking a piece of a huge handbook at 4811 West Cermak Road. This article continued that the gambling joint was owned by JOE AIUPPA, an old CAPONE gangster, but AIUPPA was afraid or unable to resist DADDANO.

PROSTITUTION

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██████████ advised that in 1954, the Turf Lounge, located on Cermak Road in Cicero, Illinois, was owned by JOEY O'BRIEN, but was operated by one ██████████. Prostitution was carried on from the Turf Club, in that all of the "B" girls and entertainers connected with the club were hustlers. The mechanics of this operation were described as the customer arranging for his date through ██████████ and the date would be filled in the Towne Hotel, which was connected to the Turf Lounge. No money was paid directly to ██████████

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On January 20, 1959, ██████████ advised that there was little or no prostitution in Cicero, Illinois, inasmuch as the Cicero Police Department would not allow such activity. Cicero was not open grounds for narcotics users or peddlers, as the Cicero Police Department would really "rap" anyone bringing narcotics into Cicero.

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On January 20, 1959, ██████████ advised there was little or no prostitution and no narcotics traffic in Cicero.

Although the Cicero Police Department apparently would go along with any type of gambling operation, they would not allow prostitution or narcotics to flourish in that community.

b7c Sergeant [REDACTED] Police Department, [REDACTED] advised on March 12, 1958, that JOEY AIUPPA, also known as JOEY O'BRIEN, was reportedly in charge of all vice operations in Cicero.

Union Activities

The Chicago Tribune of December 30, 1933, reported that JOEY AIUPPA was listed as an official of Local 782 of the Teamsters Union of Maywood, Illinois. AIUPPA was shown as one of thirty-five co-conspirators named in an indictment charging seventeen persons with racketeering. The indictment against the seventeen persons was dismissed on July 22, 1934, and on a second trial there was a finding of not guilty returned May 10, 1935.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised on July 23, 1954, that at that time the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union in the Chicago area was controlled by the hoodlum element and the Union's president was a Mr. BLAKELY. BLAKELY was controlled by JOHN LARDINO, also known as JOHN NARDICO, described as a murdered, and that LARDINO was controlled by JOHNNY MOORE, also known as CLAUDE MADDOX. MADDOX' boss was MOONEY GIANCANA, who had the support of the "trigger man," JOEY AIUPPA.

b2 [REDACTED] advised that investigation of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, particularly Local 450, Cicero, Illinois, reflected through the records of the International Office that the application for charter of affiliation for Local 450, Bartenders Union, 6029 1/2 West Roosevelt Road, listed the name JOSEPH AIUPPA, 1203 Austin Boulevard, as Secretary. AIUPPA's name was added to the list of applicants and also gave a different address, 2318 South 58th Street, Cicero, Illinois. A financial report for August 25, 1935, showed JOSEPH AIUPPA heading the list of charter members of Local 450. In 1937,

b7c
AIUPPA was given a withdrawal card by the Local. At that time, the monthly transmittal sheet showed one [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] of the Local. In September, 1940, AIUPPA was given a withdrawal card by this Local. The roster for the years 1939 and 1942 showed JOSEPH AIUPPA as a member of this Union. The rosters for the years 1940 and 1941 were missing from the file. The Financial Reports for the years 1940 through 1952 failed to reflect any record of AIUPPA as coming back into the Local. In 1940, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CLAUDE MADDUX controlled Local 450 in Cicero, Illinois. Although [REDACTED] Local 450 with AIUPPA as a charter member.

The presence of MADDUX' name on the February 2, 1941 Financial Report could have been devised to accredit MADDUX a delegate to attend the 1941 convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. A search of the records of the delegates accredited to this convention failed to reveal the name CLAUDE MADDUX or JOHN MOORE; however, he could have attended this convention using the credentials of any delegate from Local 450.

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HDS:mak

Places of Amusement

The records of the Chicago Crime Commission reflect that JOEY AIUPPA spends a considerable amount of time along the "strip" located in Cicero, Illinois. The various bars and night clubs in which AIUPPA associates or frequents along the "strip" included the following: the Aloha Grill, the Frolics, the Turf Lounge, the Towne Hotel and the Alton Hotel.

The Chicago Crime Commission files reflect that at times AIUPPA meets with other well known Chicago hoodlums at Meo's Norwood House located at the intersection of Lawrence and Harlem Avenues in Norridge, Illinois. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] the Norwood House, the Franklin House in Franklin Park, Illinois, and the Villa Venice. All of these three mentioned restaurants are well known hangouts in the Chicago area.

Personal Habits

The records of the Chicago Crime Commission reflect that AIUPPA was known as a loud talking individual who liked to brag regarding his power in the hoodlum circles and had allegedly said in the past that he was the number two man in the Cicero, Illinois, operations. AIUPPA has been reported as being CLAUDE MADDOX' man and since the death of MADDOX on June 21, 1958, various sources have suggested that AIUPPA may have taken over as the number one man in Cicero, Illinois, (although this is subject to some doubts as expressed by other sources reported elsewhere in this report).

b2, b7D On November 20, 1958, [REDACTED] advised that AIUPPA ran around with girls who were employed in his establishments as dice girls, B-girls and prostitutes.

