

Investigative Chronology

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The 40's

1945: Joseph Barboza is arrested at the age of thirteen for breaking and entering.¹

December 1949: The *Boston Herald Traveler* reports, "In a space of a few days in December 1949, Barboza's gang broke into 16 houses in various parts of New Bedford and stole money, watches, liquor and guns."²

12-31-49: At age seventeen, Joseph Barboza is imprisoned for the first time.³

The 50's

1-29-51: Dennis Condon becomes an FBI Special Agent. He retires on May 20, 1977.⁴

2-26-51: H. Paul Rico joins the FBI. He retires on May 27, 1975.⁵

April 1952: Paul Rico is assigned to the Boston FBI Office.⁶

7-13-53: At age twenty, Joseph Barboza leads a revolt and escapes from prison in Concord, Massachusetts.⁷

5-19-54: Joseph Barboza is convicted of robbery by force and violence, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery, kidnapping, larceny of autos, and escape from prison. He is sentenced to 10-12 years, 8-10 years, 10-12 years, 2½-3 years, and 2-3 years.⁸

1-19-56: Dr. Daniel Levinson administers a psychological exam to Joseph Barboza. Dr. Levinson concludes that Barboza's "features make him look less bright than he actually is; his I.Q. is of the order of 90-100 and he has the intellectual ability to do well in a moderately skilled occupation."⁹

3-5-56: A personal and confidential memorandum from the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) in Boston to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover states the following information about James "Whitey" Bulger: "This office had known Bulger because of his suspected im-

plication in TFIS tailgate thefts. We knew of his extremely dangerous character, his remarkable agility, his reckless daring in driving vehicles, and his unstable, vicious characteristics." Agents Paul Rico and Herbert F. Briick, "undertook to develop a PCI [Possible Confidential Informant] who could and would inform on Bulger's location. . . . SA's Briick and Rico continued to contact REDACTED and ultimately developed his confidence and willingness to cooperate." The SAC recommends that Rico, who took Bulger in to physical custody, and the other agents involved in Bulger's arrest receive a letter of commendation, with particular emphasis on "the fine work of SA's Rico and Briick in cultivating the informant who made the arrest possible."¹⁰

3-28-56: In a letter from FBI Director Hoover to Paul Rico, Hoover notifies Rico of his promotion to the position of Special Agent. Hoover states, "It is a pleasure to approve this promotion in view of your superior accomplishments in connection with the Bank Robbery case involving James J. Bulger, Jr., and others." Hoover also commends Rico for his outstanding work "in developing a valuable source of information" and "in developing other confidential sources of information."¹¹

3-13-58: A psychiatric report by Dr. Saltzman states that Joseph Barboza has a "sociopathic personality disturbance, anti social reaction." He continues, "There is always a great possibility of further anti social behavior in the future."¹²

7-12-58: Joseph Barboza marries Philomena Termini.¹³

9-6-58: Joseph Barboza is convicted of possession of burglary tools and attempted breaking and entering. He is subsequently sentenced to 3-5 years.¹⁴

11-14-58: Joseph Barboza is convicted of attempted breaking and entering at night with intent to commit larceny and possession of burglary tools. He is subsequently sentenced to 3-5 years.¹⁵

1961

2-13-61: In a letter from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to the Honorable Mortimer M. Caplan, IRS Commissioner, Kennedy lists Raymond Patriarca, as one of the 39 top echelon racketeers in the country targeted for investigation and prosecution.¹⁶

3-1-61: In an FBI Memorandum from Director Hoover regarding the Criminal Intelligence Program, Hoover states, "I desire to insure [sic] that each office is fulfilling its obligations under this program and to be certain we have that type of coverage of the criminal underworld comparable to that which we achieved in our investigations of the Communist Party. . . . You should carefully . . . follow through with a planned program to develop high-level live informants[.] It cannot be stressed too strongly that this matter is to receive your personal attention and that having understood the Bureau's objective, effective and vigorous action is to be exerted to accomplish the aims outlined."¹⁷

3-14-61: An FBI Letter to Field Office SACs regarding criminal informants states in relevant part: "Through well placed informants we must infiltrate organized crime groups to the same degree

that we have been able to penetrate the Communist Party and other subversive organizations. . . . Today the press, television, and radio along with the express interests of the Administration keep this phase of criminal activity in a position of prominence in the public eye. Certainly we cannot relax even momentarily our efforts in combating the criminal underworld including the prosecution of Top Hoodlums. The foundation from which we forge our attack must be kept strong and fresh with a full flow of information from well placed informants. . . . All Agents in conducting investigation of criminal matters should be constantly alert for the development of *new* informants and *new* potential informants who may be in a position to assist us.”¹⁸

4-27-61: The Attorney General held a meeting in his office regarding the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. Those in attendance were: Deputy Attorney General White, Assistant Attorney General Miller, Walter Sheridan, a special consultant to the Attorney General with reference to organized crime matters; Edward Silberling, Head of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, and his assistant, Henry Petersen. “The Attorney General stated in very emphatic terms his dissatisfaction with the lack of progress by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. . . . The Deputy Attorney General pointed up the need for the receipt of full information in order to develop a case and cautioned against too speedy action. The Attorney General took issue with this, saying that while it was necessary to develop information, nevertheless, he expected the attorneys in the Organized Crime Section to be more aggressive and get something accomplished. . . . The Attorney General concluded the meeting by reiterating that he was going to insist on action being taken by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section and he expected something to be accomplished. He advised he intended to hold another meeting on May 20 and by that time, those in the section would have to be in a position to report more favorably or he might have to take other action to get the job done.” (This information is contained in an FBI Memorandum from C.A. Evans to Mr. Parsons dated April 28, 1961).¹⁹

6-21-61: The Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program was inaugurated. (See 12/7/62 entry). A letter from Director Hoover to FBI SACs states in relevant part: “To successfully complete our intelligence picture of the controlling forces which make organized crime operative, it is now urgently necessary to develop particularly qualified, live sources within the upper echelon of the organized hoodlum element who will be capable of furnishing the quality information required. The most significant information developed to date indicating organization among the nation’s hoodlum leaders has been obtained from highly confidential sources in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia concerning the existence of a ‘commission’ of top leaders of the organized hoodlum element exerting a controlling influence on racket activities in this country.” Raymond Patriarca was listed as Boston’s Top Hoodlum and as a “commission” member. The letter further states that “there is an urgent need for amplifying information which will reveal full details concerning the operations of these interrelated organized

criminal groups throughout the nation. Our urgent need for new live sources strategically placed in the upper echelon of organized crime is brought into clear focus by the fact that no information regarding the 'commission' has been reported by any live criminal source to date. . . . [I]t is mandatory that the development of *quality* criminal informants be emphasized and the existing program be implemented and greatly expanded. You are again reminded that the penetration and infiltration of organized criminal activity is a prime objective of the Bureau, and to accomplish this it is necessary to give a renewed impetus to the development of *quality* criminal informants. . . . [T]he best source we could possibly obtain would be a criminal informant who is highly placed in organized crime. . . . To insure [sic] the success of this program, it is necessary to utilize Special Agents with the will and desire to employ new approaches and means to secure the Bureau's goals." Selection of a particular criminal informant should be based on "a combination of a particular hoodlum's qualification by virtue of his position in the organized crime hoodlum element, and upon circumstances indicating his possible vulnerability to development. . . . To properly develop informants of this caliber, varied approaches can and should be utilized, dependent upon the individual under development. . . . Every office is being advised of this program since in the future it may be appropriate to expand it to include additional offices. . . . This program has, as its primary purpose, the development of *quality* criminal intelligence informants. The two most important components of this program are the selection of individuals for development as informants and the designation of the Special Agents who will participate."²⁰

1962

3-6-62: The FBI installs electronic microphone surveillance at Raymond L.S. Patriarca's office at the Coin-O-Matic Distributing Company, located at 168 Atwells Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island. "[F]rom March 6, 1962 until July 12, 1965, inclusive, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (hereinafter called 'F.B.I.') maintained an electronic surveillance of the place of business of a business associate of the defendant [Louis "the Fox" Taglianetti] located at 168 Atwells Avenue, in the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island. The overall purpose of said surveillance was to gather criminal intelligence with respect to organized crime. It was conducted under the direction of Mr. John F. Kehoe, Jr., a Special Agent in Boston. . . . At the end of each day said log and tape recording were mailed or delivered to Special Agent Kehoe in Boston. . . . Special Agent Kehoe would review the log and listen to the tape recording. After doing so, he would dictate a memorandum and an airtel summarizing the contents thereof. The tape recording would then be routinely erased." (*U.S. v. Taglianetti*, 274 F. Supp. 220, 223 (1967); see also Memo from SAC, Boston to Director, FBI dated 5/31/62; Richard Connolly, *The Story of the Patriarca Transcripts*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 21, 1971)).²¹

3-12-62: In an airtel from FBI Director Hoover to the SAC in Boston regarding Raymond Patriarca, FBI Director Hoover orders, "You are authorized to discontinue submission of daily teletypes in

this case and in lieu of same submit summary type airtels on Tuesday and Thursday of each week. . . . This case is to continue to receive full-time attention and every effort must be made on a daily basis to develop any criminal violation which Patriarca is committing or has committed with any relevant statute of limitations period.”²²

3-30-62: Memorandum from Director Hoover to the personal attention of the SAC in Boston. The memorandum states that on March 6, 1962, the Boston SAC activated the microphone surveillance at Raymond Patriarca’s place of business in Providence, Rhode Island. The memorandum discusses the “wealth of worthwhile information” obtained from the microphone. The memorandum authorizes the Boston SAC “to give immediate consideration to submitting recommendations for incentive awards and/or commendations for the personnel responsible for the success of this matter.” (Hoover later receives recommendations to keep the surveillance in place. *See, e.g.*, Memorandum from SAC, Boston, to Director, FBI (Oct. 2, 1963); Airtel from Director, FBI, to SAC, Boston (Mar. 3, 1964)).²³

4-9-62: Memorandum from Director Hoover to the personal attention of the Boston SAC discussing “additional misur [microphone surveillance] coverage.”²⁴

4-10-62: An FBI letter to Field Office SACs entitled, Criminal Intelligence Program—Necessity of Affording Protection to Highly Confidential Informants and Techniques states: “It is mandatory that our highly confidential informants and techniques are afforded complete protection at all times. When attributing information to these sources, care must be exercised in order that our operations are not impaired through the divulgence of their identities.”²⁵

May 1962: Joseph Barboza is arrested for assault and battery with a deadly weapon but no disposition is given.²⁶

5-8-62: The Boston SAC prepares a memorandum to Director Hoover noting that Raymond Patriarca is one of the original forty hoodlums selected by the FBI for intensive investigation and early prosecution.

5-31-62: In a memorandum from the Boston SAC, Director Hoover is informed that since the microphone surveillance was installed on March 6, 1962, in Raymond Patriarca’s office in Providence, Rhode Island, it “has furnished a wealth of worthwhile information concerning Patriarca’s activities and associates.” The memo further states that the microphone surveillance “has shown that Patriarca exerts real control over the racketeers and racketeering activities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts . . . and has also shown definite connections between Patriarca and the New York City hoodlum element and has strongly indicated that Patriarca is a member of the ‘commission.’” The memorandum recommends that the microphone surveillance be continued until September 5, 1962.²⁷

8-1-62: The Boston SAC prepares a memorandum to Director Hoover stating: “In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in re[ferenced] let[ter], a complete review has been made of the en-

tire program of inquiry concerning gambling matters in the Boston Division. This review points out that the primary target of this office has been to develop admissible evidence which would result in the prosecution of Raymond L.S. Patriarca In furtherance of this phase, Boston informant 837-C* [microphone surveillance] has been developed and this informant has indicated clearly that Patriarca is conducting activities which appear to be in violation of the ITAR statute. Intensive efforts are continuing to develop proof of his involvement. This investigation, which is being conducted, consists of surveillances to determine contacts outside his regular place of business and to identify his lieutenants and close confidants. Informants are being utilized and where information is developed which can be disseminated, it is being furnished to other law enforcement agencies for the purpose of harassing Patriarca and his associates with the hope that a provable violation may develop. Patriarca's activities seem to concern gambling, attempts to corrupt officials and he furnishes general aid and counsel to assorted members of the underworld. In investigating those who are identified as lieutenants or close associates of Patriarca, it is felt that some violation of which they are guilty might serve as a leverage to break through the barriers with which Patriarca has surrounded himself. Some of the persons close to Patriarca and identified to date, have been Gennaro [Jerry] Angiulo and his brothers . . . Henry Tamaleo [sic], Samuel Granito and Ted Fuccillo. . . . As the Bureau is aware, the data being made available regularly through BS 837-C* [microphone surveillance] highlights the activities of these individuals. Probing of individual situations has been and will be intensified. Wherever possible, efforts are made to so utilize this information so as to develop separate independent cases." Four examples of independent cases currently being developed against Henry Tameleo, Raymond Patriarca, Herbert Ashton Page, Jr., and Carl L. Strobeck were discussed. The memorandum states that two of these cases will go before a grand jury soon and convictions in these cases could lead to more information on other crimes.²⁸

8-9-62: According to an FBI memorandum, IRS Agent Edgerly was paid money to "straighten out" the Nicholas Angiulo tax case.²⁹

8-14-62: Director Hoover notifies the Boston SAC that the "[r]eferenced airtel [8-9-62 Airtel from Boston SAC] sets forth information regarding Internal Revenue Service Agent Edgerly who reportedly accepted a payment of \$3,000 in connection with his handling of the [Jerry] Angiulo investigation. In order that this information may be properly disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service and to the Department you should promptly furnish further identifying information regarding Edgerly, including his full name. You should also include available information regarding the actual outcome of the Internal Revenue Service case involved. . . . Note: BS 837-C* [microphone surveillance] advised that Jerry Angiulo informed Raymond Patriarca on 8-3-62 that IRS Agent Edgerly had accepted \$3,000 to straighten out Nick Angiulo's case." Additional corruption is mentioned. In a letter dated November 21, 2001, the IRS informed this Committee that it "could not identify"

the aforementioned Agent Edgerly. (However, see 1975 entry regarding a rogue IRS Agent.) The IRS also indicated to this Committee that it was unable to identify the Nicholas Angiulo tax case.³¹

10-11-62: Raymond Patriarca takes a polygraph test regarding allegations of his involvement in a mail robbery.³²

11-15-62: Director Hoover authorizes microphone surveillance of Jerry Angiulo, the “over-all boss of rackets in the Boston area” and “chief lieutenant of Raymond L.S. Patriarca, notorious New England hoodlum,” at Jay’s Lounge in Boston, Massachusetts.³⁴

11-27-62: In a memorandum, Director Hoover requests of the Boston SAC: “Advise your progress in connection with the installation at Jay’s Lounge, 255 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.”³⁴

1963

1-9-63: The FBI commences microphone surveillance on Jerry Angiulo at Jay’s Lounge, located at 255 Tremont Street in Boston, Massachusetts. The FBI assigns BS 856-C* as the reference code for the Jay’s Lounge bug.³⁵

2-21-63: Dennis Condon receives a \$150 cash award for his contributions to the establishment of a “highly confidential source of information” of interest to the Bureau in the criminal field regarding Jerry Angiulo. [Note: The reference to a “highly confidential source of information” is referring to microphone surveillance.]³⁶

3-12-63: Microphone surveillance at Jay’s Lounge picks up Jerry Angiulo speculating that Ronald Cassesso may be an informant.³⁷

4-22-63: Joseph Barboza divorces Philomena Termini.³⁸

5-9-63: During a conversation with Raymond Patriarca, Jerry Angiulo states that John Callahan had approached him and “John Callahan, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, Boston, Mass., stood up 100%.”³⁹

8-8-63: The FBI learns from the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance: “On 8/8/63 the informant advised that an unman [unknown man] was of the opinion that Rocco Balliro did not kill the child in Roxbury, Mass., several months ago for which crime Balliro is now being held. He is of the opinion that the police officers who were trying to apprehend Balliro at the time were responsible for the death of the child.”⁴⁰

11-14-63: A memorandum to a top FBI official, named Belmont, from C.A. Evans, discusses a dispute between Salvatore Iacone and Jerry Angiulo. The memorandum states that a “highly confidential source” provided the following information: “In the morning hours of 11/9/63 Angiulo’s car was found riddled with bullets in the vicinity of his apartment in Boston, Massachusetts. The highly confidential source giving direct coverage of Angiulo has since furnished information indicating that Angiulo professes ignorance of the shooting. He is shown to have left his car at 3:30 a.m. the morning in which the shooting took place and the car had not been shot at at that time. It is possible the shooting was done by some person who

mistakenly believed Angiulo was still in the car or done as a warning. The highly confidential source directly covering [Raymond] Patriarca in Providence, Rhode Island, has advised that on the day before the shooting Salvatore Iacone complained to Patriarca that Angiulo on the previous night had visited Iacone in the company of others and verbally abused him, calling him an obscene name on four different occasions during an argument over the proprietorship of the Indian Meadow Country Club of Worcester, a joint enterprise of Iacone and Angiulo. Iacone told Patriarca that he was about to kill Angiulo for this insult but that had restrained himself because of the possibility that such action would indicate disrespect for Patriarca. In reply Patriarca told Iacone that he should have killed Angiulo at the time the name was called and if Angiulo ever called Iacone the obscene name again Iacone had the right to kill Angiulo on the spot and no questions would be asked by Patriarca. The shooting of Angiulo's car occurred the following morning. We have had recent indications of a growing coolness in attitude by Patriarca toward Angiulo." This information came from "very sensitive valuable sources."⁴¹

11-21-63: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by memorandum that the FBI is monitoring Jerry Angiulo's contacts with his lawyer.⁴²

12-8-63: A memorandum from Boston SAC to Director Hoover, dated 1-31-64, states that the FBI learns from the Jerry Angiulo microphone surveillance that "Jerry Angiulo complained that Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne upset the deal that he had made in connection with the sentencing of his brother, Nick, after conviction for the afore-mentioned charges. He said that he had made no deal with Judge Felix Forte, but that it was Forte's idea that if Nick Angiulo brought in the two individuals who allegedly accompanied Nick at the time of the assault on Albert Christensen, Forte would show leniency. He said that now since Garry Byrne pressured Forte, he, Forte, was backing down. Angiulo said that there was talk around that Forte had been reached by the Angiulos, but the truth of the matter was that they had not reached Forte, and Forte, according to Angiulo, did not have the guts to be a party to any deal."⁴³

In a separate airtel, Director Hoover tells the Boston SAC, "Boston should submit a weekly summary airtel to the Bureau setting forth information obtained from this source and a verbatim transcript of any significant data specifically set out." The airtel also states: "In the future your airtels setting forth the information received from BS 856-C* can be set out as you would information received from a regular informant. By doing so, it will not be necessary to submit your communications as JUNE mail and the information can be filed in the regular case file."

1964

1964: Informants report that Joseph Barboza is engaged in money lending activities.⁴⁴

From 1964 to 1966, Joseph Barboza is employed at Shawmut Insurance Company in Boston as a salesman and a clerk. Also, he

works in a public relations capacity and payroll clerk for \$100 a week at the Blue Bunny Lounge and Duffey's Lounge.⁴⁵

5-4-64: Police find the body of Francis Regis Benjamin a couple of days after he is murdered. Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi, who Vincent Teresa calls "Vinnie the Butcher," allegedly committed the murder. (See 6-9-65 and 1973 entries).⁴⁶

5-7-64: The FBI installs an electronic eavesdropping device at the place of business of Joseph Modica, an associate of Raymond Patriarca's. The device is installed at the Piranha Finance Company on 85 State Street in Boston, Massachusetts. The conversations overheard at the Piranha Finance Company are reflected in memoranda, logs, and airtels. See Prosecution memorandum from Walter T. Barnes and Assistant U.S. Attorney Edward F. Harrington to Henry Petersen, Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (June 6, 1967) [Note: Executive privilege was claimed over this document. It is in the custody of the Justice Department].⁴⁷

5-25-64: Special Agent Dennis Condon writes in a memorandum that REDACTED was contacted on 5/22/64 and said he was in contact with Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi. The memorandum continues, "Flemmi told him that all he wants to do now is to kill people, and that it is better than hitting banks. . . . Informant said, Flemmi said that he feels he can now be the top hit man in this area and intends to be."⁴⁸

A letter from the Boston FBI Office to Director Hoover and the Newark SAC states: "Informant stated that it appears that [Vincent 'Jimmy'] Flemmi, a Roxbury, Mass. Hoodlum, will probably become the 'contract man' in the Boston area."⁴⁹

6-4-64: In a letter from the Boston Office to Director Hoover, the Director is told "[Vincent 'Jimmy'] Flemmi is suspected of a number of gangland murders and has told the informant of his plans to become recognized as the No. One 'hit man' in this area as a contract killer." The Director is further told that the informant is "presently associated" with Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi.⁵⁰

8-21-64: A memorandum from Dennis Condon states that informant advised that "[Joseph] Barboza told him that he [Barboza] heard that Jimmy Flemmi had killed Frank Benjamin and cut off his head."⁵¹

9-15-64: The FBI Director is informed that the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance caught a conversation about Peter Limone giving Edward "Teddy" Deegan two guns.⁵²

9-28-64: Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi throws a substance into the eyes of someone and knocks him unconscious. One week later, the victim still has not regained his sight. The informant who provides this information indicates that he thinks Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi has committed several murders. This information is contained in a memorandum from H. Paul Rico to the Boston SAC dated October 8, 1964.⁵³

10-8-64: Special Agent Paul Rico informs the Boston SAC by memorandum of the following: "Informant advised that REDACTED

SECTION and [Vincent] “Jimmy” Flemmi wanted to be considered the ‘best hit man’ in the area.”⁵⁴

10-17-64: Anthony Sacrimone is murdered. Edward “Teddy” Deegan is the suspected killer. *See* 1993 entry.⁵⁵

10-18-64: The FBI learns from an informant that Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi wants to kill Edward “Teddy” Deegan. (This information is recorded in a memorandum from Special Agent Paul Rico to the Boston SAC and in another memorandum from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover.)⁵⁶

10-20-64: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by airtel that Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi asked Peter Limone about Edward “Teddy” Deegan. After Flemmi left, Limone called Deegan and told him Flemmi was looking for him concerning a \$300 loan that Flemmi claimed Deegan owed him. Deegan denied owing the loan. Limone and Deegan believed that Flemmi was out to kill Deegan.⁵⁷

November 1964: Stephen Flemmi is first targeted as an informant, according to a Summary Report from the FBI Office of Professional Responsibility (published as Appendix II to the Report).⁵⁸

11-5-64: The Raymond Patriarca bug captures Raymond Patriarca telling Gennaro Angiulo that “\$5,000 was paid to the Massachusetts Attorney General Edward W. Brooke to obtain the acquittal of Patriarca’s associate, Joseph Krikorian[.]”⁵⁹ This conversation was also reported in handwritten notes taken by the FBI Special Agent listening to the microphone surveillance.

12-28-64: A letter from the Boston FBI Office to Director Hoover states that FBI Informant BS 771C was stabbed fifty times and then shot. His body is found in the South End. Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi committed the murder, and Director Hoover was informed of this fact on the day of the murder.⁶⁰

1965

1965: On July 18, 1967, FBI Agent Thomas H. Sullivan writes a report describing Joseph Barboza’s activities in 1965. The report states, “In 1965 it was rumored REDACTED SECTION that Barboza was under contract to be assassinated since he was tied into the Buddy McLean-George McLaughlin feud. He was reported in frequent attendance at the Ebb Tide, Revere, Mass., with Romeo Martin and Ronnie Cassessa [sic]. In 1965, Barboza was rumored to be the killer of Joseph Francione.” (*See* 7-18-67 entry).⁶¹

1-7-65: In an airtel from the Boston Office, Director Hoover is informed that “Patriarca had told the group [on 1/4/65] that is too bad the McLeans and the McLaughlins could not settle their feud over a handshake[.]”⁶²

1-26-65: Joseph Francione is murdered. Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that Joseph Barboza went to Joseph Francione’s apartment as a favor for his friend Johnny Bullets, since Francione cut Bullets out of a deal, and shot Francione through the back of the head. (*See* 1973 entry).⁶³

An airtel from the Boston Office to Director Hoover indicates that the Patriarca microphone surveillance revealed that a man

named Frankie told Raymond Patriarca that “all the people are getting scared of Jimmy (apparently referring to [Vincent] James Flemmi) and asked Raymond [Patriarca] to talk to Jimmy and impress upon him that there should be no more killings in Boston.” The surveillance further revealed that Louis Taglianetti met with Patriarca and expressed concern that the FBI had an interest in him, Taglianetti. Taglianetti also told Patriarca of an illegal scheme that he has been involved in for the past two years.⁶⁴

2-2-65: The Boston SAC apprises Director Hoover by airtel that the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance overheard Henry Tameleo say that Joseph Barboza killed Joseph Francione in Revere, Massachusetts.⁶⁵

2-24-65: Raymond Patriarca is told that “Ronnie” and Louis Greco are in Florida.⁹⁶⁶

2-25-65: Dennis Condon receives a \$150 incentive award for his outstanding work investigating and apprehending top ten fugitive George Patrick McLaughlin, the subject of an unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder.⁶⁶

3-3-65: A memorandum from the Boston FBI Office to Director Hoover dated 3-10-65 states: “BS 837-C* advised on 3/3/65 that unman [“unknown man”] contacted Patriarca and stated he had brought down Vincent [“Jimmy”] Flemmi and another individual (who was later identified as Joe Barboza from East Boston, Mass.) It appeared that Frank Smith, Boston hoodlum, was giving orders to Flemmi to ‘hit this guy and that guy.’ Raymond Patriarca appeared infuriated at Frank Smith giving such orders without his clearance and made arrangements to meet Flemmi and Barboza in a garage shortly thereafter. He pointed out that he did not want Flemmi or Barboza contacting him at his place of business.” The following additional information obtained by the FBI took place between 3-3-65 and 3-10-65, and was sent to Director Hoover: “Angiulo told Patriarca that Vincent [“Jimmy”] Flemmi was with Joe Barboza when he, Barboza, killed Jackie Francione in Revere, Mass. Several months ago. It appeared that Frank Smith, Boston hoodlum, had ordered the ‘hit.’ Patriarca again became enraged that Smith had the audacity to order a ‘hit’ without Patriarca’s knowledge. Patriarca told Angiulo that he explained to Flemmi that he was to tell Smith that no more killings were to take place unless, he Patriarca, cleared him. Jerry explained that he also had a talk with Flemmi. He pointed out that Patriarca has a high regard for Flemmi but that he, Patriarca, thought that Flemmi did not use sufficient common sense when it came to killing people. Angiulo gave Flemmi a lecture on killing people, pointing out that he should not kill people because he had an argument with him at any time. If an argument does ensue, he should leave and get word to Raymond Patriarca who, in turn, will either ‘OK’ or deny the ‘hit’ on this individual, depending on the circumstances.”⁶⁷

3-4-65: Handwritten notes of the Patriarca microphone surveillance state as follows for 11:20 a.m.: “UNMAN [unnamed man] in to see [Patriarca]—says he saw Henry Tameleo last night in Boston. He says he brought down Flemmi and another guy—since [illegible word] and involvement he should know about—Frank Smith

is going around giving orders to hit this guy & that guy. R.P. [Patriarca] wants to know where they are. Man says in [illegible word] Parking Lot. R.P. [Patriarca] then says since they are here I'll see them. He tells Richie—office worker to go with man and show them where Badway's Garage is—he tells man I'll see you over there." Patriarca came back to his office at 12:15 p.m. (Document on File at the Department of Justice).

3-5-65: Handwritten notes of the Patriarca microphone surveillance cover a discussion between Gennaro Angiulo and Raymond Patriarca about how Angiulo was trying to influence clerks to Judge Ford. The names of the clerks are provided, so it can be determined whether they were discussing Judge Ford or Judge Forte. Angiulo also states that a certain Assistant United States Attorney is "his boy." The notes make it seem that a man named "Flemming" or "Fleming" is a part of the conversation. A comment in the margin states "Flemmi with Barbosa [sic] when whacked Francione." States that Sacrimone was with McLean and that Deegan, who killed Sacrimone, was with McLaughlin.

3-5/7-65: In a memorandum from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover dated 3-10-65, Hoover is notified of the following, which appears to have taken place between 3-5-65 and 3-7-65: "According to Patriarca, another reason that REDACTED came to Providence to contact him was to get the 'OK' to kill Eddie Deegan of Boston who was with REDACTED SECTION. It was not clear to the informant whether he received permission to kill Deegan; however, the story that REDACTED had concerning the activities of Deegan in connection with his, Deegan's, killing of [Anthony] Sacrimone was not the same as REDACTED SECTION." (See 3-10-65's second entry) [Note: Due to Justice Department redactions, it is impossible to determine when the request to kill Deegan actually took place. However, a reasonable reading of the document seems to indicate that the request took place between March 5-7, 1965. *On April 25, 2002, the Department of Justice released portions of this document to the Committee in unredacted form. That document also revealed that "another reason that [Vincent 'Jimmy'] Flemmi came to Providence to contact him was to get the 'OK' to kill Eddie Deegan of Boston who was 'with the McLaughlin,' Top 10 Fugitive." In addition, the unredacted document revealed that Flemmi's story "concerning the activities of Deegan in connection with his, Deegan's, killing of [Anthony] Sacrimone was not the same as Jerry Angiulo's."*⁶⁸

3-9-65: Handwritten notes made by an FBI Special Agent while listening to the conversation indicate that Henry Tameleo told Patriarca that "Brownie (ph) is coming today—they have been talking about Deegan (ph)." Later, the notes continue: "Unman [unnamed man] says Jimmie (ph) is coming in today. They only want the stuff that is signed and the bearer bonds. The other stuff from Boston they don't want. (This probably refers to hot bonds Henry had.) Unman says Jimmie has a guy with him who is a real desperado."

The handwritten notes continue to describe the conversation between Raymond Patriarca and Joseph Barboza and Jimmy Flemmi: "Jimmie tells Raymond they are having a problem with Teddy

Deegan (ph). Teddy did what he did to press some other people. Jimmie says that the kid [Rico Sacrimone] did not have to be killed. . . . Bobby Donati is friendly with Rico Sacrimone and Deegan is looking for an excuse to whack Donati. . . . Deegan thinks Donati is trying to set him up for Buddy McLean. Jimmie says Deegan is an arrogant, nasty sneak. Deegan fills Peter Limone's head with all kinds of stories. Raymond asks if they have discussed this matter with Jerry—They have. Raymond instructs them to check out Deegan and get more information about him." Later, Patriarca states that: "the happiest days of his life were when he was on the street clipping."⁶⁷

A report by Charles Reppucci regarding the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance, and dated July 20, 1965, reads, "[The microphone surveillance] advised on 3/9/65 that James Flemmi and Joseph Barboza requested permission from Patriarca to kill Edward 'Teddy' Deegan, as they are having a problem with him. Patriarca ultimately furnished this 'OK.'"⁶⁹

On March 12, 1965, the Boston Office informs Director Hoover and the SACs of the FBI offices in Albany, Buffalo, and Miami by airtel that "REDACTED advised on 3/9/65 that [Vincent "Jimmy"] James Flemmi and Joseph Barboza contacted [Raymond] Patriarca, and they explained that they are having a problem with Teddy Deegan and desired to get the 'OK' to kill him. . . . Flemmi stated that Deegan is an arrogant, nasty sneak and should be killed. Patriarca instructed them to obtain more information relative to Deegan and then to contact Jerry Angiulo at Boston who would furnish them with a decision." "Investigation into Allegations of Justice Department Misconduct in New England," *Hearings Before the Comm. on Govt. Reform*, 107th Cong. at 132 (May 11, 2002).⁷⁰ [On April 25, 2002, the Department of Justice released this document to the Committee in unredacted form. The unredacted document revealed that the portion redacted was "BS 837-C*"—the Patriarca microphone surveillance.]

According to a memorandum from the SAC in Boston to Director Hoover, "Vincent Jimmy Flemmi, aka 'Jimmy' Flemmi, is being designated as a target in [the Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program]." The document further states that "Flemmi also is believed to be involved in the murders of the following individuals: REDACTED SECTION." The document also states that Flemmi was the subject of an "Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution" for armed robbery investigation.⁷¹ [On April 25, 2002, the Department of Justice released this document to the Committee in unredacted form. The unredacted document revealed that Jimmy Flemmi murdered Frank Benjamin, John Murray and George Ashe.]

3-10-65: Special Agent Paul Rico writes in an FBI memorandum dated 3-15-65, "Informant advised [on 3-10-65] that he had just heard from 'Jimmy' Flemmi that Flemmi told the informant that Raymond Patriarca has put out the word that Edward 'Teddy' Deegan is to be 'hit' and that a dry run has already been made and that a close associate of Deegan's has agreed to set him up."⁷²

A Boston airtel apprises Director Hoover that "REDACTED told [Raymond] Patriarca that REDACTED was with Joe Barboza when

he, Barboza, killed REDACTED in Revere, Mass. several months ago. . . . "According to Patriarca, another reason that REDACTED came to Providence to contact him was to get the 'OK' to kill Eddie Deegan of Boston who was with REDACTED SECTION. It was not clear to the informant whether he received permission to kill Deegan; however, the story that REDACTED had concerning the activities of Deegan in connection with his, Deegan's, killing of [Anthony] Sacrimone was not the same as REDACTED SECTION."⁷³ [On April 25, 2002, the Department of Justice released this document to the Committee in unredacted form. That document revealed that Jerry Angiulo told Patriarca that Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi was with Barboza when Barboza killed Jackie Francione. That document also revealed that "another reason that [Vincent 'Jimmy'] Flemmi came to Providence to contact him was to get the 'OK' to kill Eddie Deegan of Boston who was 'with the McLaughlin,' Top 10 Fugitive." In addition, the unredacted document revealed that Flemmi's story "concerning the activities of Deegan in connection with his, Deegan's, killing of [Anthony] Sacrimone was not the same as Jerry Angiulo's."]

3-12-65: Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is assigned as an informant to Special Agent Paul Rico. This information is contained in an FBI memorandum dated 6-10-65 from Inspector H.E. Campbell to Boston Special Agent in Charge James L. Handley.⁷⁴

Edward "Teddy" Deegan is killed in a Chelsea, Massachusetts, alleyway between 9:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M.⁷⁵

Statement of Joseph Kozlowski states: "About 10:P.M. went to Fourth St. Chelsea and saw a red car with motor running with three men sitting in it, two in the front and one in the rear seat. This car was parked about the second meter from Broadway between Broadway and Luther Place on the side near the P.A.V. I walked behind the car and saw the rear number plate Mass. Reg. # 404 - - - with the right half of plate folded towards the center obstructing the other three digits. I then went to the drivers [sic] side of the car and rapped on window motioning the driver to lower the window. As I did this the driver took off at a fast rate of speed and took a screeching turn to the right on Broadway. I observed that the man in the back had dark hair with a bald spot in center of head."⁷⁶

3-13-65: The same informant from the March 10 memorandum tells Special Agent Paul Rico in detail who killed Edward "Teddy" Deegan and how. The informant said Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi contacted the informant and said that Deegan was lured to the finance company to be killed. The memorandum states: "Informant advised that [Vincent] 'Jimmy' Flemmi contacted him and told him that the previous evening Deegan was lured to a finance company in Chelsea and that the door of the finance company had been left open by an employee of the company and that when they got to the door Roy French, who was setting Deegan up, shot Deegan, and Joseph Romeo Martin and Ronnie Cassessa [sic] came out of the door and one of them fired into Deegan's body. While Deegan was approaching the doorway, he (Flemmi) and Joe Barboza walked over towards a car driven by Tony 'Stats' [Anthony Stathopolous] and they

were going to kill 'Stats' but 'Stats' saw them coming and drove off before any shots were fired. Flemmi told informant that Ronnie Cassessa [sic] and Romeo Martin wanted to prove to Raymond Patriarca they were capable individuals, and that is why they wanted to 'hit' Deegan. Flemmi indicated that they did an 'awful sloppy job.' This information has been disseminated by SA Donald V. Shannon to Capt. Robert Renfrew (NA) of the Chelsea, Mass. PD." Special Agent Paul Rico memorializes this information in a March 15, 1965, memorandum to the Boston SAC.⁷⁷

"Three ex-convicts were questioned Saturday in connection with the gangland slaying of Edward [Teddy] Deegan[.]" (*3 Quizzed In Chelsea Gang Killing*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 14, 1965).⁷⁸

3-14-65: A Boston Police Department report on the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder, likely written by Detective William W. Stuart, contains the following information: "From a reliable informant the following facts were obtained to the [Deegan murder]: Informant states that the following men were Joseph Barron aka Barboza, Romeo Martin, Freddie Chiampi, Roy French, Ronnie Cassesso, Tony Stats. (Greek) Chico Amico[.] . . . Informant states that they were over lounge in Revere when they received the call from French that everything was OK then they all left together. . . . Romeo Martin is a former informant but since hanging in the North End hasn't been to [sic] helpful. . . . Informant states that the reason for the killing of Deegan was that Barren [sic] claims that he is with the Hughes brothers and McLaughlins and he felt that Deegan was a threat to his friends in Roxbury (Flemmi & Bennett)."⁷⁹

The Chelsea Police also received evidence about who murdered Edward "Teddy" Deegan. Lieutenant Thomas Evans of the Chelsea Police Department writes an undated report containing meticulous details of the Teddy Deegan murder. In the report, Lieutenant Evans states, "I received information from Capt. Renfrew that a[n] informant of his had contacted him and told him that [Roy] French had received a telephone call at the Ebb Tide at 9 P.M. on 3-12-65 and after a short conversation he had left the café with the following men: Joseph Barboza, Ronald Cassesso, Vincent Flemmi, Francis Imbruglia, Romeo Martin, Nicky Femia and a man by the name of Freddi who is about 40 years old and said to be a 'Strong arm.' They are said to have returned at about 11 P.M. and Martin was alleged to have said to French, 'We nailed him.'" There is no mention whatsoever of Joseph Salvati, Peter Limone, Henry Tameleo, or Louis Greco in the report.⁸⁰

3-15-65: Detective Lieutenant Inspector Richard J. Cass of the Massachusetts State Police writes a report to Captain of Detectives Daniel I. Murphy regarding the homicide of Edward "Teddy" Deegan. The report states that Chelsea Officer James O'Brien was the routeman for the area where Deegan was found. Officer O'Brien checked the alley around 9:00 P.M. and turned the lights on; he returned around 10:59 P.M., found the alley lights out, explored the alley, and found Deegan's body. The report continues by stating that during the evening of Friday, March 12, Joseph Barboza was at the Ebb Tide with Francis Imbruglia, Ronald

Cassosa (sic), Vincent Flemmi, Romeo Martin, Nick Femia and man known as "Freddy." At about 9:00 P.M., Roy French received a phone call, and the above group left the Ebb Tide with him. According to the report, Chelsea Captain Joseph Kozlowski was around Fourth Street at about 9:30 P.M. and saw a red car with the motor running and three men inside. The rear license plate was obstructed. [This was Romeo Martin's car. See 10-25-65 entry.] Officer Kozlowski approached the driver and the driver sped off. Officer Kozlowski described the driver as Romeo Martin. The man in the back seat was "stocky with dark hair and a bald spot in the center of his head." In addition, the report states that the Massachusetts State Police received information three weeks ago indicating Deegan pulled a gun on Barboza at Ebb Tide, forcing Barboza to back down. Inspector Cass writes in his report: "Unconfirmed information was received that Romeo Martin and Ronald Casessa [sic] had entered the building and were waiting just inside the rear door. [Anthony] Stathopoulos was waiting on Fourth Street in a car and French and Deegan entered the alley. Deegan opened the rear door. He was shot twice in the back of the head and also in the body. The information at the time was that three guns were used. Lieutenant John Collins of Ballistics confirmed the report of three guns being used at a later time. Two men approached the car in which Stathopoulos was waiting and he took off."⁸¹

Special Agent Paul Rico writes in a memorandum to REDACTED SAC that SA Donald Shannon allegedly provided information about the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder to Captain Robert Renfrew.⁸² (See 3-13-65 entry).

