Pennsylvania Crime Commission

Annual Report

April 1981

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

3-29-82
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The Past

The marked increase in crime rates during the 1960s led all levels of government to search for better methods of dealing with criminal investigation and justice. A President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was formed in 1965 and presented its comprehensive findings in early 1967. One of its recommendations was that agencies should be created to look at overall crime patterns and problems and to make suggestions for improvements to the criminal justice system. In response to that recommendation, the Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer issued an executive order in May of 1967 creating a temporary Crime Commission. The purpose of this Commission was to look into the causes of crime and delinquency, assess the adequacy of preventative and law enforcement efforts and to make recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

The temporary commission was composed of 20 members drawn from around the state. The Attorney General conducted the first commission. It reported, at the end of 18 months, back to the Governor.

In that report, it presented a package of 15 separate recommendations for a reform legislation. One of these proposed laws called for the creation of a permanent state Crime Commission to which the Governor would assign a chairman.

The General Assembly enacted legislation that created the permanent Pennsylvania Crime Commission. On June 8, 1968, the commission was first organized and the new Governor appointed the Pennsylvania Crime Commission.

The new Commission was made up of five members, four of whom were appointed by the Governor, with the fifth being the Attorney General, who served as its chairman.

The Commission issued the first of its public reports in 1969 with a Task Force study of Criminal Justice. Several small reports which called for reforms were issued that year. In 1970, the Commission completed an extensive analysis of crime in Pennsylvania and published its first general report on Organized Crime.

By 1975, federal requirements for criminal justice planning agencies had changed and a new agency, the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Planning Board, was formed. The responsibility for Justice planning was transferred to this new Board.

The Commission, however, was still empowered to inquire into organized crime and public corruption. An average of three public reports a year were published during the 1970s by the Commission. Most of these reports were the result of completed investigations into types of criminal activity. Others were derived from such topics as sentencing patterns. (A complete listing of Crime Commission publications can be found at the back of this report.)

The Commission also continued its role as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It called the Pennsylvania Corrupt Organizations Act, which was designed to curb racketeer infiltration into legitimate businesses, in 1970. It also recommended laws to reform electronic surveillance and to improve the witness immunity statute. It further called for legislation that would make the Commission independent from the administrative branch of state government.

On October 4, 1978, this change was enacted. The reformed Commission again had five members, but their appointment method differed. Now, one Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House. The new statute directs that no Commissioner may hold elected office and that no more than three Commissioners will be members of the same political party. Commissioners now serve for three year terms and may succeed themselves.

The new Commission became functional in May of 1979 when its new members were appointed.

After this reformation, the Commission was restructured and plans for expansion were drawn up so it could fulfill its duties as an independent state agency.

The first goal set by the Commission was updating the 1970 report Organized Crime. This project was accomplished in September of 1980 when A Decade of Organized Crime: A Summary Report was presented to the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is an independent, non-profit, public service organization. It is administered by the Attorney General and is funded through the Pennsylvania General Assembly. It serves as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It investigates the most significant criminal activity in the Commonwealth and makes recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

The Commission is composed of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor and the fifth by the Attorney General. The Governor appoints the Chairman of the Commission, who serves as its chief executive officer.

The Commission's purpose is to investigate organized crime and public corruption in Pennsylvania. Its mission is to work with local, state and federal authorities to disrupt and dismantle organized criminal organizations and to make recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

The Commission is financed through the Pennsylvania General Assembly and is not dependent on any one source of funding. It serves as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It investigates the most significant criminal activity in the Commonwealth and makes recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

In addition, the Commission's origins have been linked to the work of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice, which has a long history of investigating organized crime and public corruption in Pennsylvania. The Department of Justice has been a long-time partner of the Commission in investigating organized crime and public corruption in Pennsylvania.

The Commission's work is funded through the Pennsylvania General Assembly and is not dependent on any one source of funding. It serves as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It investigates the most significant criminal activity in the Commonwealth and makes recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

The Commission's efforts have led to the dismantling of several criminal organizations and have helped to prevent and reduce organized crime in Pennsylvania. The Commission's work is funded through the Pennsylvania General Assembly and is not dependent on any one source of funding. It serves as a catalyst for positive change in the criminal justice system. It investigates the most significant criminal activity in the Commonwealth and makes recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments to prevent, reduce and control crime.

