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F. Kennedy Assassination Records
Collection Act of 1992

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/29/60

FROM : SAC PITTSBURGH (92-407)

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION TO DEPARTMENT
OF INFORMATION ON RACKETEERS
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #21,326
DATE 1/8/85 BY SP6834/6C1

Re Bulet, 6/14/60.

Attached are the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning Pittsburgh National Top Hoodlum GABRIEL MANNARINO for dissemination to the Department.

U.S. Attorney HUBERT I. TEITELBAUM, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, has not requested information to date concerning local individuals who could be characterized as racketeers.

The sources mentioned in the enclosed memorandum are identified as follows:

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 1 were reviewed by IC FRANK D. ALTOBELLi.

WILLIAM L. JEFFERSON, Superintendent of Schools, New Kensington, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 2 was interviewed by SA ALBERT E. KLEBE, JR.

Records of the Clerk of Orphans Court, Westmoreland County, mentioned in paragraph 3 were reviewed by IC GEORGE C. DIPPOLD.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Braddock, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 4 were reviewed by IC DIPPOLD.

Health records of Dade County, Florida, mentioned in paragraph 5 were reviewed by SA ROBERT K. LEWIS.

Records of the U.S. Clerk of Courts, Naturalization Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa., mentioned in paragraphs 6 through 8 were reviewed by SA RICHARD GORDON DOUCE.

Records of the U.S. Clerk of Courts, Naturalization Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 9 were reviewed by SA THOMAS G. FORSYTH, III.

39 Card
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2 - Pittsburgh

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ENCLOSURE
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Chief of Police EDWARD GOLDSTEIN, Braddock, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 10 was interviewed by SA FORSYTH.

The source mentioned in paragraph 11 is GEBHARD REABE, Captain of Police, Braddock, Pa., contacted by SA FORSYTH.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 13 were reviewed by IC ALTOBELLi.

HAZEL STONE MANNARINO, mentioned in paragraph 14 was interviewed by SA FRANKLIN E. WRIGHT.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 16, were reviewed by IC ALTOBELLi.

Records of the Recorder of the Deeds, Westmoreland County, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 17, were examined by IC DIPPOLD.

Officer ANDREW MURCIA, Surfside, Florida, Police Department, mentioned in paragraph 18, was interviewed by SA DOUGLASS E. WENDEL.

Deputy U.S. Marshal JUDD MECHLING, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, mentioned in paragraph 19, was interviewed by SA NORMAN T. THOMPSON.

The interview of SAMUEL MANNARINO, reported in paragraphs 20 and 21, was conducted by SA JOHN S. PORTELLA.

The source in paragraph 22 is JOHN C. SCHWARTZ, Special Agent, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Pittsburgh (by request), contacted by SA NORMAN T. THOMPSON.

The source in paragraph 23 is WILLIAM WALSH, Inspector, Pittsburgh Police Department, contacted by SA THOMPSON.

The source in paragraph 24 is GEOFFREDO CELLINI, PCI, contacted by Legate Havana.

The source mentioned in paragraph 25 is ROBERT J. WILSON, Vice-President, Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, New Kensington, contacted by SA ALBERT E. KLEBE, JR.

Records of the office of the Prothonotary, Westmoreland County, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 27 were reviewed by SA KLEBE.

ON 6/24/98 9m

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 RELEASE IN PART
 TOTAL DENIAL

JUL 26 1998

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Records of the office of the Prothonotary, Westmoreland County, Pa., mentioned in paragraph 28, were reviewed by SA KLEBE.

The interview of GABRIEL MANNARINO reported in paragraph 29 was conducted by SA JOHN S. PORTELLA.

The source in paragraphs 34, 35, 37, 60 through 62, 66 through 67, is MIKE ZERVOS, Former PCI, now living in Athens, Greece, contacted by SA DOUCE.

The source in paragraph 39 is WALTER SHARKEY, Former PCI, contacted by SA DOUCE.

The source in paragraph 40 is JIM KELLY, PCI, contacted by SA FORSYTH.

The source in paragraphs 41 through 51 is ARCHIE MILLER, owner of Archie Miller's Mens Clothing Store, New Kensington, contacted by SAS DOUCE and FORSYTH.

The source in paragraphs 52 through 55 is ALBERT SEID, FBI #574183, interviewed by SAS DOUCE and FORSYTH.

The source in paragraph 59 is JAMES THORNTON MC CLOWRY, PCI, contacted by SA FORSYTH.