3-16-65: Director Hoover instructs the Boston SAC: "At the earliest possible time that dissemination can be made with full security to BS 837-C* [Patriarca microphone surveillance], you should advise appropriate authorities of the identities of the possible perpetrators of the murders of [Anthony] Sacrimone and [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan. Advise the Bureau when this has been done." [There are two versions of this document. The second document contains the following handwritten annotation: "already disseminated, Sacramone [sic] 10/18/64—Doherty, Everett PD, Deegan 3/15/65—Renfrew Chelsea PD"].⁸³

3-19-65: The Boston SAC advises Director Hoover by airtel: "Informants report that Ronald Casessa [sic], Romeo Martin, Vincent James Flemmi, and Joseph Barboza, prominent local hoodlums, were responsible for the killing. They accomplished this by having Roy French, another Boston hoodlum, set [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan up[.] French apparently walked in behind Deegan when they were gaining entrance to the building and fired the first shot hitting Deegan in the back of the head. Casessa [sic] and Martin immediately thereafter shot Deegan from the front. Anthony Stathopoulos was also in on the burglary but had remained outside in the car. When Flemmi and Barboza walked over to Stathopoulos's car, Stathopoulos thought it was the law and took off. Flemmi and Barboza were going to kill Stathopoulos also. . . . Efforts are now being made by the Chelsea PD to force [Anthony] Stathopoulos to furnish them the necessary information to pros-

ecute the persons responsible. It should be noted that this information was furnished to the Chelsea PD and it has been established by the Chelsea Police that Roy French, Barboza, Flemmi, Casessa [sic], and Martin were all together at the Ebb Tide night club in Revere, Mass. and they all left at approximately 9 o'clock and returned 45 minutes later. It should be noted that the killing took place at approximately 9:30 p.m., Friday, 3/12/65. Informant also advised that REDACTED had given the 'ok' to Joe Barboza and 'Jimmy' Flemmi to kill REDACTED SECTION who was killed approximately one month ago."⁸⁴

3-23-65: An FBI memorandum from Special Agent REDACTED to the Boston SAC, dated 4-6-65, states the following: "On 3/23/65, PCI [Potential Confidential Informant] advised that Joe Barbosa [sic] is from East Boston and an ex-fighter, was very friendly with Romeo Martin, Ronnie Cassessi [sic] and REDACTED SECTION. PCI stated that Barbosa [sic] was supposed 'to have hit' Francione from Revere and Eaton. He stated that Barbosa [sic] reportedly killed Eaton with a Magnum gun. PCI stated that Barbosa [sic] was in prison with Benjamin who was murdered after he left prison and beheaded.

He stated that Barbosa [sic] is a Portuguese kid who would otherwise be accepted into La Cosa Nostra except for his nationality. He stated that Barbosa [sic] claims that he had shot [Edward] Teddy Deegan with a .45 caliber gun. PCI related that Barbosa [sic] indicated that Roy French was with Deegan and another individual when Deegan was shot by Barbosa [sic] and two other individuals, one of whom informant believed was Romeo Martin.

REDACTED SECTION. Informant stated that he had heard Barbosa [sic] indicate that one of the guys with Deegan whom they had planned to kill along with Deegan ran off when the law showed up and fled.

PCI stated that rumors have it that Roy French actually set up Deegan to be killed.

PCI stated that he had heard that Joe Barbosa [sic] was extremely friendly with Jimmy Flemma [sic] from Dudley Street. He stated that Barbosa [sic] had tried to reach Jimmy Flemma [sic] a short time ago and wanted to know if Flemma [sic] has gone to Providence to see Raymond (Patriarca). PCI subsequently determined from a source that Jimmy Flemma [sic] had gone to Providence, R.I. earlier on the day that Barbosa [sic] had tried to contact Flemma [sic].

PCI stated that Jimmy Flemma [sic] had gone to Providence just before Teddy Deegan was slain in Chelsea. REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION. PCI further advised that about a week ago, there was a big party for Romeo Martin at the Ebtide [sic] Restaurant and Bar in Revere and that [Edward] Wimpy Bennett, Jimmy Flemma [sic], REDACTED SECTION, Roy French, Joe Barbosa [sic], Ronnie Cassessi [sic] and REDACTED SECTION were in attendance. He stated that this party was in honor of the recent marriage of REDACTED SECTION." [The informant information provided is categorized as "very good."] ⁸⁵ See also *Limone's Motion to Vacate Conviction and Dismiss Indictments. The Commit-*

tee compiled the aforementioned names from two partially redacted versions of this document, one of which was from a version released by the Department of Justice to the Committee on April 25, 2002, that contained less redacted material.

3-24-65: An airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover discusses the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder: "In connection with the information furnished by BS 837-C* relative to the possible perpetrators of the murders of Anthony Sacrimone and Edward Deegan, Capt. Robert Renfrew (NA), Chelsea, Mass. PD, was advised of the same information, as furnished by REDACTED. This informant also furnished basically the same information as did BS 837-C* relative to the murder of Edward Deegan [this appears to be an error because Sacrimone was killed on 10/17/64] on 10/17/64. This information was furnished to Inspector Henry Doherty of the Everett, Mass. PD on 10/18/64." The memorandum continues by stating: "The Chelsea Police at that time had no knowledge of the murder; however, when the body was discovered, they immediately started to look for Roy French. French told them he was at the Ebb Tide night club, Revere, Mass., all night and their investigation has indicated that French got a telephone call about 8:45 p.m. After the phone call he left the Ebb Tide with Joseph Barboza, Vincent Flemmi, Ronnie Casessa [sic], Romeo Martin, and Frank [Francis] Imbruglia. Further investigation reflected that they all returned about 45 minutes later. The time of the murder was approximately 9:30 p.m., 3/12/65. Romeo Martin's car was identified by a Chelsea Police Officer as being parked with two men in it in the vicinity of the murder. When the police officer approached the car, it sped off."⁸⁶

3-26-65: Special Agent Dennis Condon drafts a memorandum that was completely redacted when released to this Committee.⁸⁷

4-5-65: The first reported contact between Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi as an informant and Special Agent Paul Rico occurs. Rico contacts Flemmi as an informant four times (5-10-65, 6-4-65, 7-22-65 and 7-27-65) prior to Flemmi being closed on September 15, 1965.⁸⁸

4-8-65: A memorandum from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover and the New York SAC dated 4-13-65 states: "Informant [BS 837-C*] also advised [on 4-8-65] that [Jerry Angiulo told Raymond Patriarca that] Angiulo is of the opinion that Edward 'Wimpy' Bennett and [Vincent] James Flemmi are 'stool pigeons.'" This memorandum also discusses how Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi was paid \$1,500 for disposing of the body of a girl. The handwritten notes prepared by Special Agent Murphy while listening to the microphone surveillance indicate that Flemmi also cut the body into pieces. In addition, the memorandum stated that Flemmi "admitted that he was very friendly with Det. William Stewart [sic]."⁸⁹

4-9-65: An FBI Memorandum reflects information provided to Special Agent Paul Rico by Jimmy Flemmi.⁹⁰ [There are a number of memoranda reflecting information provided by Flemmi to Rico. Flemmi was closed on September 15, 1965.]

4-18-65: Raymond Patriarca is told that "[Boston Police Department employee] Stuart must be getting info from the Feds."

Gennaro Angiulo was also told that "Stuart + Flemmi went to NYC on \$100,000 of AMEXCO check (counterfeit) 5 or 6 months ago[.]" Patriarca is also told that Stuart and Flemmi were at a New York grand jury.⁹⁶⁸

4-23-65: A three page FBI Memorandum is written on this date. This document was entirely redacted by the Justice Department when given to the Committee.⁹¹

5-3-65: FBI informant Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi, on his way to meet Joseph Barboza, is shot at by two individuals with shotguns. Flemmi is wounded. [This information is contained in a memorandum from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover dated 6-9-65.] (See 6-9-65 entry).⁹²

Director Hoover is informed that the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance captured Patriarca questioning Jimmy Flemmi about his association with Detective William Stuart of the Boston Police. The summary notes that Patriarca "was concerned with Flemmi being a 'stool pigeon' for Stewart [sic]." The surveillance also captured Patriarca giving Flemmi permission to "finish off" Frank Smith.⁹³

5-5-65: The Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance gathers the following information: "[I]nformant advised that Patriarca had been approached by Joseph Barboza, Ronald Cassessa [sic], and James Flemmi in order to obtain permission to kill Sammy Linden of Revere, Mass. The reason for this killing was that Linden was furnishing a considerable amount of money to the McLaughlin group in their efforts to kill various individuals of the McLean group. Subsequently the informant stated that Patriarca had not given a definite 'OK' for the killing, but Barboza and his group was of the opinion that he did. Linden heard of the fact that he was marked for a 'hit' and went to Joseph Lombardo of Boston, Mass. Lombardo, in turn, sent word to Patriarca, and after explaining the situation the 'hit' was called off." [This information is contained in report prepared by Special Agent Charles Reppucci on 7-20-65.]⁹⁴

Also on this day, Henry Tameleo contacts Raymond Patriarca and tells him that Joseph Lombardo told Tameleo that he had heard that Barboza, Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi and Ronald Cassesso received permission to kill Linden. Lombardo also told Tameleo to instruct Barboza and Flemmi not to kill Linden. [This information is contained in an airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover and other field offices. (See 5-7-65 entry)].⁹⁵

5-7-65: The Boston SAC sends an airtel to Director Hoover and the SACs in New Haven, Connecticut, New York and Washington. The airtel cites the BS 837-C* [Patriarca microphone surveillance] as the source for the following: "A . . . lengthy discussion took place wherein Joe Lombardo was very perturbed because Cassessa [sic] and Joseph Barboza were associating with the Flemmi brothers; and further, that information had been put out to the effect that Barboza was with Flemmi when they killed Edward Deegan."⁹⁶

5-12-65: By memorandum, Director Hoover informs the Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach of microphone surveillance at Jay's Lounge, located at 255 Tremont Street in Boston, Massachusetts.⁹⁷

5-18-65: The Boston SAC notifies Director Hoover by airtel of the following developments concerning Raymond Patriarca: "Joe Barboza requests permission from Patriarca to kill some unknown person. This person lives in a three-story house but Barboza has never been able to line him up to kill him. Barboza told Raymond that he plans to pour gasoline in the basement part of the house and set it afire and thus either kill the individual by smoke inhalation or fire, or in the event he starts to climb out a window, Barboza would have two or three individuals there with rifles to kill him as he started to step out a window or door. Upon questioning by Patriarca, Barboza said that he had planned to cut the telephone wires so that the individual could not call for assistance and also to ring false alarms in other sections of the city so that the engines could not respond quickly. He also explained that the third floor apartment was vacant but the first floor apartment was apparently occupied by the intended victim's mother. This apparently caused no concern to Barboza who stated it was not his fault that the mother would be present, and he would not care whether the mother died or not. Patriarca told him that he did not think it was a good idea to effect the killing in the above manner and attempted to dissuade Barboza from this type of killing as innocent people would probably be killed. It was not clear to the informant whether Barboza accepted Patriarca's objections, but Patriarca indicated very strongly against this type of killing."⁹⁸

6-4-65: An airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover states that the previous day "[REDACTED] went into detail concerning the killing of Edward [Teddy] Deegan which had been previously reported, and the fact that the Attorney REDACTED of Everett, Mass., was called by Deegan's accomplice at the time Deegan was killed." The airtel later states "Taglianetti discussed a yard which he contemplates using in order to make a 'hit.' Informant did not know who Taglianetti was referring to, but possibly Willy Marfeo, which information had been disseminated previously. This group has been attempting to kill Marfeo for over one year, but has not been successful, as yet."⁹⁹

In a memorandum from Director Hoover to the Boston SAC, Hoover requests the following regarding BS 919 PC [Jimmy Flemmi]: "Advise Bureau by 7/1/65 [the] status of your efforts to effect the development of the above-captioned target."¹⁰⁰

6-8-65: Special Agent Paul Rico advises Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi "of the FBI's jurisdiction and of his confidential relationship with the Bureau. Flemmi was told he was not a Bureau employee and that he was to furnish information only to the Bureau. He also was told that any payments he received are to be considered as income and he is not to contact the office personally." In response, Flemmi states that "he is willing to aid the Bureau, as he can help put away the individuals who attempted to kill him."¹⁰¹

6-9-65: The Boston SAC writes a memorandum to Director Hoover, in response to Director Hoover's inquiry five days earlier: "It is known through other informants and sources of his office that this individual has been in contact with Raymond L.S. Patriarca and other members of La Cosa Nostra in this area, and potentially could be an excellent informant. Concerning the informant's emotional stability, the Agent handling the informant believes, from information obtained from other informants and sources, that BS-919-PC [Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi] has murdered (REDACTED), (REDACTED), (REDACTED), (REDACTED), Edward 'Teddy' Deegan, and (redacted), as well as a fellow inmate at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Walpole, Mass., and, from all indications, he is going to continue to commit murder. . . . Although the informant will be difficult to contact once he is released from the hospital because he feels that REDACTED SECTION will try to kill him, the informant's potential outweighs the risk involved."¹⁰² *[On April 25, 2002, the Department of Justice released an unredacted version of this document to the Committee. That document revealed that "BS-919-PC [Jimmy Flemmi] has murdered Frank Benjamin, John Murray, George Ashe, Joseph Francione, Edward 'Teddy' Deegan, and 'Iggy' Lowry[.]" The document further divulged that Flemmi feels that the McLaughlin group will try to kill him.]*

6-10-65: An FBI document indicates that James Vincent Flemmi was assigned to Special Agent Paul Rico on March 12, 1965. (See 3-12-65 entry).¹⁰³

6-14-65: The Boston SAC is advised in an FBI Memorandum from Correlator Helen Hatch, that on 3-9-65 "James [Vincent "Jimmy"] Flemmi and Joseph Barboza contacted [Raymond] Patriarca, and they explained that they were having a problem with [Edward] Teddy Deegan, and desired to get the 'OK' to kill him. . . . Flemmi stated that Deegan is an arrogant, nasty sneak and should be killed. Patriarca instructed them to obtain more information relative to Deegan and then to contact Jerry Angiulo at Boston who would furnish them a decision." [See 3-9-65 entry]. The memorandum also states that "Joe Lombardo was very perturbed because Cassessa [sic] and Joseph Barboza were associating with the Flemmi brothers; and further, that information had been put out to the effect that Barboza was with Flemmi when they killed Edward Deegan." The memorandum also reiterates the same information provided in the FBI memorandum from Special Agent REDACTED to the Boston SAC, dated 4-6-65. [See 3-23-65]. [This memorandum also appears to bear Paul Rico's signature, dated March 20, 1967, at the bottom of the first page.]¹⁰⁴

7-9-65: Romeo Martin is shot and killed. In his 1973 book, *My Life In The Mafia*, Vincent Teresa writes that Joseph Barboza killed Martin. Teresa provides the following account of the Martin murder: "In the time I knew him [Barboza], he handled more than twenty-three murders, most of them on his own—I mean, they weren't ordered by the Office. Romeo Martin is a typical example of what I mean. This was in 1965 [sic], in July. I'd been out all day with Castucci and Romeo playing golf. Romeo was planning to leave for Florida the next day with his wife. He'd just gotten married and was going to Florida for sort of a honeymoon. After we'd

played golf, I told Romeo to come over to the Ebbtide for a steak dinner and a couple of drinks. While we're talking, he said that he and Barboza, after busting up a club, had had an argument. He said he'd shaken the owner down for more money than he was supposed to and had held out on Barboza. Barboza had found out and threatened to kill him. . . . When he [Martin] went outside, Barboza and Cassesso were waiting for him. They grabbed him, took him someplace, and pumped five slugs into him before dumping his body. When the cops found him, [Henry] Tameleo blew his top at me. . . . [H]e said[,] 'Why didn't you get a hold of Joe [Barboza] and stop it?' . . . [I responded,] 'Christ, Henry [Tameleo], they were supposed to be friends. Who knows this animal is going to kill him?' That's how treacherous Barboza was. The slightest thing, the slightest word and he'd want to kill you." (See 1973 and 1-29-74 entries).¹⁰⁵

7-12-65: The microphone surveillance on Raymond Patriarca is discontinued. See Prosecution memorandum from Walter T. Barnes and Assistant U.S. Attorney Edward F. Harrington to Henry Petersen, Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section regarding Raymond Patriarca, Henry Tameleo, and Ronald Cassesso (June 6, 1967). [Note: Executive privilege was claimed over this document. It is in the custody of the Justice Department.]

7-20-65: A report by Charles Reppucci of the Boston FBI Office discusses the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance. The report reads, "[The microphone surveillance] advised on 3/9/65 that James Flemmi and Joseph Barboza requested permission from Patriarca to kill Edward 'Teddy' Deegan, as they are having a problem with him. Patriarca ultimately furnished his 'OK.'"¹⁰⁶ [See also 3-9-65 entry.]

7-27-65: Special Agents Paul Rico and Raymond Ball author a memorandum to the SAC regarding BS 919-PC (Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi) stating, "Informant advised that he himself is still recovering from wounds after being shot by Jimmy O'Toole and two other unknown individuals, whom he believes were Stevie Hughes and Edward 'Punchy' McLaughlin. . . . Informant also advised his biggest regret is that he did not kill George McLaughlin . . . before he became sought for murder."¹⁰⁷

9-10-65: An FBI memorandum indicates that "REDACTED SECTION advised that Joseph Barboza had been arrested Friday night, September 10, 1965, for beating a policeman with a gun at the Ebb Tide in Revere, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION."¹⁰⁸

9-15-65: According to a memorandum from the Boston Office to Director Hoover, Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is closed as an informant after being charged with "Assault with a Dangerous Weapon with Intent to Murder," after shooting John Cutcliffe. The memorandum further states that Flemmi failed to appear in court on September 3, 1965. The memorandum continues, "In view of the fact that informant [Jimmy Flemmi] is presently a local fugitive, any contacts with him might prove to be difficult and embarrassing. In view of the above, this case is being closed." [Paul Rico prepared this memorandum.] See also Robert Turner, *Vincent Flemmi Missing; Target of Underworld*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 3, 1965.¹⁰⁹

10-20-65: Edward J. “Punchy” McLaughlin is killed by Joseph Barboza and Chico “Joseph” Amico. See VINCENT TERESA, *MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA* 173 (1973).¹¹⁰

11-3-65: The Boston SAC notifies Director Hoover by memorandum of a potential addition to the Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program, stating, “Stephen Joseph Flemmi, FBI REDACTED is being designated as a target in this program.” The Boston SAC continues, “Although the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] in this area has not actively taken part in this gang war, there is every possibility that they may move into the picture in the near future and since Flemmi is in contact with the leaders of the different groups that are against the remaining McLaughlin faction, and that all these groups are very aware of the possibility of LCN moving in to support the McLaughlin group, it is felt that Flemmi will be in a position to furnish information on LCN members in this area.”¹¹¹

11-15-65: Joseph Barboza murders Ray DiStasio, a member of the McLaughlin mob, and John B. O’Neil, an innocent bystander. In his book, *My Life in the Mafia*, Vincent Teresa writes, “Barboza went into the club [searching for a member of the McLaughlin mob named Ray DiStasio] and caught DiStasio cold. The trouble was, a poor slob named John B. O’Neil, who had a bunch of kids, walked in to get a pack of cigarettes. Barboza killed them both because he didn’t want any witnesses. DiStasio got two in the back of the head and O’Neil got three. It was a shame. I mean, this O’Neil was a family man—he had nothing to do with the mob. Barboza should have waited. That’s why he was so dangerous. He was unpredictable. When he tasted blood, everyone in his way got it.” (See 1973 entry).¹¹²

11-19-65: Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi is convicted of armed assault with intent to murder. He serves his time at the Massachusetts State Prison at Walpole and is discharged on March 28, 1969.¹¹³

11-30-65: The *Boston Globe* reports that Joseph Barboza attended a bail hearing with his attorney, F. Lee Bailey. Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County Jack Zalkind said he had three East Boston policemen in court who knew of three attempts to kill Barboza. Ed Burns and Gordon Hillman, *3 Tries to Kill Barboza*, BOSTON GLOBE, Nov. 30, 1965.¹¹⁴

1966

1966: Informants report that Barboza split with Connie Frizzi in loan sharking to go into partnership with Arthur Bratsos.¹¹⁵

1-14-66: The United States Attorney’s Office in Boston, Massachusetts, receives a Boston gangland murder report that includes a summary of the Deegan murder. The report, entitled “Boston Gangland Murders; Criminal Intelligence Program” was prepared by John Kehoe Jr. and is dated January 14, 1966. It covers the investigative period between November 15, 1965, and January 11, 1966. This report was approved by Boston SAC James Handley and contains a section entitled “Informants” that is completely redacted except for the following sentence: “REDACTED is BS 955-PC [Stephen Flemmi], contacted by SA H. Paul Rico.” The synopsis of the report reads: “This report contains information concerning the var-

ious gangland murders that have occurred in Boston and vicinity from 5/4/64 through 11/15/65." The report states the following about the Deegan murder: "*Method of Killing* Teddy Deegan's body was found in a doorway in the alley off Fourth Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts, behind the Lincoln National Bank, at 10:59 PM, Monday, March 12, 1965. Shot in head and body with three different guns, one a .45 caliber and two .38 calibers. *Background* Edward Deegan was born January 2, 1930, Boston, Massachusetts, and was employed spasmodically as a laborer. His record consisted of 'Larceny, Breaking and Entering, Felonious Assaults, Armed Robbery, Accessory After the Fact to Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, and Automobile thefts.' REDACTED advised that James Flemmi has told him that Deegan was lured to a finance company in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where the door of the finance company had been left open by an employee. At that time he was accompanied by Roy French who was actually setting Deegan up to be killed, Joseph Romeo Martin, and Ronald Cassessa [sic]. All of these individuals hung out at the Ebb Tide restaurant in Revere, Massachusetts, and were close associates of Henry Tameleo, top lieutenant of Raymond L.S. Patriarca. While Deegan was approaching the doorway, James Flemmi and Joseph Barboza, hoodlums who were in the immediate vicinity, walked over to the car driven by Tony 'Stats' Stathopoulos who had brought Deegan to the scene of the proposed burglary. Barboza and Flemmi were going to kill 'Stats'; however, 'Stats' saw them coming and immediately drove off before any shots were fired. Flemmi told informant that Ronald Cassessa [sic] and Romeo Martin wanted to prove to Raymond Patriarca they were capable individuals and that is why they wanted to 'hit' Deegan. Flemmi indicated that they did an awful sloppy job. It should be noted that prior to the time Deegan's body was found, 'Stats' apparently immediately proceeded to the offices of Attorney John Fitzgerald, thinking that the two individuals who approached him while waiting for Deegan to come out of the finance company were Police Officers. After telling Fitzgerald the story, Fitzgerald called the Chelsea, Massachusetts Police Department requesting information concerning Deegan. The Police Officer suggested that Fitzgerald come to the Police Department for the information, which Fitzgerald did. When he came the Police Officers, having no knowledge of the escape or shooting, and having not, as yet, found the body, talked to Fitzgerald at the station and commenced looking for the break. At this time they came upon the body of Deegan behind the finance company. The above information was furnished to the Police Department. However, as yet, they have not obtained sufficient evidence to warrant production against any of the above individuals."¹¹⁶

3-9-66: Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi goes to prison in Massachusetts for 4-6 years for armed assault with intent to murder.¹¹⁷

3-31-66: According to Special Agent Paul Rico's FBI personnel records, Rico is rated excellent with comments that he had been assigned exclusively "to the development of Top Echelon informants and had worked primarily on this important program." The comments further state that Rico "had exceptional talent in his ability

to develop informants and his participation was considered outstanding.”¹¹⁸

6-15-66: Rocco DiSeglio is murdered.¹¹⁹

7-13-66: William Marfeo is shot and killed. Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, the following account of William Marfeo's murder: Butch Micelli's "gang handled . . . the hit on Willie Marfeo, a bookie who tried to operate on his own on Federal Hill in Providence. Raymond [Patriarca] called [Joe] Paterno [from New Jersey] for outside talent to whack out Marfeo because Marfeo knew all our assassins. Butch paid a visit to the office in Providence, and two days later [July 13, 1966] Marfeo was shot while he was eating a pizza in the Korner Kitchen Restaurant in Providence.”¹²⁰

9-23-66: Stephen Hughes and Samuel D. Lindenbaum are murdered. Vincent Teresa writes in *My Life In The Mafia* that "Barboza and Chico Amico knew that Hughes and Lindenbaum were heading for Lawrence to take over some numbers and lottery action" and "dropped Hughes and Lindenbaum right in their seats.”¹²¹

10-6-66: After receiving a letter from Joseph Barboza, *Boston Herald* reporter James Southwood writes, "Barboza was arrested at gunpoint in downtown Boston with Nicholas F. Femia, 27, Patrick J. Fabiano, 24, both of East Boston, and Arthur C. Bratsos, 33, of Medford. Police said the car the three were in had in it an Army M-1 rifle, a loaded .45 caliber automatic pistol and a knife. At the time, Barboza and Femia were out on bail in connection with a stabbing three months earlier. Because of the pending court action and a new charge of illegal possession of firearms, the bail set on Barboza was high—\$100,000." James Southwood, *A Letter from Barboza, Why I Decided to Tell All*, BOSTON HERALD, July 9, 1967. [According to Vincent Teresa, this is when "[t]he law then began applying a squeeze that was to force [Raymond] Patriarca to make fatal mistakes." (VINCENT TERESA, MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA (1973).)]¹²²

11-1-66: According to Dennis Condon's personnel file, he is "involved in a substantive error write-up case when a review of an informant file assigned to him disclosed an instance of failure to properly disseminate information obtained from the informant." The informant had reported that an individual who was a suspect in another FBI case had a machine gun in his possession and was "crazy." Condon did not disseminate this information to the Treasury Department in accordance with the provisions of Manual of Instructions. Condon explained that he inadvertently failed to make the appropriate dissemination because the suspect was under active investigation by the FBI. The SAC initialed the serial for filing with the belief that the appropriate dissemination would be made in a separate communication. No administrative action was taken against Condon.¹²³

Arthur Bratsos and Thomas J. DePrisco are found dead. The *Boston Herald* reports, "Bratsos [32 of Medford] and Thomas J. DePrisco, 27, of Roslindale, . . . friend[s] of Barboza, went out and tried to raise bail for [Barboza, who was in jail on a gun-carrying

charge.] They started shaking down the wrong people and on Nov. 1, 1966[,] Bratsos and DePrisco were found in a black Cadillac in South Boston. They were dead. And the money was gone.” James Southwood, *A Letter from Barboza, Why I Decided to Tell All*, BOSTON HERALD, July 9, 1967; see also *Killer Barboza Slain*, BOSTON HERALD, Feb. 12, 1976; 1973 entry. [Note: On January 25, 1967, Barboza is found guilty of the gun-carrying charge and is sentenced to four to five years at Walpole. Nick Femia and Patrick Fabiano are sentenced with him. See 1-25-67 entry.]¹²⁴

11-7-66: The U.S. Supreme Court issues its landmark decision regarding electronic surveillance in *Black v. U.S.*, 385 U.S. 26 (1966). The Court finds that the listening “device monitored and taped conversations held in the hotel suite during the period the [alleged criminal] offense was being investigated and beginning some two months before and continuing until about one month after the evidence in this case was presented to the Grand Jury. During that period, ‘the monitoring agents,’ the Solicitor General advised overheard, among other conversations, exchanges between petitioner and the attorney who was then representing him (Black) in this case.” Thus, the Court holds, “In view of these facts it appears that justice requires that a new trial be held so as to afford the petitioner an opportunity to protect himself from the use of evidence that might be otherwise inadmissible.” *U.S. v. Black*, 385 U.S. 26, 27-29 (1966).¹²⁵

12-7-66: Joseph Barboza’s partner Chico Joseph Amico is killed while Barboza is incarcerated in Charles Street Jail.¹²⁶

12-22-66: Director Hoover advises the Acting Attorney General by memorandum: “The installation of the eavesdropping device placed in Jay’s Lounge was made under the general authority of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. By memorandum of May 12, 1965, Attorney General Katzenbach was advised that the device had been in operation since January 9, 1963, and he authorized its continuance. It was discontinued on July 12, 1965.” This document was copied to the Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division.¹²⁷

12-27-66: In *U.S. v. Taglianetti*, 274 F.Supp. 220, 221-22 (D. R.I. 1967), the Court finds, “[T]he Government filed with [First Circuit Court] of Appeals [on 12-27-66] a motion to remand the [Taglianetti] case to this court [U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island] for ‘further proceedings.’ In said motion the Government stated in substance that the Federal Bureau of Investigation in March, 1962, installed a microphone, by means of a trespass, at the place of business of a close business associate of defendant [Louis Taglianetti] where defendant and others frequently met; that on various occasions between 1962 and 1965 defendant’s conversations were monitored by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, certain of which related to that indictment upon which the defendant was tried and convicted; that logs were kept in which there appear summaries of these and other conversations in which defendant participated; that although tape recordings were also made of said conversations, they were later routinely erased, but the logs are in existence[.]” According to *Taglianetti*,

“on January 17, 1967, the Court of Appeals remanded said case for the limited purpose requested by the Government in its motion[.] . . . After said remand, this court, upon the motion of the defendant, entered its orders dated March 8, 1967 and April 17, 1967, directing the Government to deliver to the defendant and his counsel for examination and inspection copies of all logs containing summaries of all monitored conversations in which the defendant [Taglianetti] participated at said place of business of his close business associate, and copies of any and all memoranda and airtels summarizing such conversations.” The defendant’s motion for production and inspection of all logs, memoranda and airtels containing summaries of the monitored conversations of other persons on said premises in which he did not participate. *U.S. v. Taglianetti*, 274 F. Supp. 220, 221–22 (1967).¹²⁸

1967

1–25–67: Joseph Barboza, Nick Femia, and Patrick Fabiano are all found guilty on possession of weapons charges and immediately sentenced to prison. Barboza is sentenced to 4–5 years for having a gun in an automobile, and 4–5 years for a similar charge involving a knife. These sentences will run concurrently. Barboza also is sentenced to 4–5 years probation following his prison term on a receiving stolen property charge. The *Boston Globe* reports, “Extraordinary precautions were taken with the transport of Baron and Femia to state prison. . . . [P]recautions were taken because of ‘the climate in the underworld today.’ In the past two years, 42 persons have been slain in gangland warfare.” (Cornelius Moynihan, *Two Others Convicted*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 26, 1967). [Note: The following year, law enforcement officials were concerned that Barboza would force Fabiano to provide perjured testimony in trials occurring in 1968. See 3–28–67 entry.]¹²⁹

2–7–67: According to the Justice Department, Stephen Flemmi began to work for the FBI as a Top Echelon Criminal Informant. (Interview with Assistant United States Attorney John Durham (Dec. 2, 2002)).

2–14–67: Stephen Flemmi is approved as a Top Echelon Informant, according to an FBI Office of Professional Responsibility Report (published as Appendix II to the Report).¹³⁰

3–8–67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon interview Joseph Barboza at Walpole State Prison. Barboza says he will talk to the agents as long as they do not testify against him for what he tells them. They say they will respect his confidence. Barboza advised that “as a matter of fact, he used to see Raymond Patriarca and get an ‘OK’ before he made most of his moves.” Barboza “made statements that he was going to kill several” people who killed three of Barboza’s friends (Thomas J. DePrisco, Arthur C. Bratsos, Joseph W. Amico) and stole \$70,000 from him. The agents learn that Barboza “knows what has happened in practically every murder that has been committed in this area. He said that he would never provide information that would allow James Vincent [‘Jimmy’] Flemmi to ‘fry’ but that he will consider furnishing infor-

mation on these murders.” [There appears to be a REDACTED SECTION immediately following this quote.]¹³¹

3-21-67: Joseph Barboza is interviewed in Boston by H. Paul Rico and Dennis Condon. John Fitzgerald was present. (See 3-28-67 entry).¹³²

A teletype from the Boston Office to Director Hoover reads, “REDACTED SECTION. Boston ‘Record American’ received call from someone at Walpole Correctional Institution, Walpole, Mass., that Barboza was taken out by federal authorities and headlines in this afternoon’s paper stated that U.S. Government opened its war on crime by bringing gang leader from Walpole for appearance before federal grand jury.”¹³³

3-28-67: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by memorandum of an interview of Joseph Barboza conducted on March 21, 1967. This interview was a follow-up to an interview conducted on March 8, 1967. Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon conducted the interview at the Federal Building in Boston. Barboza conferred with his attorney, John Fitzgerald, at one point, received some advice, and then continued the interview. [Information obtained by the Committee from the FBI indicates that Fitzgerald’s girlfriend may have been an FBI informant.] Barboza said he would talk to the agents, but he would not testify to any information that he was furnishing at this time. Barboza stated that since the last time he talked to the agents, he had concluded that they have a common enemy in the “Italian organization.” He would like to help the FBI in its efforts to obtain evidence against the “Italian organization.” Barboza said he hopes Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne appreciates Barboza’s assistance and gives him a break on his two cases pending in Suffolk County. Barboza said he also discussed his last interview with the agents with Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi, and he told Flemmi that he was considering having Patrick Fabiano cooperate with the FBI. Flemmi thought that was an excellent idea. Barboza was informed that he could be making a very serious mistake in talking to any other inmate concerning his interview with the FBI. Barboza told the agents that Edward “Teddy” Deegan had been causing some problems and had been “out of order” at the Ebb Tide Restaurant. This document further states, “This office is aware of the distinct possibility that Barron [Barboza], in order to save himself from a long prison sentence, may try to intimidate Fabiano into testifying to something that he may not be a witness to.” Joseph Barboza says he does not know who killed William Marfeo, and he had nothing to do with the murder. (This information was redacted in the documented provided to the Committee but was discovered when the Justice Department permitted the Committee to review an unredacted version of the document.) [There are many redactions in this document, including entire pages.]¹³⁴

3-31-67: In a performance appraisal, Special Agent Dennis Condon receives an excellent rating. It is noted that he handled complicated matters in an able and capable fashion. It is further noted that he is dependable, enthusiastic and showed a great interest in the Bureau’s work. The appraisal also states that he has an

outstanding knowledge of the hoodlum and gambling element in the Boston area and is considered to be an outstanding investigator. In particular, his participation in the informant program is considered outstanding. However, according to the appraisal, Condon is not interested in administrative advancement.¹³⁵

4-18-67: Police informer Joe Lanzi is killed by three of Jerry Angiulo's enforcers—Benjamin DeChristoforo, Carmine Gagliardi, and Frank Oreto. (VINCENT TERESA, MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA (1973)).¹³⁶

4-24-67: Joseph Barboza is convicted for unlawfully carrying a weapon and a dagger in a motor vehicle. He is subsequently sentenced to not more than 4–5 years for the first charge and 4–5 years for the second charge. Both sentences are to be served concurrently.¹³⁷

4-27-67: FBI Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon interview Joseph Barboza at Barnstable County Jail.