Statutory Jurisdiction


1. Inquiring into the activities of persons engaged in, or associated with organized crime.
2. Making investigations into public corruption.
3. Making a detailed written report of every investigation and making recommendations for actions to be taken by state and local governments.
4. Submitting each April an annual report on the status of organized crime.
5. Inquiring into the activities of persons engaged in, or associated with organized crime.
6. Making investigations into public corruption.
7. Requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relative to any investigation by subpoena.
8. Relaying information and data to any other persons.
9. Gathering and maintaining information and data related to organized crime.
10. Investigating the activities of persons engaged in, or associated with organized crime.
11. Making investigations into public corruption.
12. Relaying information and data to any other persons.

80 Crime Commission Activities

1980 was the first calendar year that the Crime Commission operated as an independent state agency. While this new status did not effect its basic powers and duties, it did alter its relationship with the Department of Justice for administrative support, became an administratively independent agency.

The new law also provides the Commission with the responsibility to work more closely with the independent Attorney General on law enforcement and investigative matters of concern to the Commonwealth.

Although most investigative sub­jects are generated internally, they are suggested by public officials, law enforcement agencies and the public. When a request for an investigation is made, the first step is to do a preliminary investigation to see if the facts warrant further scrutiny.

At the conclusion of a preliminary investigation, the matter may be further investigated by the Crime Commission, referred to another agency, or closed due to lack of substantiation.

Due to the Commission's unique status, it can focus on broad or narrow patterns of organized criminal activity. It is not required to 'make cases' against persons who have broken the law. When information of a criminal nature is gathered, the general nature of that material to the appropriate agency is passed to the Pennsylvania Attorney General, which may then be investigated by the police.

The Commission looks at broader patterns and in­terorganizational crimes across the state which extend beyond the geographic or capability range of existing police agencies. It is the ac­cumulation of the facts from these wide-ranging investigations that form the models of criminal activity in the Commonwealth.

The following types of organized criminal activities were investigated by the Crime Commission in 1980:

1. Murder
2. Narcotics distribution
3. Gambling operations
4. Fraud
5. Embezzlement
6. Racketeering
7. Prostitution
8. Extortion
9. Usurpation of public office
10. Perjury
11. perjury

The Commission looks at broader patterns and interorganizational crimes across the state which extend beyond the geographic or capability range of existing police agencies. It is the accumulation of the facts from these wide-ranging investigations that form the models of criminal activity in the Commonwealth.

In addition, the Commission has rec­ommended several models of public corruption which had no direct links to organized crime.

References:

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is an investigative (rather than an accusatory) body. It tracks evidence of criminal actions to other agencies. Those agencies to which such evidence was referred included:

- Delaware County District Attorney
- Luzerne County District Attorney
- Mercer County District Attorney
- Montgomery County District Attorney
- Philadelphia Police Department
- Westmoreland County District Attorney
- Pennsylvania Commission on Charities
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice - Bureau of Investigations
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice - Bureau of Drug Control
- Pennsylvania Department of Revenue
- Pennsylvania Department of Welfare
- Pennsylvania Insurance Department
- Pennsylvania Securities Commission
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Pennsylvania State Police Division of Investigation
- New York Organized Crime Task Force
- New York State Police
- Federal Bureau of Investigations
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- U.S. Attorney - Philadelphia
- U.S. Strike Force
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police

A Decade of Organized Crime: A Summary Report was presented to the Legislature.
Cooperative Efforts

During 1980, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission cooperated in dozens of instances with local, state and federal agencies. Areas of cooperation included studies of narcotics distribution, white collar crime, the infiltration of businesses by organized crime figures, public corruption and labor racketeering.

Following is a partial listing of the agencies with which the Commission has been involved in cooperative efforts:

- Delaware County District Attorney
- Lancaster County District Attorney
- Montgomery County District Attorney
- Wayne County District Attorney
- Pennsylvania Department of Revenue
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Investigations
- Pennsylvania Department of Justice—Bureau of Drug Control
- Pennsylvania Insurance Department
- Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Pennsylvania Supreme Court Disciplinary Board
- Arizona Drug Control District
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Atlantic City (N.J.) Prosecutor
- New Brunswick (N.J.) Police Department
- New Jersey Department of Revenue
- New Jersey Gaming Enforcement
- New Jersey State Police
- New Mexico Crime Commission
- Manhattan (N.Y.) District Attorney
- New York City Police Department
- New York State Police
- Office of State Prosecutor, Virginia
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (U.S. Treasury Department)
- Federal Bureau of Investigations
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- Internal Revenue Service
- U.S. Attorneys—Philadelphia & Harrisburg
- U.S. Customs
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Postal Service
- U.S. Strike Force—Philadelphia & Newark, N.J.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Crime Commission also maintains a liaison function with many local, state and federal agencies through its Executive Director and its Liaison Officer.