On June 14, 1958, when an investigator for the Senate Select Committee attempted to serve a subpoena

b2 on AIUPPA at his residence, 4 Yorkshire Drive, Elmhurst, Illinois, two automobiles were parked outside of the AIUPPA residence; AIUPPA jumped into a 1951 Ford; drove out of the driveway at a high rate of speed, and would have run over the investigator had he not jumped out of the driveway. One of the two automobiles in the AIUPPA drive, according to [redacted] was a 1957 black Ford, bearing 1958 Illinois License [redacted] and the other vehicle was a 1951 black Ford bearing 1958 Illinois License [redacted]. The records of the Secretary of States Office, State of Illinois, reflected that 1958 Illinois License [redacted] was registered to [redacted], Chicago, Illinois, and 1958 Illinois License [redacted] was registered to [redacted] Illinois.

This last described vehicle was owned and operated by [redacted]

b7c On October 13, 1958, [redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] at [redacted]. At this time [redacted] advised that [redacted] in Chicago and [redacted] along with another man. He denied any knowledge of the fact that AIUPPA was seen driving in an automobile registered to him. He explained that sometime ago he was arrested for speeding in Cicero, Illinois. [redacted]

[redacted] continued to say he refused to do this so the arresting officers [redacted] then purportedly contacted [redacted], who according to [redacted] the Frolics and Turf Lounge on Cermak Avenue in Cicero, Illinois. It is to be noted that these two establishments have received mention in other portions of this report. [redacted] stated that a few days following his speeding arrest, he again saw [redacted] who [redacted] and who stated he had received [redacted] Cicero Police Department. [redacted] also told [redacted] at this time that he had registered a car in [redacted]

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name and not to worry about it. He was instructed further not to ask any questions and not to say anything to anyone about it.

b7c [redacted] admitted having served prison time many years ago for armed robbery and further that [redacted] has a prison record. He advised that he does not know much regarding [redacted] stating that he has had little or no contact with him and the only reason he got in touch with [redacted] at this time was to [redacted]. He concluded by stating that he was unaware that AIUPPA was operating an automobile registered to him.

AIUPPA is known to be an avid hunter and has made numerous trips in the past for purposes of hunting.

It is pointed out in other portions of this report AIUPPA is known to do little entertaining at his home and spends considerable time in the maintenance of his home and yard.

Miscellaneous

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that AIUPPA is a member of the Oak Park, Illinois YMCA. He applied for a businessman's membership on April 29, 1958. He listed his home telephone number as BR 9-5084, his employment as partner in the Taylor and Company, 49th Avenue and 25th Street, Cicero, Illinois, and listed his business telephone number as Olympic 2-1298. AIUPPA was brought to the YMCA by one [redacted] whose business was listed as [redacted] Illinois. [redacted] true name is [redacted] well-known Cicero, Illinois gambler and hoodlum. The location [redacted] houses a [redacted]

b7c

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b2 [redacted] advised the following toll calls were made regarding telephone number [redacted], which is listed to [redacted] Illinois:

<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Number</u>
7/20/58	Fowler, Indiana	[redacted]
7/31/58	Woodstock, Illinois	[redacted]
8/3/58	Mason City, Illinois ✓	[redacted]
8/16/58	Manito, Illinois	WO 8-9540, "Blue Spruce Tavern, [redacted]
8/20/58	Estes Park, Colorado ✓	[redacted] b7c
8/22/58	Forestburg, South Dakota	[redacted]
8/25/58	Mason City, Illinois ✓	[redacted]
8/26/58	An incoming collect from Woonsocket, South Dakota	[redacted]
8/27/58	Mason City, Illinois ✓	[redacted]
8/28/58	Estes Park, Colorado ✓	[redacted]
8/30/58	Mason City, Illinois ✓	[redacted]

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<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Number</u>
9/1/58	Manito, Illinois	[REDACTED]
9/2/58	Mason City, Illinois	[REDACTED]
9/20/58	Manito, Illinois	[REDACTED]

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised that as of 1955, [REDACTED] was listed to [REDACTED] At that time [REDACTED] was shown as [REDACTED] Illinois. Her business telephone was listed as [REDACTED] This number was originally listed to [REDACTED] but was changed to [REDACTED]

b2, b7D On January 13, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that telephone number 435M was assigned to the Cranwell Tavern, Route 10, one mile west of Mason City, Illinois. [REDACTED] Further, that telephone number 34XL was assigned to the Prairie Trails Inn, situated approximately seven miles from Mason City, Illinois. [REDACTED]

b2, b7D On January 13, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that telephone number WO 8-9540 in Manito Illinois, is listed to the Blue Spruce Tavern, Manito, and [REDACTED]

b7C On June 13, 1959, [REDACTED] Clerk, Credit Bureau of Mason and Menard Counties, Havana, Illinois, advised that she had a satisfactory credit rating for [REDACTED] dating since 1951 with no derogatory information contained in her file. [REDACTED] further stated that she also had a satisfactory credit rating with no derogatory information for [REDACTED] and that

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his name had been on file since 1951. She continued that [REDACTED] had a satisfactory credit rating with no derogatory information dating back to 1950. She stated that she could not locate a credit rating for the establishments known as the Prairie Trails Inn, Cranwell Tavern, or the Blue Spruce Tavern.