5-16-67: FBI Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Ronald Cassessa at the U.S. Attorney's Office prior to his appearance before a federal grand jury: "Cassessa [sic] was told that if he would cooperate in the investigation of organized crime, and, if he was of material help, his assistance would be brought to the attention of local authorities and his degree of cooperation would also be made known to the Parole Board. Cassessa [sic] said that he had nothing to worry about and did not plan to furnish any information before a Grand Jury."¹³⁸

5-19-67: Chief Judge Edward Day of the U.S. District Court in Providence, Rhode Island, releases the "Taglianetti Logs" to Louis Taglianetti and his attorneys. The logs are summaries of wire-tapped conversations recorded by the Raymond Patriarca microphone surveillance. (CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, STRIKE FORCE: ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE GOVERNMENT 124 (1972)).¹³⁹

5-24-67: Director Hoover instructs the Boston SAC by airtel that "a review of the Bureau records reveals that no investigation of Barron [Barboza] has ever been conducted by your office. In view of the current circumstances, the Bureau should be cognizant of all background information. Therefore, you should submit to the Bureau an investigative report per instructions set out under the Criminal Intelligence Program containing all background and identifying data available."¹⁴⁰

6-6-67: A memorandum from Walter T. Barnes and Assistant U.S. Attorney Edward F. Harrington to Henry Peterson, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. The memorandum is typed by Harrington, dated June 6, 1967, and discusses proposed prosecutions of Raymond Patriarca, Henry Tameleo and Ronald Cassessa. Joseph Barboza is an unindicted co-conspirator. The following are important points made in this memorandum. Numbers in parentheses coincide with page numbers in the memorandum. [Note: The original memorandum is not appended to the Committee's chronology and is retained in Justice Department files.] "[T]here has . . . been excellent cooperation between United States Attorney Paul Markham, District Attorney Garrett Byrne, and the

F.B.I. District Attorney Byrne has, at our request, held off calling Baron before a local grand jury until we have concluded our investigation.” (3) There is a short redacted section. (3) “Lastly, with respect to Baron’s willingness to talk, he is, of course, desirous of obtaining some favorable consideration in connection with the local charges still pending against him.” (3) Patriarca, in the presence of Henry Tameleo, told Baron and Cassesso that he wanted Willie Marfeo “whacked out.” (4) “Patriarca told Baron and Cassesso that he would give all the help he could in aiding them to kill Willie Marfeo.” (4) “Patriarca explained to Baron that he was angry because Marfeo’s crap game had been creating a lot of “heat” on Patriarca’s crap game and on his booking operations.” (4) Shortly thereafter, Patriarca called off the proposed murder. (5) Seven or eight months later, Tameleo told Barboza that “Marfeo got it.” Tameleo explained the details of Marfeo’s murder to Barboza. (5–6) “The establishment of the agreement will not be based on circumstantial evidence or inferences arising therefrom but rather the very agreement itself will be testified to by one of the individuals who was to participate in its execution. The overt acts which took place in Massachusetts are especially appropriate in a case involving a gangland assassination in that it has always been one of the essential factors in perpetrating a successful “hit” that the contract be given to an out-of-state “torpedo” as a means of minimizing the chance of detection of the assassination and thus lessening the risk that the individual who planned the assassination be traced.” (13) There is a short redacted section that appears to discuss a discrepancy in dates. (13) In a section discussing weak points in the government’s case, it is noted that the electronic surveillance of Barboza proves that “his testimony is true[,]” and this is “of special significance[.]” (15) “Raymond Patriarca was the subject of an F.B.I. electronic surveillance by means of an electronic eavesdropping device installed by trespass at his place of business, 168 Atwells Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, during the period March 6, 1962 to July 12, 1965.” (16) “Walter Barnes . . . and Edward F. Harrington reviewed 26 volumes of FBI logs, memoranda and airtels in the Boston office of the FBI.” (16) “It is clear that we will have to disclose all of the material pertaining to the FBI electronic surveillance of Patriarca since the device was in his place of business and some of the overheard conversations are clearly relevant. Some of this material has already been disclosed in connection with the income tax case against Louis Taglianetti of Providence, Rhode Island.” (16) “We were also informed that an other [sic] associate of Patriarca’s namely Joseph Modica, was the subject of an electronic surveillance by means of an electronic eavesdropping device installed by trespass at his place of business, the Piranha Finance Company, 85 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, during the period May 7, 1964 and July 12, 1965. The overheard conversations are reflected in logs, memoranda and airtels.” (16) There is a six page section titled “Pertinent Excerpts from the Logs of the Electronics [sic] Surveillance at 168 Atwells Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.” (17) “January 28, 1965—Henry Tameleo tells Patriarca that Joseph Barboza “hit” the guy in Revere.” (17) “March 4, 1965—An unman contacts Patriarca and states that he has brought down Flemmi and Joseph Barboza. Patriarca is infuri-

ated at Frank Smith for allowing Flemmi and Barboza to come to see him without prior authorization. Patriarca makes arrangements to meet with Barboza and Flemmi in a garage shortly thereafter, as he does not want to meet these two individuals at his place of business." (17) "March 5, 1965—Jerry Angiulo states to Patriarca that Vin [Jimmy] Flemmi was with Joseph Barboza when Barboza killed Jackie Francione in Revere, Massachusetts, several months ago." (18) "March 9, 1965—James Flemmi and Joseph Barboza contact Patriarca and during the meeting explain to Patriarca that they are having a problem with Teddy Deegan and desire to get an "okay" to kill him. Flemmi and Barboza tell Patriarca that Deegan is looking for an excuse to "wack [sic] out" Bobby Donati who is friendly with Rico Sacrimone. Patriarca instructs Flemmi and Barboza to obtain more information relating to Deegan and then to contact Jerry Angiulo at Boston who would furnish them with a decision whether they could kill Deegan." (18) "May 3, 1965—James Flemmi, Ronald Cassessa, and Joseph Barboza contact Patriarca and discuss "hitting" an unnamed individual." (19) "May 5, 1965—Henry Tameleo tells Patriarca that Joe Lombardo of Boston told Tameleo that he had received information that Barboza, Cassessa and Jimmy Flemmi had received the "okay" to kill Sammy Linden for the reason that Linden was on the side of the McLaughlin group and had been furnishing them with considerable money so that they could continue in their efforts to kill individuals connected with the McLean group. Patriarca tells Tameleo to contact Barboza and Flemmi and to instruct them to forget the "hit" on Sammy Linden in that "he is connected with one of our group." Tameleo tells Patriarca that Joe Lombardo was perturbed because Cassessa and Barboza were associating with the Flemmi brothers and information had been put out to the effect that Barboza was with Flemmi when Teddy Deegan was killed; that Lombardo had expressed concern that the Italian group, because of Barboza's and Cassessa's associations might be drawn into the McLaughlin-McLean feud, and because of this, Lombardo had told Barboza and Cassessa to stay away from the Flemmis." (19) "May 10, 1965—An unman mentions that Barboza had previously talked with Patriarca regarding unknown topic and that Flemmi had told Barboza that Patriarca had given him an "okay" to kill Linden." "May 13, 1965—Cassessa and Barboza and Henry Tameleo contact Patriarca. Barboza discusses his prospective killing of an individual by the name of O'Toole and the means by which he is to carry out the murder." (19) The June 22, 1965, entry is a very long detailed recitation of the plan to murder Willie Marfeo. Patriarca is clearly the principal involved in planning the murder. "The killers are named as Barboza and Cassessa. . . . Patriarca states that he would love to kill Marfeo himself." (20) "The Bureau monitor overheard the conversation between Patriarca, Tameleo and Baron on June 22, 1965, in which Patriarca hired Baron to kill Marfeo and recorded it in the log. However, the conversation was not picked up on the tape recorder through some inexplicable mechanical failure. Accordingly, the Bureau supervisor in Boston who regularly reviewed the logs and tapes, in noting that the tape had failed to record the conversation, did not incorporate the information in any memoranda, airtel, or Bureau report, nor

did the Bureau supervisor disseminate the information to other agents.” (23) Information about an attempt by someone other than Barboza to kill Marfeo was disseminated to Paul Rico and Dennis Condon. (23) “It should also be noted that Special Agent Rico of the F.B.I. did receive information on July 1, 1965, from a live informant, that Patriarca had hired Joe Baron to “hit” Willie Marfeo.” (23) “On January 12, 1967, the I.R.S. informant furnished information to [REDACTED] that in view of the fact that the Boston organization had killed several of Baron’s criminal associates, Baron might be willing to talk.” This information was given to Walter Barnes, who gave it to U.S. Attorney Markham and Henry Peterson. Peterson then requested Barnes to arrange an interview with Barboza at “the earliest opportunity.” (24) Barnes found that Barboza was on trial in local court for illegal possession of firearms. “It was inappropriate to interview Baron at this time so Mr. Barnes returned to Washington and was later advised that Baron had been convicted and sentenced to four to five years on January 25, 1967, and was immediately incarcerated in Walpole Prison. Mr. Barnes returned to Boston in February, 1967, at which time Barnes requested Special Agents Rico and Condon of the F.B.I. to interview Baron at an appropriate time and place.” (24) “It should be noted again that Special Agents Rico and Condon were, as a matter of fact, never made aware of the information overheard by a Bureau monitor on June 22, 1965, and which forms the basis of this indictment. As mentioned above, Special Agent Rico received information from a live source on July 1, 1965, that Patriarca had hired Baron to kill Marfeo.” (24)

6-20-67: By memorandum, the Boston SAC recommends to Director Hoover that Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon receive quality salary increases. The memorandum discusses Rico and Condon’s handling and development of Top Echelon Criminal Informants in the Boston Office, including informant BS 955 C-TE [Stephen Flemmi], and praised their efforts and results. The memorandum also describes Barboza as a murderous ruffian: “BS 955 C-TE [Stephen Flemmi] was developed by [Rico and Condon] and via imaginative direction and professional ingenuity utilized said source in connection[] with interviews of Joseph Baron, a professional assassin responsible for numerous homicides and acknowledged by all professional law enforcement representatives in this area to be the most dangerous individual known. SAs Rico and Condon contacted Baron in an effort to convince him he should testify against the LCN [La Cosa Nostra]. Baron initially declined to testify but through utilization of BS 955 C-TE [Stephen Flemmi], the agents were able to convey to Baron that his present incarceration and potential for continued incarceration for the rest of his life, was wholly attributable to LCN efforts directed by Gennaro [Jerry] Angiulo, LCN Boston head. As a result of this information received by Baron from BS 955 C-TE [Stephen Flemmi], said individual said he would testify against the LCN members.” This memorandum also states: “The indictments against Patriarca, Tameleo and Casesso are the first major blow to the LCN in New England. Patriarca, as LCN boss and possible Commission member, and his top lieutenant, Henry Tameleo, were felt to be beyond prosecution by top state and local police officials based on what for

years resulted in frustration in securing witnesses who would testify. . . . SAs Condon and Rico were assigned to develop a prosecutable quality case against top LCN members in New England. They have done so via highest devotion to duty, requiring personal sacrifices, in time, on a continuing basis." [This document is heavily redacted.]¹⁴¹ [Note: Dennis Condon later told the Committee that he was not involved in the development of Stephen Flemmi as an informant.]

A federal grand jury indicts Raymond Patriarca on charges that he and two others had conspired to engineer the murder of William Marfeo over a competitive gambling enterprise Marfeo was running. (CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, *STRIKE FORCE: ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE GOVERNMENT* 124 (1972)).¹⁴²

6-22-67: Between June 22, 1967 and July 3, 1967, Officer Robson talked to Anthony Stathopoulos on several occasions. While Stathopoulos was incarcerated with Patrick Fabiano at Deer Island, Fabiano said the "beef" between Barboza and Stathopoulos had been cleared up. Stathopoulos told Officer Robson that on the night Edward "Teddy" Deegan was murdered, he actually saw Ronnie Cassesso with a gun in his hand and Romeo Martin. "He did not see the others involved." Stathopoulos also said that Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi met with him, Deegan, and one other at a restaurant to discuss "arrangement to silence" Anthony Sacrimone because Sacrimone was too talkative about the Populo theft. Shortly after this meeting, Flemmi was shot and unable to complete the job. (Undated and Undetermined Police Report; *see also* 5-3-65 entry).¹⁴³

6-23-67: J.H. Gale, the Boston SAC, writes a memorandum to Cartha DeLoach recommending incentive awards for Paul Rico and Dennis Condon. The memorandum states, "SA Rico through a resourceful and diligent effort in October 1964, obtained the cooperation of REDACTED SECTION. Based upon development of this source, the Boston Office was able to determine the basic reasons for the numerous gangland slayings in the Boston area and the identities of many of the individuals involved in these murders. . . . As a direct result of the shrewd guidance given the informant by SAs Rico and Condon, REDACTED SECTION. This information has been vitally important in establishing the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering violation against [Raymond] Patriarca and his chief LCN [La Cosa Nostra] henchman, Henry Tameleo, who were arrested this week by Bureau Agents. REDACTED SECTION. SAs Condon and Rico also developed another top echelon informant, BS 955-C-TE [Stephen Flemmi]. He [Stephen Flemmi] was most effectively utilized to convince Joseph Barboza, the professional assassin, that he should testify against Patriarca and his associates. The informant's efforts with skillful interviews of REDACTED by SAs Rico and Condon resulted in REDACTED appearance before a Federal Grand Jury and the indictments of Patriarca and Tameleo. The arrest of Patriarca and Tameleo by Bureau Agents received extensive publicity and constituted a major blow against LCN. These noteworthy achievements were brought about by the development and handling of top echelon informants by SAs Rico and Condon." The document continues, "SA Rico's resourcefulness and diligent ef-

forts to obtain cooperation of an informant, REDACTED SECTION resulted in receipt of much accurate and authentic data regarding gangland slayings in the Boston area. SAs Rico and Condon thereafter shrewdly guided him, which, REDACTED SECTION. They developed still another top echelon informant and their efforts culminated in the arrest of Raymond Patriarca, La Cosa Nostra leader in New England, and Henry Tameleo, his chief henchman." This memorandum also indicates that Rico and Condon were censured.¹⁴⁴

6-27-67: The Government files a memorandum and places logs of the Raymond Patriarca surveillance conducted at 168 Atwells Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, in the custody of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.¹⁴⁵

7-3-67: According to letters from Director Hoover to Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, the agents each receive a \$150 incentive award for the "developing and skillful handling of several confidential sources of great concern to the Bureau in the criminal field[.]"¹⁴⁶

An FBI Memorandum from S.R. Burns to Mr. Walsh, dated October 22, 1975, states that Dennis Condon received a \$150 incentive award on this date (7-3-67) "in recognition of his developing and handling several confidential sources of much interest to the Bureau in the criminal field. (Re: BS 868 C-TE, BS 954 C-TE, BS 955 C-TE [Stephen Flemmi])."¹⁴⁷

7-9-67: James Southwood writes in the *Boston Herald*: "A few months ago, Barboza was transferred from the state prison to the Barnstable County House of Correction on Cape Cod—for the obvious reason of removing him from the company of men still loyal to the Cosa Nostra. He was placed in isolation there and only the two FBI agents [presumably Rico and Condon] can get in to see him."¹⁴⁸

7-18-67: Thomas Sullivan from the Boston FBI Office reports on Joseph Barboza per instructions from Director Hoover (*See* 5-24-67 entry). Sullivan's report reads, "Enclosures to Bureau—Original and one copy of a letterhead memorandum characterizing informants used in this report." The section on informants is completely redacted. A large portion of the text under the heading *Administrative* is also redacted. That portion reads as follows: "REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION that Ronnie Cassessa [sic] and Joe Barboza were responsible for the shooting of Romeo Martin in Revere, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION that Joseph Barboza was the individual who shot and killed Di Stasio and O'Neil at the Mickey Mouse Lounge in Revere, Massachusetts, the previous weekend. The informant stated that Barboza had been in the Mickey Mouse Lounge a couple of weeks ago and after he left, someone took several shots at him and Barboza suspected that Di Stasio had set him up with the McLaughlin crowd. As a result of this, Barboza returned and killed Di Stasio and O'Neil. REDACTED SECTION that Joseph "Chico" Amico and Guy Frizzi are always together and were usually with Joe Barboza before Barboza went to jail. The informant stated he heard reports that Barboza and Guy Frizzi were the ones who "bumped off" [Edward] Teddy

Deegan a few months ago in Chelsea, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION that while Joe Barboza was on trial in Suffolk Superior Court he decided to make one more "hit." He was trying to hit "Indian Al" from Medford, Massachusetts. At the time Barboza made his move against "Indian Al," he was in the company of "Chico" Amico, Rick [sic] Femia, and Guy Frizzi. REDACTED SECTION that Joseph Barboza, Romeo Martin and Ronnie Cassessa [sic] are frequently in attendance at the Ebb Tide in Revere, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION that Joe Barboza is very frequently with Romeo Martin, Ronnie Cassessa [sic], and Frank [Francis] Imbruglia. Barboza was supposed to have "hit" Francione of Revere, Massachusetts, and also "hit" Eaton. He also stated that Barboza was in prison with Benjamin, who was murdered after he left prison. The informant stated that Barboza is a Portuguese kid who would otherwise be accepted into the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] except for his nationality. Barboza claims that he shot Teddy Deegan with a .45 caliber gun. Barboza indicated that Roy French was with Deegan and another individual when Deegan was shot by Barboza and two other individuals, one of whom the informant believes was Romeo Martin. The informant stated he heard that Joe Barboza was extremely friendly with Jimmy Flemmi. The informant added that Barboza tried to reach [Vincent] Jimmy Flemmi a short time ago and wanted to know if Flemmi had gone to Providence, Rhode Island, to see Raymond Patriarca. REDACTED stated that he had heard that Joe Barboza made the statement that Roy French was on the way out. Informant stated that French hangs around the Ebb Tide in Revere and appears to be friendly with Barboza, Ronnie Cassessa [sic] and other individuals." REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION. This case is being placed in a closed status inasmuch as all information developed from interviews of Barboza by SA Dennis M. Condon and SA H. Paul Rico is being placed in Boston File 166-629 entitled 'Raymond L.S. Patriarca, aka; et al. ITAR.'" (See also Barboza's Suffolk County Court Record from 1945 to 1967).¹⁴⁹

Thomas Sullivan from the Boston FBI Office files an additional report regarding Joseph Barboza. A large portion of the text under the heading *Activities* is redacted. That portion reads as follows: "REDACTED SECTION advised that Joseph Barboza had been arrested Friday night, September 10, 1965, for beating a policeman with a gun at the Ebb Tide in Revere, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION. REDACTED SECTION stated that the general rumor REDACTED SECTION was that Joseph Barboza of Revere was under contract to be assassinated since he was tied into the McLean—McLaughlin feud. REDACTED SECTION stated that Joseph Barboza split with Connie Frizzi in loansharking and was then in partnership with Arthur Bratsos. Informant added that Barboza had plenty of money and had just purchased a new home in Swampscott, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION advised that he had been frequenting the Ebb Tide in Revere, Massachusetts, that it was being operated by Richard Castucci and Nicholas Junior Ventola. Informant added that Joseph Barboza, Romeo Martin and Ronnie Cassessa [sic] were frequently in attendance at the Ebb Tide. REDACTED SECTION stated that Joseph Barboza had married[.] . . . Informant added that the subject frequently visited the Ebb Tide

and it was rumored that Barboza was the killer of Joseph Francione in Revere. REDACTED SECTION stated that Guy Frizzi and Joseph Barboza, who hung around at North Station, occasionally were there to see Johnny Bats who worked for the Boston Garden Corporation. Informant added that Bats was associated with Frizzi and Barboza in the money lending activities. REDACTED SECTION stated that on May 3, 1965, Joseph Barboza and Ronnie Cassessa [sic] were looking for [Vincent] Jimmy Flemmi REDACTED SECTION and returned in the evening of May 3, 1965. Informant further stated that it was later during the evening of May 3, 1967 [sic], that Flemmi was shot when he left his home on Adams Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts. REDACTED SECTION.”¹⁵⁰

8-9-67: A memorandum from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover advises, “In statement to press, District Attorney Byrne stated that this tremendous penetration into the La Cosa Nostra and the hoodlum element was effected through the outstanding investigative efforts of the FBI and his office. As a matter of information, this entire case which was presented to the grand jury by DA Byrne was developed through the efforts and able handling of Barboza by SA H. Paul Rico and Dennis M. Condon of the Boston office. They also cooperated fully with DA Byrne in the preparation of this matter for the grand jury. I know that this indictment would not have been possible in any sense of the word if it were not for the efforts of these agents and the FBI at Boston. . . . I further recommend that Supervisor John F. Kehoe who supervised this entire program and was involved deeply in the developments and the planning relative to Barboza and the matters attendant to this indictment be strongly commended for his excellent supervision.”¹⁵¹

8-14-67: In a letter from Director Hoover to Special Agent Paul Rico, Hoover commends Rico for his “splendid services in a phase of the investigation of Raymond L.S. Patriarca and others[.]”¹⁵²

Dennis Condon also receives a letter of commendation from the FBI for his excellent performance in connection with the investigation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering case involving Raymond L.S. Patriarca and others.¹⁵³

8-28-67: “On [this date] August 28, 1967, BS 955-CTE [Stephen Flemmi] furnished the following information to SA H. Paul Rico: The informant advised that Larry Baione asked the informant to contact [Vincent] “Jimmy” Flemmi on behalf of Gennaro [Jerry] Angiulo to see what Flemmi can do to keep Nick Femmia from testifying against anyone and to see if Flemmi can find some way to destroy Joe Barboza’s testimony against [Raymond] Patriarca and [Jerry] Angiulo. The informant advised that this puts Jimmy Flemmi in a very bad position because Jimmy Flemmi owes Angiulo over \$10,000, and is therefore indebted to him. The informant knows that Jimmy Flemmi would just as soon see Patriarca and Tameleo get hurt but that he has always looked down on Angiulo as a source of money for him and he feels that Flemmi would want to help Angiulo. The informant advised, however, that he will, when he is talking to Flemmi point out to him that Barboza could end up seriously hurting him, Jimmy Flemmi, if he, Flemmi, did anything to attempt to discredit Barboza. Informant

further advised that he has learned that Larry Baione and Peter Limone have received information that Joe Barboza is going to testify for Suffolk County on the murder of [Edward] Teddy Deegan and that they in all probability attempt to make sure that Anthony Stathopoulos will not be around to corroborate Barboza's testimony. The informant advised that he believes Stathopoulos' life is in danger." [This information is contained in a report dated 9-18-67 from FBI Special Agent Charles Reppucci.]¹⁵⁴

9-8-67: Detective John Doyle of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office interviews Joseph Barboza at the Barnstable County Jail in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the presence of FBI Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon.¹⁵⁵

Boston police take Anthony Stathopoulos to the Barnstable County Jail where he talks with Joseph Barboza. Barboza and Stathopoulos talk about the events of the day of the Deegan murder, March 12, 1965, and about testimony that he and Barboza were going to give before a grand jury about the night of the Deegan murder. Stathopoulos asks Barboza about Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi. Barboza tells Stathopoulos that he is going to keep Flemmi out of it because Flemmi is a good friend of his and is the only one that treated him decently. (See 1-5-71 entry).¹⁵⁶

9-9-67: The Boston SAC writes a memorandum to Director Hoover containing the following information: "[T]he Bureau was advised that Joseph Baron has furnished information relative to subject Limone's involvement in the gangland killing of one Edward ["Teddy"] Deegan."¹⁵⁷

9-11-67: John Doyle prepares a report of the September 8, 1967, interview with Joseph Barboza conducted at Barnstable County Jail. Barboza stated that he was approached by Peter Limone during the first week of February 1965. Deegan's death was desired because of his participation in the robbery of an Angiulo bookmaker. Limone told him that Henry Tameleo had approved the murder. Barboza then confirmed this with Henry Tameleo. Barboza stated that he had been in Florida until around March 8, 1965. When Barboza was told by Roy French that there would be another man with him and Deegan on a "score." Barboza allegedly said that another \$2500 would be paid if the other man were also killed. Jimmy Flemmi is not mentioned in the six page report.⁹⁷⁰

9-12-67: Sergeant Detective Frank Walsh and Detective John Doyle, of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, interview Barboza in the presence of FBI Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon at the Barnstable County Jail regarding the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder.¹⁵⁸ A six page statement was prepared. It states that Barboza came back from Florida the first week of March. Barboza said that "[a]nother reason for them wanting Deegan out of the way was the fact that John Fitzgerald went to a gas station and , with Deegan, got a \$1000.00 off of Peter Limone for George McLaughlin." Barboza explained that Limone was angry because he thought that McLaughlin was "shaking him down." Barboza also stated that Chiampa and Imbruglia left the Ebb Tide the same time that he did, but that they had "no part in the thing."⁹⁷¹

9-14-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza at the Barnstable County Jail. Barboza tells Rico and Condon that his attorney, John Fitzgerald, called him the previous evening and told him that “a good many people were going to be picked up” and that Baron “was going to be going to court.” The agents and Barboza also briefly discuss transferring Barboza out of Barnstable. Barboza states that he would welcome a transfer since he fears for his life.¹⁵⁹

9-15-67: In an airtel to Director Hoover, the Boston SAC describes the weekly developments: Anthony Stathopoulos turned himself in to the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office for protection. The airtel also informs that during the latter part of last week, an attempt was made to kill Stathopoulos. Joseph Barboza had previously advised that Stathopoulos’ life was in jeopardy. In addition, Stathopoulos furnished information relative to the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder.¹⁶⁰

9-16-67: From jail, Joseph Barboza calls Dennis Condon at home. Barboza is concerned that he may appear before the grand jury the next day. He is also greatly concerned about his safety because he is still at Barnstable County Jail.¹⁶¹

9-18-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza at the U.S. Marshals Office in Boston while he is in the process of transferring from Barnstable County Jail.¹⁶²

Barboza is placed in the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service by Order of U.S. District Judge Ford. Judge Ford’s Order issued in the federal trial of Raymond Patriarca, Henry Tameleo and Ronald Cassesso for the murder of William Marfeo, also indicates that the government filed transcripts of the logs obtained from the Patriarca microphone surveillance on June 27, 1967.¹⁶³

In a handwritten order, Judge Ford “ordered that the [Patriarca] logs be impounded and placed in the custody of the Clerk, and the inspection of said logs is restricted to counsel for the defendants, namely Messrs. [Joseph] Balliro, Curran and [Ronald] Chisholm.” Attorneys Balliro and Chisholm will later represent two of the same defendants in the William Marfeo murder trial as they represented in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder trial. (Judge Ford held a hearing regarding these transcripts on June 27, 1967.)¹⁶⁴ [This Order was not produced by the Justice Department until May 8, 2002.]

9-19-67: Joseph Barboza is transferred from Barnstable County Jail, Massachusetts, to federal custody. Barboza is taken to Thatcher Island in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He is later taken to a private estate in Gloucester.¹⁶⁵

9-21-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island and inquire about his physical welfare. During this contact, Barboza states that Detective Walsh observed him at the Florentine Café on Boston’s Hanover Street in the past with Ronald Cassesso, Henry Tameleo and possibly Roy Thomas. Barboza said that Detective Walsh should be able to testify to these observations.¹⁶⁶

10-6-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island.¹⁶⁷

10-10-67: Ronald Chisholm, attorney for Ronald Cassesso, discusses the Raymond Patriarca logs in federal court. *United States v. Patriarca et al.*, Hearing Transcript, Crim. No. 47-192-0 (D. Mass. October 10, 1967).¹⁶⁸

10-16-67: Detective Sergeant Frank Walsh and Detective John Doyle interview Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island in the presence of Special Agent Paul Rico. According to Barboza's statement on the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder, he told the detectives that Peter Limone said to Barboza, "I'll give you a contract for \$7,500.00" to murder Deegan." Barboza also stated that Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi was with Barboza in the Ebbtide on the night of the Deegan murder.¹⁶⁹

Special Agent Paul Rico notifies the Boston SAC by memorandum that an informant learned that Raymond Patriarca "has told everyone that is to be indicted on the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan murder to surrender when the indictments are returned rather than fleeing[.]"¹⁷⁰

10-25-67: Joseph Barboza testifies before the Suffolk County Grand Jury regarding the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder. Barboza testifies that they used Romeo Martin's maroon Oldsmobile convertible as a getaway car for the Deegan murder. (119) According to Barboza's testimony, Ronald Cassesso bent back the rear license plate on the car so only the numbers "404" were showing. (122) Barboza also testifies that no promises were made to him in exchange for his testimony. (103) He also testifies that Peter Limone offered him a total of \$10,000 for killing both Deegan and Anthony Stathopoulos. (112) Further, Barboza's testimony implicates Henry Tameleo as agreeing to the killing. (112) Barboza also testifies that he left the scene before the murder and got the details later in a meeting in a back room at the Ebb Tide. (125-6). According to Barboza's testimony, Roy French told him that French shot Deegan first in the head with a .38, and Romeo Martin told him that Martin shot Deegan in the chest and Louis Greco shot Deegan with a .45 in the stomach (126). [An FBI memorandum dated 4-6-65 refutes the veracity of this testimony. This memorandum states that Barboza told a PCI (Potential Confidential Informant) that he "shot Teddy Deegan with a .45 caliber gun." See 3-23-65 entry.] Barboza also testified that Peter Limone gave him the money he promised (131). In addition, notwithstanding the fact that Barboza told Detective Sergeant Frank Walsh, Detective John Doyle and FBI Special Agent H. Paul Rico in an interview on 10-16-67 that Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi was in the Ebbtide on the night of the Deegan murder, Barboza does not mention Flemmi as being one of the individuals at the Ebbtide on the night of the Deegan murder in his grand jury testimony. (118) (See 10-16-67 entry).¹⁷¹

The Boston SAC notifies Director Hoover by memorandum of the following: "REDACTED SECTION testified before the Suffolk County Grand Jury this date in connection with the gangland murder of Edward Deegan on March twelve, sixty five. REDACTED SECTION as

a result of REDACTED testimony before this Grand Jury, indictments were rendered against Henry Tameleo, Peter Limone, [] Ronald Cassesso, Roy French, “Joe the Horse” Salvati, Louis Greco and Joseph Baron.”¹⁷²

Joseph Salvati is arrested.¹⁷³

November 1967: Edward “Wimpy” Bennett is murdered. In Vincent Teresa’s book *My Life In The Mafia*, Teresa claims that “it was a cop that was responsible for the murder of Wimpy Bennett.” Henry Tameleo told Teresa that Wimpy’s “a stoolie. We got the information straight from our man on the Boston Police Department.” Teresa further describes the circumstances surrounding Wimpy’s murder: “Tameleo’s warning was clear as a bell. I didn’t go near Wimpy. Then in November 1967, Wimpy disappeared. Steve Flemmi and Frank Salemmi [sic] handled the job. They’re a couple of assassins for [Raymond] Patriarca. Both of them are missing, either whacked out or in hiding. They’re wanted in a murder case, for killing Wimpy’s brother, Billy. They hit Wimpy and dumped him in lye in a construction site that’s now part of Route 93. After the mob hit Wimpy, they had to hit his three brothers. Walter ran a nightclub in Boston, and when Wimpy disappeared, Walter began talking about hitting Patriarca. He disappeared, too, without a trace. They found Billy in the Dorchester section of Boston on December 23, 1967. They indicted Daddieco, Salemmi [sic], a kid named Peter Poulos, and another kid named Richie Grasso for the murder. Grasso was talking, so he was hit about six days after Billy Bennett got his. They found Poulos’ body later on in the desert in Nevada. After that they whacked out the two other Bennett brothers. That’s six guys that died all because a cop on the take fingered one man for the mob.”¹⁷⁴

11-1-67: Paul Rico, Dennis Condon, U.S. Attorney Paul Markham and U.S. Marshal Robert Morey contact Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island in Rockport, Massachusetts. They discuss Barboza’s physical well being, and Markham discusses the possibility of moving Barboza to a new location in the near future.¹⁷⁵

11-4-67: The Boston Globe reports that Assistant Suffolk County District Attorney John J. Pino told a Superior Court judge that the government made no promises, offers or inducements to Barboza in return for his Grand Jury testimony. (*DA Tells Judge: No Offer to Barboza*, BOSTON GLOBE, Nov. 4, 1967).¹⁷⁶

11-6-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island in Rockport, Massachusetts.¹⁷⁷

11-8-67: Notes on the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder are taken from Joseph Barboza in the presence of Detective John Doyle and Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon.¹⁷⁸

11-9-67: Paul Rico, Dennis Condon, Detective John Doyle, and Sergeant Detective Francis Walsh of the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office contact Joseph Barboza at Thatcher Island in Rockport, Massachusetts. Rico and Condon check on the physical well-being of Barboza and his family. Walsh briefly discusses the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder with Barboza.¹⁷⁹

11-14-67: Louis Greco, defendant in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan case, takes a polygraph examination regarding Deegan's murder. The polygraph indicates that Greco responded truthfully when he said he did not shoot or kill Teddy Deegan. According to the polygraph, Greco truthfully says that he was in Florida on March 12, 1965, and not in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Harold Lokos, the Director of the Polygraph Unit of the City of Miami Police Department, conducts the examination.¹⁸⁰

11-15-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and William J. Welby interview Joseph Barboza's attorney. According to the write-up, "John E. Fitzgerald, Jr. was interviewed in a restaurant across the street from the Dorchester District Court, Washington Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts. He advised that he has learned that his law partner, Alfred Paul Farese, has decided to testify as a defense witness against his client, Joe Barboza, if he is indicted federally for 'Obstruction of Justice.' Fitzgerald advised that Farese has in his possession a letter that Joe Barboza had sent to Joseph 'Chico' Amico after Tommy De Prisco and Arthur Bratsos had been murdered, and in this letter Barboza allegedly tells of the movements of Larry Baione, Gennaro [Jerry] Angiulo, and others. In addition, Farese has in his possession three by five cards on which he has recorded conversations he has had with Barboza.

Fitzgerald advised that some time ago Guy Frizzi came up to his law office and he had made some threatening statements to the girl running the office; he said that he had killed before and he would kill again; he would not stand for this, and he was referring to something that had gone wrong with his income tax that was supposed to have been handled by his Attorneys. Fitzgerald advised that he went down to the Bat Cove on Friend Street, Boston, and he walked up to the person who seemed to be in charge and introduced himself as Attorney John Fitzgerald, and this individual introduced himself as Larry Baione. Fitzgerald said that he was looking for Peter Limone, and Larry said he was sitting right over here, and he called Peter over to Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald said he told Limone how Guy Frizzi had been up to his office threatening this 45 year-old woman and how Frizzi has been telling everyone that he is Peter Limone's partner, and he wondered if Peter could do anything about this. Limone said he could stop Frizzi from going up to his law office, if that is what he wanted.

Fitzgerald advised that last week he got a telephone call at his office from Larry Baione. Larry wanted to talk to him. Fitzgerald advised he would agree to meet Baione at Howard Johnson's Restaurant on Route 1 in Dedham, Massachusetts. Before he made the meet with Baione, he notified someone that he was going to have this meet. He advised that Baione arrived by car and the person that was with him in the car remained in the car. Fitzgerald believes this party was Phil Waggonheim. Baione told Fitzgerald that he understood that he was going to be indicted on information furnished by Joe Barboza, and he wanted to know what Fitzgerald could do to help him. Fitzgerald said that he told him that there was nothing he could do; that he does not influence Joe Barboza; that he is only his legal counsel, and Baione said that it would be worth money to him if he could tell him everything he could about

Joe and everything he could find out. Fitzgerald claimed that he told Baione that he does not discuss these matters with Joe and could not be of any help to him. Fitzgerald advised that, shortly thereafter, his girl friend, Dorothy Barchard, received a telephone call in which the caller indicated that if she did not stop associating 'with that guy,' that she and her children could be killed. Fitzgerald advised that, in addition, his wife received a telephone call in which the caller told his wife about how he, Fitzgerald, was 'keeping' Dorothy Barchard. Fitzgerald stated that he also had been told that if he would help them weaken Joe Barboza, they would have Jimmy O'Toole killed at Concord where O'Toole is presently incarcerated.

Fitzgerald was asked who made this statement to him, and he said, 'I am not going to divulge the identity of this person, but I have given the identity of this party to Jimmy O'Toole, and he will probably be in trouble when O'Toole comes out of jail.' Fitzgerald also advised that when he was checking around as to who made the telephone calls to this wife and to Dorothy Barchard, 'the office' tried to lead him to believe that it was Jimmy O'Toole's friends; that he checked with O'Toole, and this was not so. Fitzgerald said that recently, while he was out of the office, two men came up to the office and asked if 'Joe Barboza's braintrust' was there? Fitzgerald said that his secretary told him that one of the men was about 5'7", paunchy and in his late 50's, and the other one was about 6', about the same age and was smoking a cigarette held in a cigarette holder, and that both of these individuals had accents and were not from this area. Fitzgerald later had ascertained that one of these individuals was Henry Tamelo's brother. Fitzgerald stated that he blamed Al Farese for causing some of his problems and he made some statements to Farese concerning what he was going to do to Raymond Patriarca and other individuals for the trouble they are causing him, and he feels sure that, for this reason, he is now "on the hit parade."¹⁸¹

11-24-67: Detective John Doyle and Detective Robson of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office contact Roberta Grimes, a former waitress at the Ebb Tide who worked the night Edward "Teddy" Deegan was killed. She identifies pictures of the following persons as being present at the Ebb Tide on the night Deegan was murdered: Joseph Barboza, Ronald Cassesso, Joseph Salvati, Nick Femia, Frank [Francis] Imbruglia, Freddie Chiampi, Romeo Martin, and Roy French. According to the interview summary, Grimes was aware that these men left the Ebb Tide at approximately 9:00 p.m. in groups of three or four at a time and returned within two hours. Grimes, however, refused to testify at the Deegan trial because her husband prohibited it, and she feared her family in Chelsea would be in danger.¹⁸²

Barboza is contacted at Thatcher Island. Special Agents Rico and Condon are there to check on the "physical well being" of Barboza and his family; Frank Walsh and John Doyle have a brief discussion with Barboza about some points concerning the Deegan murder.¹⁸³

11-30-67: Deegan defendants file a motion to obtain “Police Department reports” and information regarding “promises, rewards or inducements.”¹⁸⁴

Detective John Doyle and Investigator Joseph Fallon of the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, along with Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, meet with Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Doyle and Fallon review with Barboza information regarding the gangland murder of Rocco Di Seglio.¹⁸⁵

12-7-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts.¹⁸⁶

12-14-67: Assistant District Attorney John Pino and Investigator Joseph Fallon of the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, meet with Joseph Barboza in the presence of Special Agent Dennis Condon in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Pino and Fallon review with Barboza information regarding the gangland murder of Rocco Di Seglio in preparation for trial.¹⁸⁷

12-20-67: Special Agent Paul Rico, in addition to Assistant District Attorney John Pino and Investigator Joseph Fallon of the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, meet with Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Pino prepares Barboza for trial.¹⁸⁸

12-23-67: William “Billy” Bennett’s bullet-riddled body is thrown from a moving car on Harvard Street in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Stephen Flemmi and Francis “Frank” Salemme are later indicted for Bennett’s murder. (Shelley Murphy, *Playing Both Sides Pays Off*, BOSTON HERALD, Apr. 23, 1993).¹⁸⁹

12-27-67: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts.¹⁹⁰

1968

1-3-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon meet with Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts. They tell him that he will probably be required to testify in Suffolk County Superior Court during the week of January 8, 1968, in connection with the gangland murder of Rocco Di Seglio. Barboza says that he is ready to testify and hopes good arrangements have been made for his protection since “the organization” will do everything possible to prevent him from testifying.¹⁹¹

1-8-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza and advise him that he would be called to testify in Suffolk County Superior Court within the next few days regarding the gangland murder of Rocco DiSeglio.¹⁹²

1-18-68: Jerry Angiulo, Benjamin Zinna, Marino Lepore and Richard De Vincent are found not guilty in a jury trial in Suffolk County Superior Court of the gangland murder of Rocco Di Seglio.¹⁹³

1-25-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts.¹⁹⁴

1-30-68: John E. Fitzgerald loses one leg and part of the other when a car bomb explodes in his car. Francis “Frank” Salemme and Stevie Flemmi allegedly planted the bomb. Salemme and Flemmi are indicted on October 10, 1969. Salemme is convicted on the basis of testimony from Robert Daddieco and ultimately serves 17 years; Flemmi flees on H. Paul Rico’s advice. *See United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 151 (1999). “Law enforcement officials said Mr. Fitzgerald was targeted for death because he was the lawyer for a famed Cosa Nostra soldier-turned-informer, Joseph Barboza Baron[.]” Andy Dabilis and Ralph Ranalli, *Mob Lawyer Maimed in ‘68 Dies*, THE BOSTON GLOBE, July 5, 2001. After the bombing, Fitzgerald and his family moved to Colorado. They relocated to Rapid City, South Dakota in 1972. Fitzgerald lived there until his death on July 3, 2001. Ed Hayward, *Man Dies 33 Years After Surviving Mob Hit*, BOSTON HERALD, July 5, 2001. Fitzgerald had been a noted judge in the South Dakota State Court system since 1992. J.M. Lawrence, *Prosecutors Rip Salemme Claim of FBI Frame Job*, BOSTON HERALD, Mar. 24, 2001.¹⁹⁵

Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza.¹⁹⁶

Dennis Condon files a report indicating that he will maintain contact with Joseph Barboza.¹⁹⁷

1-31-68: Cartha DeLoach telephones and speaks with Director Hoover four separate times over the course of one hour and thirteen minutes. The first call is placed at 9:15 am.⁹⁶⁴ The log of Hoover’s telephone calls lists no other business calls for the day. There also appears to be no other day over a two year period where there is a similar pattern of telephone calls from DeLoach or any other aide.