Fiscal 1980 Expenditures

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission completed its first full fiscal year under the new Act on June 30, 1980. The two charts on this page give percentage breakdowns of expenditures for that first year.

Chart one shows the percentages of overall expenditures in relation to an actual amount of total expenses. The second shows a breakdown of salary expenses by type of function within the Commission.

Base Salaries Fiscal 1980

*Legal personnel worked as part of the investigative team to develop and analyze investigative leads in the day-to-day operations.
The Leviticus Project Association is a consortium of law enforcement groups from Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The federally funded association was formed after preliminary investigations in several states showed expanding criminal involvement in the coal industry. Fourteen agencies from the seven states are participating in the investigation. The Pennsylvania agency involved is the Crime Commission. Currently, five Leviticus employees are stationed in the Commission's Harrisburg regional office.

1980 was the first year of the project's operations. The Crime Commission received a $1 million grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for that year's Leviticus investigative operations.

The criminal activities under investigation as they relate to the coal industry include securities, tax, and insurance fraud, political and commercial corruption, bribery, murder, extortion, theft of equipment, loan-sharking, advance fee loan schemes, narcotics trafficking and price fixing.

The schemes are complex and multi-state in range. For this reason, they are referred to the investigative activities of individual state investigative agencies, such as the Levittown, Pennsylvania, Police Department, and the New York State Law Enforcement Department. The association analyzes the investigatory data necessary for the creation of a centralized criminal profile of the coal industry.

These association activities resulted in the indictment of three people in January of 1981 for defrauding New York investors in the coal industry of over $1,000,000 in cash and over $300,000 in promissory notes.

In March 1981, the Commission entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Coal Association to determine whether the activities of the multi-state network were beyond the investigative capabilities of Pennsylvania's law enforcement and to establish a multi-state law enforcement association. Following the subsequent release of the coal loan brokerage report, the Commission recommended stricter state control of coal loan brokerage activities. It sent its recommendations for legislative action to various state agencies. The Department of Banking responded to these proposals with a legislative package that included all 16 of the crime commission's recommendations.

Organized criminal infiltration into the coal and chemical industries was investigated primarily in 1979 and reported to the public on March 17, 1980. Several instances of criminal activities were uncovered during this investigation and were referred to the appropriate agencies. One referral resulted in the arrest of Vincent and Joseph Falcone on July 31, 1980. The Falcones were charged with grand larceny by New York officials.

On July 3, 1980, the Delaware County District Attorney's office arrested Luciano Spatafora and his co-defendant, James Bowers, with 13 counts of multiple theft in Montgomery County.

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The Status of Organized Crime

The Crime Commission's book, A Decade of Law Enforcement, 1970-1980, portrayed detailed listings of or­ganized crime figures and associa­tions and their business or other re­sources over a ten-year period. This An­nual Report does not duplicate that ef­fort. Rather, it updates events which occurred in 1980 that have altered the status of organized crime in the Com­monwealth.

OVERVIEW

1980 was an active year for organ­ized crime and Pennsylvania's organ­ized criminals in particular. Before March of 1980, many people had come to view the state's largest criminal syndicate, La Cosa Nostra, as a relatively impotent group of aging men who were now more businessmen than criminals. However, that illusion was shattered just last month when the new president of the Bruno/Testa family was murdered-sometimes brutally—in an explosion at his home.

Significant evidence leads us to conclude that the Bruno/Testa family, once again in turmoil, was clearly dispelled when Angelo Testa, the former boss of the Bruno/Testa family upon his release from a federal prison for extortion, was murdered-sometimes brutally—as a way to 'discourage' him from further involvement in organized crime.

But even more significant, the months following that public statement were filled with key member arrests. They overlook the fact that we have not yet been deterred from minor, counterfeiting and forgery are among the most successful organized criminal activities in which organized criminals are involved during 1980 in Pennsylvania.

The Crime Commission accepts the challenge to continue public information which enlightens the public about the full extent and gravity of the problem of organized crime. The Crime Commission accepts the challenge to continue public information which enlightens the public about the full extent and gravity of the problem of organized crime.