On January 13, 1959, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Illinois, advised that he had the following arrest record on the individuals listed below and that they were all arrested for gambling on the dates indicated:

Case Number	Date	Name	Charge	Fine
1485	11/9/53	[REDACTED]	Operating gambling house	Paid \$125.30 fine and costs on 11/9/53
1493	11/7/53	[REDACTED]	Gambling	Paid fine of \$125.30 on 11/7/53
1497	11/7/53	[REDACTED]	Gambling	Paid fine \$25.30, 11/7/53
1661	11/5/57	[REDACTED]	Possession	Paid fine \$130.30 and costs, 11/5/57
1662	11/5/57	[REDACTED]	Possession	Paid fine of \$230.30 and costs 11/5/57
1663	11/5/57	[REDACTED]	Operating gambling table	Paid \$130.30 fine and costs on 11/5/57

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Case Number	Date	Name	Charge	Fine
1663	11/5/57	[REDACTED]	For Playing	Paid fine \$40.30 and costs 11/5/57
1665	11/5/57	[REDACTED]	For Playing	Paid fine of \$40.30 on 11/7/57

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] at Estes Park, Colorado:

On December 19, 1958, [REDACTED] advised he is familiar with telephone number 23 at Estes Park and stated it is the number of the Stanley Hotel, which hotel is open and operating only during the summer months of the year.

Reference to the telephone book disclosed that [REDACTED] has telephone number [REDACTED] Estes Park. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] this store [REDACTED] a very reliable and substantial citizen of Estes Park. He said he did not know of anyone by the name of [REDACTED] who is employed there.

[REDACTED] was not available for interview on December 19, 1958, and [REDACTED] stated he would make some discreet inquiries to determine whether anyone by the name of [REDACTED] had been employed at [REDACTED] in the summer of 1958.

On January 13, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that in the summer of 1958, one [REDACTED] was employed in the store and this girl is now attending Colorado State University at Fort Collins, Colorado. She said [REDACTED] was a very personable young lady, well liked at the store, and she believed she is reputable.

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On January 16, 1959, [redacted] advised he had determined that the only employee at [redacted] named [redacted] was a young girl who is now attending Colorado State University at Fort Collins. He said he had discreetly interviewed [redacted] who informed him that this girl was very well liked at the store and considered very reputable and reliable. In the course of their conversation, [redacted] remembered that on one occasion last summer this girl had received a telephone call which seemed to disturb her and she was overheard to remark to the caller that she should not be called to the phone at the store during working hours. He said he had never specifically discussed this call with the girl.

On January 20, 1959, [redacted] Indiana, advised SA [redacted]

b7c [redacted] as follows:

[redacted] Indiana telephone number [redacted] is assigned to [redacted] Indiana, [redacted] former hoodlum. [redacted] is highly respected in [redacted] Indiana, and is not known to engage in any illegitimate or criminal activities.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] on December 9, 1958:

Woonsocket, South Dakota telephone directory, which also includes listings for the small nearby community of Forestburg, South Dakota, fails to reflect anyone named [redacted]. This telephone directory reflects that telephone number [redacted] is listed to one [redacted] Forestburg, South Dakota. There is no such telephone number in this book beginning with letters TY, however, telephone book reflects [redacted] is listed to one [redacted] residing in Woonsocket, South Dakota.

[redacted] Woonsocket, South Dakota, stated there is no one named [redacted] residing

in Sanborn County. He stated there was a [REDACTED] residing in Woonsocket. [REDACTED] who were middle-aged and long-time residents of Woonsocket, had never been in any type of trouble and were highly regarded in the community. He stated that [REDACTED] was employed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He advised that AIUPPA was unknown to him.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] age about [REDACTED] had resided in the Woonsocket area for the past [REDACTED] years. He was employed [REDACTED] at Woonsocket. He stated that [REDACTED] was highly regarded in the community.

[REDACTED] advised he had never known anyone named [REDACTED] in Sanborn County. He advised, however, that he was acquainted with ROY BURRILL, age about 75, who resided at Forestburg, South Dakota, and died about two years ago. He stated that [REDACTED] family in Forestburg and was also highly regarded in the community. He advised that the [REDACTED] had no criminal record.

[REDACTED] South Dakota State Highway Department, advised that the subject was not known to him. He stated he was not acquainted with anyone named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on January 29, 1959, he had never known anyone named [REDACTED] to reside at Woonsocket, South Dakota. [REDACTED] were long-time residents of Woonsocket and [REDACTED] had several sisters and brothers residing in South Dakota. The only relative of [REDACTED] known to be residing outside South Dakota was a sister of [REDACTED] name unknown, residing in Chicago for a number of years. The [REDACTED] families were always regarded highly in the community. [REDACTED]