2-2-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza.¹⁹⁸

2-9-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza.¹⁹⁹

2-19-68: Special Agent Paul Rico, Sergeant Detective Frank Walsh, and Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind meet with Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Zalkind reviews with Barboza the details of the Deegan murder in preparation for trial in Suffolk County Superior Court.²⁰⁰

2-21-68: Special Agent Paul Rico, Sergeant Frank Walsh, and Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind interview Joseph Baron about the Deegan murder. Barboza tells them that he got the okay to “hit” Deegan from Henry Tameleo.²⁰¹

3-5/6-68: Joseph Barboza testifies in the Raymond Patriarca, Henry Tameleo and Ronald Cassesso case in federal court, involving the murder of William Marfeo. Ronald A. Wysocki, *Patriarca Prosecution Rests Case*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 6, 1968.²⁰²

3-6-68: The *Boston Globe* reports that Ronald Cassesso’s attorney, Ronald Chisholm cross-examined Joseph Barboza, in the trial of Cassesso, Raymond Patriarca, and Henry Tameleo for conspiracy to murder William Marfeo. Barboza was asked if he said that

Cassesso was present when he first told Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon about the alleged conspiracy. When Barboza said he could not recall, Barboza was shown a piece of paper that he said refreshed his memory. Barboza then said he did not tell Rico and Condon who went with him to Rhode Island. Ronald A. Wysocki, *Patriarca Prosecution Rests Case*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 6, 1968.²⁰³

3-8-68: Raymond Patriarca, Ronald Cassesso, and Henry Tameleo are convicted in federal court of conspiring to kill William Marfeo. Joseph Barboza testified against the defendants. (Barboza was an unindicted co-conspirator, whom they allegedly tried to hire as the “hitman” to kill Marfeo. CLARK MOLLENHOFF, *STRIKE FORCE: ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE GOVERNMENT* 124 (1972)). With regard to Barboza’s testimony, U.S. Attorney Paul Markham said, “The case in the main depended on his [Barboza’s] credibility. The jury obviously believed him, believed him 100 percent. It was a significant victory.” Asked how the outcome of the case would affect the government’s battle against organized crime, Markham said, “To put it in a negative way, if we didn’t win it, it would be all over.” Walter T. Barnes, an attorney on Markham’s staff, declared, “We can’t overemphasize the importance of this case.” Another attorney on Markham’s staff, Edward Harrington, commented, “Because of these convictions there may be more information coming to us, and because of this there may be further cases developing.” Robert J. Anglin, *Patriarca, 2 Others Guilty; Face 5 to 15 Years*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 9, 1968.²⁰⁴

3-12-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Barboza where he is in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service.²⁰⁵

3-15-68: Dennis Condon receives a \$150 incentive award “in appreciation for his noteworthy performance in the investigation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering-Gambling case involving Raymond L.S. Patriarca and others.” Condon is acknowledged for skillfully handling an important Government witness whose cooperation was vital to the conviction of Patriarca and his two associates.²⁰⁶

3-19-68: According to a memorandum by Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, Joseph Barboza is contacted where he is in the custody of the U.S. Marshals and a check is made of his physical well-being. Barboza indicates that he is very disappointed in the attorneys who handled the Raymond Patriarca prosecution: Paul Markham, U.S. Attorney; Edward Harrington, Assistant U.S. Attorney; and Walter Barnes, Departmental Attorney; for not immediately coming down to personally thank him for his contribution to convicting Patriarca. Barboza is told that U.S. Attorney Markham had gone to Washington for, possibly, matters relating to Barboza. Barboza responded, “While these people don’t want to show their appreciation, I am sure that Joe Balliro, the chief attorney for the defense, would show his appreciation in me, and I am sure that if things don’t work out, that I can at least end up with \$150,000 from Balliro.”²⁰⁷

Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact attorney John Fitzgerald at Massachusetts General Hospital where Fitzgerald is recovering from injuries sustained in the bombing of his car. Fitzgerald says he has come in contact with or has knowledge of many criminals, whom he believes are all now his enemy. Fitzgerald tells the agents that he is about to write a letter to Joseph Barboza telling Barboza that because he lost a leg in this bombing, Barboza should turn on these people and provide testimony that will send them to jail. Rico tells Fitzgerald that Rico would prefer that Barboza testify about whatever he could, without Barboza being pressured into testifying against specific individuals. Rico summarizes, "If we feel that at a later date that Baron is 'holding out,' we then may ask Fitzgerald's assistance, but we do not want Baron to be motivated by [Fitzgerald's] revenge."²⁰⁸

3-20-68: In a letter from Attorney General Ramsey Clark to Director Hoover, Clark states the following: "The recent conviction of New England Cosa Nostra leader, Raymond Patriarca, and two of his cohorts is one of the major accomplishments in the Organized Crime Drive Program. I have been advised by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section and Mr. Paul Markham, the United States Attorney in Boston, that without the outstanding work performed by Special Agents Dennis Condon and H. Paul Rico these convictions could not have been obtained."²⁰⁹

3-21-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service. Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind and Detective Frank Walsh both of the Suffolk County DA's Office are also present. Barboza discussed some aspects of the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder, including the involvement of Louis Greco.²¹⁰

3-28-68: Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind, Sergeant Frank Walsh, and Detective John Doyle interview Joseph Barboza about the Deegan murder.²¹¹

3-29-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact attorney John Fitzgerald at the hospital where he is recovering from the car bomb. Fitzgerald tells them that he told Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind that he will testify in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan trial if his testimony is the difference between convicting these people and letting them go free, but he does want to testify unless his testimony is critical.²¹²

By memorandum, the Boston SAC recommends to Director Hoover that Special Agent Paul Rico receive a quality salary increase: "Through his intensive and most skillful efforts, SA Rico developed four Top Echelon informants, namely, REDACTED SECTION BS 955 C-TE and REDACTED SECTION. The Top Echelon informants have furnished the day-to-day activities of Raymond L.S. Patriarca, LCN [La Cosa Nostra] boss from Providence, Rhode Island, and LCN hierarchy in the New England area. . . . Through the careful, selective use of the information derived from these informants, SA Rico was able to exploit same and develop Joseph Baron, aka Joseph Barboza, to a point where he testified against Raymond L.S. Patriarca; his underboss, Henry Tameleo; and LCN member, Ron-

ald Cassesso. This resulted in the conviction of above-named individuals and also, the indictment of LCN members Ralph Lamattina and Peter Limone in the gangland slaying of Edward Deegan[.]”²¹³

3-31-68: In his performance appraisal, Dennis Condon receives an “excellent” rating and is considered outstanding in his knowledge of the hoodlum element and La Cosa Nostra (LCN) activities in the Boston area. Condon is recognized for being particularly adept in the development of informants and was instrumental in obtaining a conviction of Raymond Patriarca and several other LCN members. The appraisal also notes that five informants are assigned to Condon. He is also considered an “outstanding probative-type investigator.” The review further states that Condon handled the most complicated matters, such as his handling of the Government witness in the Patriarca case. He is also considered dependable and resourceful.²¹⁴

4-2-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza in Gloucester, Massachusetts, to check on his physical well-being. Barboza also stated that he spoke to United States Attorney Paul Markham.²¹⁵

4-4-68: While in custody of the U.S. Marshals Service, Joseph Barboza is contacted by Special Agent Paul Rico, Detective Frank Walsh, and Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind. Walsh and Zalkind review aspects of the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder with Barboza.²¹⁶

4-5-68: Sergeant Frank Walsh and Detective Edward Walsh interview Geno Cognato, a bartender at Stella’s Restaurant, on Boston’s Fleet Street. Cognato states that he knew Ronald Cassesso and Joseph Salvati. Cognato did not know Joseph Barboza but had seen him on a few occasions. Cognato tells the detectives that Cassesso and Salvati were frequent customers of Stella’s, but he never saw Peter Limone or “any of the others” in the restaurant. Cognato has no recollection of the night of Deegan’s murder, and he does not recall seeing any of the men on the list in Stella’s on the night of Deegan’s murder.²¹⁷

4-9-68: Special Agents James D. McKenzie, Paul Rico, and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza at the location where he is in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service.²¹⁸

4-17-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Barboza at the location where he is held in custody of the United States Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts.²¹⁹

4-18-68: The motions made by the Deegan defendants for police reports are denied.²²⁰

4-20-68: Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei are shot to death while shopping at a market in Providence, Rhode Island. *State v. Patriarcha*, 308 A.2d 300, 305 (R.I. 1988).²²¹

4-24-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is held in the

protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts.²²²

Special Agent Dennis Condon reports the following on Joseph Barboza: “Baron contacted on 3/21/68 and 4/4/68 by representatives of the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office in preparation for the murder trial involving the gangland death of Edward Deegan. [Attorney John] Fitzgerald also in contact with Suffolk County authorities relative to Deegan case. *Subject should be considered armed and dangerous.*”²²³

Special Agent Dennis Condon reports that he will maintain contact with Joseph Barboza.²²⁴

4-26-68: Sergeant Detective Frank Walsh, Detective John Doyle, and Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind interview Joseph Barboza about the Deegan murder.²²⁵

4-29-68: Special Agent Dennis M. Condon met with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C.⁹⁶⁵

J.B. Adams writes an FBI memorandum to Mr. Callahan regarding Dennis Condon stating, “He developed Joseph Baron, aka Joseph Barboza, described as the most vicious criminal in New England and one whom law enforcement generally felt could never be compromised to testify against La Cosa Nostra’s head, [Raymond] Patriarca, and Patriarca’s associates. SA Condon directed Baron to the point where Baron testified for the Federal Government. The trial was finalized with the conviction of Patriarca, his underboss, Henry Tameleo, and La Cosa Nostra member Ronald Cassesso in U.S. District Court, Boston, in March 1968.”²²⁶

5-8-68: An FBI memorandum describes a letter written by Joseph Barboza to Senator Robert Kennedy, complaining about his treatment since being in federal custody.²²⁷

5-9-68: Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind interviews Joseph Barboza on the Deegan murder. Sergeant Frank Walsh takes notes of Barboza’s statements.²²⁸

5-13-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts. The FBI summary reads, “Baron advised that United States Attorney Paul Markham and Departmental Attorney Walter Barnes had contacted him with Attorney General De Simone from Rhode Island and Colonel Walter Stone of the Rhode Island State Police. De Simone was trying to ascertain if Baron would be willing to testify against [Raymond] Patriarca in the State of Rhode Island. Baron said he listened to what they had to say but gave them no definite answer. He said he would be very much concerned for his personal safety if he had to go to Rhode Island and testify against Patriarca.”²²⁹

5-17-68: Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind interviews Joseph Barboza on the Deegan murder, with Sergeant Walsh taking notes.²³⁰

5-20-68: Special Agents Dennis Condon and James D. McKenzie check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is in

the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Barboza expresses concern that Assistant District Attorney Zalkind is not spending enough time with Barboza in preparation for his court appearance in Suffolk County. Barboza is advised that this matter would be brought to the attention of Zalkind and John Doyle of the District Attorney's office.²³¹

4-29-68: Special Agent Dennis Condon personally meets with Director Hoover in Washington.⁹⁶⁵

5-21-68: According to the *Boston Globe*, Joseph Barboza "pleaded guilty Monday to two counts of [c]onspiracy to murder at the outset of the Suffolk Superior Court trial of seven men in connection with the gangland slaying of Edward 'Teddy' Deegan." *Barboza Pleads Guilty*, BOSTON GLOBE, May 21, 1968.²³²

5-23-68: Director Hoover's office is informed who will testify in the Deegan trial. "Special Agents Condon and/or Rico regarding witness Baron first mentioning Deegan murder to them, referral of matter to District Attorney's office, no promises made, etc." (Document retained by the Department of Justice).²³³ [Subsequently at trial, SA Condon testifies that Barboza was not shown papers or reports. Condon further testifies that no facts about Deegan's death were communicated to Barboza. Moreover, Condon testifies that it was not fair to say that he and Rico were "major figures, so to speak, with regard to the investigations surrounding the information furnished by Mr. Baron." He further testified that he was very careful not to impart any information to Barboza. See 7-19-68 entry.]

Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind, Sergeant Detective Frank Walsh, and Joseph B. Fallon meet with Joseph Barboza. Zalkind discusses Barboza's testimony before the Grand Jury with Barboza. Barboza read personally prepared handwritten notes relative to matters that Zalkind had previously discussed with him to Zalkind.²³⁴

5-27-68: The Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder trial begins.²³⁵

5-28-68: Special Agent Paul Rico notifies the Boston SAC by memorandum that an informant advised that Jerry Angiulo and Larry Baione are very concerned about the Deegan trial that recently commenced; they have tried "to reach" prospective jurors and defense witnesses, and they are going to try and reach Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind. The informant indicated to Rico that Angiulo said that they are going to offer Zalkind \$200,000 for a guaranteed "not guilty."²³⁶

5-31-68: Special Agent Dennis Condon checks on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts. In his memorandum, Condon states, "Baron advised that there have been a number of occasions when Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County, Jack Zalkind, notified him that he was going to meet with Baron in preparation for the pending Deegan murder trial in Suffolk County and then Zalkind called him to cancel the meeting. He complained that he did not feel Zalkind was spending adequate time with him in preparation for the case. How-

ever, he was advised that this would be brought to the attention of Mr. Zalkind and that Zalkind would take the matter up with him.”²³⁷

6-5-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts.²³⁸

6-12-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts. According to the report, Barboza advises that “he has been in touch with Suffolk County authorities and hopes to testify in the near future in the Edward ‘Teddy’ Deegan murder case. Baron advised that he knows that the Rhode Island authorities want him to testify against [Raymond] Patriarca in State proceedings but he had not made up his mind whether he wants to do this as he would be concerned for his protection if he had to go to the State or Rhode Island where Patriarca had had so much influence for so many years.”²³⁹

6-19-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza where he is being held in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts.²⁴⁰

6-24-68: Special Agent Dennis Condon prepares a memorandum regarding Joseph Barboza, describing him as “armed and dangerous.”²⁴¹

6-28-68: Special Agent Dennis Condon contacts Joseph Barboza at the Suffolk County Superior Court in Boston. Barboza is being held at the Court prior to his appearance to furnish evidence in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder trial. Condon writes that no matters of any pertinence are discussed.²⁴²

7-2/11-68: Joseph Barboza testifies at the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder trial that he did not shoot Deegan, nor did he did see who shot Teddy Deegan. [An FBI Memorandum dated 4-6-65 contradicts this testimony. According to this memorandum, Barboza told a PCI (“Potential Confidential Informant”) that he “shot Teddy Deegan with a .45 caliber gun.” See 3-23-65 entry.] Barboza also testifies that hours before the perpetrators left the Ebb Tide for the Deegan murder Barboza told Joseph Salvati to “go outside and put Romeo’s car down the far end of the parking lot.” (3363-64). Barboza also testifies that he told Salvati that when Salvati saw him and the others come out the back door of the Ebb Tide to “blink your lights once to let us know where you are, in what direction in the back of the parking lot you are.” (3364). Barboza further testifies that Salvati wore a disguise consisting of glasses, a moustache and a wig that made him look bald. (3367, 3370, 3372). Barboza testified that once they were in the car “I could see Joe [Salvati] putting on this wig and the snapping of the elastic. . . . [The wig] had hair around this way and it had few strands over here. It gave you a very high—there’s a few strands in front that went back here and you were bald.” When asked what the wig looked like from the back, Barboza responded, “You were

bald.” (3391–92). Barboza also testifies that Salvati was sitting in the back of the car. (3388). Barboza tells the Court that he is testifying in part to get “a break.” Barboza explains, “I am hoping that in regards to a break that what I give before this Court would be taken into consideration[.] . . . And the only promise that has been made in regards to that is that the FBI will bring it to the attention of the Judge and it shall rise and fall, in regards to the cooperation that I gave, to the Court.” Yet, Barboza claims that his “hoping for a break” has nothing do with his testimony. Barboza further testifies that he was promised that his wife and child would be protected. (4455–4466, 4651–4658).²⁴³

7–19–68: Special Agent Dennis Condon testifies in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder trial. Condon states that he did not show Joseph Barboza any reports or papers concerning the death of Deegan. He further testified that he communicated no facts about Deegan’s death to Barboza. Condon denies that it is fair to say that he and Rico were “major figures” in the investigations surrounding the information furnished by Barboza. Agent Condon again testifies that he was “very careful not to impart any information” about the case to Barboza.²⁴⁴

7–29–68: In his closing argument, Joseph Salvati’s attorney, Chester Paris, emphasizes that the only evidence inculpatory Salvati came from “the lips of Joseph Barboza, uncorroborated in every respect.” (See David Taylor, *Deegan Trial Lawyers Call Baron ‘Liar,’* BOSTON GLOBE, July 30, 1968). In his closing argument, Robert Stranziani, attorney for Peter Limone, quotes from a letter Barboza wrote to his girlfriend, “I don’t care whether they’re innocent or not. They go.” (See Ronald Wysocki, *Baron Bashed at Deegan Trial,* BOSTON GLOBE, July 29, 1968).²⁴⁵

In the prosecutor’s summation at the Deegan murder trial, he made the following argument to the jury: “Can you believe Joseph Baron? I suggest to you, ladies and gentlemen, Joseph Baron—and this would apply to anyone who took the stand—that in order for that person to tell a story such as Joseph Baron told in this case, he would have to have the cooperation of the FBI, the Chelsea Police Department, the District Attorney’s Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Attorney’s Office[.]” (Prosecutor’s Summation Commonwealth v. Greco, et al., No. 31601, at 7440 (Mass. July 31, 1968)).²⁴⁶

7–31–68: Joseph Salvati, Ronald Cassesso, Louis Greco, Henry Tameleo, Roy French, and Peter Limone are convicted of the murder of Edward “Teddy” Deegan. The jury deliberated for more than seven hours over a two-day period. (BOSTON GLOBE, July 31, 1968).²⁴⁷ Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi was neither prosecuted, nor convicted for the Deegan murder. Furthermore, Joseph Barboza received no additional time beyond what he had already been sentenced for a firearms conviction. Romeo Martin and Chico Amico, also allegedly involved in the Deegan murder, were murdered in 1965 and 1966 respectively.

By teletype, the Boston FBI Office informs Director Hoover of the convictions and sentences for the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. Joseph Salvati and Roy French are sentenced to life. Louis Greco,

Ronald Cassesso, Peter Limone and Henry Tameleo are sentenced to death. The teletype notes that Paul Rico and Dennis Condon were instrumental in developing Barboza and recommends they receive letters of commendation.²⁴⁸

8-1-68: In a letter to Director Hoover from Congressman John W. McCormack, Congressman McCormack recommends John J. Connolly, Jr., for the FBI's favorable consideration.²⁴⁹

8-2-68: An FBI memorandum from SA (redacted) in the Boston Office to the Boston SAC advises that an informant said Francis "Frank" Saleme was very angry with the verdict in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan trial and stated that (REDACTED) was trying to make an empire for himself (REDACTED) and that something should be done regarding (REDACTED). He further indicated that it was too bad that they did not finish the guy that they wheeled into court [John E. Fitzgerald, Barboza's attorney at the Deegan trial, was injured in a car bomb in Jan. 1968. Fitzgerald used a wheelchair sometimes in court.] Saleme indicated that the DA's office had lied, the witnesses in the trial had lied and also the Feds had lied and according to the informant, the only ones that did not lie were the defendants. Informant stated that he considered Frankie Saleme one of the worst and most treacherous individuals in the Boston area. He stated that he is constantly with Larry Baione and has made a statement that he did not care about the results of the verdict in the Deegan murder case except for the verdict against Peter Limone and Henry Tameleo. "On August 2, 1968, District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne was informed of the above information by SA H. Paul Rico."²⁵⁰

8-5-68: Director Hoover commends Paul Rico and Dennis Condon by letter for their work "in the investigation of a local murder case involving Roy French and others."²⁵¹

8-12-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon check on the physical well-being of Joseph Barboza, who is in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Barboza advises the agents that his wife had given birth a few days ago to a healthy baby boy.²⁵²

8-14-68: Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon contact Joseph Barboza, who is in the protective custody of the U.S. Marshals Service in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and check on his physical well being. Though Barboza understands that he is going to be moved from his protective custody location within the next few days, he hopes to remain in contact with Special Agents Rico and Condon even if moved from the area.²⁵³

8-15-68: In a letter from the FBI, Dennis Condon is commended for "the excellent fashion in which he performed in the investigation of a local murder case involving Roy French and others."²⁵⁴

10-4-68: The Special Investigative Division of the Department of Justice requests an "interview of Boston hoodlum Baron [Barboza] by 2 Boston Agents [Rico and Condon] who developed Baron as a cooperative witness which resulted in the conviction of six hoodlums in connection with gangland slaying in that area. . . . Department advises Baron has indicated having additional informa-

tion to discuss with Boston agents Condon and Rico who developed his cooperative attitude.”²⁵⁵

10-7-68: By airtel, Director Hoover authorizes the Boston SAC to have Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon to “proceed to REDACTED SECTION to interview Baron and obtain additional information in his possession” as requested by the DOJ.²⁵⁶

Congressman John W. McCormack writes a second letter to Director Hoover recommending John J. Connolly for Hoover’s “favorable consideration.”²⁵⁷

10-8-68: In a letter from Director Hoover to Congressman John W. McCormack, Hoover states: “I am indeed pleased to inform you that Mr. John J. Connolly, Jr., in whom you have expressed an interest, has been tendered an appointment as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”²⁵⁸

10-10-68: The Boston SAC writes a memorandum to Director Hoover stating that Special Agent Dennis Condon has known the applicant, John Connolly, for one year and recommends him favorably for the position of Special Agent.²⁵⁹

11-1-68: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by airtel that Barboza appeared in Suffolk County Superior Court where “habitual criminal” indictments were filed against him, and he was sentenced to “not less than one year nor more than a year and a day” on other counts. This sentence was in connection with the conspiracy indictment for the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. John Fitzgerald, standing on an artificial limb with the aid of a cane, represented Barboza at the proceedings.²⁶⁰ [Barboza was arrested on October 6, 1966, and convicted of weapons charges on January 25, 1967. See 10-6-66 and 1-25-67 entries].

The Boston SAC writes an airtel to Director Hoover stating, “Joseph Baron appeared today before Suffolk Superior Court Judge Felix Forte, Boston, Massachusetts Judge Forte, on the recommendation of the District Attorney’s Office, Suffolk County, dismissed indictments against Baron stemming from Baron’s alleged attempt to assault and murder Arthur Pearson inasmuch as Arthur Pearson, who was the main witness in these indictments, has subsequently been murdered by others. Joseph Baron pled guilty to all remaining indictments and Judge Forte again, on the recommendation of the District Attorney’s office, in view of the cooperation that Baron had given both the federal and local authorities, sentenced Baron to not less than one year, nor more than one year and one day, which sentenced to be served concurrently with the sentence he is presently serving on the indictment of ‘Conspiracy to Murder Edward Teddy Deegan.’ The Judge placed on file the other indictments. It should be noted that Baron is presently doing 4-5 years on a ‘Possession of Firearms’ and this sentence will expire in 9/69 and that the new sentence will expire at the same time. Baron actually is being retained by the USMs and he has left this area this date to return to the military reservation in REDACTED.”²⁶¹

11-15-68: J.H. Gale writes a memorandum to F.B.I. Deputy Director Cartha DeLoach “to set forth the FBI’s views with reference to the Department of Justice—‘Task Force’ (also called ‘Strike

Force') concept on organized crime." The memorandum notes that a "principal objection [to the Task Force concept] is that the FBI's accomplishments would be submerged in the claiming of credit by the Task Force beyond its actual contribution, and they will wind up grabbing the lion's share of favorable publicity." The memorandum mentions the Boston prosecutions as primary examples of "prosecutive achievement," and states "as a result of FBI investigation, in State court in Boston, Massachusetts, six more were convicted in the 1965 slaying of Edward Deegan. La Cosa Nostra members Henry Tameleo, Ronald Cassesso, Peter Limone, and Louis Greco were all sentenced to death while two confederates were given life sentences."²⁶²

1969

1969: Special Agent Paul Rico tells Stephen Flemmi that he and Francis "Frank" Salemme will soon be indicted for the attempted murder of John Fitzgerald, Joseph Barboza's attorney. Rico suggested that Flemmi and Salemme flee; they heed his advice. While a fugitive, Flemmi stays in touch with Rico. Yet, Rico does not share this information with the fellow FBI agents responsible for finding Flemmi. [The FBI apprehends Salemme on December 4, 1972, and he is convicted in June 1973. Salemme serves 12 years in prison. (*United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp.2d 141, 151-52 (D. Mass. 1999); see also *Commonwealth v. Salemme*, 323 NE 2d 922 (Mass. App. 1975)); 1974 entry.²⁶³

1-24-69: Assistant Attorney General Nathaniel E. Kossack, of the Criminal Division, states in a letter to Director Hoover, "[W]e have been recently advised by District Attorney Garret Byrne, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, that there is a possibility that Baron may be paroled within the next three months. If such proves to be the case, we feel we have the responsibility to relocate this witness and his family. Accordingly, we have made some preliminary inquiries and determined that it may be possible to send Baron to Australia."²⁶⁴

The Washington Capital News Service reports that Joseph Barboza's former attorney John E. Fitzgerald, who is marked for assassination, left the United States for a new job, a new name, and a new country. [Fitzgerald later serves as a judge in South Dakota.]²⁶⁵

1-28-69: Director Hoover responds by letter to Assistant Attorney General Nathaniel E. Kossack's January 24, 1969, letter proposing that Barboza be relocated possibly in Australia if he is paroled in three months. Director Hoover states in the letter that the FBI has "no objection to the relocation of Baron as proposed," since "the FBI investigations stemming from information furnished by Baron have been completed."²⁶⁶

3-28-69: After serving three years for armed assault with intent to murder, Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is released from prison. He receives a good conduct discharge from Massachusetts Correctional Institute at Walpole. Flemmi was incarcerated for this crime on March 9, 1966.²⁶⁷

“Joseph (Baron) Barboza 36, self admitted hired gun was granted freedom . . . on the condition that he leave the state and never return. Baron . . . was released . . . after a special hearing of the state Parole Board at Charles street jail. He was taken under guard to Logan Airport and put aboard a plane for a secret destination. Baron was paroled from a four to five year state prison sentence for carrying a gun. Earlier in the day, Superior Court Judge Felix Forte suspended a year-and-a-day sentence for conspiracy to murder. Also hanging over Baron’s head had been habitual criminal indictments carrying sentences up to 70 years. These were dropped by Suffolk County District Atty. Garrett H. Byrne after Baron kept his promise to testify against his former gangland associates.” (*Baron Free, State Put Off Limits*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 29, 1969).²⁶⁸

3-31-69: In a performance appraisal, Special Agent Dennis Condon is rated excellent. He is considered outstanding in dependability, loyalty and enthusiasm, and he is “capable of handling the most complicated investigative matters with a minimum degree of supervision.” The evaluation notes that Condon is not interested in administrative advancement.²⁶⁹

April 1969: Joseph Barboza is moved from Fort Knox, Kentucky, to Santa Rosa, California, by federal authorities.²⁷⁰

4-2-69: The Boston SAC advises Director Hoover by airtel that a letter was found in a box provided for prisoners to send uncensored letters from Barnstable County Jail. The letter was printed and unsigned by an unknown writer. Portions of that letter read, “There has been a security leak in the transfer of Barboza-Baron from the Barnstable Jail. Certain people now know the method in which he was taken. Steps are now being taken to recheck the route. Parties in Providence have been told to find him.”²⁷¹

4-14-69: A memorandum is written to Director Hoover with what appears to be Special Agent Dennis Condon’s signature in the bottom right-hand corner. The memorandum regarding Joseph Barboza states, “Investigation is being initiated in connection with the TECIP to develop Subject as a top echelon criminal informant; therefore, Subject is being designated a target under this program.”²⁷²

5-7-69: An FBI memorandum from SAs REDACTED SECTION to SAC REDACTED contains the following statement: “Informant advised that REDACTED and Jimmy Flemmi are in very strong with Larry Baione and Jerry Angiulo. Informant said that should they want anyone ‘whacked out,’ these would be the two that would do it.” Special Agent Paul Rico’s last name is handwritten in the bottom right hand corner of the first page. [Note: This document is heavily redacted.]²⁷³

6-5-69: Special Agent Paul Rico meets with John “Red” Kelley at the Charles Street Jail, where Kelley was incarcerated. Subsequently, Rico meets with Kelley on several occasions (June 6, June 25, July 8, July 9, July 10, and July 17) before Kelley testifies before the grand jury on August 14.²⁷⁴

7-10-69: According to a memorandum from Mr. Gale to T.J. McAndrews, John Buckley of the Massachusetts Council on Crime and Correction said the Raymond Patriarca logs were in the possession of an unidentified individual. Henry Petersen, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division instructed Walter Barnes, Department Attorney in Boston to contact Buckley again and demand the identity of the individual in possession of the documents. The memorandum also directs Barnes to instruct Buckley that there must be no publication of the documents. If Barnes cannot successfully arrange the return of the documents, Assistant Attorney General Wilson will talk to Buckley in an effort to secure the return of the documents. If these approaches fail, the Department will consider bringing Buckley before a Grand Jury in Boston. In addition, the memorandum states that if Buckley cooperates and furnishes the identity of the individual, the Department is considering obtaining an injunction to prevent this individual from publishing these documents. If all of these efforts fail, Petersen advised that "he contemplates requesting the Bureau, by letter, to conduct an inquiry of those individuals who had possession of these documents in connection with the Patriarca and [Louis] Taglianetti cases."²⁷⁵

8-11-69: In a prosecution memorandum from Mr. Gerald E. McDowell, Organized Crime Strike Force, Boston, Massachusetts, to Mr. Thomas Kennelly, Deputy Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C., McDowell recommends prosecuting Raymond Patriarca for his role in the Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei murders. This memorandum states that this case is "remarkably similar" to the Willie Marfeo case. The memorandum also indicated that there could be concurrent state and federal prosecutions. [Note: The original memorandum is not appended to the Committee's chronology and is retained in Justice Department files.]

8-14-69: John "Red" Kelley appears before a Grand Jury to answer questions regarding the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei.²⁷⁶ Kelley is granted immunity in exchange for his testimony.²⁷⁷

Indictments are filed, ordered, and issued for defendants Maurice "Pro" Lerner, Robert E. Fairbrothers, Rudolph Sciarra, John Rossi, Luigi Manocchio and Raymond Patriarca for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei. In particular, an indictment charges Lerner with two counts of murder and one count of conspiracy to murder.²⁷⁸ [Note: Two published opinions, *State v. Lerner*, 308 A.2d 324 (R.I. 1973) and *State v. Patriarca*, 308 A.2d 300 (R.I. 1973), both state that indictments were returned against Lerner and Patriarca on June 2, 1969.]

8-19-69: In a letter from John E. Fitzgerald to Director Hoover, Fitzgerald writes, "[T]hrough the assistance of the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; more particularly, Special Agent in Charge Handley, Special Agents Rico and Condon and REDACTED SECTION has agreed to insure my home. . . . I have no question in my mind that the principal reason that Joseph (Barboza) Baron cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion was the personal qualities manifested by Agents Rico and Condon. In the near future a book will be published telling a part of that story. This book will make a public record of my feelings toward your Agency.”²⁷⁹

9-11-69: Indictment returned against Stephen Flemmi, Francis “Frank” Salemme and Peter Poulos for the murder of William Bennett. Flemmi, Salemme and Poulos flee the Boston area, traveling to Los Angeles, California.²⁸⁰

9-29-69: Francis “Frank” Salemme and Stephen Flemmi allegedly murder Peter Poulos, in the desert outside of Las Vegas. Poulos is shot three times in the head with a .38 caliber pistol. Poulos could have tied Salemme and Flemmi to the William Bennett murder. (See November 1967 entry). Chuck Lee, the homicide detective who investigated the Poulos slaying and built the case against Flemmi and Salemme learned that Poulos was a Boston police informant who decided to flip. Someone tipped Flemmi and Salemme off and Poulos was killed. The *Las Vegas-Review Journal* reported, “It was obvious to Lee early on that the investigation was officially being hampered, and after a few months the FBI took control of the case.” Despite the fact that the Court issued murder warrants, Lee said that “everything came to a sudden stop.” The local police were not allowed to interview the suspects, and there was no move to extradite them. (John L. Smith, *Police Frustrated Over Federal Protection of Slaying Suspects*, LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, Oct. 21, 1998; See also John L. Smith, *Years After His Death, Bit Player in Mob has Chance to Make It Big*, LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, Apr. 7, 2002; *Indicted Hub Man Slain in Las Vegas*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 31, 1970).²⁸¹

10-10-69: Indictments are returned against Stephen Flemmi and Francis “Frank” Salemme for their roles in bombing John Fitzgerald’s car, severely injuring Fitzgerald. (*Commonwealth v. Salemme*, 323 N.E. 2d 922 (1975)).²⁸²

Peter Poulos’ body is discovered near Las Vegas, Nevada. The identity of the body is unknown at this time. A tentative identification was made on January 30, 1970, and a positive identification was made on February 2, 1970.²⁸³

10-15-69: In a letter from Middlesex County District Attorney John Droney to Director Hoover, Droney expresses his appreciation for the cooperation his office received from the Boston FBI Office in the investigation into the bombing of John Fitzgerald’s automobile. Droney’s letter explicitly states, “Through the cooperation of the Boston office, and in particular through the efforts of Special Agents James D. McKenzie and Floyd I. Clarke, we were able to obtain indictments against one Francis “Frank” Salemme and one Stephen Flemmi, both of whom are major organized crime figures in this area. This bombing took place on January 30, 1968, and from that day until the present, Special Agents H. Paul Rico and Dennis M. Condon have maintained contact with our office concerning this incident.”²⁸⁴

12-13-69: Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi stabs Lawrence Pacino and his brother, Leonard Pacino, according to an FBI memorandum.