In Pittsburgh, the investigation into the state's most recent of those murders was clearly dispelled when Angelo Testa, who was under­boss when Bruno ran the organization, was elevated to boss after Bruno's death. Testa was killed by a bomb blast at his home on March 13, 1981. At this time it is unclear who will fill Testa's position.

Philadelphia's 34th District police is believed to now be only an arm of the Mafia's operations. However, a recent indictment of one organized crime family, the Bufalino Family, has resulted in the loss of the Bruno/Testa family upon his release from a federal prison for extortion, was murdered-sometimes brutally—as a way to 'discourage' him from further involvement in organized crime.

Although Bufalino has been incarcerated for a second time in 20 months in federal prison. However, Bufalino's wife, Elizabeth, is now the contact with members of his organized crime family. The Crime Commission accepts the challenge to continue public information which enlightens the public about the full extent and gravity of the problem of organized crime.

Edward Sciandra, who was the key member of the Bufalino family, was found shot three times in the back of the head on April 18, 1980. He had been tortured and shot. Carl "Pappy" Ippolito, who is design­ated to the Bruno/Testa family and has met with his new colleagues since then.

In this capacity, Sciandra has trav­elled to Pennsylvania and has met with Philip Testa, the former boss of the Philadelphia crime syndicate. Sciandra has also been seen meeting with Joseph "Sloppy" Bufalino, a Bufalino family member, at DeBella's Italian restaurant on South Ninth Street.

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LaRocca Family

Sebastian John LaRocca, of Pitts-
burh, continues to head the LaRocca
Cosa Nostra family in the Southwestern
Pennsylvania.

Gabriel "Kelly" Mannarino, a
former capo in the crime family, died
of natural causes on July 11, 1980. Pri-
f to his death, Mannarino was per-
haps the most active member in the LaRoc-
ca organization.

John Bazzano Jr., the son of Pitts-
burgh's third Cosa Nostra boss and
son-in-law of LaRocca capo Antonio
Rippey, was serving a prison term for
federal gambling violations during 1980.
He was scheduled for release on
February 20, 1981. According to fedel-
 al sources, Bazzano is expected to fill
the capo position left vacant by Man-
narino's death.

Frank D. Amato Jr., the son of an-
other former Cosa Nostra boss in Pitts-
burgh, is the brother-in-law of the late
Gabriel Mannarino. Amato is now
managing Catherine's Cuts, in New Ken-
nington, which was one of the varied
business interests held by Mannarino.

Thomas A. Giancunto, of Arnold,
Pennsylvania, is believed to have as-
sumed control of illegal activities in the
New Kensington area which were pre-
viously overseen by Mannarino.

A CLOSER LOOK

The major series of organized
crime events which took place in Penn-
sylvania during 1980 began with the
murder of Philadelphia Cosa Nostra
boss Angelo Bruno and continues at
this writing.

Less than a month after Bruno's
murder in March of 1980, the body of
Antonio Caponigro, Bruno's consigli-
ere, was found stuffed into a trunk of a
 car in the Bronx, New York. Caponigro
had been badly beaten, shot and
stripped of his clothing. His body was
strong with torn $20 bills.

On the same date, the body of Alfred
Sabbiono, another Bruno family member
who was Caponigro's driver, was
found in the Bronx stuffed into a
plastic bag. He had been tortured and
shot four times.

By the summer of 1980, the ques-
tion of leadership succession in the
Bruno family was answered by the as-
cendancy to the position of boss by
the family's underboss, Philip C. Tes-
ta. Peter Casella was allegedly made
the new underboss of the family. This
was unusual since Casella had no
previous ranking position in the family
and had spent the better part of the last
two decades in prison for a na-
ocotraction.

On September 19, 1980, John Si-
more, a capo in the Bruno family, was
found shot three times in a gravel pit
in New Jersey. Simonne was Bruno's
first cousin. When Simonne was
found, he was dressed but was wearing
no shoes which meant, it has been sug-
gested, that he was not big enough to
fill the man's shoes.

Another close Bruno ally, Frank
Sindone, was murdered in October of
1980. Sindone, a loan shark, was found
shot three times in the head, stuffed
in a plastic bag and placed in a trash
 can in South Philadelphia.

The sixth assassination of the year
was that of John McCulloch, presi-
dent of the Roofers Union Local 30 in
Philadelphia. McCulloch had associ-
ed with Angelo Bruno and was be-
 lieved to be involved in a union power
struggle in Atlantic City (New Jersey).
He was violently murdered in Decem-
bear by a man who gained entry into his
house posing as a flower's delivery
man.