Interview of GABRIEL MANNARINO, reported in paragraphs 70 through 74 was conducted by SA JOHN S. PORTELLA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

June 29, 1960

GABRIEL MANNARINO, also known as
Kelly Gabriell Mannarino, Kelly
Mannarino, George Mannarino,
"Gabe," "Kelly," "Gabrielo Ruggiero,
Grabriele Rugiero

Cuban *W. J.*

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Birth

Gabriel Mannarino

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., reviewed February 11, 1958, indicate that GABRIELO RUGGIERO was born October 31, 1915 at New Kensington, Westmoreland County, Pa., to GACINTO RUGGIERO and DOMENICA POLITANO. Records disclosed that both parents were born in Italy and the birth is recorded on Birth Certificate #174-910-15.

Education

WILLIAM L. JEFFERSON, Superintendent of Schools, New Kensington, Pa., on January 9, 1958, advised from records that GABRIEL MANNARINO left school permanently on February 10, 1930, after completing the first semester of the seventh grade. Mr. JEFFERSON remarked that MANNARINO attended the New Kensington City School System as KELLY MANNARINO, date of birth October 28, 1914, with residence at 1129 Sixth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

Marriage

Records of the Clerk of Orphans Court, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa., reviewed February 3, 1958, indicate that on April 1, 1941, GABRIEL MANNARINO, age 25 of 1129 Sixth Avenue, New Kensington, the son of GEORGE MANNARINO and MINNIE PALANTO, and JEAN D. AMATO, age 21 of Braddock, Pa., the daughter of

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/8/04 BY SP6 BJA/gel

603-9-452
ENCLOSURE

FRANK AMATO and ERNESTINE BEVILAQUA, applied for a marriage license before Alderman JACOB SAKULSKY of New Kensington, Pa. Records disclosed that the marriage was performed on April 16, 1941 by the Reverend Father JOSEPH A. MASTRANGELO at St. Mary of Mt. Carmel Church, Braddock, Pa.

Children

Georgienne Mannarino

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Braddock, Pa., reviewed March 11, 1958, indicate GEORGIENNE MANNARINO, female, was born July 3, 1943, at Braddock General Hospital, Braddock, Pa., to GABRIEL MANNARINO, age 27 and JEAN DOLORES MANNARINO, nee Amato, age 23, of 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

Dolores Mannarino

Health records of Dade County, Florida, reviewed on February 25, 1958, indicate that DOLORES MANNARINO was born March 12, 1951, at Doctor's Hospital, Coral Gables, Florida, to GABRIEL MANNARINO, age 35 and JEAN MANNARINO, nee Amato, age 31 of 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington, Pa. (Birth Certificate #109).

Father

Giacinto Rugiero, aka George Mannarino

Records of the United States Clerk of Courts, Naturalization Bureau, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa., volume 146, page 8, disclose that GIACINTO RUGIERO, occupation grocer, with residence at 315 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, born February 6, 1876, Amantea, Italy, filed Declaration of Intention with the Division of Naturalization (#6763) on July 29, 1908. Records revealed that RUGIERO immigrated to the United States from Naples, Italy on April 16, 1897 aboard the vessel "Nevist," arriving at the port of New York on April 23, 1897. Records further disclosed that RUGIERO, on October 14, 1914, filed a Petition for Naturalization (#12708), giving his home address as 1023 Fifth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa. On his Petition for Naturalization, RUGIERO identified his children as SALVATORE, born December 23, 1905 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and GUISEPPE, born December 8, 1911, Pittsburgh, Pa. RUGIERO's wife was identified as DOMENICA RUGIERO, born in Amantea, Italy, date of birth unknown.

RUGIERO was naturalized and admitted to citizenship in United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, on December 21, 1915, (Certificate #624096). The naturalization papers contain a notation that since the filing of his Petition for Naturalization an additional child, GRABRIELE, was born to the family on October 28, 1915 at New Kensington, Pa.

Attached to RUGIERO's Certificate of Naturalization is a letter dated September 13, 1935 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., to the United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania pointing out that a new certificate of citizenship had been issued to GIACINTO RUGIERO in the name of GEORGE MANNARINO for the reason that RUGIERO changed his name to GEORGE MANNARINO in Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, by decree of May 2, 1935.

Father-in-law

Frank Amato, FBI #1689858

Records of the United States Clerk of Courts, Naturalization Bureau, Western District of Pennsylvania, indicate that FRANK AMATO was born February 15, 1893 at Reccarainola, Italy and was admitted to citizenship in Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 19, 1922.

Chief of Police EDWARD GOLDSTEIN, Braddock, Pa., Police Department, on December 13, 1957, advised that FRANK AMATO, FBI #1689858, of 430 Second Street, Braddock, is the father-in-law of GABRIEL MANNARINO of New Kensington, Pa., by reason of MANNARINO's marriage to AMATO's daughter JEAN.