The memorandum cites Boston police detective Ed Walsh as the source of this information.²⁸⁵

1970

1-8-70: Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is arrested for assault with intent to murder James Abbout. This incident occurred when Flemmi accused Abbout of being an informant for the Boston Task Force on counterfeit money. Flemmi is subsequently convicted on March 20, 1970. (See 3-20-70 entry).²⁸⁶

1-19-70: The Boston FBI reports that Boston police detectives suspect that Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is collecting shylock money for his brother, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, who along with Francis "Frank" Salemme and Peter Poulos are currently the subjects of an unlawful flight investigation.²⁸⁷

1-30-70: The Las Vegas FBI Office notified the Clark County Sheriff's Department that it had received information from the Boston FBI Office that the Boston P.D. had established tentative identification of the murder victim found near Las Vegas on October 10, 1969, as being Peter J. Poulos.²⁸⁸

2-2-70: The unknown murder victim found on October 10, 1969, near Las Vegas is positively identified as Peter J. Poulos using the victim's fingerprints.²⁸⁹

Sergeant Frank Walsh of the Organized Crime Section of the Boston Police Department is contacted by the Clark County Sheriff's Department regarding the Peter Poulos murder. Walsh stated that Poulos, known to be a loan shark and racketeer, was wanted by the Boston Police Department, along with Stephen Flemmi and Francis "Frank" Salemme, for the murder of William Bennett. All three were indicted for the Bennett murder on September 11, 1969. Flemmi, Salemme and Poulos disappeared from Boston on that date. Walsh also indicates that these three men are suspected of several more murders in the Boston area. Walsh states that it is common knowledge that Flemmi and Salemme considered Poulos to be a "weak link" and would eventually kill him.²⁹⁰

2-3-70: Sergeant Detective Frank Walsh of Boston's Organized Crime Section writes a letter to Detective Charles Lee of the Clark County Sheriff's Office. On a night prior to the September 11, 1969, William Bennett murder indictment, the letter states that "Peter [Poulos] received a telephone call from a person who stated to Mrs. Katherine Poulos [Peter's mother] that it was very important for Peter to get in touch with Steve [presumably Flemmi]. This message was given to Peter when he came home on Monday, September 8, 1969[,] and he stated to her that he was going to Cape Cod for a couple of weeks vacation. He took some clothes in a paper bag and left [in his car]. . . . On September 15, 1969, Katherine Poulos notified the office of the Organized Crime Section [of the Boston Police Department] that [Peter's] car was now parked outside of her home. . . . She stated that the vehicle was put there sometime during the night by person(s) unknown. . . . Further examination of the right front fender of the vehicle disclosed what appeared to be blood." The department chemist determined that the blood was human blood. The letter advises that William Fopiano is a known

criminal who may have been in the Las Vegas area recently. The letter concludes, "There is a strong possibility that this man may be involved in this matter[.]"²⁹¹

2-12-70: Walter T. Barnes and Edward Harrington, attorneys for the Department of Justice's Boston Strike Force write a memorandum to Henry E. Petersen, Deputy Assistant Attorney General. The memorandum opines, "I think it fair to state that it was agreed by all in the Department of Justice that at the time [Joseph Barboza] was released from Government protection every effort would be made to provide his [sic] with a job and an unspecified sum of money. However, in the event it was impossible to obtain a job for him because of [Barboza's] extensive record (36 years old—17 in prison) and inability to do anything, it was agreed that he would be provided additional money. This position was made known to [Barboza]. A year has passed and we have been unable to provide [Barboza] with a job. At the time he was released from protective custody he was given only \$1,000 in Government funds[.] . . . However, he is now almost penniless and feels that he has not been given a fair chance to begin a new life. . . . In addition, it should be noted that FBI Intelligence indicates that [Barboza] has been recognized at his present location by an individual who knows some of the Massachusetts hoodlum element. . . . [Barboza] is now desperate. He states he is without any money and feels that the Government has reneged on its promise to provide him with sufficient money. He has indicated that he will publicly retract his testimony given in the aforementioned cases and will make known to the press that the Government did not give him a fair chance to go 'straight.' In the opinion of the writers if either of the above should occur, the Federal Government will receive a severe setback as the [Raymond] Patriarca and [Henry] Tameleo cases might be overturned and plunge the Government into protracted and acrimonious litigation. In addition, informants willing to testify will be almost impossible to secure. We recommend that by some manner or means [Barboza's] request be honored to the degree possible. Of course it would be made perfectly clear to him that such money would be all that he would ever receive."²⁹²

2-13-70: According to Boston SAC James Handley's letter to Department of Justice Attorney Walter T. Barnes, since Joseph Barboza's re-location, he "was observed and identified at a union hall for the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. He was observed by an individual named Manuel Gonzales, a Portuguese from New Bedford, Massachusetts. . . . I also wish to call to your attention that in January, 1970, after Gonzales had observed and confronted Barboza with REDACTED SECTION two well known 'hit' men from the Boston area, Harry Johnson and Allen Leavitt Fidler, also known as 'Suitcase,' traveled to the San Francisco area and, according to informants of this office, were supposed to be making the trip to harm someone in that area."²⁹³

2-27-70: Maurice "Pro" Lerner's trial for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei begins.²⁹⁴

3-3-70: Henry E. Petersen, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, authors a memorandum to William

Lynch, Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. With regard to Joseph Barboza, Petersen writes, "The memoranda submitted by Walter Barnes do not in my judgment support the expenditure of Nine Thousand Bucks. . . . The additional \$4,000 requested to make up the total of Nine, obviously has no support. I am bothered by the thought on this score that Baron, if my recollection is correct, expected a \$10,000 payment at the time his testimony was concluded."²⁹⁵

3-9-70: John "Red" Kelley takes the stand at the Maurice "Pro" Lerner trial. Under direct examination by Assistant Attorney General Richard Israel, Kelley testifies that no law officer or any prosecutor of any jurisdiction made any promises to Kelley before he testified and no one promised Kelley that he would receive any consideration for his testimony. Kelley testifies that he was granted immunity from prosecution for crimes related to the Marfeo/Melei murders in Rhode Island and he hopes "that my testimony will be in cooperation with and brought to the attention of the other jurisdiction [Massachusetts] in the final outcome of [the Brink's Robbery] case."²⁹⁶

3-10-70: Ronald J. Chisholm, attorney for defendant Maurice "Pro" Lerner, cross-examines John "Red" Kelley at the Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei murder trial. In the exchange, Kelley states that Special Agent Paul Rico and Robert E. Sheehan "couldn't promise but they'd bring any testimony that I would give to the attention of the proper authorities, that's all they said." Moreover, without giving any detail, Kelley testifies that the Government (presumably the FBI) promised him protection. Kelley then adds that there were no other promises, "none whatsoever." In particular, Kelley states that he was not promised a new identity, saying agents of the U.S. Government "didn't promise me anything." He also testifies that the U.S. Government made "no promises at all" to relocate Kelley to another part of the world. In addition, Kelley tells the Court, "I refused to testify unless I was given immunity" for his acts in relation to the Marfeo and Melei murders.²⁹⁷

Under cross-examination by Robert S. Ciresi, attorney for defendant Robert Fairbrothers, John "Red" Kelley states that he was not being supplied with income from the U.S. Government.²⁹⁸

3-11-70: Clark County Sheriff Ralph Lamb sends Clark County District Attorney George Franklin a case summary on the Peter Poulos murder, which was compiled by Detectives Jim Duggan and Charles Lee. The case summary concludes, "[I]t becomes apparent that victim Peter J. Poulos and suspects Stephen J. Flemmi and Francis P. Salemme left Boston, Massachusetts on or about 9/11/69, traveling to Los Angeles, California. On 9/18/69, [an apartment] was rented by one of the subjects, using the name 'Paul J. Andrews.' On or about 9/27/69 victim Poulos and suspects Flemmi and Salemme left the apartment in Los Angeles en route to Las Vegas. . . . Suspects Flemmi and Salemme shot and killed victim Peter J. Poulos leaving his body alongside the highway where it was subsequently discovered. This Department has been unable to find any evidence to indicate that victim Poulos ever arrived at Las Vegas.

. . . To date no trace of either suspect has been found. . . . [Sgt. Frank Walsh] can . . . testify to the fact that [Poulos, Flemmi, and Salemme] were, and are now under indictment for murder, and that Poulos was a potential witness against them." The Detectives request that murder warrants and complaints be issued for Flemmi and Salemme for the murder of Poulos.²⁹⁹

3-12-70: A warrant for the arrest of Stephen Flemmi and Francis "Frank" Salemme is issued in Clark County, Nevada. Judge Roy Woofter signs the warrant charging Flemmi and Salemme for the murder of Peter Poulos.³⁰⁰

3-13-70: Special Agent Paul Rico testifies at the Maurice "Pro" Lerner trial for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei. Prosecutor Richard Israel conducts the direct examination of Rico. The following exchange takes place:

Q: Now, in the course of any of your conversations with Mr. Kelley, did you make any promises to him regarding his making statements in your presence, any promises regarding the statements he might have made in your presence?

A: I made no promises to him.

Q: Now, regarding any testimony which he might give, did you make any promises to him regarding any testimony he might give?

A: I made a statement to him.

* * *

Q: You made certain statements to him?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Regarding what?

A: I told him than any cooperation that he gave to the United States Government will be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Q: Now, did you make any statements to him regarding testimony that he might give in Rhode Island?

A: No, I did not.

* * *

Q: Did you make any promise or any statements to him as to what might happen if he were to make statements to authorities from Rhode Island?

* * *

A: I made no such statements.

Rico also testifies that he told Kelley that the U.S. Government, meaning the U.S. Marshals Service, would give him personal security, but Rico did not describe to Kelley the kind of personal security and protection that Kelley might expect to receive.³⁰¹

Rico is then cross-examined by Ronald J. Chisholm, attorney for defendant Lerner. During the examination, Rico states that neither he nor anyone in his presence told Kelley that he would be provided with a new identity. Rico also testifies that he did not tell Kelley that he would be relocated to another part of the world. When asked what members of the U.S. Government were going to provide Kelley with personal security, Rico responds that the U.S. Marshals Service agreed to provide such security. Yet, Rico tells the Court that he spoke with “Theodore F. Harrington” of the Department of Justice—not a representative of the U.S. Marshals Service—about Kelley’s security. Rico also states that he promised Kelley that he would bring any cooperation Kelley gave to the attention of the proper authorities. The proper authorities Rico was referring to were Walter Barnes, of the Strike Force in New England and Garret Byrne, Suffolk County District Attorney.³⁰²

3-16-70: Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi’s trial for assault with intent to murder James About begins. Joseph Balliro represents Flemmi.³⁰³

3-19-70: Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi leaves the courthouse, where he is on trial for the James About case, and becomes a fugitive.³⁰⁴

3-20-70: Despite his absence, the jury returns a guilty verdict against Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi for assault with intent to murder James About. Flemmi is apprehended and arrested on October 28, 1970. (See 10-28-70 entry).³⁰⁵

3-27-70: Maurice “Pro” Lerner is convicted of murdering Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei and conspiracy to murder. John “Red” Kelley, an FBI cooperating witness handled by Special Agent Paul Rico, provides crucial testimony against Lerner. The jury also returns verdicts convicting Robert Fairbrothers, John Rossi, Rudolph Sciarra, and Raymond Patriarca only of conspiring to murder Marfeo and Melei. These defendants are later sentenced to ten years in prison. As for the indictments charging these defendants with the murders of Marfeo and Melei, the jury is unable to reach a verdict.³⁰⁶

3-30-70: The Boston SAC sends an airtel to Director Hoover recommending incentive awards for Special Agents Paul Rico and Robert Sheehan “for their outstanding accomplishments in the development of and handling of John J. [“Red”] Kelley.” Kelley was “the star witness” in the prosecution of Raymond Patriarca, Rudolph Sciarra, Maurice “Pro” Lerner, Robert Fairbrothers, and John Rossi. Kelley will also be a witness in several other Federal cases. According to the airtel, “The handling of Kelley posed numerous problems on a day-to-day basis as he has always been a professional thief and ‘standup guy’ and the idea of being a witness against many of his associates was repulsive to Kelley but all this was overcome by the patience, diligence and intellectual approach of SAs Rico and Sheehan. Both Rico and Sheehan were in close contact with the Attorney General’s Office in Providence concerning the testimony of Kelley, the preparation of the case and both appeared as witnesses in corroboration on the part of Kelley’s testimony.”³⁰⁷

3-31-70: In an FBI memorandum to Mr. DeLoach, J.H. Gale writes, "With the murder conspiracy conviction of New England Mafia boss Raymond Patriarca and four other racket figures in Rhode Island on 3/27/70, it is believed appropriate to bring to your attention the truly remarkable record established by SA [Paul] Rico in organized crime investigations during recent years. The achievements in question primarily involve SA Rico's development of high-level organized crime informants and witnesses, a field in which he is most adept. SA Rico's development of Boston mobster Joseph Barboza, a vicious killer and organized crime leader in his own right, set off a chain of events which have seen the surfacing of a number of additional racket figures in New England as cooperative witnesses during the past few years. Making use of compromising information he had received from other top echelon informants he had previously turned, Rico brought Barboza to the point where he testified against Patriarca and two of his La Cosa Nostra (LCN) subordinates in a [] . . . [g]ambling case resulting in [the] conviction of all three in Boston Federal Court on 3/8/68. . . . SA Rico also induced Barboza to testify as the state's key witness in Massachusetts in the gang slaying of hoodlum Edward Deegan. In this case, Rico was additionally instrumental in developing a second witness, attorney John Fitzgerald, resulting in the 7/31/68 murder convictions of LCN members Henry Tameleo, Ronald Cassesso and Peter Lamone [sic], who were sentenced to death; one additional death sentence for another hoodlum, and life sentences for two others also convicted in this case. Following the above major achievements, Rico was instrumental in the development and handling of notorious Boston hoodlum John ["Red"] Kelley as an informant and witness. Kelley was the state's principal witness in the recently concluded trial of Patriarca and four others in Rhode Island for the murder of Rudolph Marfeo. Patriarca and four others were convicted of murder conspiracy while Maurice "Pro" Lerner, the gunman, was convicted of first-degree murder. This is considered an achievement of major dimension causing telling disruption at organized crime's top-level in New England. At the Director's approval, this has been called to the Attorney General's attention by memorandum of 3/31/70. . . . Further, SA Rico's development of Boston gang leader REDACTED SECTION as an informant resulted in the obtaining of a wealth of information regarding high-level organized crime activities in New England including a number of murders. REDACTED SECTION. SA Rico's overall performance has also contributed materially to the development REDACTED SECTION and were induced to cooperate following Kelley's defection." The memorandum states that La Cosa Nostra plotted to kill Rico and Kelley in August 1969 "for the disruption Rico had caused in La Cosa Nostra circles through his development of informants and witnesses." Appropriate precautionary measures were taken to prevent harm to Rico. The memorandum recommends the following: "In recognition of SA Rico's superior performance which has resulted in the murder convictions of Patriarca and four of his racket associates, it is recommended that SA Rico be granted an incentive award in an amount to be decided by the Administrative Division. SA Rico's efforts have virtually decimated the Mafia's top-level structure in New England and his proven ability to develop organized crime in-

formants and witnesses would be of significant value to the Bureau in an area such as Miami, which is his first office of preference.”³⁰⁸

Special Agent Paul Rico’s performance rating report for the period of April 1, 1969, to March 31, 1970, states the following: “During the rating period, SA Rico has been assigned exclusively to the development of criminal informants and investigations of LCN [La Cosa Nostra] members and their associates. He is considered outstanding in this category and is responsible for the development of several PCs and informants who have been converted into Government witnesses, the most outstanding one of whom is John J. [“Red”] Kelley, notorious armored car robber in this country. Through his resourcefulness, ingenuity, and aggressiveness, he developed Kelley which at this time, has resulted in the conviction of Raymond L.S. Patriarca, LCN boss, New England area, and other members of the LCN and their close associates. . . . Also indicted through the efforts of SA Rico have been Gennaro [Jerry] Angiulo, acting boss, LCN, Boston, and other prominent hoodlums in this area. His knowledge of duties and the know-how of application both in investigative matters and development of informants is outstanding. . . . During the rating period, SA Rico has handled REDACTED top echelon criminal informants all of whom are considered to be outstanding, and also REDACTED PCs. He is considered outstanding in this regard.”³⁰⁹

4-1-70: Director Hoover sends a congratulatory letter to Special Agent Paul Rico: “It is with considerable pleasure that I commend you and advise that I have approved an incentive award of \$300.00 for you in recognition of the excellence of your services in developing and handling sources of information of great importance to the Bureau in the criminal field. A check representing this award will be sent to you at a later date. It is obvious that you have not only fulfilled your duties with a high degree of professional skill but have approached your assignments with a dedication that truly serves as an inspiration to your associates. I want you to know how much I appreciate your valuable contributions to our work which have enabled us to fulfill our vitally important obligations.”³¹⁰

5-4-70: The *Boston Globe* reports that Boston police detective William W. Stuart said last week that he believed Henry Tameleo, Louis Greco and Peter Limone were innocent of the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. (BOSTON GLOBE, May 4, 1970).³¹¹

6-24-70: A memorandum from Director Hoover to SAC REDACTED attaches a letter dated June 17, 1970, from John E. Fitzgerald, Jr. In the letter, Fitzgerald wrote, “In all my dealings with [Paul Rico] I have never found him making unethical promises or deals or undertaking commitments [sic] which he could not fulfill. . . . In closing, although I lost a leg in the so called ‘war against organized crime,’ if I had to do it over again I would follow the same road, and my motivations would largely be the result of the integrity, professionalism, and the high traditions of your organization as exemplified in my eyes by Paul Rico.”³¹²

July 1970: Joseph Barboza is told by Dennis Condon that his life was in danger on this date (July 1970) while he is in California. Based on information furnished to Condon from confidential

sources of the FBI, Condon concluded that Barboza's life was in "serious jeopardy." Condon further testifies "that in January of 1970 we received information that two individuals were coming to the San Francisco area to either kill or do bodily harm to an individual in this area. We did not know at that particular time the identify of the intended victim but as a precautionary measure, I did advise Mr. Baron about those people coming to the area."³¹³

7-5-70: Joseph Barboza kills Clay Wilson.³¹⁴

7-11-70: While at a friend's (Larry Hughes) house back East, Joseph Barboza talks with attorney F. Lee Bailey. Barboza testifies at the Clay Wilson murder trial that a retainer was paid to Bailey by Frank Davis "on behalf of Raymond Patriarca." When Barboza and Bailey are alone, Bailey hands Barboza an envelope containing \$800 and says, "Somebody left it in my office. I don't know who left it for you." Barboza and Bailey discuss his "Mafia testimony" and that Bailey would arrange to see him. Barboza gives Bailey his address and telephone number in Santa Rosa, California.

7-17-70: Joseph Barboza is arrested in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on narcotics and firearms charges. Once informed of his arrest, the Massachusetts Parole Board revokes his parole. Barboza is held on \$100,000 bail and taken to the Bristol House of Correction after pleading innocent in New Bedford Municipal Court. He had been free for 16 months. (*Informer Baron Arrested, Parole Revoked*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 18, 1970; *Baron Seized, Held on Arms, Pot Charges*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 17, 1970). [While in prison, Barboza apparently tells William Geraway about the Clay Wilson murder. Later, Geraway is able to recount to police that Barboza said he killed Dee Mancini's husband, and that there were two female witnesses (one to the killing and one to the burial). See 10-5-70 entry.]³¹⁶

7-20-70: According to the *Boston Globe*, "Firearms and narcotics charges against underworld informer Joseph (Barboza) Baron, 37, were dropped yesterday by Dist. Atty. Edmund Dinis in a surprise move." Before charges were dropped, Dinis said federal officials telephoned him and said they were concerned with Barboza's welfare and that Barboza has been "most cooperative with them and given them vital testimony." The article continues, "When Baron was arrested he told officials he came to New Bedford on orders from Federal officials 'to help restore law and order in the West End,' where there had been over a week of racial turmoil." An FBI spokesman responded, "Baron is not at the present time, nor has he been since March of 1969, under the control of the US government. Nor is he used as an emissary." The charges against Barboza are supposedly dropped because Barboza had no legal representation at the arraignment, making it unconstitutional. Barboza is taken to the Bristol County House of Correction on a parole violation detainer because Barboza violated a provision of his parole prohibiting him from ever returning to Massachusetts. (*Charges Against Baron Dropped*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 21, 1970; see also *Charges Against Baron are Dropped*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 20, 1970).³¹⁷

7-21-70: Joseph Barboza is housed in Massachusetts' Walpole State Prison for violating parole. (*Prison Officials Fear for Baron's Safety*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 21, 1970).³¹⁸

From July 21, 1970, until September 25, 1970, Joseph Barboza shares the same Walpole cell blocks as William Geraway. *Informers Hit Joe Baron With Charge of Murder*, BOSTON GLOBE, Oct. 15, 1970.³¹⁹

7-22-70: Director Hoover writes a memorandum to the Attorney General that describes how Joseph Barboza was a significant government witness and yet was arrested on July 17, 1970, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The memorandum further states, "On July 20, 1970, the charges against Barboza were nolle-prossed by the District Attorney's Office in that Barboza's rights had been violated as he was not represented by counsel. Barboza was released; however, the parole board revoked his parole and returned him to the Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Walpole, Massachusetts, where he is supposed to stay until October 5, 1970." This memorandum is copied to the Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division.³²⁰

7-29-70: Jerome Sullivan, a reporter for the *Boston Globe* writes, "Joseph (Barboza) Baron . . . is recanting his testimony which put four men in Death Row at Walpole, two others in prison for life, and stuck Cosa Nostra chief Raymond L.S. Patriarca in a Federal prison for five years. First indication of Baron's turn-around came this morning when Attorney Joseph J. Balliro filed a motion for a new trial in Suffolk Superior Court for Henry Tameleo[.] Balliro, in filing his motion, also presented an affidavit signed by Joseph (Barboza) Baron, stating that Baron wants to recant his testimony against Tameleo and three others convicted in the same murder case, and now wants to tell the truth." Joseph Barboza's July 28, 1970, affidavit states in pertinent part, "That I wish to recant certain portions of my testimony during the course of the [Edward "Teddy" Deegan] trial insofar as my testimony concerned the involvement of Henry Tameleo, Peter J. Limone, Joseph L. Salvati and Lewis Grieco [sic] in the killing of Teddy Deegan." [It is interesting to note that Barboza does not suggest recanting his testimony regarding Ronald Cassesso and Roy French who were, in fact, participants.] (Jerome Sullivan, *Baron Admits Perjury in Deegan Murder Trial*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 29, 1970; see 10-16-78 entry).³²¹

7-30-70: According to the *Boston Globe*, Raymond Patriarca attorney Charles Curran "filed an affidavit by [Joseph Barboza] Baron, which asserted that Baron was ready to present testimony 'which will exonerate' Patriarca, [Henry] Tameleo and Ronald Cassesso in the death of William Marfeo." (*Baron Wants to Change Story*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 30, 1970).³²²

According to the *Boston Globe*, Peter Limone files a motion for a new trial. Accompanying the motion is "an affidavit signed by police detective William W. Stuart of Mattapan, stating that he (Stuart) has information that Limone and three co-defendants are innocent of the Deegan killing." Henry Tameleo filed a similar motion yesterday on the basis that Joseph Barboza wants to recant his tes-

timony. (*Limone Files Appeal of Deegan Slay Conviction*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 30, 1970). [Note: Louis Greco and Ronald Cassesso later file similar motions. See *Appeal for 4th in Slaying*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 18, 1970.]

8-3-70: The Boston SAC notifies Director Hoover by airtel that the Deputy Chief of the Strike Force Edward Harrington met with Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne and Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind. At this meeting, Byrne said the affidavit signed by Barboza and filed with the motion for a new trial was not sufficient to warrant a hearing as it simply contains a general statement. District Attorney Byrne is going to confer with the judge in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder trial, Judge Felix Forte, and request that the motion is denied on this basis. The District Attorney also plans to confer with John Fitzgerald who testified in the Deegan case. [Note: Assistant District Attorney Zalkind meets with John Fitzgerald on August 7, 1970. See 8-7-70 entry.] The airtel also states, "Boston informant reports that Baron had been seeking \$250,000 from the defense on the promise of helping them out." Attorney Fitzgerald advised that Barboza wanted him to contact Joseph Balliro to obtain money from him for changing Barboza's testimony. During the last week, Attorney F. Lee Bailey called Barboza's wife and told her not to pick up a Western Union money order that had been forwarded to her because other funds would be sent to her.³²³

8-7-70: In New York City, Attorney John Fitzgerald, Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind, and Detective William Powers of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office meet to discuss a 1969 meeting in Massachusetts between Fitzgerald, Joseph Barboza, and James Southwood, which Channel 5 in Boston filmed for the purpose of a television special. According to the transcript of the New York City meeting, Barboza claimed to Fitzgerald that he had 50 pages of material that if he left out, would overturn three cases without Barboza being charged with perjury. Barboza also allegedly told Special Agent Paul Rico that a guy named Jimmy was missing and buried at the Cape. Fitzgerald says Barboza was trying to leave the impression that he killed someone. Fitzgerald relates a discussion he had with Barboza where Barboza felt he could return to the streets of Boston by contacting Joseph Balliro. Barboza said, "I got enough that will convince any Court that I was lying, so we will change the testimony and we will pick up a bundle of dough and everything will be straighten [sic[.]" Southwood allegedly told Edward Harrington that Barboza was willing to say Louis Greco was innocent, which upset Barboza. Barboza said his testimony was that Ronald Cassesso and he went to Peter Limone, and that Romeo Martin never had any dealings with Limone. Later, Barboza supposedly told Harrington that he never said any of the men were innocent, according to Special Agent Dennis Condon.³²⁴

8-20-70: The *Boston Globe* reports, "Superior Court Judge Joseph Ford signed an application in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday authorizing the issuance of a warrant charging underworld informer Joseph (Barboza) Baron with violation of his probation. The Probation Department of Suffolk is seeking to have the probation

revoked and have Baron serve a four to five year suspended sentence he received on various charges in 1967.” (*Baron Faces Parole Charge*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 21, 1970; see also Edward Counihan, *Court Asked to Release Baron from Walpole*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 11, 1970).³²⁵

8-25-70: According to the *Boston Globe*, Attorney F. Lee Bailey filed a petition for a hearing on behalf of Joseph Barboza. The petition requested that Barboza be allowed to take a lie detector test to prove that his testimony in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder trial was false. Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind tells the court that his office is against the use of a lie detector test because it is inadmissible in court. (*Hearing on Baron Test Continued*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 25, 1970).³²⁶

A memorandum from Boston REDACTED to Director REDACTED designated “urgent” states, “Pursuant to a telephonic request of Donald Barboza, brother of Joseph Baron, Donald Barboza was interviewed late P.M. yesterday and early A.M. today. Donald said Baron requested him to contact SA Dennis M. Condon and to relate the following to him: He, Baron, is scheduled to be transported from MCI, Walpole, Mass., Four A.M., August Twentyseventh next, in connection with hearing in Superior Court, Boston, that date. Baron wanted SA Condon, Walter Barnes, Chief of Strike Force, Boston, and John Partington, Deputy USM, Providence, R.I., who was in charge of Baron’s detail, to meet and talk to him at Five A.M., August Twentyseventh next so that F. Lee Bailey would not be aware of this contact. Donald Barboza said Baron made statement that there would be no polygraph and that he, Baron, was just trying to move these people for some money; that his arrest in New Bedford, Mass., ‘screwed up’ this move; that attorney Joe Balliro ‘screwed him up’ by going into court with the affidavits. Baron told his brother to relay the fact that his wife has his papers re[garding the] Deegan murder trial and on which numerous handwritten notations of Assistant Suffolk County District Attorney Zalkind appear, who prosecuted this case. Baron also told his brother that F. Lee Bailey assured him that the probation violator warrant recently served on him would not become effective until the end of his present sentence on October Fifth next; that since he will actually be released from the parole violation on September Twenty-third, next, because of having given blood, the latter warrant will not affect his continued incarceration. Barboza told his brother that Bailey also assured him that the District Attorney in Bristol County could not do anything with the drug and gun charges for which he was arrested in July last. Boston Office will advise Barnes of Barboza’s desire to see him and UACB, SA Condon will not see Barboza.”³²⁷

8-27-70: F. Lee Bailey writes a memorandum to Joseph Balliro relaying the following information: “This is a status report of the present situation with respect to [Joseph Barboza] Baron and his proposed recantation of testimony given before the Superior Court in *Commonwealth v. French*. Although I have necessarily excluded a few matters as confidential between Mr. Baron and myself, he has authorized me to inform you as to the matters described below. As you recall, when I met with Baron at his request in New Bed-

ford, he stated that he had felt for some time that he should make a direct effort to right the injustice which his testimony had caused. He indicated that he had been assured all along that (especially in the murder cases) a conviction was unlikely, and after the conviction occurred he was told to expect that due to trial errors the Supreme Court would reverse the cases, and of course there would never be a re-trial; therefore, no permanent harm would be done to anyone whereas the government would have accomplished its primary objection: much publicity about prosecuting organized crime. After he learned that the Supreme Court affirmed the convictions and discussed this fact with many friends, he became persuaded that these men might be executed for something they hadn't done and therefore took steps on his own to make his feelings known to the victims of his testimony. His arrest in New Bedford following my agreement to represent him was of course an unanticipated and unfortunate intervening factor, and has prevented me from going over exhaustively with Baron all of the events that led up to his trial testimony and caused it to seem credible. Nonetheless, after many hours of conversation with him at Walpole I am convinced that I have most of the details of what actually took place. It appears that the reports you have described given to three different police officers in three different departments by persons other than Baron correctly describe the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan killing and the attempt on the life of [Anthony] Stathopoulos. It appears that Mr. [Roy] French did in fact shoot Deegan, that Mr. [Ronald] Cassesso was present with Baron in the car and conspired to kill Stathopoulos but was not involved in the Deegan killing, and that [Joseph] Salvati and Louis Greco were not present at all. Further, [Henry] Tamelio [sic] and [Peter] Lemone [sic] had nothing to do with arranging Deegan's murder nor had they any reason to believe that it was going to occur. The person sitting in the rear of the automobile which the Chelsea Police Captain saw was in fact bald and was Vincent Flemmi. Romeo Martin in fact shot Deegan but the role ascribed to Greco as the third assailant of Deegan in fact involved another man whose last name begins with "C" as you had earlier suggested to me. All of this information will be verified by polygraph test within the next few days, but I believe that an additional affidavit from Baron naming the actual participants together with a statement by Cassesso, who has never testified, would be helpful in corroboration. I have had no response to my letter to the Attorney General asking for help in writing [sic] the injustice that Baron has caused. . . . If the law enforcement authorities are interested in correcting the wrongful convictions which were obtained in the Superior Court, they have the power to do so and they certainly by this time have every reason to believe that a terrible mistake has been made. I will do everything I can consistent with Baron's legal rights to aid in attaining this result. I am very hopeful that before much more time goes by someone in authority will recognize the serious responsibilities to be faced and confer with me about some reasonable and practical means of setting these clients free. Until that time there is not very much that I can do directly except to try to prevent Baron's continued incarceration. I must be frank in saying that because of his past experience he has some feeling that he can trade his own free-

dom (as he did before) for the conviction (even if wrongful) of people whom the law is out to get.”³²⁸

Santa Rosa’s *Press Democrat* reports that Raymond “Patriarca was granted parole by the Rhode Island Parole Board after serving five years of a 10-year sentence.” (*Ex-Crime Boss Patriarca Paroled in Rhode Island*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Aug. 27, 1970; see also *Patriarca v. State*, No. 74-44-M.P. (Dec. 9, 1974)).³²⁹

8-28-70: In a memorandum to James Featherstone, Deputy Chief Counsel of the Department of Justice’s Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Edward F. Harrington and Walter T. Barnes, attorneys with the Organized Crime Section, describe their interview with Joseph Barboza conducted that day. In the interview, Barboza explains he was offering to recant to obtain money from “the underworld.” He indicates that he would leave the area once he got the money. Barboza states that F. Lee Bailey “made him sign the affidavit.” According to the memorandum, Barboza claims that his Deegan testimony was truthful. He says he will not take the lie detector test scheduled for August 31, 1970. (See 10-31-78 entry which explains that this memo was provided to a court during one of Louis Greco’s appeals).³³⁰

Walter Barnes and Edward Harrington interview Joseph Barboza at Walpole State Prison, according to an “urgent” teletype from Boston REDACTED to Director REDACTED. Barboza says his performance in court on August 27, 1970, at the last habeas corpus proceeding was just an act. He is really still on the side of government; he just wants the organization to think that he was with them. Barboza says that he was only indicating that he would recant because the organization is paying him money. The teletype informs that Barboza is extremely disturbed about his probation revocation warrant and wants District Attorney Garrett Byrne to lift this warrant. Barboza would like his wife relocated, and he would like to return to Fort Knox, Kentucky. He reiterates that his testimony in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan trial was truthful and a lie detector would prove this. He advises that Frank Davis of Rhode Island, a close associate of Raymond Patriarca, operates the Hi-Lo Construction Company. Davis paid Barboza in connection with this recent move on two occasions. The Strike Force is considering bringing the Davis matter before a federal grand jury in Rhode Island.³³¹

Robert Walsh writes a *Boston Globe* article on Joseph Barboza’s appearance in court the day before in a habeas corpus hearing: “Under direct questioning by F. Lee Bailey, Baron’s lawyer, Baron admitted visiting Massachusetts, despite terms of his parole, on five occasions. But he claimed he did so under FBI auspices on four of those five occasions. . . . He said that, on one occasion, he was asked by Federal agents to ‘work’ on a case involving the theft of a \$500,000 painting.” (Robert E. Walsh, *Baron Returning to Walpole for Week on Parole Violation*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 28, 1970).³³²

8-31-70: In a letter to Department of Justice attorney Walter Barnes, Joseph Barboza states: “[F. Lee] Bailey said he is not bound by the secrecy of Atty. and client relationship. . . . Bailey

wants me to take a lie detector test Monday, [and] I said no because of the fact the guys on death row were taking it, which is today, and that I am to[o] upset to take one right now, [and] if I did later it would prove affirmative that I was telling the truth. . . . I am going to wait till the twelved [sic] before I take a lie detector test or the eleventh if I take a test! But if Rico was here he'd help me."³³³

September 1970: Lawrence Patrick Hughes' testimony at the Clay Wilson murder trial indicates that from September 1970 to March 1971, Hughes has about a dozen contacts with John Doyle of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office regarding stolen bonds in Joseph Barboza's possession. During one of their conversations, Doyle asks Hughes to photocopy the stolen bonds.³³⁴

9-1-70: According to William Geraway, Joseph Barboza receives a letter from attorney F. Lee Bailey summarizing their conversations and purportedly describing details of Barboza's murders and false testimony. Geraway states in an affidavit that Barboza showed the letter to Geraway in prison. Further, Geraway claims that Barboza was aware that he was waiving the attorney-client privilege by permitting Geraway to read the letter.³³⁵

Joseph Barboza writes a letter to Walter Barnes and Edward Harrington, stating that he received a letter from F. Lee Bailey informing Barboza that he will no longer receive legal services from Bailey or his associate, Gerald Alch. Barboza comments that he is "not at liberty" to reveal why Bailey made this decision. Barboza also writes that he would like to discuss a criminal matter regarding inter-state conspiracy. Barboza continues, "I suggest that I be brought to the Federal Bldg. on a writ-of-habeas-copus [sic] [and] have present FBI Agent Paul Ricco [sic], FBI Agent Dennis Condon, Special Atty. Walter Barns [sic], [and] Asst. U.S. Atty. Ted Harrington because I have also other information that concerns them to the utmost."³³⁶

9-2-70: The *Boston Globe* quotes portions of F. Lee Bailey's August 27, 1970, letter to Joseph Balliro. The article states that "the real truth, as Baron's counsel, Bailey, relates it in a letter to attorney Balliro, is that the four sentenced to death for the Deegan slaying had nothing to do with it." (Jerome Sullivan, *Bailey Says Baron Clears Death Row Four*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 2, 1970).³³⁷

F. Lee Bailey files a motion for leave to withdraw as Joseph Barboza's counsel in Suffolk Superior Court. Bailey's motion states that Barboza "held a secret meeting with attorneys for the United States Department of Justice without the knowledge or consent of [Bailey.]" After this meeting, "Barboza refused to take a lie detector test on the Deegan killing, as he had promised Bailey he would. He also claimed he had not understood his [July 28, 1971] affidavit offering to recant parts of his Deegan trial testimony when he signed it." Bailey claims that both Barboza's refusal to take the lie detector test and his secret meeting with federal authorities violated their agreement. (Motion for Leave to Withdraw as Counsel, *Baron v. Moore* (Sept. 2, 1970); Alan Jehlen, *Baron Reportedly Fluctuates on Whether Grieco [sic] was Involved in Murder*, PEABODY TIMES,

Apr. 14, 1971; *see also* Robert E. Walsh, *Baron Letters May Be Key to Death Row*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 3, 1970).³³⁸

9-3-70: The *Boston Globe* writes, "Some 'interesting material' is contained in three letters which Joseph Barboza wrote to Suffolk County Dist. Atty. Garrett [sic] H. Byrne[.] Byrne, questioned about the letters this morning, said he could not reveal their contents but acknowledged their receipt and said the letters along with a report from Federal officials who talked to Baron, contained 'some interesting material.'" (Robert E. Walsh, *Baron Letters May Be Key to Death Row*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 3, 1970).³³⁹

9-14-70: Maurice "Pro" Lerner is sentenced to consecutive life sentences for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei, in addition to a ten-year sentence for conspiracy to murder.³⁴⁰

9-21-70: The Boston SAC advises Director Hoover by airtel: "[Joseph Barboza] Baron's parole violation time expires on 9/23/70. Baron [is] being brought into Suffolk Superior Court on that date to be arraigned on Probation Violation charges. Suffolk County District Attorney plans to have the Probation Violation proceedings continued pending the outcome of motions filed for new trial in the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan murder case, so as to insure Baron's presence in this area. District Attorney contemplates confining Baron in a local county house of correction. Indications are that Baron will be indicted on [a] gun charge in Bristol County stemming from his arrest on gun charges in New Bedford, Mass. on 7/17/70."³⁴¹

9-28-70: In a letter to Edward Harrington, Joseph Barboza pleads, "Ted, when you [and] Walter came down to see me, you [and] Walter asked me not to do something [and] I didn't. How long can the little money I bled out of those creeps last, what'll happen to my wife [and] babies then? Bailey, said I'll come running to him in the end, *I never will!!* . . . That's all I want is that job, to be moved to a new location [and] new I.D. [and] I'll be out of your hair [and] Walters completely! I'll never complain again."³⁴²

10-1-70: Santa Rosa police receive two letters from two Massachusetts state prisoners, William Geraway and Lawrence Wood, about the Clay Wilson murder.³⁴³

10-5-70: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by airtel, "Enclosed is a copy of [a] memo [by] SA Dennis M. Condon containing a letter received from Geraway. . . . San Francisco [FBI Office] subsequently advised that the Chief of Police from Santa Rosa and the Assistant District Attorney will be in Boston on 10/6/70, to interview [William] Geraway and [Lawrence] Wood."³⁴⁴