A few days short of a year since
Bruno's death, Philip Testa was killed
when a bomb exploded on his front
porch while he was entering his house
on March 15, 1981. The bomb was re-
portedly detonated by someone within
sight of the house.

The number of deaths of organized
crime figures and assassinations in the
family has been unusual since substan-
ced by the past year is unprecedented
in the state. And, none of the perpetrators of these crimes have
been charged. The only witness to
Bruno's murder, an associate, died
and worked under an assumed name in
a Maryland pizz shop until his arrest
by the F.B.I. in December of 1980.

In the wake of the deaths of six of
the family's key members, the Bruno/Testa Cosa Nostra family is now in a possi-
ble leaderless and weakened state.
White Testa was in power, law enforce-
ment officials attempted to dislodge
the new family hierarchy. Now that
he is dead, law enforcement officials
may shed light on the killing at some
future time.

Motorcycle gangs have continued
to be active in Pennsylvania during
1980. In August, the death of a former
Pagan Motorcycle gang mem-
ber and his wife were found dumped in
a gravel pit in New Jersey. A Delaware
County Pagan member was charged in
this case. He allegedly killed the couple
because they were going to testify against him in an assault trial.

In Cambria County, seven mem-
bers of the Outlaws motorcycle gang shot one and assaulted two
other undercover Pennsylvania State Police-
men on July 7, 1980. All seven were
convicted of assault in January of 1981.

Frank Miller, who had run a large-
scale gambling operation in Chester,
Delaware County and was jailed after
a Crime Commission investigation into
his gambling empire, was released from jail during 1980 and went back to
running that gambling operation. Chester's former mayor, John Nacrelli,
to whom Miller had made payoffs to
protect his gambling empire, began
serving a six-year sentence on March
21, 1980.

Members of the Johnston gang, a
Chester County burglary ring, were
re-arrested after a change of venue in 1980. Several members of that gang
correlated for murdering other gang
members who threatened to testify
against the gang.
CRIMES REPORTED

Statewide crime statistics, which include data on eighteen Part I and nine-
teen Part II offenses, are generated by local policing agencies every year. These reports are submitted to and collated by the Pennsylvania State Po-
lce and the Federal Bureau of Investigat-
gions and are published in those agencies’ yearly Uniform Crime Re-
ports (UCRs). Not all municipalities report their crimes each year. The municipali-
ties that do report may or may not be underestimating the incidence of crime in their areas. Despite these two widely 
acknowledged shortcomings of the UCR system, it is the only way we have of measuring crime in Pennsylvania.

At present, there is no breakdown which reports only instances of crime which involved organized criminals in the state. It is likely that this is also true in other states. When a larceny is committed and it is reported to state and federal authorities, there is no way of knowing if it was perpetrated by a member of a burglary ring or by an in-
dividual reacting to chance circumstances.

Accordingly, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission has begun to de-
velop analytical methods to track or-
ganized criminals’ illicit activities in the state. The Commission believes that by statistically analyzing the inci-
dence of criminal activities in the vari-
ous counties of the Commonwealth, we can aid law enforcement planning and help to guide the effective deploy-
ment of limited resources.

Because this project has just be-
gun, the data available and the conclu-
sions to be drawn are preliminary. The Commission will continue to work on this project and will try to perfect the analytical bases and methodology so that there will, potentially, be gains for all 
municipalities in the state.

When criminal occurrences are re-
ported to the state, the larger cities, like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have the highest number of crimes com-
mitted. This has led to the belief that 

however, the population of the ci-
ties and the municipalities must also be considered. The Commission used State Police UCR figures and that agency’s population figures for each county in the state and devised a “crimes per capita” ratio. This is done by taking the population of an area and dividing it by the instances reported of a specific type of crime. (The result is one crime per “x” number of people.)

In the analysis of State Police UCRs for 1979 (which is the last full year for
which county breakdowns are availa-
ble at this time), the Commission chose ten crimes of those 27 reported which seemed to be most tied to or-
12

organized crime activity. They are:

Ares
 Forfeigy and countering
 Fraud
 Embezzlement
 Receiving stolen property
 Prostitution
 Illegal drug violations
 Gambling
 Larceny/ Theft
 Motor vehicle theft

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 Motor vehicle theft

The Commission analyzed the re-
ports of each of these types of crime in each of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties during 1979. By collating the incidence 
of these crimes in each county, it then 
arrived at a representation of the inci-
dence of crimes generally tied to crimi-
nal syndicates. Each county could 
then be rated by its crimes per capita ratio.