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information and who stated he will not testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on April 25, 1958, advised that during the 1930's and 1940's FRANK AMATO actively and openly operated gambling establishments in the vicinity of Braddock, Pa., but no longer takes an active part and may have disassociated himself from the rackets altogether. The source added, however, that AMATO is an extremely influential "behind the scenes" figure in the political affairs of Braddock, Pa.

The identification record of FRANK AMATO includes two arrests during the period August, 1929 to May, 1933 by the Pittsburgh Police Department as a suspicious person and as a murder suspect by the Allegheny County Detective Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa. The arrest as a suspicious person occurred in 1933 and AMATO was discharged. In 1929 AMATO was arrested by the Allegheny County Detective Bureau as a suspect in the murder of one JAMES BUONO, described as a racketeer from Braddock, Pa. AMATO was acquitted of these charges by a Coroner's Jury, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brother

N.Y. Pa. NE
Joseph Peter Mannarino
FBI #4387400

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., reviewed February 11, 1958, indicate that GIUSEPPE RUGGIERO was born December 7, 1911 in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pa. to GISCINTO RUGGIERO and MINNIE POLITANO. (Birth Certificate #200-581-11).

HAZEL STONE MANNARINO, 148 12th Street, Del Mar, California, on April 18, 1958, identified herself as the widow of the late well-known motion picture actor LEWIS STONE and indicated that his estate is worth approximately six million dollars, the bulk of which is invested in her name. Mrs. MANNARINO said she married JOSEPH PETER MANNARINO, brother of SAMUEL and GABRIEL MANNARINO of New Kensington, Pa., during November of 1957 in La Jolla, California, after meeting him in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The identification record of JOSEPH PETER MANNARINO discloses a total of eight arrests during the period 1940-1957 on charges ranging from wreckless driving in Miami Beach, Florida, to suspicion of burglary in San Diego, California, and homicide fugitive in New York City. MANNARINO has never been incarcerated but has paid fines and court costs on a number of occasions.

Carlo
Samuel Mannarino BORN 1-1-1906 PITTSBURGH, PA
FBI #115840 Residence 540 CHARLES Ave NEW KENSINGTON, PA
Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa., reviewed February 11, 1958, disclosed that GABRIEL MANNARINO's

date
brother SAMUEL MANNARINO was born January 1, 1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa. MANNARINO's name is listed on birth records as SALVATORE RUGGIERI.

Residence

540 Charles Avenue
New Kensington, Pa.

Records of the Recorder of Deeds for Westmoreland County, Pa., examined February 3, 1958 (volume 1140, page 521) indicate that FREDRICK V. HARTMAN and ELSIE HARTMAN, his wife, conveyed to GABRIEL MANNARINO and JEAN MANNARINO, his wife, a parcel of land in New Kensington, Pa., being known as 540 Charles Avenue, Lot #19 in the Parkwood Plan of Lots, for a consideration of \$9500, including the dwelling. This transaction was recorded on March 26, 1943.

8919 Dickens Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Officer ANDREW MURCIA, Surfside, Florida Police Department, on February 4, 1958, advised from tax records that GABRIEL MANNARINO of New Kensington, Pa., purchased the dwelling at 8919 Dickens Avenue on August 29, 1950 from DOMINICK ANZALONE, well-known Pittsburgh hoodlum. MURCIA stated that in his opinion the MANNARINO residence on Dickens Avenue would be worth approximately \$30,000.

General Information

Grand Jury [JFK Law 10(a)2]

62-9-452

[Redacted]
Interview with SAMUEL MANNARINO,
brother of GABRIEL MANNARINO, FBI #115840

SAMUEL MANNARINO, on February 16, 1954, advised that he and his brother GABRIEL had disposed of their interests in Cuba and did not contemplate making any further investment in that area. He pointed out this decision was reached on the basis of rumors that had been brought to his attention that their enterprises were connected with the narcotics traffic. ✓ MANNARINO emphasized that neither he nor his brother, nor any of their associates, have ever engaged in the narcotics traffic and would not tolerate anyone that was affiliated with that business. He pointed out that he did not consider gambling a crime but would draw the line when it came to bank robbery, white slavery or homicide. MANNARINO commented that he is satisfied with the present city administration in New Kensington and made the statement, "no one in this city gets any appointment or anything unless we clear them."

MANNARINO, when interviewed regarding gambling in New Kensington, did not deny that it is controlled completely or in part by his brother GABRIEL or himself.