In a memorandum from Special Agent Dennis Condon to the Boston SAC, Condon writes, "On 10/5/70, the San Francisco Office advised telephonically of the following letter received by Chief of Police, Santa Rosa, in Santa Rosa, California, on 10/1/70 and was mailed from South Walpole, Massachusetts on 9/29/70." Relevant portions of William Geraway's letter follow: "A former Boston loanshark and 'hit' man from the Mafia was living in your city recently. He is now in custody here but will return to your city upon release from here. While in Santa Rosa, he murdered a man and

buried the body with the help of a female. Two witnesses were within 50 feet when the man, Joseph Barboza Baron, killed the victim. I know from Baron what the victim was wearing, how many times he was shot and why, and who the witnesses were. I know this because he wanted me to move the body if my appeal should come through soon since he is afraid the female will eventually divulge the whereabouts of the body. Please send a detective or Attorney General's representative to this prison immediately along with a polygraph expert. Another man of this unit, Lawrence Wood, has knowledge and is willing to appear before a Grand Jury there after we convince you of the facts in an institutional interview—in keeping with their attitude of secrecy and cooperation, the Department of Corrections will make us available as witnesses there. We will give you two eyewitnesses in the location of the body. . . . Interview Lawrence Wood and myself, me first[.]” Condon also notes that Chuck Hiner, Supervisor of the FBI, San Francisco Office, advised that the Chief in Santa Rosa called William Debham of the Massachusetts State Police, who said that he would give Geraway and Wood a polygraph test. Hiner said that the Chief in Santa Rosa was concerned since one of Barboza's friends has been missing for a couple of months.³⁴⁵

Lieutenant William Bergin of the Massachusetts State Police obtains affidavits from William Geraway and Lawrence Wood averring that Joseph Barboza killed an unidentified individual in Santa Rosa, California in early July 1970. The affidavits state that a woman named Paulette, who lives with Dee (believed to be Dee Mancini), knows the location of the body and supposedly helped bury it. California officials feel that if Geraway and Wood's information is accurate, the deceased could be either Raymond Pinole or Clay Wilson, Santa Rosa associates of Barboza. Director Hoover is informed of these affidavits in an airtel from the Boston SAC October 6, 1970.³⁴⁶

10-6-70: Two Santa Rosa investigators interview William Geraway and Lawrence Wood at the Massachusetts State Prison about their letters discussing the Clay Wilson murder.³⁴⁷

The Boston SAC notifies Director Hoover by airtel that the Chief of the Santa Rosa Police Department, D. Flohr, and Assistant District Attorney of Sonoma County, Edward Cameron, will interview William Geraway and Lawrence Wood at Walpole State Prison on this date.³⁴⁸

10-8-70: According to a teletype from the Boston FBI Office to Director Hoover, the Chief of the Santa Rosa Police Department, Melvin Flohr, and Edwin Cameron of the Sonoma County District Attorney's Office left Boston this morning to return to Santa Rosa, California. William Geraway and Lawrence Wood furnished affidavits implicating Joseph Barboza of a murder in Santa Rosa in early July 1970. The victim is believed to be Dee Mancini, Clay Wilson or Raymond Pinole. An eighteen-year-old female named Paulette, who lived with Dee Mancini, allegedly helped bury the body. The teletype also warns that Geraway has a reputation for furnishing false information.³⁴⁹

10-12-70: Santa Rosa police find the buried body of Clay Wilson.³⁵⁰

Special Agent Ahlstrom and Lieutenant Brown of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office contact Dee Wilson who denies any knowledge of her husband Clay's murder.³⁵¹

10-13-70: In a teletype, the San Francisco FBI Office notifies Director Hoover of the following: "Chief of Police Melvin Flohr, Santa Rosa, Calif., just advised that Paulette Ramos, Santa Rosa, under questioning by local authorities, disclosed that Joseph Baron shot and killed Clay Wilson, local Santa Rosa hoodlum, several months ago. Ramos admitted assisting Baron with disposal of [the] body by burying in wooded area several miles outside Santa Rosa. Ramos led local authorities to said area and a body has been recovered. Chief Flohr states body being examined today; however, due to badly decomposed condition, positive identification has not been made."³⁵²

In a memorandum from Gerald E. McDowell to File, McDowell states that Joseph Barboza made a collect call to Walter Barnes, and McDowell made notes of their conversation. According to McDowell, Barboza states the following: "The only lie detector test I ever agreed to take had to do with my gun charge." Barboza also adds, "As far as the Deegan trial coming up I stand on the transcript as being the gospel truth."³⁵³

10-15-70: Norfolk County District Attorney George Burke holds a press conference where he says the Clay Wilson murder came to his attention about three weeks ago when he was contacted by two inmates in Walpole State Prison. (Bony Saludes, *S[anta] R[osa] Murder Charge for Gangleland Informer*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 16, 1970; see also Bony Saludes, *S[anta] R[osa] Murder Charge for Gangleland Informer*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 15, 1970. Joseph Barboza reportedly telephones Sonoma County District Attorney Kiernan Hyland from his Barnstable prison cell to discuss the Clay Wilson murder case. While Hyland does not disclose the content of the conversation, he said Barboza apparently was on a "fishing expedition," trying to learn what the authorities had against him.³⁵⁴

A teletype from the Boston FBI Office to Director Hoover and the San Francisco Office reads, "Joseph Baron telephonically contacted Boston office of FBI this A.M. He said he had been in telephonic contact with his wife who told him she had been contacted at her home by two police officers who informed her that the body of Clay Wilson had been recovered in that area, that he was a prime suspect and that his residence was searched. Baron alleged that he had a good relationship with Clay Wilson and that he was being 'framed.' It is felt that the San Francisco Office should notify local authorities in Santa Rosa that Baron, through telephonic conversation with his wife, is now aware of the recovery of Clay Wilson's body and the fact that he is considered a prime suspect. Baron is still being held in the Barnstable County Jail, Barnstable, Mass., in lieu of [\$100,000] bail for possession of a gun and has a detainer on him as a probation violator. If murder process obtained relative

to him, it is felt that [the] Sheriff of the Barnstable County Jail should be promptly notified.”³⁵⁵

Joseph Barboza tells an FBI agent that he took trips back to Boston.³⁵⁶

10-16-70: A teletype from the San Francisco FBI Office to Director Hoover and the Boston Office informs that Dee Mancini witnessed Joseph Barboza shoot Clay Wilson in the presence of Paulette Ramos.³⁵⁷

10-22-70: Lieutenant Brown of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office completes a police report on the Clay Wilson murder.³⁵⁸

10-28-70: Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi is arrested. He was convicted on December 1, 1970, in Suffolk Superior Court for attempted murder and subsequently sentenced to fourteen to eighteen years at the Walpole State Prison.³⁵⁹

10-30-70: The Boston FBI sends Director Hoover a teletype advising, “Lawrence Wood, inmate, MSP at Walpole, who, with inmate William Garaway [sic], provided affidavit implicating [Joseph Barboza] Baron in [Clay Wilson] murder, sent word to State Police that he wanted to be taken out of Walpole on a ruse and talk to SP and FBI. This was accomplished and Wood provided the following information: Data he provided re[garding] Baron's story of murder in California accurate. However, at request of Garaway [sic], he has provided defense in [the Edward “Teddy”] Deegan murder trial, Suffolk County, Mass., four affidavits, not yet signed. First affidavit pertains to Baron's statements that he did not know what word recant meant. Wood said this affidavit is true; that Baron did [not] know what word meant. Second affidavit concerns Baron allegedly telling him that he testified falsely re[garding] Deegan murder trial, as well as other miscellaneous data concerning Baron's custodial detention by U.S. Government. Wood said facts provided by Baron re[garding] his handling by Government accurate but that facts re[garding] Baron allegedly admitting he testified falsely re[garding] Deegan murder trial not true; that Baron never told him this story but facts dictated to him by Garaway [sic]. Third affidavit concerns data Baron allegedly told Wood that all information he testified to in federal trial of Raymond Patriarca false [sic]; that data provided to him for testimony via coaching of federal agents, specific names not set forth. Wood said this is all false, that Baron never told him this; that this data also provided to him for affidavit by Garaway [sic]. Fourth affidavit alleges Baron told him that authorities, not specified, brought Anthony Stathopoulos to him so that he, Baron, could tell Stathopoulos what he should testify about. Wood said again this is not true but facts provided to him by Garaway [sic] for affidavit. Wood claims Garaway [sic] is to receive [\$35,000] from ‘Office,’ he, Wood, [\$25,000]; that Garaway [sic] told him Jerry Angiulo (LCN Head, Boston) will spend a million dollars to tip over the Deegan case, realizing this is the last hope of the ‘Office’ to bail themselves out. Wood has had no personal contact with anyone re[garding] this plan other than Garaway [sic]; claimed Garaway [sic] in process of putting together a lengthy affidavit in which Garaway [sic] will allege Baron told him he lied re[garding] Deegan and Patriarca cases, specifying FBI

agents, U.S. Attorney, Task Force Attorneys and Suffolk County Officials as being responsible for this testimony.”³⁶⁰

11-2-70: The FBI interviews Lawrence Wood at Walpole State Prison. Joseph Barboza told Wood the following information: (1) the federal government promised Barboza \$20,000 but did not give it to him; (2) federal officials gave Barboza alcohol and marijuana at Gloucester, Massachusetts; (3) the affidavit William Geraway provided to Lieutenant Bergen of the Massachusetts State Police regarding the Clay Wilson murder was true; (4) Barboza wanted to kill Paulette Ramos and Dee Wilson; (5) Barboza said that he killed two other individuals on the West Coast; (6) Barboza admitted killing Frankie Balliro and New Bedford Police Chief Frank Durfee; (7) Wood said that he was in the process of providing information about the Frank Durfee murder to the Massachusetts State Police and the New Bedford Police; (8) Barboza, confided that he killed Carlton Eaton; (9) Barboza told Wood “that he personally whacked out six people since he had been released by the United States Government”; and (10) [Barboza provided Geraway with specific details about 2 murders at the Mickey Mouse club.]³⁶¹

11-5-70: Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in Boston, writes a memorandum to James W. Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section at the Department of Justice. The memorandum states that: Walpole State Prison inmates William Geraway and Lawrence Woods told the Santa Rosa, California, Chief of Police that Joseph Barboza told them that Barboza murdered someone in Santa Rosa. Through attorney Ronald Chisholm, Geraway has had Woods create false affidavits claiming that Barboza told Woods that he did not testify truthfully at the Edward “Teddy” Deegan and William Marfeo murder trials. Woods now says that Barboza never talked to him about the Deegan and Marfeo cases, but Barboza did discuss the Clay Wilson murder. According to the memorandum, “[i]nformation received from a witness now in the protective custody of [the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office] indicates that [Barboza] had tried to obtain \$500,000 from the organization in this area with the promise of recanting his testimony. This witness has furnished information about a meeting between [Barboza] and F. Lee Bailey where Bailey gave [Barboza] \$800 and told him that ‘the poeple’ [sic] had agreed to the \$500,000 but that he, Bailey, would not act as the intermediary.” Barboza dropped F. Lee Bailey and “would not go through for the organization.” The memorandum provides background information indicating that Geraway has lied to law enforcement in the past regarding capital cases. In conclusion, the memorandum states, “Since [Barboza] has now done a turn-about, drop[ped] F. Lee Bailey and refused to go through for the organization, in order to upset the Deegan murder convictions and the Patriarca [William Marfeo murder] case, his wife and children could now be in danger as a result of the organization.”³⁶²

11-9-70: William Geraway signs an affidavit stating in relevant part: “[Joseph Barboza] Baron admitted to me that five out of the six men he gave testimony against, four of whom are on death row, were innocent, and he stated that [F. Lee] Bailey and [Gerald] Alch

knew many details of this. The men he named as being innocent are Henry Tameleo, Peter Limone, Ronald Casseso [sic], Louis Grieco [sic] and Joseph Salvati. Baron admitted that a federal case resulting in convictions against Tameleo, Casseso [sic] and Raymond Patriarca [for the murder of William Marfeo] was also based upon perjured testimony, and that this, too, was known to Bailey's law firm." Geraway further states that on September 1, 1970, a ten-page letter from Bailey was delivered to Barboza, and Barboza allowed Geraway to read the letter, effectively waiving the attorney-client privilege. Geraway claims that "Bailey said that . . . Baron had admitted to committing perjury against [Jerry] Angiulo, [Raymond] Patriarca and four men on death row." Geraway also states in his affidavit that Bailey said, "Innocent men's lives have been destroyed by your testimony." The affidavit continues, "Bailey pleaded with Baron to come forth for once in his life and tell the truth, just because it's right[.]"³⁶³

11-13-70: Edward J. Harrington Jr., as the Chief Public Defender for Massachusetts, writes a letter to the Public Defender of Sacramento County. [Note: Chief Public Defender Edward J. Harrington Jr. should not be confused with Attorney in Charge of the Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section Edward F. Harrington.] Harrington undercuts William Geraway and Lawrence Wood's credibility, informing the Public Defender that Geraway was called a "chronic liar" in court. Harrington suggests that California further investigate the allegations before extraditing Barboza.³⁶⁴

11-16-70: In a memorandum concerning Lawrence Hughes, Special Agent Dennis Condon notifies Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, that Hughes has been kept in the protective custody of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office as a potential witness for the last two months. The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office is requesting assistance in finding Hughes employment.³⁶⁵

Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, writes a letter to Gerald Shur of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division regarding Lawrence Hughes. Harrington's letter states, "It is requested that employment be procured for Lawrence P. Hughes. Mr. Lawrence P. Hughes . . . has been kept in protective custody by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office as a potential witness for the last two months. Hughes furnished information relative to a meeting in the woods in the Freetown, Massachusetts area between Joseph [Barboza] Baron and Frank Davis, an associate of Raymond L.S. Patriarca, relative to negotiations for a change of testimony on the part of Baron to release the organized crime figures that he had testified against. Hughes also was present when F. Lee Bailey turned over \$800 to Baron and told him (Baron), 'The people would pay the \$500,000 but he would not be the intermediary.' Hughes will testify to this in a hearing relating to a motion for a new trial which has been filed by six Cosa Nostra members who had previously been convicted for the first-degree murder of Boston gangster Edward Deegan. . . . Although tried in the state court, the conviction resulted from the joint cooperation of federal and state

authorities in Massachusetts. The Deegan murder case, one of the most significant organized crime convictions in New England, resulted in four other defendants being sentenced to death and the two other defendants being sentenced to life imprisonment. Although tried in the state court, the conviction resulted from the joint cooperation of federal and state authorities in Massachusetts . . . The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, which has been extremely cooperative with the Strike Force, is requesting Strike Force assistance in obtaining employment for Hughes until this matter is resolved."³⁶⁶

11-18-70: Judge Felix Forte of Suffolk County Superior Court dismisses motions for a new trial in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder case, according to an airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover.³⁶⁷ Five defendants were seeking new trials: Peter Limone, Henry Tameleo, Ronald Cassesso, Louis Greco, and Joseph Salvati. The sixth defendant, Roy French, did not seek a new trial. *See 5 Denied Retrials in Gang Slaying*, BOSTON GLOBE, Nov. 20, 1970.³⁶⁸

December 1970: Lawrence Patrick Hughes (a.k.a. Larry Brown) and his wife meet with Special Agent Dennis Condon, and Assistant District Attorneys Jack Zalkind, and John Doyle in Dedham, Massachusetts, to discuss relocating Hughes to Texas, according to Hughes' testimony at the Clay Wilson murder trial.³⁶⁹

12-1-70: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by memorandum that an investigation disclosed that Joseph Badway, a close associate of Raymond Patriarca, was involved in meetings discussing Joseph Barboza changing his testimony to effect the release of Patriarca and other La Cosa Nostra (LCN) members in exchange for a large sum of money. [The majority of this memorandum has been redacted.]³⁷⁰

Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi is convicted in Suffolk Superior Court for attempted murder. He is subsequently sentenced to 14 to 18 years at Walpole State Prison.³⁷¹

12-3-70: An airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover apprises Hoover that "Lt. Det. William Bergin, Mass. State Police, attached to Norfolk County DA's Office, and assigned to handle MCI, Walpole, Mass., advises he received two affidavits from inmate William Geraway, dated 11/24/70. Geraway alleges Attorney Ronald Chisholm has furnished him \$150, then \$200 and a \$395 watch, as well as a promise of \$35,000 to furnish affidavits and testify in court relative to statements made to Geraway by [Baron] about innocence of individuals convicted on Baron testimony. Geraway alleges that Baron did make such statements but he, Geraway, was not aware that he could not ethically accept these things. Admits at instigation of Attorney Ronald Chisholm, who was in contact with Jerry Angiulo, he, Geraway, was to 'fill in' inmate Lawrence Wood with information provided by Baron to Geraway so that Wood could also submit affidavits." In addition, the airtel informs that Geraway wanted to meet with Edward Harrington, but Harrington will not meet with Geraway since he is a "self-admitted liar."³⁷²

12-23-70: Director Hoover notifies the Boston SAC in a memorandum regarding Boston of the following: "By return mail both Boston and San Francisco advise the Bureau concerning any prosecution pending against the subject. Also include details as to the stage to which the prosecutive steps have progressed." A copy of this memorandum is sent to the San Francisco Office.³⁷³

12-28-70: In an airtel, the Boston SAC informs Director Hoover: "[Joseph Barboza] Baron has been indicted in Bristol County on gun carrying charges, armed assault and possession of marijuana. No trial date has been set and he is held in \$100,000 bail. He is also being held for Suffolk County authorities for Probation Violation. He is currently in custody in the Hampden County Jail in Springfield, Mass. A request for his removal to California has been received by Governor of Mass. from California authorities to face a murder charge in Sonoma County, California."³⁷⁴

1971

1-5-71: Anthony Stathopoulos executes an affidavit that states in part: "Officer [John] Doyle told me that [Joseph Barboza] Baron had told him that [Louis] Grieco [sic] was in the alley shooting [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan. Someone from the District Attorney's staff had told me the seating arrangement of the defendants in the courtroom before I testified. On September 8, 1967, I was taken by Boston police officers to the County Jail at Barnstable where I had a talk with Joseph Baron. We talked about the events of March 12, 1965, and about testimony that both he and I were going to give before a grand jury about that night. I told Baron that I wasn't sure that Charles Moore had set up the shooting so that, since I wasn't sure, I would not want to involve him. I asked Baron about [Vincent "Jimmy"] Flemmi because Baron, had told me in Charles Street Jail that he, Baron could straighten me out with Flemmi. Baron told me that he was going to keep Flemmi out of it because he said that Flemmi was a friend of his and the only one who treated him decently. Before the trial in 1968, I talked with Mr. Zalkind about the lawyers for the defendants wanting to talk with me before the trial. I thought that I would so that I would know what kind of questions they would ask me when I was on the witness stand. Mr. Zalkind told me that I shouldn't do this because someone was trying to kill me. Since the trial I learned from Mr. Bailey about police reports and I talked with Mr. Zalkind about the reports. The reports were attached together and the first was headed 'John Doyle's office' and related to the events of September 8, 1967, and the second related to certain statements made by Officer Robson about talks with me in June and July of 1967 [see 6-22-67 entry]. Mr. Zalkind informed me, in August or September of 1970, to the best of my memory, that the second report had been delivered to Mr. Zalkind by Officer Doyle sometime after the trial was over and that Mr. Doyle believed that a copy of the second report had been delivered to one of the lawyers for the defendants by a police officer. I also talked with Officer Doyle who had some papers in his hand. He said that this was what the defense lawyers were talking about. He read parts of it to me. He asked me if parts were accurate and I agreed with him."³⁷⁵

1-12-71: The Assistant Attorney-in-Charge of the Department of Justice's San Francisco Office, Phillip Michael, writes a memorandum to Edward Harrington. Michael informs Harrington that he had a lengthy conversation with Sonoma County District Attorney Kiernan Hyland on January 11, 1971. Michael told Hyland that the Department of Justice had no desire to interfere with Joseph Barboza's pending murder prosecution. However, the Department of Justice wanted to "satisfy ourselves, (1) that Barboza was not being framed, and (2) that Barboza was represented by competent counsel. . . . Hyland believes Barboza became involved with Clay Wilson, the victim, in connection with stolen non-negotiable bonds Barboza was attempting to sell. Wilson was a known criminal operator in Santa Rosa who apparently attempted to cheat Barboza, not knowing the character or propensities of Barboza. Barboza also became quite friendly with Wilson's attractive wife, who is a known user of hard narcotics." According to the memorandum, Hyland told Michael that the first information they received about the murder came from Massachusetts prisoners, who provided "vague, sketchy and inaccurate" information, yet enough to stimulate the investigation. The prisoners did not know the location of the body and other crucial information. Michael comments, "Hyland sees no organized crime ramifications to this crime," because everybody involved were just local and known to local law enforcement for years. Hyland also does not believe the women were persuaded to frame Barboza. Michael informs Harrington that Hyland discussed this matter frankly and invited Michael to review his files. Michael advised Hyland that an attorney from the Boston Strike Force might contact him, which caused him no concern. The memorandum concludes, "Let me know if you wish me to make any new contact with Hyland or assist you further in this matter."³⁷⁶

2-10-71: The Governor of Massachusetts signs extradition papers on Joseph Barboza for the State of California. [This information is contained in an airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover.]³⁷⁷

2-22-71: A Santa Rosa *Press Democrat* article reports that a Massachusetts judge denies Joseph Barboza's request to fight extradition to California for the Clay Wilson murder. *Massachusetts Judge Denies Baron Block to Extradition*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Feb. 22, 1971.³⁷⁸

According to an airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover, Joseph Barboza waives extradition and is turned over to California authorities for removal to California.³⁷⁹

2-24-71: Joseph Barboza is due to arrive in California to stand trial for the Clay Wilson murder. (Bony Saludes, *Two Deputies Returning with Accused Murderer*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Feb. 23, 1971).³⁸⁰

2-25-71: The *Boston Herald Traveler* reports, "Federal authorities sought [Joseph Barboza] Baron's parole as a reward for his cooperation[.] . . . [A]t the request of local and federal officials, the State Parole Board, in a most unusual move, scheduled a parole hearing for Baron at the Charles St. jail[.]" The parole hearing was held in March 1969, and Barboza was granted parole with the fol-

lowing stipulations: Baron was to be released into the custody of Walter Barnes of the Justice Department, and Baron was not to return to Massachusetts without the parole board's permission. (Thomas C. Gallagher, *Was Baron's Parole Legal?*, BOSTON HERALD-TRAVELER, Feb. 28, 1971.)³⁸¹

3-1-71: Joseph Barboza pleads not guilty to the murder of Clay Wilson.³⁸²

Spring 1971: According to a July 11, 1995, affidavit by Joseph Barboza's former biographer James Southwood, "[I]n the spring of 1971, Mr. Barboza said: 'Louis Greco wasn't in the alley!' I have previously made this known to Mr. Louis Greco's then attorney. To this end, Mr. Barboza apparently sent a message to Raymond Patriarca, boss of the New England Mob, who was presently in jail as a result of Mr. Barboza's testimony, that the writer, James Southwood, was in possession of the Grand Jury minutes of the so-called 'Teddy Deegan Murder' case. Among those convicted in this case was Louis Greco. Mr. Barboza told me that the Grand Jury minutes would prove that he lied in the courtroom. He instructed me to return the Grand Jury minutes to Attorney Joseph Balliro. To the best of my knowledge, the Barboza copy of the Grand Jury minutes was given to Attorney Balliro in the summer of 1971."³⁸³

3-4-71: Edward Harrington, Chief Public Defender for Bristol-Dukes-Nantucket Counties, writes to Marteen Miller Public Defender of Sonoma County. Harrington informs Miller that he has been representing Joseph Barboza. The letter apprises that the alleged murder date, time and place is of "great concern to us in Massachusetts." Harrington states, "[W]e came within an eyelash of establishing that he was in Massachusetts at about the time of the alleged murder." Harrington also undercuts Geraway and Woods' credibility stating, "it is my opinion that Garraway [sic] and Woods are playing a game with the California authorities for the sole purpose of going to California on a vacation."³⁸⁴

3-7-71: Joseph Barboza informs Edward Harrington by letter that he was arraigned on March 1 and appointed a public defender named Marteen Miller. Barboza writes that Miller informed him that he would see Harrington in a day or two. Barboza then pleads, "You promised me you'd be down two weeks after I left. . . . [P]lease come down like you promised me, this can throw my case wide open[.]"³⁸⁵

3-23-71: Edward "Ted" Harrington, Attorney in Charge of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in Boston, writes a memorandum to James Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. Harrington notifies Featherstone of his trip to California: "The purpose of this trip is to confer with former government witness, Joseph [Barboza] Baron, presently imprisoned pending a charge of first degree murder[.] In keeping with the government's obligation to Baron, I have assured Baron that this office would take all proper steps to insure that he receives a fair and impartial trial on his pending murder charge. This obligation must be kept in view of the fact that many law enforcement officials in the Boston area consider that the pending murder charge has been concocted by the underworld as a means

of retaliating against Baron. This belief is supported by the fact that the murder investigation was initiated by information provided by cell mates of Baron in a Massachusetts prison who advised state authorities that Baron had admitted to them of his involvement in this murder. These same cell mates subsequently advised the same state authorities that they have been receiving monies from Attorney Ronald Chisholm, syndicate lawyer in the Boston area. . . . I have been informed that he intends to call me as a witness in his behalf. This trip to confer with Baron is important to the interests of the government in that it is a fulfillment of this office's commitments to do all within its power to insure that Baron suffers no harm as a result of his cooperation with the federal government. The writer will do nothing to attempt to dissuade the prosecution from bringing its case but will alert them of the possibility that the murder is a Mafia frame. The fulfillment of this obligation is also in the practical interests of the government as Baron may otherwise determine that the government has failed him in his time of need and, it is my judgment, that he will then retaliate against the government by submitting false affidavits to the effect that his testimony in the Patriarca and Deegan cases was in fact false, and thus tarnish those most significant prosecutions."³⁸⁶

3-25-71: Edward F. Harrington, U.S. Attorney in Charge of the Organized Crime Strike Force visits Joseph Barboza in prison in California. Harrington also reportedly visits with Barboza's attorney, Marteen Miller, District Attorney Kiernan Hyland, and Sheriff Don Striepeke. As Harrington leaves California, he says, "I just made a courtesy call. I just happened to be in town." According to the *Press Democrat*, Harrington has a good rapport with Barboza and has communicated with him on underworld matters for about four years. Miller says he and Harrington discussed Barboza, but not the Clay Wilson case. District Attorney Hyland states that Harrington made no requests of him. (Bony Saludes, *Special U.S. Agent Visits The Baron*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Mar. 26, 1971).³⁸⁷

Director Hoover writes a letter to Sheriff of Sonoma County Don Striepeke thanking him for writing a letter commending FBI agents Dennis Condon, James Scanlan, and Albert Rose in connection with the extradition of Joseph Barboza.³⁸⁸

3-26-71: The State of California formally charges Joseph Barboza for the murder of Clay Wilson.³⁸⁹

3-27-71: In a letter from Barboza to Ted Harrington, Barboza writes, "[I]f I still have my sanity by the time trial come around[,] I'll see you Denny [Condon], [John] Doyle and Paul [Rico]."³⁹⁰

3-29-71: William Geraway's affidavit states, "[O]ne of the men against whom [Barboza] gave perjured testimony was a man named Joseph Salvati[.] That Salvati was entirely innocent of participation or complicity in the crime[.] That he had testified at trial that when a witness or witnesses had described one of the men in the getaway vehicle as bald or balding, he stated that this man was Joseph Salvati, when in reality it was a man named Joseph Romeo Martin[.] He said his motive for placing Salvati on the scene of the

murder was a personal feud[.] Baron stated that Salvati had no part in the crime whatsoever, nor any knowledge that it was to happen.”³⁹¹

3-31-71: In a memorandum to James Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Edward “Ted” Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston’s Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, summarizes his meeting in California regarding Joseph Barboza. Harrington states that he met with Sonoma County District Attorney Kiernan Hyland on March 25, 1971, and advised him that the Department of Justice was not attempting to interfere with his prosecution of Barboza for the Clay Wilson murder. Rather, Harrington was fulfilling his promise to Barboza to advise the District Attorney’s Office of the possibility that Barboza was being framed for the Wilson murder in retaliation for Barboza’s cooperation with the government in major organized crime prosecutions. Harrington also informs Featherstone that he conferred with Chief Public Defender Marteen Miller and told him about the possibility of a frame. In addition, Harrington told Miller that Dennis Condon, Paul Rico and Suffolk County Investigator John Doyle were available to testify on behalf of Barboza, and “they possess information which would tend to discredit the veracity of prospective state witnesses Garroway [sic] and Wood.” While speaking to Barboza at the Sonoma County Jail, Harrington writes that Barboza “told me that the underworld would take no steps to overturn the [Edward “Teddy”] Deegan murder conviction until he was convicted of the pending murder charge, at which time the underworld believed that he (Baron) would be willing to file an affidavit that he gave false testimony at the Deegan trial in return for monies which he would then need to support his wife and children while he served a term of life imprisonment.”³⁹²

4-14-71: Alan Jehlen writes an article in the *Peabody Times* (Essex County Newspapers) entitled “Was Louis Grieco [sic] framed by Joe Baron?” The article reports, “There are strong indications that underworld informer Joseph (Barboza) Baron, the star government witness at the [Deegan murder] trial, may have lied.”³⁹³

A *Boston Globe* article about the Clay Wilson trial in California states, “The situation [of Joseph Barboza on trial for murder in California] is ‘delicate’ for the government because Baron reportedly has told them that if they don’t get him off the hook in the California murder he will blow the whistle on how he cooperated with them in the Deegan case.” (Jerome Sullivan, *Informer Baron to Switch Story?*, BOSTON GLOBE, Apr. 14, 1971).³⁹⁴

4-16-71: The *Peabody Times* (Essex County Newspapers) reports that Boston Detective William W. Stuart swore in an affidavit that he gave evidence to John Doyle, Chief Investigator for the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, that Louis Greco, Peter Limone, Henry Tameleo, and Joseph Salvati were innocent of the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. Doyle, however, did not care, saying the men were probably guilty of other crimes. Stuart’s affidavit states that Edward “Wimpy” Bennett told him an account similar to Joseph Barboza’s trial testimony, but with different participants.

(Alan Jehlen, *Byrne had Evidence of Grieco's [sic] Innocence*, PEABODY TIMES, Apr. 16, 1971).³⁹⁵

In another *Peabody Times* (Essex County Newspapers) article, William Geraway reportedly told Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne about four murders that Joseph Barboza told Geraway about in prison. Byrne did not respond. Geraway then gave Norfolk County District Attorney George G. Burke information about another murder Barboza committed recently, which led to Barboza's arrest for the Clay Wilson murder. (Alan Jehlen, *The Taking of a Life is a Serious Matter*, PEABODY TIMES, Apr. 16, 1971).³⁹⁶

4-20-71: Raymond Patriarca files a Motion to Vacate in U.S. District Court in Boston with affidavits from William Geraway, according to an airtel from the Boston SAC to Director Hoover dated 4/30/71.³⁹⁷

4-30-71: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by airtel that since the filing of Raymond Patriarca's "Motion to Vacate," Walpole inmate William Geraway advised that he was furnishing a false affidavit for Ronald Cassesso in an attempt to free Cassesso in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder. In return, Geraway was supposed to receive \$10,000, given by Cassesso's relative to Geraway's sister on the evening of 4/29/71. After the meeting, Geraway's sister turned over the money to Norfolk County authorities. Attorney Edward Harrington, who is handling the Raymond Patriarca motion, is fully aware of those developments.³⁹⁸

5-13-71: James "Whitey" Bulger is opened as an informant by Special Agent Dennis Condon. Bulger is closed on 9-10-71 due to "unproductivity."³⁹⁹

6-4-71: A *Press Democrat* article states that two FBI agents visited Joseph Barboza in his California prison cell last week. The agents returned to the East Coast with affidavits signed by Barboza affirming his testimony, which resulted in the convictions of several Mafia figures in 1968.⁴⁰⁰

6-9-71: The *Peabody Times* (Essex County Newspapers) reports that according to inmate Kenneth Landers, Anthony Stathopoulos testified that Louis Greco was at the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder scene out of fear for his life, believing that Roy French would kill him. Stathopoulos testified for the state to put French safely behind bars. (Alan Jehlen, *Two Support Innocence of Convicted Killer*, PEABODY TIMES, June 9, 1971).⁴⁰¹

A *Peabody Times* article discusses a letter F. Lee Bailey sent to Joseph Barboza in prison which summarized their conversations. The letter includes Barboza's admission that he killed more than twenty people, and that Barboza's testimony against Raymond Patriarca, Jerry Angiulo, and the Edward "Teddy" Deegan defendants was false. According to Bailey, Barboza showed the letter to a fellow inmate while in prison, which may have broken the attorney-client privilege on everything Barboza said to Bailey, including the names of officials with whom Barboza said he worked out the false testimony. Bailey declined to release the letter without a court ruling, but Bailey said William Geraway's affidavit about the

contents of the letter was accurate. The article further states that Barboza told Geraway that he included Joseph Salvati in the Deegan murder because Salvati owed him \$400. After members of the Justice Department's "Strike Force" on Organized Crime, Walters and Harrington, visited Barboza in prison, he refused to recant his testimony or take a lie detector test as he promised Bailey. Bailey then withdrew as Barboza's counsel. Outraged by Bailey's withdrawal, Barboza threatened Bailey's family. Bailey also said he saw two police reports by three reliable informants which were fairly consistent with each other and with Barboza's statements at Walpole State Prison, but very different from Barboza's trial testimony. (Alan Jehlen, *Two Say Greco Innocent of Deegan Murder*, PEABODY TIMES, June 9, 1971).⁴⁰²

8-2-71: Director Hoover informs the Attorney General by memorandum that Boston Police Commissioner Edmund McNamara has requested that he be allowed to review the transcripts of the electronic surveillance on Raymond Patriarca. Further, during the 1968 trial of Patriarca, "logs of the FBI electronic surveillance were made available to the Court for in camera inspection. It appears that the newspapers then acquired copies of this material."⁴⁰³ (See also Richard Connolly, *The Story of the Patriarca Transcripts*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 21, 1971).⁴⁰⁴

8-3-71: By memorandum, Director Hoover notifies the Attorney General that the Boston Office has received a letter from Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne requesting copies of all references in the Raymond Patriarca surveillance to incidents and people in Suffolk County. A note on the memorandum reads, "District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne has been cooperative with the FBI in matters of mutual interest. His office handled the successful prosecution in State Court of the perpetrators of the robbery of Brinks, Inc., which occurred in Boston, 1/17/50, the basic evidence having been developed by FBI investigation."⁴⁰⁵

8-6-71: Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, Will Wilson, writes a memorandum to Director Hoover in response to the Director's request for advice as to whether Boston Police Commissioner Edmund McNamara should be allowed to review the transcripts of the electronic surveillance on Raymond Patriarca. Wilson writes, "It is our view that Commissioner McNamara's request should be declined." The memorandum also states, "We have uniformly declined requests from state and local investigative and prosecutive agencies for transcripts of unauthorized electronic surveillances involving members of organized crime. Strict adherence to this policy is particularly necessary where, as here, a question of law may exist as to the use which may be made of such information by such agencies and where future state prosecutions involving the subjects of such electronic surveillance may be jeopardized as a result of its disclosure and use."⁴⁰⁶

8-10-71: Will Wilson, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division advises Director Hoover that Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne be denied access to all references in the transcripts of the Raymond Patriarca electronic surveillance to incidents and people in Suffolk County. Wilson states, "It is our view

that District Attorney Byrne's request should be declined for the same reasons set forth in my memorandum to you dated August 6, 1971," expressing our view that a similar request by Boston Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara should be denied. (See 8-6-71 entry).⁴⁰⁷

8-11-71: An airtel from Director Hoover to the Boston SAC states, "[A]ttached is a copy of a letter from Will Wilson, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, dated August 10, 1971 . . . concerning the request of District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, that he be allowed to obtain copies of all materials contained in the transcripts of the electronic surveillance maintained on Raymond L.S. Patriarca. The Boston office should be certain that both District Attorney Byrne and Police Commissioner McNamara are told that this is the instruction from Assistant Attorney General Wilson that their request for this electronic surveillance material be declined."⁴⁰⁸

9-10-71: James "Whitey" Bulger is closed as an informant due to "unproductivity." John Connolly later reopens Bulger on 9-18-75.⁴⁰⁹

9-15-71: The Boston SAC informs Director Hoover by airtel that the Boston FBI Office received two letters, dated 9/10/71 and 9/13/71, from Lawrence Wood, an inmate at Walpole. Wood complains that he is being abused by members of "the organization." He also states that Joseph Barboza is innocent of the Clay Wilson murder, and he is being framed by the Mafia. Wood states that a man from Rhode Island and Boston committed the murder and that mafia attorney Ronald Chisholm paid off a woman witness. The airtel states that Wood's 9/13/71 letter "has serious overtones of suicide[.]"⁴¹⁰

9-21-71: In a letter from William Geraway to Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne, Geraway states, "(If you had submitted Baron to a polygraph, a number of men would not be on death row and/or in prison today, but of course you couldn't do that because your subordinates, WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE, were rehearsing with him his perjured testimony.) The cases smell so badly that their odor is beginning to reach even the most secluded public nostrils. . . . Please keep one thing in mind, all you can do to me, all the government can do, is keep me in prison the rest of my life for a crime I didn't commit. If that is the price for seeing that the men on the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan murder receive fair treatment and that Baron is convicted of murder, then let it be."⁴¹¹

9-22-71: The Sonoma County District Attorney requests that William Geraway be brought from Walpole State Prison in Massachusetts to testify in the Clay Wilson murder trial.⁴¹²

9-27-71: Joseph Barboza's attorney, Marteen Miller, requests that prisoner Lawrence Wood be brought to California to testify on Barboza's behalf in the Clay Wilson murder trial. Wood, a fellow inmate with Barboza and Geraway, initially implicated Barboza in the murder and later retracted his statement. (See 9-15-71 entry).⁴¹³