The first map is a reflection of the combined incidence of the above-men-
tioned ten crimes in Pennsylvania 
counties. It shows the crime rates on a comparative basis by breaking down the 67 counties into quartiles which represent the range from heavy con-
centrations of crimes per capita to the lowest concentrations. It should be 
noted that those with the lowest con-
centration of crimes per capita all do 
not have an incidence of these crimes, for 
no county in the Commonwealth is 
free of crime.

It is interesting to note that those 
counties which show the heaviest con-
centrations of the ten crimes are not 
all urban counties. Of the heaviest, 
Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and 
Dauphin counties are urbanized, while 
Monroe, Centre, Forest and Lycoming 
are a lot less densely populated.

Distribution of Ten Selected Crimes Reported in 1979*

HEAVY
MODERATE TO HEAVY
LOW TO MODERATE
VERY LOW

* Ares, Embezzlement, Forfeigy, Fraud, Gambling, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Narcotics Causes, Prostitution, Receiving Stolen Property.
The second and third maps are examples of specific types of criminal incidents. In these cases, narcotics violations and arsons. The map which depicts reported narcotics cases shows that the bulk of the counties which had a heavy narcotics caseload in 1979 have been suburban of rural counties. This gives weight to the contention by many legislators that narcotics is a serious problem in all areas, not just in the cities. From the arson map, one can see that arsons are high in suburban counties, particularly in the southeast and northeast regions of the state.

These maps also show the diverse patterns which particular types of crime make across our state. If space permitted, maps for all 10 crimes would be included and these varying patterns of concentration would be seen more.

The maps also show that certain types of crime are concentrated in specific areas of the state. Fraud, for example, is high in the less-developed central areas. Much of the larceny is concentrated in the southeast. Continuing such analysis could be helpful to multi-agency law enforcement planning and coordination around the state.

CRIME TRENDS

Again using Pennsylvania State Police UCR reports, the Commission analyzed the reported incidence of the previously mentioned ten crimes from 1977 to 1980 to see what trends could be ascertained.

In keeping with the previous section, the reported incidences were translated into crimes per capita, using the State Police's total state population figures.

The 1980 figures are based on preliminary and unofficial figures released by the State Police in March, 1981. All others are based upon official figures.

The chart shows that six of the ten reported crimes showed increases over the years covered. Three crimes decreased in incidence and one remained fairly stable over the period analyzed.

The three that decreased were gambling, narcotics violations and prostitution—all vaguely termed by some as 'victimless crimes.' The decreases in reported incidence of these crimes has particular significance. It could mean that there has been a marked decrease in law enforcement focus on these particular crimes; that is, less enforcement of existing laws. The number of cases reported may not be at all reflective of the occurrence of illegal gambling, or narcotics use and sale, or of prostitution. Indeed, there are no indications that narcotics distrib-

![Trends in Ten Selected Crimes per Capita 1977-1980*](image-url)
In the preliminary 1980 figures, the numbers which show the greatest increase over 1979 are arson, fraud and embezzlement. Gambling and prostitution have decreased the most from 1979 to 1980.

**LEGAL EFFORTS**

Five law enforcement agencies in Pennsylvania have reported some of their 1980 activities for inclusion in the state's coordinating office for a multi-jurisdictional narcotics area. In one case, Raymond Jackson, the reputed king of Pittsburgh heroin, was convicted and sentenced to 17 years in prison. In another, 19 individuals were indicted for their roles in an international marijuana smuggling ring and were convicted, thus far, in connection to the case.

The U.S. Attorney's office also prosecuted two countering cases involving reputed organized crime figures and other cases including prostitution operations, receiving stolen goods and firearm violations.

In the eastern portion of the state, the Bureau of Investigation has concentrated its efforts on the illegal activities of high members in the Philadelphia area involved in organized crime. Those efforts resulted in grand jury indictments returned against Philip C. Testa, Frank Narducci and several other alleged associates.

The Pennsylvania office of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reports that there are still large-scale manufacturing and distribution of illicit drugs in eastern Pennsylvania which is dominated by organized crime families and associates. The DEA points to the October, 1980, seizure of a methamphetamine lab in Pike County which had an estimated street value of $700,000.