Sans Souci Night Club and
Gambling Casino,
Havana, Cuba

HAVANA CUBA

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past on November 23, 1953, stated that the [Redacted]

62-9-452

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but is not available to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on December 13, 1957, reported that GABRIEL MANNARINO told him that he and his brother SAMUEL could not make the Sans Souci operation a success since in accordance with Cuban law they were forced to hire a number of Cuban employees to operate the gambling tables who turned out to be dishonest. This source discounted the commonly known story regarding the failure of the Sans Souci to the effect that a revolution forced the MANNARINO brothers out of Cuba, and stated that information brought to his attention indicated that the MANNARINO brothers were very friendly with Dictator FULGENCIO BATISTA of Cuba.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is unavailable as a witness at any future Federal or state proceedings on February 5, 1958, reported that the MANNARINO brothers of New Kensington, Pa., were the money men behind NORMAN ROTHMAN during the period 1951-1952 when ROTHMAN operated the Sans Souci. This source said that ROTHMAN was unable to make a success of the operation and after losing considerable money, the MANNARINO brothers pulled out. According to this source the MANNARINO brothers held an interest in the Sans Souci for a period of around nine months during 1951-1952.

Family Drive-In Theater
Leechburg Road
New Kensington, Pa.

Another source whose records are available following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum on January 10, 1958, advised that the Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, New Kensington, Pa., holds a \$20,000 mortgage on the Family ^{Pa} Drive-In Theater, Inc., New Kensington. The source identified officers of the corporation as NATHAN FARBER, President, and GABRIEL MANNARINO, Vice President. The source pointed out that he was not aware of the extent of the financial interest held in the corporation by the officers, but he estimated the value of the property on which the theater is located at approximately \$150,000. The source described FARBER as the owner of a Chrysler automobile dealership in Miami, Florida.

NORBERT STERN, President of Associated Drive-Ins, Inc., 805 Law and Finance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., whose records are available following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum on February 12, 1958, advised that his firm leased the Family Drive-In Theater in New Kensington during February, 1955, and that his son ERNEST STERN, Vice President, is the lessee. STERN said that as far as he is concerned NATHAN FARBER of Miami, Florida, and NATHAN LAZIER of Pittsburgh, Pa. are the owners of the drive-in and in accordance with the terms of their lease, Associated pays \$5,000 a year and receives twenty per cent of the concessions with FARBER and LAZIER paying taxes and insurance. STERN pointed out that he understood GABRIEL MANNARINO was an investor with FARBER but added that as far as the lease is concerned MANNARINO does not appear as a party in interest.

S & S Distributing Company
1263 Third Avenue
New Kensington, Pa.

Records of the office of the Prothonotary, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa. (Book 8, Page 127), reviewed on January 8, 1958, indicate that by the filing of Certificate 5676 the S & S Distributing Company registered under the Fictitious Names Act on May 27, 1953 for the purpose of distributing, selling and purchasing cigarette vending machines. The individual listed as the proprietor of the business is GABRIEL MANNARINO, 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

Nu Ken Novelty Company
1263 Third Avenue
New Kensington, Pa.

Records in the office of the Prothonotary, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa. (Book 5, Page 170), reviewed on January 8, 1958, indicate that the Nu Ken Novelty Company, then located at 1050 Barnes Street, New Kensington, Pa., registered under the Fictitious Names Act for the purpose of buying, selling, renting, leasing and distributing vending and coin-operated machines. Parties in interest were identified as: SAMUEL MANNARINO, GABRIEL MANNARINO, TOM TANNAS, WILLIAM SAMS, Pa. ALBERT SAMS, and F. W. ZOGG. Pa.

During the course of an interstate transportation of gambling devices investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in December, 1951, GABRIEL MANNARINO of the Nu Ken Novelty Company advised that the company had console-type slot machines stored on the premises and had transported them to various clubs and restaurants in New Kensington by truck. MANNARINO said that the slot machines were not crated, wrapped or marked as gambling devices.

EDWARD C. BOYLE, then United States Attorney, Western District of Pennsylvania, and Assistant U.S. Attorney W. WENDELL STANTON on December 12, 1951 authorized the filing of a libel for the seizure of the above gambling devices in accordance with Public Law 906, 81st Congress, R. S. 161, Sections 4 and 7, which make it an offense to transport gambling devices without clearly labeling, marking and crating, so that the address of the shipper and consignee and nature of the article can be readily determined by inspection.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 12, 1951 seized twenty slot machines owned by the Nu Ken Novelty Company, New Kensington, Pa., pursuant to an authorization of U.S. District Judge WILLIAM ALVAH STEWART, Western District of Pennsylvania.