10-13-71: Edward Harrington reportedly visits Joseph Barboza in prison in California. Greg Evans, investigator for Marteen Miller, Barboza's attorney, reportedly picks Harrington up at the airport. Harrington also meets with District Attorney Kiernan Hyland, Assistant District Attorney John W. Hawkes, and Sheriff Don Striepeke. When asked the purpose of his visit by a reporter, Harrington replies "no comment." Harrington says his purpose for being in California was the Organized Crime Task Force's interest in some recent bookies arrested in San Francisco. (Bony Saludes, *U.S. Lawyer Visits Baron*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 14, 1971).⁴¹⁴

10-18-71: Edward Harrington writes a memorandum to File regarding his trip to California. The memorandum notes that "on October 13, 1971, I spoke with Assistant District Attorney John Hawkes and advised him that I was in Santa Rosa. . . . The [Sonoma County] Sheriff also said that I had previously told the District Attorney that if [Joseph Barboza] Baron were convicted on the pending murder charge that I would get him off with a light sentence. I denied that I had ever made this statement to the District Attorney. . . . The Public Defender wanted Special Agent [Dennis] Condon and me to testify for the defense with specific reference to the reason for Baron's relocation to the Santa Rosa, California, area and to the fact that Baron sought, without success, to receive permission to carry a gun while he was in California from federal authorities. The Public Defender also asked me to request John Doyle of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office to testify on behalf of the defense with respect to the credibility of prospective state witness William Geraway. On October 14, 1971, I received permission from the Sheriff of Sonoma County to speak with Baron[.] . . . I made [it] clear to Baron that both the FBI and the Department of Justice were doing all within their power to insure that Baron received a fair and impartial trial."⁴¹⁵

10-19-71: The Clay Wilson murder trial in California begins.⁴¹⁶

10-24-71: The *Press Democrat* reports, "Public Defender Marteen Miller disclosed Friday he will call as a defense witness Edward Francis Harrington, attorney in charge of the U.S. crime task force for the Justice Department. Mr. Harrington's planned appearance is not unexpected since he visited the 39-year-old New Bedford, Mass., man twice in the county jail—Oct. 13 and last March 25. Mr. Miller's announcement confirmed speculation the Justice Department is trying to help Mr. Baron, one of its top informants against Mafia figures on the East Coast. . . . Mr. Miller said he plans to call Mr. Harrington and two FBI agents from the East to support Mr. Baron's contention he killed Mr. Wilson in self defense. He said the government officials, among other things, will explain why Mr. Baron carried a gun in spite of the fact he was on parole from Massachusetts and it was illegal for him to carry guns." (Bony Saludes, *The Defense Strategy: Mafia Planned to Kill Baron*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 24, 1971).⁴¹⁷

10-26-71: Sonoma County District Attorney Kiernan R. Hyland writes the following to Director Hoover: "The enclosed copy of a news article which appeared in our local Sunday paper indicates

that the defense intends to call two FBI agents from the East as witnesses for the Baron. This is disconcerting for the prosecution because it presents a picture of a house divided against itself. The murder for which we are prosecuting the Baron has nothing to do with his Mafia connections. When and if FBI agents testify as defense witnesses, it would be appreciated that they do me the courtesy of contacting me first and allowing me to interview them concerning their possible testimony." The article Hyland encloses states that Public Defender Marteen Miller will call Edward Harrington and two FBI agents from the East to support Barboza's contentions that he killed Clay Wilson in self-defense. [Bony Saludes, *The Defense Strategy; Mafia Planned to Kill Baron*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 24, 1971.]⁴¹⁸

Sonoma County District Attorney Kiernan Hyland writes an identical letter to U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell. Hyland states that the defense's motion to call Edward "Ted" Harrington "is disconcerting for the prosecution because it presents a picture of a house divided against itself. The murder for which we are prosecuting the Baron has nothing to do with his Mafia connections. When and if Mr. Harrington testifies as a defense witness, it would be appreciated if he would do me the courtesy of contacting me first and allowing me to interview him concerning his possible testimony."⁴¹⁹

11-8-71: Special Agent Paul Rico is subpoenaed to testify for Joseph Barboza in the Clay Wilson murder trial on November 18, 1991.⁴²⁰

11-12-71: In the Clay Wilson murder trial, FBI Agent Frederick Wallace's testimony for the prosecution is stipulated.⁴²¹

11-15-71: Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, writes a memorandum to James Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. The memorandum is a response to Featherstone's request to set forth the testimony expected from Special Agents Rico and Condon and [Harrington] on behalf of Joseph Barboza in the Clay Wilson murder trial. Harrington states, "It is my judgment that the federal officials involved should respond to Baron's subpoena as it is essential that the government should fulfill its commitment to Baron to do all within its power to insure that he suffers no harm as a result of his cooperation with the federal government." Harrington also states that the defense wants him to testify to the extent of Barboza's cooperation with the federal government, the names and stature of the individuals convicted by his testimony, and the steps taken by the federal government to ensure Barboza's safety. The defense wants Condon to testify as an expert witness regarding organized crime in the New England area, and about secret underworld movement during the spring and summer of 1970 to set up Barboza to be killed. Likewise, the defense wants Rico to testify as an expert in organized crime in the New England area and about information he received from the Spring to Winter of 1969 regarding the underworld's plans and movements to kill Barboza.⁴²²

11-17-71: An FBI Teletype from Director Hoover to the Boston and Miami SACs directs Special Agents Dennis Condon and Paul Rico to comply with subpoenas requiring their appearance at Joseph Barboza's murder trial. Since Department of Justice Attorney Edward Harrington will also testify in this trial, he will be in the courtroom to protect Rico and Condon's interests.⁴²³

11-18-71: William Geraway testifies in the Clay Wilson murder trial. [Geraway testifies for about two days.]⁴²⁴

11-21-71: Lieutenant Ed Maybrun of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office receives a call from "Mr. Lawrence W. Brown" of New Bedford, Massachusetts (supposed to be Lawrence Hughes). Brown (Hughes) says that after reading the newspapers he believes he has some items that police in California were looking for in the Joseph Barboza trial. Brown says he received some bonds from Barboza, and he had 100 certified copies. The bottom of the report indicates that the FBI apparently received a copy of this police report.⁴²⁵

11-29-71: Edward F. Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, notifies James Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, of the upcoming testimony in the Clay Wilson murder trial by Paul Rico, Dennis Condon, and Edward Harrington. Harrington states that he will testify as to the names of the underworld figures against whom Joseph Barboza testified, steps taken by the Federal Government to protect Barboza, that the government changed Barboza's name to Bentley and relocated him to California, and that Harrington denied Barboza's request to carry a gun for his protection. Harrington further states that Rico and Condon will testify that they both advised Barboza while he was in protective custody in Massachusetts that they had received information that the La Cosa Nostra (LCN) was attempting to locate and kill Barboza prior to his testifying for the government. Harrington's memorandum further states that Rico will testify that on February 3, 1970, he advised Barboza that the LCN knew he was in Massachusetts and that two individuals were going to do a "hit" on possibly Barboza. Rico advised Barboza to immediately leave the Massachusetts area and return to California. Harrington further states that Condon will testify that he advised Barboza that in January 1970 two well known "hit men" from the Boston area, Harry Johnson and Allan Fidler, traveled to the San Francisco area, possibly to kill Barboza. Harrington also states that Condon and Rico will testify that William Geraway is considered by law enforcement as a "congenital liar."⁴²⁶

12-1/2-71: Lawrence Hughes testifies in the Clay Wilson trial (the defense attempted to suppress Hughes' testimony). Hughes testifies that he gave photocopies of bonds and stock certificates to an FBI agent (Sheehan). Hughes called the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office to tell them about the existence of the bonds. Hughes was told that the Sonoma County DA would call him back; instead, the FBI called Hughes. The FBI asked Hughes why he didn't come forward about the bonds, and Hughes told them because Harrington's office said they wanted to pass the bonds on to California. Hughes got this impression from Doyle. Hughes read in the news-

paper that there were \$150,000 to \$300,00 worth of bonds important to the Clay Wilson murder that were missing. Hughes didn't understand because in March 1971 the FBI told him to get a copy of the bonds and then they said they didn't want the bonds. In November or December 1970, Hughes met with Jack Zalkind (and maybe John Doyle also) and told Zalkind of Barboza's comment about laying a guy's wife an hour after burying him. Zalkind told Hughes that if it's true that Barboza said that, Hughes should keep his mouth shut and not get involved. Hughes was asked by his brother to go see Joe Balliro to sign an affidavit saying that 3 or 4 men in jail for the Deegan murder were innocent. Hughes heard Barboza himself say the men were innocent, but Hughes refused to sign the affidavit. According to Hughes, Barboza contacted "them" and said that he had lied in the Deegan case, and he would recant his testimony for \$500,000. Hughes said it was not the case that "they" contacted Barboza and asked him to recant or come forward and say he lied.⁴²⁷

12-2-71: An FBI Teletype dated February 2, 1971, from the San Francisco Office to Director Hoover and the Boston FBI Office apprises that Dennis Condon, Paul Rico and Edward Harrington were interviewed by District Attorney Kiernan Hyland and members of his staff regarding their possible testimony in the Clay Wilson murder trial. The teletype reads, "Hyland advised that Hughes testified that in July, 1970, Baron provided him with access to bonds stolen in California (the State's theory is that Baron killed Wilson as a result of an argument over the disposition of these bonds) and that Baron allegedly admitted to Hughes that he, Baron, had slept with Wilson's wife one hour after he had killed Wilson." District Attorney Kiernan Hyland "implied that Hughes also told the FBI [previously] that Baron had possession of the aforementioned bonds." The February 2, 1971, teletype refers to a previous teletype dated November 24, 1970, from the Boston FBI Office to the San Francisco FBI Office. The previous teletype "set[] forth information provided by Hughes to the FBI at the time of this interview on [November 24, 1970], at New Bedford, Massachusetts. Pertinent information contained in referenced teletype was previously made available by FBI, San Francisco, to Sonoma County District Attorney's Office. Just prior to using Hughes as a prosecution witness, the District Attorney turned over to defense counsel the substance of the referenced teletype. Referenced teletype had set forth therein that Hughes had been in contact with Boston Office of the FBI in September [1970], and had not made any statements re[garding] any knowledge of Baron's involvement in California homicide. The February 2, 1971, teletype continues, "As the Bureau is aware, Hughes, after his contact with the FBI in September of [1970], was put in touch with Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, as his information had a bearing on the Organization's attempts to overturn the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan murder case in which Baron had testified. . . . District Attorney Hyland states that there was no question in his mind that Hughes was sent out from the Boston area to solidify the case against Baron. Strike Force Attorney is of opinion that Hughes has been corrupted by LCN [La Cosa Nostra] and instigated to furnish false testimony. In interview of SAs Condon, Rico, and Strike Force Attorney Harrington by public de-

fender, he requested the results of the FBI interview in September [1970] of Hughes and identity of agent who conducted the interview. Strike Force Attorney advised public defender that SA Condon had interviewed Hughes but could not testify concerning interview without obtaining a grant of authority. Strike Force Attorneys from Boston, Massachusetts, have this date requested that SA Condon's grant of authority be expanded to include that fact that on September [23, 1970], he interviewed Lawrence Hughes with SA David Divan. At this time Hughes told him about the alleged meeting between Bailey and Baron in July [1970], at which time the figure of [\$500,000] was agreed upon for a change of testimony, and an earlier meeting between Baron and Frank Davis, close associate of Raymond Patriarca and others, in May of [1970]. But Hughes failed to give any information concerning Baron's involvement with stolen bonds or the murder. Strike Force Attorneys feel strongly that in the best interest of the government, this request for testimony should be granted. . . . Defense also calling John Doyle, Chief Investigator, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as Doyle has been in constant touch with Hughes since September [1970] and never received any information from Hughes relative to Baron's alleged admission of involvement in California murder." (See also Bony Saludes, *The Baron Murder Trial, A Surprise Witness*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 2, 1971).⁴²⁸

An authorization letter stamped December 2, 1971, from the U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell to Special Agent Paul Rico authorizes Rico to testify in the Clay Wilson murder trial "concerning the following facts and their surrounding circumstances: (1) That when [Joseph] Barboza was in a protective status in Massachusetts awaiting call as a witness you advised him that efforts were being made by criminal elements to locate him for the purpose of killing him before his appearance as a witness; and (2) On or about February 3, 1970, you advised Barboza to leave the Massachusetts area immediately because of a potential threat to his life. This authorization is subject to the following requirements: (1) You may not disclose any information which might result in the identification of a confidential informant or source of information; (2) You may not identify any of the places where Barboza was held in protective status; (3) You may not disclose any other information or produce any material acquired as a result of your official duties or because of your official status; and (4) Any information concerning material in Department of Justice files may not be provided without express authority from the Department of Justice."⁴²⁹

An authorization letter stamped December 2, 1971, from the U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell to Special Agent Dennis M. Condon authorizes Condon to testify in the Clay Wilson murder trial "concerning the following facts and their surrounding circumstances: (1) That when Barboza was in a protective status in Massachusetts awaiting call as a witness you advised him that efforts were being made by criminal elements to locate him for the purpose of killing him prior to his appearance as a witness; and (2) That on or about January, 1970, Harry Johnson and Allan Fidler traveled from the Boston area to the San Francisco area, that they

traveled extensively in the northern California area, and that they were apprehended and the circumstances surrounding their apprehension, detention and identification by local police, as well as the facts concerning these events of which you advised Barboza. This authorization is subject to the following requirements: (1) You may not disclose any information which might result in the identification of a confidential informant or source of information; (2) You may not identify any of the places where Barboza was held in protective status; (3) You may not disclose any other information or produce any material acquired as a result of your official duties or because of your official status; and (4) Any information concerning material in Department of Justice files may not be provided without express authority from the Department of Justice.”⁴³⁰

An authorization letter stamped December 2, 1971, and memorandum from the U.S. Attorney General to Edward F. Harrington authorizes Harrington to testify in the Clay Wilson murder trial concerning the following facts: (1) The names of the persons against whom Barboza testified in federal and state court; (2) Barboza was maintained in a protective status by the United States; (3) The government relocated Barboza to California under a changed identity; (4) The government assisted Barboza in entering a cooking school; (5) Barboza requested authorization to carry a gun and authorization was not obtained. The memorandum listed the following restrictions: (1) You may not identify any of the places where Barbosa [sic] was held in protective status; (2) You may not disclose any of the techniques employed in effecting Barbosa’s [sic] change in identity; (3) You may not disclose any other information or produce any material acquired as a result of the performance of your official duties or because of your official status; and (4) Any information concerning material in Department of Justice files may not be provided without express authorization from the Department of Justice.”⁴³¹

12-3-71: Joseph Barboza testifies in his own defense in the Clay Wilson murder case in California: “They [the Feds] told me I was to be called Joe Wilson.” Barboza was relocated from Louisville, Kentucky, to Santa Rosa, California, in 1969 because the Mafia was after him. Barboza went back east to try to dispose of some stolen bonds and had a clandestine meeting in the woods with a group of men—Frank Davis, Ralph Keating, Donald Barboza, Leonard Hughes, Herbert Jesus, and James Southwood, a reporter. Barboza told them he was going to recant his testimony in exchange for money. Barboza said he lost his address book which contained names of FBI, Santa Rosa police, US Marshals, Justice Department, special attorneys for the Justice Department, state police, etc. Barboza talked to Ronald Cassesso and Henry Tameleo and discussed his testimony in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan case. Barboza got \$1000 per month from the Office for a couple of months, and then the money stopped. Barboza saw Bailey 3 or 4 times at Walpole in regards to recanting his testimony. That is why Barboza was being paid. Barboza signed an affidavit saying he would recant his testimony, but he never did recant. Barboza later told Bailey he would not recant. He and Bailey had no more conversations after that. Barboza was told by the Justice Department

not to carry guns, and if he were caught, they would not help him. Barboza was arrested on gun charges on 7/17/70 in Massachusetts. (See 7-17-70 entry). However, those charges were dropped on 7/21/70 by District Attorney Dinnis. Dinnis said that before charges were dropped, federal officials telephoned him and said they were concerned with Barboza's welfare and that Barboza has been cooperative with them and given them vital testimony. (See 7-21-70 entry).⁴³²

On cross examination in the Clay Wilson trial, Joseph Barboza admits to signing an affidavit saying he would recant portions of his [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan testimony, but he never did recant his testimony. Barboza also says the Mafia was paying him to recant, but that he was just "fooling" the Mafia. Barboza testifies that he told federal authorities on September 17, 1971, that he had no intention of recanting his Deegan testimony.⁴³³

The *Press Democrat* reports that Edward Harrington has visited Joseph Barboza twice at the county jail since Barboza was extradited from Massachusetts. (Bony Saludes, *U.S. Mafia Battle Told in Santa Rosa Court*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 3, 1971).⁴³⁴

12-6-71: Interrogatories are filed for Jack Zalkind in the Clay Wilson murder trial, which Zalkind later answers by telephone.⁴³⁵

12-7-71: In a memorandum from Henry Petersen, Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, to Attorney General John Mitchell, Petersen attaches a memorandum and a copy of the FBI report of the interview with Lawrence Patrick Hughes. The attached memorandum "requests the Attorney General's authorization to permit Special Agent Dennis M. Condon to include certain additional matters in his testimony in a criminal case."⁴³⁶

Attorney General John Mitchell writes a letter to Dennis Condon expanding the extent of Condon's testimony at the Clay Wilson murder trial to the following: (1) You interviewed Lawrence Hughes on Sept. 23, 1970 with Agent Divan; (2) the interview took place in a FBI vehicle in the parking lot of the VA hospital in Brockton, Mass; (3) the length of the interview; (4) the interview related to the Winter of 1969 to present; (5) Hughes gave no information about Barboza's involvement with stolen bonds or the Wilson murder.⁴³⁷

Henry E. Petersen, Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division notifies Director Hoover by memorandum of testimony by an FBI agent in the *State of California v. Joseph Barboza*. Petersen writes, "Attached for your information is a copy of a communication from the Attorney General to Agent Dennis M. Condon enlarging the scope of the testimony which he is authorized to provide at the *Barboza* trial." The attached letter from the Attorney General to Condon expands the authority extended to Condon to testify at the Clay Wilson murder trial. (See entry above).⁴³⁸

12-8-71: Edward Harrington, Paul Rico, and Dennis Condon testify in Joseph Barboza's defense at the Clay Wilson trial in California. Harrington testifies that Barboza was a federal government witness in cases brought against Raymond Patriarca, Henry

Tameleo, Ronald Cassesso, and others starting in 1968. The government's "security arrangements" with Barboza began prior to his giving testimony and approximately a year after he ceased testifying. Barboza was released from protective custody in March 1969. Harrington was not asked about visiting Barboza in prison in California in March 1971. According to Dennis Condon's testimony, a "confidential source" informed Condon that Barboza's "life was in serious jeopardy." Condon testifies that he discussed this with Barboza in January 1970. When asked if he knew whether Barboza was negotiating with the Mafia to change his testimony in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan case, Condon replies, "I would have to respectfully decline to answer that question, sir, on the basis of instructions from the Attorney General of the United States." Prosecutor Hyland responds, "We'll respect Mr. Condon's statement." (See 12-2-71 entry). Paul Rico testifies that he knew of attempts on Barboza's life. Rico informed Barboza that during the 1968 trials, the Mafia blew up Attorney John Fitzgerald's car to "point out the seriousness of their efforts." Rico says he last talked to Barboza in April 1970 in Massachusetts. Rico denies that Barboza indicated to him that Barboza was setting up negotiations with the Mafia. (See 12-2-71 entry). (See also Bony Saludes, *Baron Admits Mafia Tie—But Not to Being 'Enforcer'* PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 8, 1971).⁴³⁹

According to a *Press Democrat* article, Barboza testifies that he sent word to the Mafia through his long-time New Bedford friend, Leonard Hughes, that he would change his William Marfeo and Edward "Teddy" Deegan testimony in exchange for \$500,000. But Barboza says he never intended to recant. It is not clear if the Mafia contacted Barboza to recant or if Barboza contacted the Mafia. (Bony Saludes, *Baron Admits Mafia Tie—But Not to Being an 'Enforcer'*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 8, 1971).⁴⁴⁰

A memorandum from Edward F. Harrington, Attorney in Charge of the Boston Strike Force, to James Featherstone, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, states, "On today's date, Attorney Harrington and Special Agents Dennis Condon and Paul Rico appeared before Superior Court Judge Murphy in voir dire, at which time the judge decided that the area of testimony to be given by the three Federal witnesses would be in conformity with the Attorney General's grant of authority."⁴⁴¹

12-9-71: The *Press Democrat* reports that Edward Harrington and two FBI Special Agents, Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, confirmed in court that Joseph Barboza was an important government witness against the Mafia, which endangered his life. Earlier in the trial, District Attorney Marteen Miller said he would call these witnesses to explain why Barboza carried a gun. Harrington testified that Barboza was the chief witness in a successful Massachusetts prosecution of six Mafia members for the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder. Harrington also said Barboza was a witness for the March 1968 prosecution of Raymond Patriarca. Harrington confirmed that security arrangements were made for Barboza prior to and for a year after he was a prosecution witness. Harrington said the government's policy was not to inform local authorities that a relocated witness was in their community. District Attorney Miller's in-

investigator, Greg Evans, testified that William Geraway told him that Geraway received the information about Barboza killing Clay Wilson from Ronald Cassesso. (Bony Saludes, *U.S. Agents Tell of Baron*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 9, 1971).⁴⁴²

12-10-71: John Fitzgerald testifies on Joseph Barboza's behalf in the Clay Wilson murder trial. The *Press Democrat* reports that Fitzgerald testified for the sole purpose of impeaching Geraway, saying he knew Geraway and called him a "pathological liar." The *Press Democrat* also reports that Jack Zalkind answered interrogatory questions by phone in the judge's chambers. Zalkind replied "no" when asked if Lawrence Hughes told Zalkind about Barboza's statement about having sexual intercourse with murder victim Clay Wilson's wife an hour after burying Wilson. Zalkind did admit, though, that he spoke to Hughes and that Hughes was in protective custody in 1970 and 1971. Zalkind then requested copies of the testimony of Geraway, Hughes, and Barboza, but did not state why he wanted them. See Bony Saludes, *Baron's Ex-Attorney Takes Stand*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 10, 1971,⁴⁴³ see also Sonoma County Court Record.⁴⁴⁴

12-13-71: Joseph Barboza pleads guilty to the second degree murder of Clay Wilson.⁴⁴⁵

12-14-71: An FBI teletype from the San Francisco FBI Office to Director Hoover and the Boston and New York FBI Offices states, "[Barboza] changed his plea from not guilty to guilty in local court to second degree murder and was subsequently ordered to confinement at Vacaville, California, for preconfinement examination. Final sentence date to be set. Investigation continuing."⁴⁴⁶

Joseph Barboza is sentenced to five years to life for the murder of Clay Wilson.⁴⁴⁷

12-31-71: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward Harrington at the Federal Building on Congress Street in Boston, Massachusetts.⁴⁴⁸

1972

1972: Joseph Barboza and author Bob Patterson sign a contract to collaborate on a book called *In and Outside the Family*. Barboza is obligated to supply documents, memos, and photographs to Patterson. James Chalmers (aka Theodore Sharliss) is under written contract with Barboza to pay advances to Patterson.⁴⁴⁹ In his book, *Strike Force, Organized Crime and the Government*, Clark R. Mollenhoff writes in relevant part the following regarding the Raymond Patriarca tapes: "The Federal Bureau of Investigation bugged the office of New England's crime boss, Raymond Patriarca, from March 1962 until July 1965. Monitoring of conversations . . . was stopped on orders from President Lyndon Johnson who told the public he was against obtaining evidence in this way. . . . The Johnson Administration's decision to assure 'fair play' for Fred Black, Jr., had repercussions throughout the country. Since by disclosing the complete bugging file on Black the Department of Justice had enabled him to avoid a federal prison term, it had to apply the same rule now in similar cases. . . . The decision threatened to overturn the conviction of Louis (The Fox) Taglianetti, who had

been convicted of federal income-tax evasion in 1966. . . . Under the new 'Black' rule, Taglianetti had to be given access to any government information that dealt even remotely with him while he was under investigation. In May 1967, Justice Department lawyers delivered the airtels of the bug in the Patriarca office to Chief Judge Edward Day of the United States District Court in Providence. Judge Day reviewed them all, and concluded that only ten had to be made available to Taglianetti and his lawyers. Those ten airtels appeared in the federal court record, and a tremor went through the East Coast Cosa Nostra and the entire political-criminal world of New England. (p.119-20). . . . Many of the conversations related to gangland murder victims: Samuel Lindenbaum and Steven Hughes in Middleton, Massachusetts; Joseph Francione, gunned down in Revere; and Henry Reddington, killed in his Weymouth home. Patriarca was told 'Joe Barboza of East Boston' killed Francione. (p. 123). . . . The so-called 'Taglianetti logs' were made public by Judge Day on May 19, 1967. . . . On June 20, 1967, a federal grand jury indicted Patriarca on charges that he and two others had conspired to engineer the murder of William Marfeo over a competitive gambling enterprise Marfeo was running. . . . Named as a coconspirator, but not as a defendant, was the man they had tried to hire in 1965 as the 'hit man' to kill Marfeo. Joseph (Barboza) Baron, named in the tapes by [Henry] Tameleo as the man who had murdered Joseph Francione, had decided to cooperate with the Attorney General's office in April, immediately before the revelation that Patriarca's office had been bugged. (p. 124). . . . The tapes gave federal and local investigators reason to join forces in developing the Joseph (Barboza) Baron testimony. So long as the case originated from Baron's discussion and not from the FBI eavesdropping it could be used to prosecute. Baron voluntarily furnished a statement to agents of the FBI in April of 1967 concerning the offense in 1965. (p. 125). . . . Bob Blakey had been a Special Prosecutor in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department from August 1960, until June 1964. He declared that the Taglianetti airtels were far and above the best information that he had obtained. [I read] . . . investigation reports that were the product of the use of normal investigative methods. There is just simply no comparison in the two kinds of reports. In light of this, I find it nothing short of incredible that Mr. Clark and others would seriously suggest that the use of electronic-surveillance techniques is "neither effective nor highly productive. (p. 129). Louis the Fox thought he was sly when he had his lawyers request the disclosure of all FBI eavesdropping records. (p. 130). . . . Though the bugging of Patriarca's headquarters in Providence had taken place when the results were not admissible evidence in state or federal courts, the revelation of the ten airtels in connection with Taglianetti's income-tax case produced the example that Professor Blakey needed to demonstrate that Ramsey Clark didn't know what he was talking about." (p. 131). CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, STRIKE FORCE: ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE GOVERNMENT 120, 123-25, 129-31 (1972).⁴⁵⁰

1-7-72: Edward Harrington writes Joseph Barboza a letter promising, "I'll call Gary to see about his recalling the probation violation warrant. I'm sure he'll do it. After the warrant is revoked,

I don't think you'll have any trouble being eligible for a decent program to present to the Parole Board."⁴⁵¹

1-10-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Special Agent Dennis Condon at the FBI Building in Boston, Massachusetts.⁴⁵²

1-11-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.⁴⁵³

1-14-72: In a letter to William Geraway, Detective Sergeant Tim Brown of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office thanks Geraway for his assistance in the Clay Wilson murder trial and describes the details Geraway provided about the murder.⁴⁵⁴

1-16-72: Barboza sends a letter to District Attorney Garrett Byrne at the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office in Boston, Massachusetts.

1-17-72: William Geraway drafts a letter to Kiernan Hyland the Sonoma County District Attorney. Geraway states that he "had to practically force Mr. Fahey to call Mr. Bailey" and that Detective Sergeant Tim Brown threatened to return Geraway to Massachusetts without testifying because Geraway refused to go for a ride with him over a route Geraway knew from memory.⁴⁵⁵

1-19-72: Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, sends a letter to Lois Eggers, Correctional Counselor at the California Medical Facility in Vacaville. Harrington informs Eggers, "It is the United States Government's desire that the State of California place Bentely [sic] [Joseph Barboza] in a constructive correction program designed for his ultimate release as a contributing member of society. . . . The government also requests that Bentely's [sic] significant contribution to law enforcement in the organized crime field be weighed when his eligibility for parole is considered."⁴⁵⁶

1-21-72: The California Department of Corrections prepares a Cumulative Case Summary stating that before the Clay Wilson murder, Barboza "claims that he had protective custody through the FBI, constantly carried a gun and wore a bullet-proof vest."⁴⁵⁷

1-25-72: California Department of Corrections Counselor Albert Ng comments, "A figure in the New England area underworld, his activities there are unknown, but his value as a witness is attested by a letter from U.S. Department of Justice, organized crime and racketeering action [sic], dated 1-19-72. [Barboza] is making a satisfactory adjustment in RGC general population. So far, he has not indicated any desire for protective custody. Request for CMF for his transfer to fill work/crew position #902 in bakery is noted. In view of the complexity in this case, [Barboza] is a marginal work/crew candidate. Accordingly to 4th tier status, age 40, ineligible for camp or minimum custody, he is also suitable for Folsom. To either CMF as 'H' or Folsom."⁴⁵⁸

1-28-72: William Geraway sends a letter to Attorney General John Mitchell. According to the letter, "FBI Agent Dennis Condon told Det. Sgt. Tim Brown that Baron is 'The most dangerous man on the East Coast.'"⁴⁵⁹

Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward Harrington at the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Boston, Massachusetts. Barboza also sends a letter to Special Agent Dennis Condon at the FBI in Boston.⁴⁶⁰

By memorandum, Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, notifies Gerald Shur of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division that Barboza has advised Harrington that he will be eligible for parole in four years. Per Barboza's request, Harrington asks whether the Department of Justice would be willing to attempt to find employment for him once he is paroled. Harrington writes, "The development of Joseph Barboza as a government witness was the single most important factor in the government's successful drive against organized crime in the New England area. It would be in the best interest of the United States to maintain a continued concern for the personal problems of an individual who has contributed so greatly to the government's campaign against organized crime."⁴⁶¹

2-1-72: The California Department of Corrections approves Joseph Barboza's transfer. The document states, "Folsom transfer endorsed as most appropriate in light of all case factors. . . . [Barboza] is designated a SPECIAL CASE-DEPARTMENTAL-NOTORIETY because he is of special interest to the United States Department of Justice, Boston Field Office, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. They request notification by telephone of any unusual developments in this case. FBI Agents [Edward] Ted Harrington and Dennis Condon. [Note: Harrington is the Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, not an FBI agent.] This interest stems from subject's testifying against the Mafia in the first successful prosecution of a top Mafia Chief." The transfer was recommended by Correctional Counselor Albert Ng and approved by Associate Superintendent James A. Kane.⁴⁶²

2-7-72: Edward F. Harrington, Attorney in Charge of Boston's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, writes a letter to Raymond Proconier, Director of the California Department of Corrections. The letter states, "This is to advise you that [Barboza] . . . is an individual whose development as a witness on behalf of the United States Government was the most important breakthrough in the government's campaign against organized crime in the New England area. . . . [Barboza's] personal security could be a matter of some concern for your department[.] It is requested that the possibility of underworld retaliation against [Barboza] for his cooperative effort on behalf of the United States Government be a factor considered by you in determining the appropriate facility for his incarceration."⁴⁶³

2-14-72: William Geraway's affidavit reads, "He [Barboza] is aware, and letters he wrote from this prison affirm that awareness, that the Justice Department would like very much to see him killed, thereby placing blame on alleged mafia members and removing for all time both a threat and an embarrassment. . . . It is my understanding that Attorney Bailey was to be called as a prosecution witness, and with the rebuttal case available to them, why the

prosecution allowed a [second] degree pleading remains a mystery.”⁴⁶⁴

2-25-72: The Correctional Counselor at the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, T.R. Fahey, writes a letter to Edward Harrington. Fahey advises that Joseph Barboza was transferred from the California Medical Facility at Vacaville to Tehachapi on 2-18-72. He appeared before the screening committee on February 22, 1972, and made some comments that Fahey believes would interest Harrington. Fahey writes that Barboza claimed that he was offered \$500,000 to change his testimony in Federal Court, and was considering this offer so his wife would not have to live on welfare. Fahey further states that Barboza also said that changing his testimony would require legal maneuvers since his testimony in court was true. Fahey relays this information to Harrington in case Barboza attempts to change his prior testimony.⁴⁶⁵

March 1972: FBI Supervisory Special Agent John Morris is assigned to the Boston FBI Office until approximately November 1991.⁴⁶⁶

3-7-72: Attorney General Robert Quinn writes a letter to Massachusetts State Senator Joseph Ward regarding allegations made by William Geraway to Senator Ward about Barboza. Quinn writes that he inquired into the allegations and was told investigations (presumably about Barboza) were underway by the District Attorneys of Suffolk and Norfolk Counties, and the FBI. Therefore, Quinn writes, “to avoid any interference with current investigations, no direct action has been undertaken by this office with regard to Mr. Geraway’s allegations.”⁴⁶⁷

3-8-72: A letter from Edward Harrington, Attorney in Charge of the Boston Strike Force, to T.R. Fahey, Correctional Counselor of the California Department of Corrections states in relevant part: “Thank you for your letter dated February 25, 1972[,] relating to Joseph [Barboza’s] conversation with members of your screening committee. This information is of great value to the federal government. . . . I greatly appreciate your taking the time to keep us informed of this matter.”⁴⁶⁸

5-2-72: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover dies.