At least one suburban county, Delaware, has had an active role in organized crime investigation and prosecution during 1980. That county's Criminal Investigation Division arrested prominent gang members with connections to organized crime operations. Those arrests were the result of an investigation into an auto theft 'chop shop.' At least one suburban county, Delaware, has had an active role in organized crime investigation and prosecution during 1980. That county's Criminal Investigation Division arrested prominent gang members with connections to organized crime operations. Those arrests were the result of an investigation into an auto theft 'chop shop.'

The DEA also has reported that Southwest Asian heroin has become more prevalent in the eastern portion of the state and that organized crime families operating in Philadelphia are supplying high-quality heroin to black traffickers throughout the eastern portion of the state.

The agency also alleges that close associates of organized crime families in Pittsburgh and Erie are involved in the distribution of large quantities of cocaine in Western Pennsylvania and reported some of their 1980 activities for inclusion in the state's coordinating office for a multi-jurisdictional narcotics area. In one case, Raymond Jackson, the reputed king of Pittsburgh heroin, was convicted and sentenced to 17 years in prison. In another, 19 individuals were indicted for their roles in an international marijuana smuggling ring and were convicted, thus far, in connection to the case.

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In a related case, Richard Coppola was convicted of income tax evasion and racketeering for his involvement in an auto 'chop shop.' He was sentenced to seven years in prison for tax evasion and was fined.

In another case, Frank "Oscar" Narducci, a Bruni-Testa organized crime family member, was convicted of mail fraud in 1980 and sentenced to five years in prison.

In December, 1980, Shee was indicted for participating in various racketeering activities, including wire fraud, obstruction of justice andinkle of tax fraud. She was convicted in Baltimore, Maryland, in July, 1980, for mail fraud and was sentenced to three years in prison.

The Pennsylvania State Police re-evaluated their Anti-Organized Crime Program and gave more consideration to detecting agents for investigations. Two white collar (economic) crime units were formed and its members have investigated the criminal conspiracy responsible for the fraudulent drawing of the '66 State Lottery numbers. It is a $50 million case.

The anti-fraud units, located in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, were also implemented by the State Police. It was also designated as the state point of contact for federal action against organized crime. The State Police further cite state-wide operations which show an increase in the number of narcotics seizures and bills made by its forces.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Western Pennsylvania has prosecuted several major cases in 1980, primarily in the case of "Chickie" Bruscetti, the reputed king of Philadelphia heroin, who fled the state, was arrested on September 18, 1981, for perjury regarding his participation during his grand jury testimony relative to events in which he participated after the death of his associate, John Stanfa, who fled the state, was arrested on December 11, 1980, by the F.B.I. in Maryland and was convicted of perjury in January of 1981.

John Francis, who has acted as a biographer to Northeastern crime boss Russell Bufalino and who was found guilty in 1979 of aiding and abetting a 10-year-old boy to bribe an I.R.S. agent, Francis was convicted of two years imprisonment by a New York federal court judge.

On July 14, 1980, Ralph Natale, former head of the New International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was convicted of conspiracy to smuggle and distribute cocaine in the United States. Three of his associates were also convicted and two others had pleaded guilty to possession of cocaine. Natale is associated with a Bufalino family associate. Natale, who was convicted of perjury after his testimony at Bottone's trial, was sentenced to two to five years in prison.

Michael Grasso, close associate of Angelo Bruno, was sentenced to ten years in prison and a fine of $25,000 for tax evasion and attempting to obstruct another investigation. Grasso, who was convicted of perjury after his testimony at Bottone's trial, was sentenced to two to five years in prison.

In August, 1980, Natale was convicted of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and was sentenced to 10 years in prison and a fine of $25,000 for tax evasion and mail fraud. He was convicted of perjury after his testimony at Bottone's trial, was sentenced to two to five years in prison.

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Cosa Nostra or the Mafia. The Cosa Nostra family who had Mafia connections in each of the Bahama Islands, was convicted for prohibition to obstruct justice. He is the state lottery manager; and two Utah AE bidders are also members of the Cosa Nostra family who had Mafia connections in the Bahamas. The Cosa Nostra family who had Mafia connections in the Bahamas, was convicted for prohibition to obstruct justice.

During the period covered by the report, there was an increase in the number of convictions for prohibition to obstruct justice. This increase is partly attributable to the continued operation of the Cosa Nostra family who had Mafia connections in the Bahamas.