These machines were ordered destroyed on December 16, 1953 by U.S. District Judge JOSEPH P. WILLSON, Western District of Pennsylvania, since the matter had been scheduled for trial on December 9, 1953 and the claimant, GABRIEL MANNARINO, failed to appear to recover his property.

On December 22, 1953, Deputy U.S. Marshals, Western District of Pennsylvania, destroyed the above machines.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is not available to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on February 28, 1958, stated that for many years the MANNARINO brothers have had a complete monopoly on the distribution of pinball machines in New Kensington and Arnold, Pa., through the Nu Ken Novelty Company. The source estimated that the MANNARINO brothers have approximately 300 to 400 pinball machines operating in practically every restaurant, bar and hotel in the New Kensington-Arnold area with each machine bringing in an estimated \$35 to \$50 a week.

The same source explained that for a number of years the collection men working for the Nu Ken Novelty Company, presumably acting on orders of GABRIEL MANNARINO, have been successfully operating a scheme to withhold revenue from the pinball machines distributed through the Nu Ken Novelty Company. The source said that during their weekly calls on proprietors of business establishments, collection men employed by the Nu Ken Novelty Company split the amount of money taken from the machines with the proprietors. The source said for example if a particular machine brings in \$50 a week, the collection men write out a receipt to the proprietor for only \$25, and the additional \$25 is then split between the MANNARINO brothers and the proprietor. The source pointed out as far as the receipt given to the proprietor is concerned, the latter's profit for tax purposes would be shown as \$12.50, while the Nu Ken Novelty Company would declare a taxable profit of the same amount.

The information furnished by the above source concerning the possible withholding of revenue on the part of the Nu Ken Novelty Company was disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service by memorandum dated May 13, 1958. The identities of the collection men employed by the Nu Ken Novelty Company were disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service by memorandum dated July 22, 1958.

X Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino
938 Barnes Street
New Kensington, Pa.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is not available to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on February 24, 1958, stated that the Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino operated by the MANNARINO brothers on Barnes Street in New Kensington adjoining the Ken Mar Hotel operates seven days a week between the hours of 10 PM and 6 AM without interference from the local police. The source, who has visited the casino on several occasions in the past, said that the main attraction is a Greek dice game known as barbout, plus the standard version of craps. The source pointed out that the largest crowds attend the casino on weekends and the source reported observing as many as 300 people in the casino from such cities as Steubenville and Warren, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia.

The "New Kensington Dispatch," May 12, 1958, edition, in an article entitled "Barnes Street Spa Popular" and the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," May 23, 1958, edition in an article entitled "Mannarino Mob Flies High," featured page one exposés of the MANNARINO-controlled Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino. Both articles pointed out that the casino caters to out-of-state clientele without any danger of interference from local police. The "Post-Gazette" article by staff writer VINCE JOHNSON estimates the income of the casino at \$2,000,000 a year, while the article appearing in the "Dispatch" quotes a source as saying that as much as \$100,000 may change hands in the casino during an evening.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is not available to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on December 23, 1959, reported that the barbout games at the Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino in New Kensington have been poorly attended and are receiving a very small play. According to the source, the MANNARINO brothers, in an attempt to stimulate business, have ordered the barbout games discontinued in favor of "skin" (card) games.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is not available to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings advised on March 11, 1960, that during February, 1960, the Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino re-established the barbout games, and that the casino is currently attracting good crowds, especially on weekends. According to the source, the casino still features "skin" games, although the larger amounts of money are being wagered at the barbout tables.

On August 14, 1958, a source, whose reliability is not known but who is in a position to know, advised that during December, 1956, the owner of a building at 938 Barnes Street, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, orally agreed with ALBERT SEID and JOHN FONTANA to lease the second floor of his building to SEID from February 1, 1957, until January 31, 1958, at the rate of \$100 a month rent. Allegedly SEID and FONTANA told him that they wanted to lease the premises for the purpose of opening a pool room to be known as the Arcade Billiards Palace. Before the lease was signed the keys to the premises were turned over to SEID who subsequently ignored requests to sign the document.

Source pointed out that SEID, FONTANA and others unknown to him, after spending what seemed to be several months painting and redecorating, opened for business as the "Triangle Billiards" around May or June, 1958.

Source went on to say that he has since read several articles in the "New Kensington Daily Dispatch," a New Kensington, Pennsylvania, daily newspaper describing the "Triangle Billiards" as a notorious gambling casino featuring barboult and craps games attracting hundreds of people from the tri-state area.

Source pointed out that SEID had made no attempt to renew his lease and was \$300 behind in his rent.

Source also said that the owner of the building would like very much to have the premises vacated but he is "afraid to start trouble" with SEID and FONTANA.

On August 14, 1958, source pointed out that he has long recognized SEID and FONTANA by reputation as racketeer front men for the MANNARINO brothers and naturally assumed that they would probably organize a few small craps games in conjunction with the pool room. Source emphasized, however, that SEID's and FONTANA's landlord had no idea they would open a large gambling casino and would not have allowed them to lease the premises had he been aware of their intentions.

Source explained that SEID and FONTANA told him in December that their gambling casino was then located in the basement of the Garibaldi Building on 5th Avenue in New Kensington, and added that they wanted to move three extra pool tables from that location to 938 Barnes Street, so "the boys" would have a place to play pool.

Source stated that people in New Kensington share the common belief that the MANNARINO brothers direct the operation of the casino on Barnes Street through FONTANA and SEID although he could offer no evidence to substantiate the belief. Source mentioned that the other tenant on the premises, the Independent Wallpaper Company, with offices downstairs, pays \$400 a month rent while SEID only pays \$100.

This source pointed out that if the newspaper accounts of the casino's huge financial winnings are true, the landlord would like very much to increase the rent substantially but is actually reluctant to do so because of his fear of the MANNARINO crowd, particularly JOHN FONTANA. Source said that he has heard rumors over the years in New Kensington that FONTANA is a very rough boy who would have no hesitancy at all in beating up someone badly who went against the wishes of the MANNARINO group.

Source stated that SEID never paid the rent for the casino personally but sent one of his henchman with the rent in cash. Source displayed several bank deposit slips in the sum of \$100 which he contended represented rental payments received from SEID.

This source identified a photograph of ALBERT SEID, FBI No. 574183, as the AL SEID who leased the second floor at 938 Barnes Street in December, 1957.

On October 27, 1958, a source, whose reliability is not known but who is in a position to know, advised that ALBERT SEID was born in Brest Litovsk, (Leningrad), Russia, on July 30, 1907, the son of HARRY ZEID and REBECCA ZEID, nee COHEN. Source pointed out that SEID's father entered the United States sometime between 1910 and 1913 and SEID arrived at the Port of New York during 1913 with his mother and two brothers, HARRY, aged 54, now operating a Jewish bakery in Cleveland, Ohio, and MILTON, aged 48, who is currently a dealer in the Plaza Hotel Gambling Casino, Havana, Cuba. According to source, both brothers have legally changed their names to SYDE.

Source pointed out that SEID has been a professional gambler most of his adult life and added SEID opened a gambling casino known as the Red Rock, located in the basement of the Garibaldi Building in New Kensington, during the Summer of 1955 in partnership with JOHN CHRISTOPHER FONTANA, 1237 Fifth Avenue, New Kensington. Source stated SEID later bought out FONTANA's interest and operated the casino as a sole proprietorship until early 1957, when he moved from the Garibaldi Building and opened a new casino at 938 Barnes Street in New Kensington known as the "Triangle Billiards." Source advised that on August 1, 1958, SEID sold his interest in the "Triangle Billiards" to THOMAS ANTHONY SIANCUTTI, also known as "SONNY," of 1906 Kenneth Avenue, Arnold, Pa., in consideration of \$1. Source stated the casino featured craps and barbout games while under SEID's management.

Source related that SEID is now unemployed and intends to earn his living in the future by betting the horses around the country.

Source described SEID as a close friend of SAM and GABRIEL MANNARINO of New Kensington, Pa., since the 1930's but denied they had any financial interest in the operation of gambling casinos in the Garibaldi Building or at 938 Barnes Street in New Kensington.

The above information concerning SEID was furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Pittsburgh, by memorandum dated December 11, 1958.

On April 3, 1959, a Special Inquiry Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Pittsburgh, Pa., after providing SEID with a hearing on March 13, 1959, ordered SEID deported as an undesirable alien. He was thereupon placed under supervised parole.

On January 6, 1960, SEID was convicted in U.S. District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, for Failure to Register as an Alien and for Failure to Submit Address Report Cards. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,200.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is unavailable to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on February 18, 1960, reported that the MANNARINO gang opened a horse room in the Triangle Billiards Gambling Casino on February 8, 1960. According to the source, the horse room features a tote board and twenty telephones, four of which are in operation. The source pointed out that the room also features a tickertape and a direct wire to several race tracks. The source estimated the daily gross at the horse room at approximately \$5,000 a day and reported seeing about forty customers in the room on February 17, 1960, many of them recognized by the source as New Kensington housewives.