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THE COMMISSION'S GOALS

Although the Crime Commission is mandated to investigate public corruption, as a small agency we cannot hope to eradicate either of these forms of crime. Rather, as specialists in these areas, we provide aid and guidance to larger enforcement agencies and prosecutors in their fight against crime.

It has been proven that organized crime syndicates exist in the Commonwealth and that they have a strong hold on our socio-economic system. What then can be done to lessen that hold?

Despite the availability of modern techniques, the majority of organized crime activity goes unanswered in an antiquated manner. Law enforcement has been accused of not being proactive in going after the criminals. It has often been said that organized crime is too big for law enforcement. It is a problem that exceeds the capabilities of the local agencies.

The third goal is cooperation. At the local level, the 67 counties are weighed. The immediate goal is to accomplish this, we must have communication and cooperation. The Crime Commission, on the other hand, has the advantage of being able to address the overall multi-jurisdictional aspect of crime. Rather, as specialists in organized crime, we can provide some insight and help agencies in their fight against organized crime. Out of this cooperation should come mutual understanding of resources and areas of commonality. Task forces working on specific types of criminal problems could then be formed spanning multi-jurisdictional and functional activities.

Another Commission goal for 1981 is to broaden its use of public hearings. As a method of bringing to the public a greater awareness of organized crime's pervasiveness and danger, public hearings will be held in various locations around the state and will be dealt with material developed in current investigations.

The creation of an independent Attorney General's office provides the opportunity for these investigations. The Crime Commission and the Attorney General's office can complement each other's efforts and augment the Commonwealth's commitment to combating organized crime.

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is entering a new phase of its work. The problems have been identified and the facts support our conclusion that organized crime is one of the most insidious threats to our free society. We must now begin to apply our legal resources to a solution through a vigilant and personal and currently sets their salaries at $18,000. The District Attorney is the chief law enforcement officer of the county and should work full-time and be paid accordingly. Amendments to the current state wiretapping law. Input from law enforcement agencies around the state indicates that they support the addition of a 'good faith' clause to cover officers who deal with wiretaps. This would afford some measure of protection to law enforcement personnel. Also, it has been suggested that the crime of lottery be added to the list of crimes which are covered by wiretaps.

4. Amendments to the law governing the pay and status of the local Attorney forces in fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counties.

State law mandates that District Attorneys in the twenty counties machine, and person and currently sets their salaries at $15,000. The District Attorney is the chief law enforcement officer of the county and should work full-time and be paid accordingly. Amendments to the current state wiretapping law. Input from law enforcement agencies around the state indicates that they support the addition of a 'good faith' clause to cover officers who deal with wiretaps. This would afford some measure of protection to law enforcement personnel. Also, it has been suggested that the crime of lottery be added to the list of crimes which are covered by wiretaps.

5. Amendments to the corporate registration act to provide for more detailed reporting.


All of these publications except the 1980 Report are no longer in print. Members of the public may obtain a copy of the 1980 Report, at a nominal cost, through the State Bookstore, 15th and Market Streets, Harrisburg, PA 17125.

Pennsylvania Crime Commission

Publications 1969-1980

Task Force Report: Goals for Justice Reform in Pennsylvania


Task Force Report: Corrections in Pennsylvania

Task Force Report: Alcohol and the Criminal Justice System in Pennsylvania


Criminal Justice Planning and Action in Pennsylvania

Comprehensive Plan for the Improvement of Administration of Criminal Justice in Pennsylvania

A Report on Organized Crime

A Report on the Conditions of Organized Gambling and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Johnstown

Philadelphia: 1970-71

A Report on the Investigation in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, with Particular Reference to Abuse in Bail Bonding

Criminal Infestation of Legitimate Business in the Philadelphia Area

Report on Professional Crime in Pennsylvania


Report on an Investigation into the Alleged Fixing of Certain Horse Races at Pocono Downs Track in Pennsylvania

Corruption in the Philadelphia Police Department

A Case Study of the Second Class Township Code—Chartiers Township

A Case Study of the Second Class Township Code—Chariton Township

Investigations in Delaware Counties—Maizing and Corruption

Corruption in the York Police Department

A Case Study of the Pennsylvania Election Code (1974)

Migration and Displacement of Organized Crime Figures from New Jersey into Pennsylvania

A Case Study of Syndicated Gambling in Bucks County

A Report on the Investigation into Organized Gambling by Local Public Officials and Employees—Pocono Township, Monroe County and Maspie Township, Delaware County (1977)