Numbers

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is unavailable to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on May 7, 1958, advised that the MANNARINO numbers headquarters and bank is located in the basement of the Garibaldi Building, former location of the Italian Social Club on Fifth Avenue in New Kensington, Pa. The source explained that the bank itself is located in the basement approximately six steps down from the main lobby, separated from the lobby by a protective steel door and a glass paneled door. According to the source the glass paneled door opens off the lobby and is located to the immediate left of the main entrance as one would enter the building from Fifth Avenue. The source said that access to the bank cannot be gained through the steel door since it is used only as an emergency exit. The source explained that the people working in the bank enter the premises through a small door at the right and to the rear of the building around 2 PM each afternoon except Sunday.

The source said that the ordinary equipment necessary for the tabulations performed in a numbers operation such as adding machines and the like are located in the bank including the possibility of a race wire service. The source explained that before being delivered to the bank around 2:30 PM, all numbers slips written in New Kensington and Arnold, Pa., are deposited through a mail slot in the door to an ostensibly vacant store front at 1002 Second Avenue between 2 and 2:15 PM daily except Sunday.

The source also identified a total of ten MANNARINO-controlled numbers establishments in New Kensington, Pa., and pointed out that each establishment turns in their daily numbers slips to collection men between 12 noon and 1:15 PM.

The information furnished by the above source relating to the location and accessibility to the numbers bank, plus the specific location of ten numbers writing establishments in New Kensington, were disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service by memorandum dated May 13, 1958.

The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," a Pittsburgh, Pa., daily newspaper, July 19, 1958, edition in a feature story on page one reported that a squad of twenty-five agents of the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Pittsburgh, Pa., raided a numbers collection point at

1002 Second Avenue, New Kensington, Pa., and arrested four persons in possession of numbers slips for failure to obtain Federal Gambling Tax Stamps. According to the article, the four men were given a hearing before a U.S. Commissioner and released under \$1,000 bond each.

The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" July 25, 1958 morning edition featured a page one story concerning a raid by agents of the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 24, 1958, on three of the numbers writing establishments in New Kensington referred to the Internal Revenue Service by memorandum dated May 13, 1958. According to the article, the Internal Revenue Agents confiscated numerous numbers slips and \$1,300 in cash. The article reported that the individuals arrested were charged with failure to obtain Wagering Tax Stamps.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past but who is unavailable to testify at any future Federal or state proceedings on August 3, 1958, identified three business establishments situated near the Tenth Street Gate of the Aluminum Company of America plant at New Kensington, Pa., as MANNARINO-controlled numbers joints catering to employees of the Aluminum Company of America plant. The source furnished detailed information concerning the operation of each establishment and commented concerning the substantial volume of numbers written at each location.

The information furnished by the above source dealing with numbers activity near the Aluminum Company of America plant was disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service by memorandum dated August 19, 1958. The memorandum also contained the identities of five numbers operators in New Kensington, Pa., whom the above source described as very active individuals but who had not applied for a Wagering Tax Stamp from the Internal Revenue Service.

The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" in an article on December 19, 1958 reported that five New Kensington numbers operators were arrested on December 18, 1958, by agents of the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Pittsburgh, Pa. According to the article, five men were arraigned before a U.S. Commissioner for failure to obtain Wagering Tax Stamps and were released on bond.

The "Pittsburgh Press," a Pittsburgh, Pa., daily newspaper, on March 19, 1959, final edition, carried a page one story concerning the appearance of GABRIEL MANNARINO before a Federal Grand Jury for approximately one and one half hours on March 19, 1959. According to the article, MANNARINO was accompanied to the Federal Building by his attorney VINCENT CASEY. PA

On April 21, 1959, GABRIEL MANNARINO was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and he advised as follows:

MANNARINO claimed that during his fifteen months absence from New Kensington his whereabouts were not known to anyone, not even his wife. He returned a short time before Easter, 1959. MANNARINO regretted his decision to go into hiding because he brought trouble and inconvenience to a lot of innocent people. If he had it to do over again, he would not do the same thing. The only reason he went into seclusion immediately after the Apalachin meeting was that everyone's temper was short and "high pitched" and he felt that he would stay away until things returned to normal. He did not go into hiding because something desperate, highly criminal or highly dangerous to the United States was discussed at the Apalachin meeting. MANNARINO said that if and when he is called before any investigative body to answer questions about the Apalachin meeting, he would tell them he went there to visit a sick friend and beyond that, he would not and could not discuss anything more. He would also refuse to answer questions that he thought were leading or controversial. MANNARINO intends to follow the advice of his counsel before answering any questions before any investigative body or committee.

There is a distinct break between GABRIEL MANNARINO and his brother SAMUEL MANNARINO. Recently, before GABRIEL MANNARINO went to the Apalachin meeting, and since his return to New Kensington after hiding out to avoid service of subpoenas, SAMUEL MANNARINO has been trying to interest GABRIEL MANNARINO in taking part in the manufacture of fishing weights and outdoor theater speakers, but GABRIEL MANNARINO has refused to participate because he wants no part of anything his brother is connected with. Many people will find it difficult to believe the above, but in spite of what the records show, GABRIEL MANNARINO insists this is the truth.

During his fifteen months absence SAMUEL MANNARINO never once offered any assistance to GABRIEL's wife, JEAN, and it has been that way for many years.

GABRIEL MANNARINO wanted to make it clear that even though the general rumor has it that he was at one time associated with the Sans Souci Gambling Casino in Havana, Cuba, this is not the actual truth. The Sans Souci operation belonged to SAMUEL MANNARINO, and GABRIEL MANNARINO after spending a short time in Cuba came to the conclusion that the Cubans were the poorest type of people in the world to do business with in the field of gambling because of their untrustworthiness and treachery. He is satisfied with gambling conditions in the United States, specifically in New Kensington, and he has no desire to become an international or even national gambling figure. Everything that GABRIEL MANNARINO has been concerned with, or has been rumored to be concerned with, has been highly exaggerated and perhaps some day someone will take the pains to find the real truth and make it known to the people. For the past several years GABRIEL MANNARINO has been making every effort to divorce himself from gambling wherever possible and has been trying to invest his money in legitimate enterprises because he has realized for many years that there is no substitute for legitimate business. He realizes that many doors to legitimate enterprises are closed to him because of his past gambling history, but nevertheless, GABRIEL MANNARINO is going to continue to leave all forms of illegitimate enterprises in favor of legitimate enterprises whenever possible.

✓ The "Pittsburgh Press" June 10, 1959, edition carried a feature story on page one which reported the appearance of GABRIEL MANNARINO and SEBASTIAN JOHN LA ROCCA before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1959. According to the article, MANNARINO refused to answer questions on the advice of counsel.

The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" May 22, 1959, edition in a feature story on page one carried an article captioned, "U. S. Indicts 27 Gangland Overlords." The article pointed out that on May 21, 1959, a Federal Grand Jury in New York City returned indictments charging twenty-seven of the sixty-three men who attended the "Apalachin Meeting" on November 14, 1957, with Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice, and the Federal Grand Jury

✓ named thirty-six others as indicted co-conspirators. The article reported that GABRIEL MANNARINO was one of the latter group.

Identification Record

The following is the identification record of GABRIEL MANNARINO, FBI #854850:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
SPol, Greensburg, Pa.	GABRIEL MANNARINO #A-5137	3/31/33	gaming	F. and C.
PD, Pittsburgh, Pa.	KELLY GABRIEL MANNARINO #30307	11/18/34	Vio Liquor laws	not guilty
SPol, Greensburg, Pa.	GABRIEL MANNARINO #A-5137	4/20/36	S.P. robbery	disch.
PD, New Kensington, Pa.	GABRIEL MANNARINO #1678	4/27/43	Uniform Fire Arms Acts	Nolle Prossed 8/18/43 costs
SPol, Greensburg, Pa.	GABRIEL MANNARINO #A-5137	9/12/45	lottery	11/30/45 \$25 fine and costs
USM Pittsburgh, Pa.	GABRIEL MANNARINO #14901	5/22/56	obstruction of justice	acquitted by trial jury 1/17/57

Physical Description

The following is a physical description of GABRIEL MANNARINO as obtained from the files of the Pittsburgh Police Department, observation and interview:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American-Italian
Date of Birth	October 31, 1915
Place of Birth	New Kensington, Pa.
Height	5'5"
Weight	190
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Dark brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Peculiarities	Talks with slight lisp and stutters when excited
Employment	Self-employed pinball, slot machine and cigarette distributor and gambler
Residence	540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington
Marital Status	Married
Wife	JEAN MANNARINO, nee Amato
Children	GEORGienne DOLORES, Both 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington
Telephone Numbers	EDison 7-8872, listed to JEAN MANNARINO, wife, 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington; EDison 7-8280, listed to GEORGienne, daughter, 540 Charles Avenue, New Kensington GEORGE MANNARINO, 1129 Sixth Avenue, New Kensington Telephone No. EDison 5-3083
Father	SAMUEL MANNARINO, 201 Highland Avenue, New Kensington (home of son-in-law, VICTOR CARLUCCI, Telephone No. EDison 5-7571)
Brothers	

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