5-17-72: In a letter from Edward Harrington to Joseph Barboza, Harrington states that he received Barboza’s letter dated May 7, 1972, and indicates that he will be “very happy” to talk to the person writing Barboza’s book. Harrington promises to introduce the writer to “other individuals who would have background information relating to your career.”⁴⁶⁹

5-24-72: Joseph Barboza testifies before Representative Claude Pepper’s Select Committee on Crime about organized crime’s involvement in sports, specifically horse racing. Barboza reportedly testified under heavy guard because he had been given special protection since his testimony against Raymond Patriarca.⁴⁷⁰

The Boston FBI Office advises the Acting Director by teletype that Edward Harrington advises the FBI that Joseph Barboza is in Washington D.C. on subpoena from Claude Pepper’s Select Com-

mittee and is to appear before the Committee the following day, Thursday, May 25. The teletype states, "Baron will reportedly give testimony re[garding] race fixing and organized crime. Justice Department was not aware of Baron's subpoena and is not in agreement with his appearance before [the] Committee."⁴⁷¹

5-26/29-72: U. S. House of Representatives investigator Roy Bedell conducts an interview of Joseph Barboza, a part of which was recorded. Barboza describes the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder in detail and makes no mention of Joseph Salvati.⁴⁷²

6-1-72: A Montana state prison report states: "Rec'ed from U.S. Marshall [sic] Wash D.C. PC will receive all PC Privileges. 'Any questions' concerning this man will be referred to Lt. King." [The word "confidential" is crossed out.]⁴⁷³

6-2-72: A letter from R.E. Coyle, Assistant Director, Law Enforcement Liaison, California Department of Corrections, to Chris Nolde, Associate Counsel, Select Committee on Crime, states in relevant part: "[P]rior to [Barboza's] transfer to Washington, he alerted other inmates at the institution where he was housed that he was en route to Washington to testify." The letter continues, because of Barboza's "inability to keep his identity and activities limited, . . . I [must] take very stringent action to insure his protection. . . . Effective this date, I have directed that he is a protective custody case. . . . He will not under any circumstances come in contact with other inmates."⁴⁷⁴

6-4-72: Raymond Patriarca is found not guilty at a second jury trial of charges alleging he was an Accessory to Murder. During the trial, John "Red" Kelley again testified about the alleged meeting that took place in front of the Gaslight Restaurant.⁴⁷⁵

6-13-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from Edward "Ted" Harrington.⁴⁷⁶

In a letter from Joseph Barboza to Marteen Miller, Barboza says that the writer of his book will interview Edward Harrington, Dennis Condon, John Doyle, Col. Walter Stone, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police and others who have consented.⁴⁷⁷

6-15-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward "Ted" Harrington at the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Boston, Massachusetts.⁴⁷⁸

6-16-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward "Ted" Harrington at the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Boston, Massachusetts.⁴⁷⁹

6-19-72: Edward Harrington's letter to Joseph Barboza states, "You are well aware, I know, that there is no requirement for you to testify in any new cases in order for the Dept. of Justice to bring to the attention of the Parole Board at the appropriate time the contribution which you have already made to the government's campaign against organized crime."⁴⁸⁰

6-20-72: A memorandum from Folsom State Prison, Represa, Associate Warden H. Morphis, to the Visitor Processing Officer grants "approval to Mr. and Mrs. Sharliss of San Francisco to visit [Barboza]."⁴⁸¹

6-21-72: In a letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend, Barboza shows his gratitude for her work on putting together his biography. He writes, "But if in some way through this book that it should cause and add to the public awareness of the diabolical menacing foothold which the mafia is embracing this country so that at least one person will stand up and fight then your work . . . and my endeavors [sic] will not entirely in the least be in vain!"⁴⁸²

6-22-72: A letter from William Geraway to Joseph Barboza says that policeman Bill Stuart "gave a police report to Gerry [Angiulo] on Romeo Martin giving him information on the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan murder; Gerry then ordered Romeo killed[.]"⁴⁸³

6-28-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.⁴⁸⁴

6-29-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Special Agent Dennis Condon.⁴⁸⁵

July 1972: According to William Geraway, in July of 1972, Congressional Investigator Roy Bedell from the Select Committee on Crime, visits him at the state prison in Walpole. Geraway claims that it was clear to him that Bedell "intended to utilize the interviews as a screen to get into the record from me 3 points which would allow Joseph Barboza Baron freedom: 1) That Baron had killed Wilson in self-defense, which is absurd; 2) That Baron's testimony against men in Massachusetts had not been perjury; 3) To get into the record from my own lips that Baron does not have a second body in Sonoma County." (See William Geraway Affidavit, Feb. 13, 1973).⁴⁸⁶

7-2-72: Joseph Barboza describes sending items to "the Greek" in a letter to Greg Evans.⁴⁸⁷

7-5-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from the Department of Justice.⁴⁸⁸

7-7-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from U.S. Department of Justice, Section of Organized Crime in Boston, Massachusetts.⁴⁸⁹

7-9-72: Folsom State Prison Correctional Lieutenant F. Gaul writes a memorandum to J. Campoy, Correctional Captain. The memorandum informs that Mr. Sharliss came to visit Joseph Barboza and was denied entry because of lack of personal identification. Mr. Sharliss was extremely agitated and hostile towards the Corrections Lieutenant. Sharliss even tacitly threatened the Lieutenant, explicitly stating that he "would be sorry [that he] did not show [Sharliss] more respect and courtesy and take more responsibility on my own."⁴⁹⁰

7-10-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward "Ted" Harrington, which was returned to Barboza.⁴⁹¹

7-18-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward "Ted" Harrington.⁴⁹²

7-24-72: A letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend, states that "I learned to cook Chinese food while cooking aboard ship to the orient and I know a lot of secrets to their cooking. But I hurt my back in Kowloon [and] collected \$18,500, strange how well my back feels

now?” [Note: This probably indicates that Barboza faked the injury.]⁴⁹³

7-28-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward “Ted” Harrington.⁴⁹⁴

8-4-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Special Agent Dennis Condon.⁴⁹⁵

Joseph Barboza’s letter to a friend states that there have been over six attempts on his life.⁴⁹⁶

8-5-72: A letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend states that Ted Sharliss “will always let you [Barboza’s friend] use a car to come and visit.” Barboza tells her that he wrote Sharliss and told him to give a copy of the manuscript of Barboza’s book to her. Barboza also tells his friend that he told Sharliss that he could not stand “evasiveness and being undependable” and wanted to “clear the air” with him and “strengthen our friendship.” Barboza also tells his friend that he told Sharliss that he would give him 25% of his book’s profits, speculating that would be around \$200,000. He also states that he told Sharliss that he “wanted to see him because somebody admitted to perjury in my case, so that it would be best and was for the best he [sic] hadn’t gone to N.Y. . . . now that this [sic] as been brought to light.” Later he states that he has to “watch that the Mafia and lawyers like F. Lee Bailey, Joe Balliro, Ronnie Chisholm don’t try to influence them behind our backs or try to frighten him. Believe me I know what I am talking about! Marteen Miller and Greg Evans have the transcripts and are overly knowledgeable on the case which they will supply. I hope?”⁴⁹⁷

8-9-72: The Supervising Officer of the California State Prison at Folsom in Represa, California, states in a memorandum to J. Campoy, Correctional Captain, that “Greg Evans attorney from Sonoma County came to the institution this date, for an interview with [Barboza]. The interview took place in the Adjustment Center starting at 1150 and terminating at 1405.”⁴⁹⁸

8-10-72: Joseph Barboza writes to a friend that he received a letter from Washington and the earliest he will be returning to Washington to testify before Claude Pepper’s Committee is September 10th. Barboza also tells the friend that Ted Sharliss is an informant. Barboza tells the friend that she is the “top one in my book of trust” and that “Ted [Sharliss] is my friend with love but its mixed with ulterior motives. I know what I am talking about!” Barboza further tells her that he has been writing to a guard in a county jail back east for six years.⁴⁹⁹

8-14-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward “Ted” Harrington in Boston.⁵⁰⁰

8-15-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Detective John Doyle in Boston, Massachusetts.⁵⁰¹

In a letter to a friend, Joseph Barboza tells her about two phone calls he received today—one from D.C. and the other from Boston. The call from Boston was from a man from D.C. Barboza tells her that the news he received from the two individuals was “tremendous.” Barboza writes, “The man in Boston was with the guy who

wrote the confessions and it turned out powerful, too powerful for words in this letter, as to the other call it was powerful too, I suggest you get up here somehow. If you don't tomorrow because in two weeks I'll be gone I won't know for sure till Friday. The news today I received was so far out, I am in a trance over it! I am going to have to write the Codfish and see if I can get him up here as soon as he can [sic] it is rather urgent. If he doesn't come up here than [sic] I'll know he is purposely avoiding me for an avid reason." ⁵⁰²

8-22-72: In a letter from Joseph Barboza to Dennis Condon and Edward "Ted" Harrington, Barboza states, "But the fear of others concern is the [Romeo] Martin case, and Stewart's police report to Jerry [Angiulo] on the [Edward "Teddy"] Deegan matter[.]" ⁵⁰³

8-23-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Special Agent Dennis Condon in Boston. ⁵⁰⁴

8-24-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward "Ted" Harrington at Congress Street in Boston. ⁵⁰⁵

8-31-72: A letter from Edward "Ted" Harrington to Joseph Barboza states, "Responding to your August 22, 1972, letter. I am not only unaware of the contents of Geraway's alleged confession, but was even unaware of its very existence. However, I am informed that District Attorney Burke is planning to use Geraway as a witness against Cassesso for the attempted bribe of Geraway, and District Attorney Byrne is still holding Geraway in reserve as a witness pending any future legal developments in the Deegan case. I would suggest that you might consult with your Attorney Miller in California and determine whether to file a motion for a new trial in your case based on Geraway's newly discovered testimony, depending on your joint assessment of its weight. As far as the federal government is concerned, it appears that Geraway's allegations relate strictly to state matters. As I have previously stated, your cooperation with the federal government will be brought to the attention of California Parole Authorities at the appropriate time." A handwritten note at the bottom reads, "Copy sent to D. Condon on 8/31." ⁵⁰⁶

9-7-72: A letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend regarding Edward "Ted" Harrington states, "I received a letter today from one of our big brothers back East. Tell Greg that Ted Harrington wrote me and said that Suffolk County DA has Geraway who will testify that Ronnie Cassesso tried to bribe him on the Deegan case and he told me some other very good news about the future. Yes I am going to Washington in December or January. Do you want to meet me there[.] [My friend], in that letter from back East I got today, the man said the Government would bring it to the Parole Board's attention the great service I did the government. I should have a lot of people speaking up for me so that my chances look much better than average." ⁵⁰⁷

9-8-72: Joseph Barboza receives a letter from Edward Harrington regarding filing a motion for a new trial. ⁵⁰⁸

9-9-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Edward Harrington, replying to Harrington's letter of September 8, 1972. ⁵⁰⁹

9-11-72: Montana state prison notes that California asked that they place Joseph Barboza in one of its camps “as quietly as possible.”⁵¹⁰

9-15-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Dennis Condon in Boston. He also sends a letter to Roy Bedell, Staff Investigator for the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Crime.⁵¹¹

9-29-72: Joseph Barboza sends a letter to Greg Evans, Investigator for the Sonoma County Public Defender’s Office. The letter is described as “legal informative.”⁵¹²

10-17-72: In a letter from Edward “Ted” Harrington to Joseph Barboza, Harrington writes, “[L]ast week the District Attorney of Norfolk County returned an indictment against Ronald Cassesso and his aunt in the attempt to bribe you with respect to your testimony in the Deegan murder case. Geraway was the state’s witness in this matter. It would appear that Geraway is again cooperating with state authorities and you might consider whether his testimony would be of value in your own case.”⁵¹³

10-27-72: Joseph Barboza’s personal property is transferred to Folsom State Prison in California from Eel River Conservation Camp #31. An item listed in the property transfer receipt includes an RCA 2-Track Tape Player. An item listed on Barboza’s Inmate Property Card includes one Trial Transcript.⁵¹⁴

10-30-72: Joseph Barboza is transferred to Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge, Montana. Items listed as Barboza’s personal property include: one RCA cassette recorder, three cassette tapes and one legal trial transcript. The clothing receipt form indicates that the prison received from Barboza one RCA cassette recorder and four cassette tapes and turned them over to the store. A shipping order indicates that Barboza requested that all his personal clothing in the possession of the institution, which most likely includes all of the items listed on the clothing receipt form, be sent to his friend in San Francisco, California.⁵¹⁵

11-1-72: Joseph Barboza writes in a letter to a friend: “[Greg Evans] will convey to you some information he is trying to seek from the head of the Federal Task Force Ted Harrington in regards to Counter Part and Massachusetts *this is very important!* I hope Greg told you what he is doing for me and gave you the info he gave me at Folsom!!!!”⁵¹⁶

11-2-72: Joseph Barboza requests the following people be allowed to visit and correspond with him in Montana State Prison: Ted Charliss and his wife; Greg Evans; Edward Harrington; and Dennis Condon.⁵¹⁷

A letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend regarding Edward “Ted” Harrington states, “Did you send Greg a photo stat of that news clipping? Tell him to send you the letter from Ted Harrington and make sure he photo stated a copy for himself! Also to inform you about the answer he received from Boston regarding Nepco’s *hold*, ask him to explain that to you.”⁵¹⁸

11-3-72: Joseph Barboza sends a close friend four cassette tapes and a recorder.⁵¹⁹

11-9-72: Joseph Barboza writes a letter to a friend regarding his book stating, "You did not tell me what you thought about what Patterson wrote so far. How is [it]? I would like a copy right away. Also who did Paterson see back East—Colonel Stone? Harrington? Condon? Doyle? Who besides Brandt?"⁵²⁰

11-13-72: Joseph Barboza's letter to a friend regarding his belongings states, "So you haven't gotten my belongings yet that I sent you. Well you will and please list what was sent you, I have my reasons. Give the Greek back his electric razor, I never used it. Give the pants and white shirt to some stumble bum, Folsom gave me those to wear! Blah! Keep the yellow jacket and blue one. Here is a clipping my brother sent me, I am inserting the clipping with this letter." Barboza also explains that "the part of the manuscript that was stolen was the part that I gave Ted that was typed up, I do not have the rest, that was handwritten because I gave it to you through Ted to type up. I also have the same amount hand written in a vault in Washington, D.C." Later he also tells the friend that "I've now wrote to Coyle in Sacramento, Greg, Bodell in Wash., Harrington in Boston, Colonel Stone in Rhode Island, let's see if I get any news. I am most anxious to hear what Doubleday's offer was since they have had the book 1 week now."⁵²¹

11-14-72: Greg Evans, investigator for the Sonoma County Public Defender's Office, requests permission from the Montana State Prison to correspond with Barboza.⁵²²

11-15-72: In a letter to Greg Evans, Joseph Barboza writes that he received a letter from Edward "Ted" Harrington the previous day. Barboza states, "He'll tell you what he actually means by calling him."⁵²³

11-16-72: A letter from Joseph Barboza to a close friend states, "Who are these friends of Ted's that he [h]as told about me and who is this Harry that g[a]ve you a late call, I want [h]is last name. I have my reasons. Forget about the call to Bedell, I'll handle it myself. I mean this and I want to hear no more about it. . . . You mentioned a blurb by some Dude from back East. WHAT DUDE? Ted [Sharliss's] friends and the cops were concerned that if something hot was going to happen at the Hosp. What friends [h]as he been talking to? And what [h]as he been telling them? I suspect what added to the cause of me being here is what he says on his phone. I don't want him mentioning my name on his phone and to be introducing you to people as my friend like white guy with the rings. I am trembling right now because I have been called a liar, and also a lot of crap is going on out there that is making me sick to my stomach! Patterson, his misses and all those so called righteous citizens who look down their noses at me because they consider themselves true citizens of society. They sure are and they stink! All trying to take their best shot because of the money involved in the Book. [H]as it ever dawned on you that the most Ted ever did for me concerns the Book where he has an end, everything else he [h]as stalled and lied about. Everybody has a price tag, well I don't and I am sick of the Book and you'll hear

how sick I am of the book very shortly by what I am going to do!"⁵²⁴

11-21-72: (Mrs. Joseph Barboza) requests permission from the Montana State Prison to correspond with Barboza. She lists her address as "To Special Agent Dennis Condon—FBI Bldg. Boston, MA." As her character references, Mrs. Barboza lists Dennis Condon and Edward Harrington.⁵²⁵

12-5-72: Regina Sharliss, wife of Ted Sharliss, requests permission from the Montana State Prison to correspond with Joseph Barboza. As a character reference, Regina Sharliss lists FBI Special Agent Bernard Feeney in the San Francisco Office.⁵²⁶

12-12-72: Joseph Barboza's letter to a friend states that he has "[g]ot a feeling nothing will get off the ground on this Book till at least Feb. Looks like the powers to be are having their way. Just so happens a court matter concerning the Deegan murder and those convicted come up about that time." Barboza also directs his friend to call Edward "Ted" Harrington at 617-223-3390.⁵²⁷

12-13-72: A letter from Joseph Barboza to a friend states, "I wrote Greg Castnite and told him to call you concerning the incident I had here and that you would tell him. Lets hope he calls Honey. I'll be sending you back the manuscript within the next couple of days. I'll send it to the office I don't like the idea of it laying in your mail box all day. Well tomorrow will be 1 year ago I was sentenced, also I waited 15 months for trial, that is 27 months, also another 3 months in jail back East that's 30 months I have been in. When I see the Parole Board in May I'll have 35 months in and in our jurisprudent society only 17 months will count. Now if it happened in Montana I would fully understand this thought of thinking. Smile. I just missed by something like 80 days when the law went into effect after I got sentenced, in March 1st 1972 and law passed granting all jail time awaiting trial would count, only to March 1st, it was not retroactive preceding that. But letters were written to Sacramento by Marteen Miller and letters from Sacramento stated that they would consider very seriously those additional 15 months when determining my parole. I found this out while I was at Folsom [.] This year I've spent from the Santa Rosa Jail, to Vacaville, to Tehachapie, to Wash., to Folsom, to Eel River to here. Of all of them, this is the worse situation I've been in. . . . I do want Ted Harrington and Colonel Stone to add something to the Book; they know what they are talking about. Give Patterson, Harrington's telephone number and tell him to call him for a statement, and Colonel Stone. These two people especially Stone are well known in New England. It will enhance the sale of the Book around there. Get this [my friend], its your book too!"⁵²⁸

12-14-72: Francis "Frank" Salemme is apprehended in New York City by FBI Special Agent John Connolly. (*Commonwealth v. Salemme*, 323 N.E. 2d 922 (1975).⁵²⁹

A letter from Joseph Barboza to a close friend states, "I wrote to Ted Harrington and asked him to write something like Claude Pepper did. I am sure if he does it will be much better and much more

knowledgeable! I am sure he will. Got to keep plugging Honey, if we are going to get this thing done right.”⁵³⁰

12-21-72: Special Agent John Connolly is recommended to receive a group incentive award for his effort in identifying Francis “Frank” Salemme, a badly wanted fugitive, whom Connolly and two other agents “observed walking on a street in New York City.”⁵³¹

12-26-72: Joseph Barboza’s letter to a close friend states, “Well, it looks like the book [h]as to be shelved until I get home. I am not going to say anything more about it. A lot of plans have to be postponed until I do get the Book going. But time will work itself out. I’ll be coming out broke so we’ll have to plan and adjust to it until I get his Book going on my own. . . . Yes, the same guy named Geraway who testified against me in Santa Rosa and who later wrote that he was bribed to do it, is testifying against some people convicted in the Deegan trial, who bribed him and told him to say that I told him I lied on the Deegan trial.”⁵³²

12-27-72: Edward “Ted” Harrington informs Joseph Barboza by letter: “I will be very happy to meet with your ghost writer and provide him background on you and your dealings with the organization here in New England and your significance as the first government witness to testify against the organization in this area. . . . I will be quite happy to write some remarks in the preface extolling your contribution to law enforcement in the organized crime field.”⁵³³

1973

1973: Joseph Barboza submits lists of people with whom he has correspondence privileges at the Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge, Montana, including Edward “Ted” Harrington, Dennis Condon, Greg Evans, a friend, and his wife. His wife is listed in the care of FBI Special Agent Dennis Condon.⁵³⁴

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life in the Mafia*, the following about Joseph Salvati: “One of the first to go was a guy named Edward Teddy Deegan. Deegan was with the McLaughlin group. He and two of his friends, Harold Hannon and Wilfred Delaney, had been holding up some of [Jerry] Angiulos’ book-makers, and it was costing the Office a lot of money. . . . On March 12, 1965, Barboza hit him on orders from Pete Limone, Angiulo’s right arm. . . . There was one bad thing about that hit. Two guys went to jail for murder that had nothing to do with setting it up: [Henry] Tameleo and Joe the Horse Salvucci [sic]. . . . Tameleo didn’t authorize the hit. Barboza said Tameleo did, but that wasn’t true, according to Tameleo. Tameleo said he found out about it the next morning when he read it in a newspaper. I don’t know if he was telling the truth, but I guess in a way it’s justice. Tameleo set up a lot of other people and got away with it. The guy I really feel sorry for is Joe the Horse. He wasn’t a bad guy, and he was just a flunky. What Barboza did wasn’t right. After that, Barboza became the top gun for the McLeans and the Office. He handled more hits than any one guy during the war. On October 20, 1965, he and Chico [Joseph] Amico caught Punchy McLaughlin

alone at the Spring Street Metropolitan Transit Authority turnaround in West Roxbury. Punchy had been shot twice before during the war, in November 1964 and in August 1965, but he'd survived both. He didn't survive this one. Barboza cut him down for good."⁵³⁵

Vincent Teresa also writes that Barboza "handled more than twenty-three murders, most of them on his own—I mean, they weren't ordered by the Office. Romeo Martin is a typical example of what I mean." Regarding the Romeo Martin murder, Teresa says, "This was in 1965 [sic—1966], in July. I'd been out all day with Castucci and Romeo playing golf. Romeo was planning to leave for Florida the next day with his wife. He'd just gotten married and was going to Florida for sort of a honeymoon. After we'd played golf, I told Romeo to come over to the Ebbtide for a steak dinner and a couple of drinks. While we're talking, he said that he and Barboza, after busting up a club, had had an argument. He said he'd shaken the owner down for more money than he was supposed to and had held out on Barboza. Barboza had found out and threatened to kill him. . . . When he went outside, Barboza and Cassesso were waiting for him. They grabbed him. Took him someplace, and pumped five slugs into him before dumping his body. When the cops found him, [Henry] Tameleo blew his top at me. . . . [H]e said[,] Why didn't you get a hold of Joe and stop it?" . . . [I responded,] Christ, Henry [Tameleo], they were supposed to be friends. Who knows this animal is going to kill him? That's how treacherous Barboza was. The slightest thing, the slightest word and he'd want to kill you."⁵³⁶

Teresa also comments that "Barboza was a stone killer with a terrible temper."⁵³⁷

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following: "McLean had his own mob, but he had some friends that worked on the fringes with the Office, like Joe Barboza, Steve [The Rifleman] Flemmi, and his brother, Vinnie the Butcher [Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi]. Vinnie got that nickname because he got his kicks out of cutting his victims up."⁵³⁸

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following: "Barboza went into the club [searching for a member of the McLaughlin mob named Ray DiStasio] and caught DiStasio cold. The trouble was, a poor slob named John B. O'Neil, who had a bunch of kids, walked in to get a pack of cigarettes. Barboza killed them both because he didn't want any witnesses. DiStasio got two in the back of the head and O'Neil got three. It was a shame. I mean, this O'Neil was a family man—he had nothing to do with the mob. Barboza should have waited. That's why he was so dangerous. He was unpredictable. When he tasted blood, everyone in his way got it."⁵³⁹

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following: "Then there was one by Vinnie the Butcher. He killed a guy called Francis Regis Benjamin was a holdup artist who was also a friend of some of the McLaughlin mob. Anyhow, Vinnie and Benjamin got into an argument at Walter's Lounge. The Butcher got a hold of a gun—it was a cop's gun—and shot Benjamin. He took

the body out to a housing project in South Boston, cut the head off, and cut up the rest of the body.”⁵⁴⁰

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that Barboza went to Joseph Francione’s apartment as a favor for his friend, Johnny Bullets. Francione had cut Bullets out of a deal, so Barboza shot Francione through the back of the head.⁵⁴¹

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that “Barboza and Chico Amico knew Hughes and Lindenbaum were heading for Lawrence to take over some numbers and lottery action” and “dropped Hughes and Lindenbaum right in their seats.”⁵⁴²

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that Barboza was not a made member and he did not “live by the same rules that made people do.” He further stated that “[Barboza] killed for the hell of it whenever he lost his temper.”⁵⁴³

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following: “In 1962 the Federal Bureau of Investigation slipped an illegal electronic bug into [Raymond Patriarca’s] office on Atwells Avenue in Providence. Between 1962 and 1965, the FBI listened daily to Patriarca’s conversations with such men as Henry Tameleo and Vincent Teresa. And on October 6, 1966, the mortal blow was struck. It was on that date that Joseph (The Animal) Barboza and three colleagues were arrested by police in the heart of Boston. In Barboza’s car, police found a fully loaded Army M-1 rifle and a .45 caliber pistol. The law then began applying a squeeze that was to force Patriarca to make fatal mistakes. Barboza was a violent, uncontrollable enforcer [.]”⁵⁴⁴

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that the story that has been going around about the two individuals, Thomas DePrisco and Tashe [Arthur] Bratsos, who supposedly raised seventy thousand dollars for Barboza’s bail, was not true. According to Teresa, DePrisco and Bratsos went all over Boston shaking down bookies and nightclubs to raise the bail Barboza needed. The last place they went on the shakedown trail was the 416 Lounge, also called the Nite Lite Café. They entered the Lounge like “Gangbusters” and asked for money to help Barboza out. The patrons, who included Larry Baiona, [sic] Ralphie Chong, Joe Black, and Phil Waggenheim, refused to help. DePrisco and Bratsos then proceeded to hold them up with a gun and demanded them to empty their pockets, stating, “We’ll take what we want.” DePrisco and Bratsos were then killed and “the mob took [only \$12,000] from their pockets,” not [\$70,000]. Teresa continues, “Now what Baiona, [sic] Chong and Waggenheim didn’t know was that there was a police informer in the place, a guy by the name of Joe Lanzi. He was a bartender and part-time owner of the Four Corners bar and he was in the joint at the time Bratsos and DePrisco came barging in.” Teresa further states, “Then on April 18, 1967, they caught up with the informer, Lanzi. Three of [Jerry] Angiulo’s enforcers—Benjamin DeChristoforo, Carmine Gagliardi, and Frank Oreto—were driving through Medford at four in the morning. In the front seat of their car was Lanzi, who they’d just shot.” Once Barboza heard about what was going on, “He got a message to

Chico [Joseph] Amico, who was his closest friend, and gave him orders to whack out Waggenheim. The mob found out, and they hit Chico right outside Alfonso's Broken Hearts Club, where he'd been trying to put an arm on some people to help Barboza. Barboza went wild when he heard what happened. He called Patriarca a fag, and he promised he'd hit everyone in sight for killing Chico. . . . [Henry] Tameleo said, '[G]o see Butch [Frank Miceli of the New Jersey assassination squad] and get a supply of shotguns and rifles. Barboza's got to get hit.' Teresa also writes, "It wasn't long after that that Barboza found out he was going to be killed. I guess [District Attorney] Byrne told him, and two FBI agents who were working on him, Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, told him. They convinced him that Patriarca had double-crossed him and was going to have him killed. Barboza was frantic. He didn't want to die, and he didn't want to be an informer. He hated informers."⁵⁴⁵

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that Raymond Patriarca told him and Henry Tameleo that Joseph Barboza is "gonna get killed in or out of the can." Patriarca continued, "You send the word to him—and that's all there is to it."⁵⁴⁶

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, that after he listened to Raymond Patriarca's tirade regarding Joseph Barboza, Teresa told Barboza's friend Al that Patriarca said, "[W]herever [Barboza] is, he's gonna get it. That's all I can tell you. Now you can tell Joe." According to Teresa, "About a week later the FBI agents met with Barboza again, and he began talking. What the hell could the guy do? Patriarca had shoved his back to the wall. It was the dumbest play Patriarca ever made. If he'd done what [Henry] Tameleo wanted him to do—convinced Barboza everything was forgiven and then, when he got out of jail, whacked him, there wouldn't have been any trouble. But when Barboza started talking, there was hell to pay. First Barboza claimed that Patriarca, Tameleo and Ronnie Cassesso had conspired with him to kill Willie Marfeo. That was true." As a result of Barboza's testimony, "They were all convicted, even though the actual murder was handled by the New Jersey assassination squad. Barboza wasn't through talking, though. He accused Tameleo, Cassesso, Roy French [an Angiulo enforcer], Lou Grieco [sic], Pete Limone, and Joe the Horse Salvucci [sic] of planning and carrying out the Teddy Deegan murder. I told you before how that was done. . . . I still don't think Tameleo was in on that one. . . . Joe the Horse was just an innocent sucker who Barboza didn't like, but he's doing life because of what Barboza said. He never had anything to do with the hit."⁵⁴⁷

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following regarding Barboza's involvement in the Witness Protection Program: "The FBI, unable to handle the job alone, called in an elite, trusted contingent of sixteen deputy U.S. marshals, headed by Deputy Marshal John Partington, an experienced law officer with the highest credentials. For the next sixteen months, the marshals would have the task of living with Barboza and his family, keeping them safe and in a proper frame of mind for the trials that were to come. During those sixteen months, Hoover would often

call personally to determine how the Barboza protection detail was progressing and what problems were faced.”⁵⁴⁸

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *My Life In The Mafia*, the following regarding John Partington of the U.S. Marshal’s Service: “Partington was the man in charge of 95 percent of all the protection details the deputies moved me on, whether it was to New England or Florida, New York or Washington. He’s what they call a security specialist, and there are only ten like him in the country. He headed the detail that protected Joe Barboza long before the federal government ever came up with the Witness Protection Program. He lived for sixteen months with Barboza, day and night. . . . He’s protected every top mob witness from Barboza to [John] Red Kelley to me and Bobby Daddieco as well as scores of others.”⁵⁴⁹

1-14-73: Joseph Barboza’s letter to Greg Evans states that he received a few letters from Edward Harrington and that he also received a phone call from Congressional lawyer Chris Nolde. He also writes that he received a couple of letters from Roy Bedell.⁵⁵⁰

1-19-73: In a letter from Edward “Ted” Harrington to Joseph Barboza, Harrington lists 57 individuals who are either killed or missing. Harrington provides the information because it “might be valuable to [Barboza] in the preparation of [his] book.”⁵⁵¹

2-7-73: Edward Harrington requests permission from the Montana State Prison to correspond with Joseph Barboza. Harrington lists John Kehoe and Garrett Byrne as his character references. Harrington states that he has known Barboza for six years, since 1967. Harrington lists his occupation as Criminal Attorney for the Department of Justice and his address as Washington, DC.⁵⁵²

2-20-73: FBI Special Agent John J. Connolly, Jr., is assigned to the Boston FBI Office, where he stays until December 1990.⁵⁵³

2-27-73: Edward “Ted” Harrington writes in a letter to Joseph Barboza: “Even though I am going to be in private practice, do not hesitate to ask me for my assistance to aid you in obtaining a better life in the future.”⁵⁵⁴

3-15-73: In a letter from Barboza’s friend to Edward “Ted” Harrington, Barboza’s friend writes, “On March 8th, Joe [Barboza] had a visit from a Bill Terry of the FBI who questioned Joe about the stocks and bonds. After a long conversation, he was asked that should a trial come up concerning the bonds, would Joe testify. Joe had told him he would have to check with you.”⁵⁵⁵

3-18-73: In a letter to Greg Evans, Joseph Barboza states that he was disappointed Marteen Miller and Edward “Ted” Harrington would not be able to appear before the Parole Board on his behalf. He further says that “the FBI came here to see me on the stocks and bonds[.]” Barboza also indicates, “There is also a Washington D.C. report in the files concerning an investigation made on Geraway.” He also states that “Ted H. is leaving the Dept. at the end of this month. That’s another setback for me when I see the Board.”⁵⁵⁶

3-20-73: In a letter from Ted Harrington to the California Board of Parole, Harrington brings Barboza's cooperation with the U.S. Government to the Board's attention. Harrington further states that one of the reasons John J. "Red" Kelley and Vincent Teresa cooperated as government witnesses was because Barboza broke the "code of silence" and survived the underworld's reprisal.⁵⁵⁷

3-21-73: Joseph Barboza's letter to Greg Evans indicates that Colonel Stone promised Barboza a letter. He requests that Evans ask Edward "Ted" Harrington to ask Stone about the letter. He also indicates that Roy Bedell was going to write a letter and "submit his investigative findings and report concerning Geraway[.]"⁵⁵⁸

3-28-73: Edward "Ted" Harrington's letter to Joseph Barboza states, "I have written to the California Board of Parole advising them of your contribution to the federal effort against organized crime and asking the Board to take it into consideration when deeming whether to grant you parole. . . . Because it would constitute a conflict of interest under federal law, I will be unable to be your attorney with respect to negotiations over your book; but be assured that I will do what I can to aid you in getting your book published. I am in the process of speaking with all those whom you requested in order that they might also send letters to the Parole Board in your behalf."⁵⁵⁹

4-16-73: A letter from Alice Darr, California Department of Corrections, to Roger W. Crist, Warden of Montana State Prison, reads, "On March 13, 1973, I requested a progress report as Mr. Bentley's case is scheduled for review by the California Adult Authority sometime during the week of April 30, 1973."⁵⁶⁰

4-19-73: A letter from Glen Darty, Florida State Attorney to William Geraway acknowledges Geraway's appearance as a voluntary witness for the State of Florida during the 1967 murder trial *State v. John Sweet*.⁵⁶¹

5-9-73: A letter from the Records Officer of the California State Prison at Folsom to the Warden at the Deer Lodge, Montana State Prison states that Joseph Barboza's case "was reviewed by the California Adult Authority on April 30, 1973, and was referred to their Administrative Officer, Joseph Spangler, to prepare a request to the Montana Parole Authorities to conduct a parole hearing. You should be hearing from Mr. Spangler in the near future."⁵⁶²

5-14-73: Joseph Barboza writes in a letter to Greg Evans that Roy Bedell was investigating William Geraway. Barboza states, "I gather his cooperation will include his findings of Mr. Geraway."⁵⁶³

5-24-73: In a letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans, Barboza tells Evans that he does not understand why the State of Montana will make the parole decision. Barboza writes, "Ted Harrington said he definitely would come if I wanted him and I do want him[.]"⁵⁶⁴

5-26-73: Joseph Barboza writes to Greg Evans and tells him that Edward "Ted" Harrington told him in a letter that he would appear before the California or Montana Parole Board if necessary. Roy Bedell also said he would cooperate.⁵⁶⁵

6-1-73: Edward F. Harrington writes in a letter to Robert Miles, Director of the Parole Board, Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge: "I have been requested by Joseph Bentley, who will appear before the Montana Parole Board on June 26, 1973, to testify as a witness in his behalf. I am the former Attorney in Charge of the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Strike Force for New England and am extremely knowledgeable of Bentley's contribution to law enforcement in its efforts against organized crime. Bentley was the chief federal government witness in the prosecution which resulted in the conviction of Raymond L. Patriarca . . . Henry Tameleo . . . and Ronald Cassesso[.] He was also the chief State of Massachusetts witness in the Boston gangland murder trial of Edward Deegan . . . which resulted in the conviction of first-degree murder of six major underworld figures, including . . . Joseph Silvati [sic][.] The conviction of Patriarca is considered by knowledgeable law enforcement officials to have been the most important organized crime case in the history of New England law enforcement. Government witnesses John J. 'Red' Kelley, alleged mastermind of the Plymouth mail robbery, and Vincent C. Teresa, who were developed by the United States subsequent to Bentley and whose testimony resulted in the conviction of many major syndicate leaders in the New England area have advised that one of the reasons that they decided to cooperate with the federal government was on account of the fact that Bentley had first broken the syndicate's 'code of silence' and had survived the underworld's reprisal. Bentley's defection from the organized underworld and his decision to become a government witness against his former associates constitutes the single most important factor in the success of the federal government's campaign against organized crime in the New England area. Bentley's significant contribution to law enforcement as the pivotal figure in the government's effort to combat organized crime should be weighed when his eligibility for parole is considered. Please advise me if the appearance of witnesses before the Montana Parole Board is in conformity with your practices."⁵⁶⁶

6-11-73: The Francis "Frank" Salemmé trial begins. The trial ends on June 15, 1973, with Salemmé being convicted. (*Commonwealth v. Salemmé*, 323 N.E. 2d 922 (1975)).⁵⁶⁷

6-13-73: In a memorandum from Gerald E. McDowell, Attorney in Charge of the Boston Field Office, to James J. Featherstone, Deputy Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, McDowell writes regarding the Parole Hearing for Joseph Barboza: "[I]t is crucial that the Department favorably act upon this request. While I have taken a conservative position on the matter of Ted's compensation—limiting the request to reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem—Ted is in private practice and could use the fee." According to McDowell, since Barboza's parole will probably be denied, it needs to be clear to him that his continued incarceration is his fault rather than any lack of diligence by the Department of Justice to bring the fact of his cooperation to the Board's attention. It is best not to give Barboza the impression that the Department of Justice has abandoned him in light of the fact that La Cosa Nostra (LCN) has continually pressured Barboza to change his Edward "Teddy" Deegan testimony, in order to free major LCN

figures. The memorandum continues, "While the government has evidence which would eventually blunt the LCN attempt to get Barboza to perjure himself, on behalf of [Henry] Tameleo and [Peter] Limone," this would involve us in long, expensive court hearings, which would do no good. Ted Harrington is the "best equipped to represent us in a careful responsible manner" at the hearing since he has maintained complete familiarity with Barboza's situation over the years.⁵⁶⁸

William B. Lynch, Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, writes a memorandum to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, entitled "Recommendation that Ted Harrington be appointed a Special Attorney (without compensation) to represent the department at parole hearing." The memorandum states that Barboza is a former government witness and is incarcerated in the Montana State Penitentiary. The California authorities transferred him to Montana to serve out his sentence since California could not guarantee his safety. Barboza is due to have a parole hearing soon. Although Barboza will not likely be paroled, "It is my judgment that a representative of the Dept. appear at the hearing to give a factual account of Barboza's cooperation in state and federal prosecutions against the leaders of New England's Organized Crime family[.]"⁵⁶⁹

6-19-73: Joseph Barboza writes a letter to Greg Evans stating that he received a letter from Roy Bedell on June 18, 1973. Bedell told Barboza that he was writing a letter on Barboza's behalf to California. Barboza says he testified before Congress as a favor to "Colonel Stone who promised emphatically to write a letter to the Board for me."⁵⁷⁰

6-22-73: A memorandum from A.J. Mehrens of the Montana Board of Pardons to Joseph Barboza states that there is nothing in Barboza's file indicating that Joseph Spangler or anyone from the California Adult Authority gave Montana permission to bring Barboza before the Montana Board of Pardons for parole consideration. Further, the memorandum indicates that even if Montana receives notification that Barboza is eligible to come before the Montana Board, the Montana Board will also have to approve his parole.⁵⁷¹

6-29-73: A letter from Bobby C. Miles, Director of the Montana Board of Pardons, to Joseph Spangler, Administrative Officer of the California Adult Authority, "We have been besieged by telephone calls and letters (copies enclosed) requesting the Montana Parole Board to hold a parole hearing for Mr. Bentley (Barboza). . . . [W]e cannot and will not hear his case unless your agency initiates the request under the Western Interstate Corrections Compact."⁵⁷²

7-16-73: A letter from Raymond Brown, Chairman of the California Adult Authority, and written by Joseph A. Spangler, Administrative Assistant, to Bobby Miles, Director of the Montana Board of Pardons states, "[Y]ou will be receiving a request for your Board to hear [Joseph Barboza] in a parole consideration hearing." Brown promises to provide the criminal and social history of Barboza. He notes that Barboza is a fourth term and was committed less than two years ago for second-degree murder. His prior convictions in-

clude: robbery by force, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, etc. He later escaped prison and became involved in attempted auto theft and assault with a deadly weapon. The letter states, "We would appreciate your Board granting a hearing to [Barboza] when they meet on July 31st or August 1st, which will eliminate the necessity for [Barboza] being transferred to California for a hearing before the Adult Authority," which he is legally entitled to under California law.⁵⁷³

7-19-73: A letter from Barboza's friend to Ted Harrington states, "Joe called me last night and informed he will be seeing the Parole Board in Montana[.] . . . Joe asked me to get hold of you, and to ask you to try and reach John Fitzgerald with the news." In a post-script, Barboza's friend states that she "[u]nderstand[s] the book is progressing, and that you met with Hank [Messick]." ⁵⁷⁴

7-20-73: The Rhode Island Supreme Court sustains Raymond Patriarca's conviction of conspiracy to murder Rudolph Marfeo. (*State v. Patriarca*, 308 A.2d 300 (R.I. 1973)).⁵⁷⁵

7-24-73: A memorandum from Henry Petersen, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division to Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, states in relevant part: "Barboza is due to have a parole hearing before the Montana Board of Pardons, Deer Lodge, Montana, on July 31, 1973. . . . The Department has had an understanding with Barboza that at such time as he becomes eligible for parole, the Department would bring to the attention of the authorities the fact of his cooperation with the Department of Justice as a witness against major organized crime figures in New England. Barboza has requested that Edward F. Harrington be the witness at the hearing." According to the memorandum, Harrington, Rico and Condon were responsible for developing Barboza as a successful witness. Barboza probably will not be paroled. We will take no position on the desirability of his parole. Petersen informs, "It is important that it be clear to Barboza . . . that his continued incarceration is his own fault, rather than due to the Department's failure to keep its promise to bring the facts of his past cooperation to the attention of the Parole Board." ⁵⁷⁶

7-31-73: The Rhode Island Supreme Court denies Maurice "Pro" Lerner's motion for a new trial and affirms each conviction and sentence. *State v. Lerner*, 308 A.2d 324, 330 (R.I. 1973).⁵⁷⁷

At the request of the California Adult Authority, Joseph Barboza has a hearing before the Montana Parole Board. The Montana Parole Board recommends that Barboza be granted parole. The California Adult Authority will now hold its own hearing on Barboza's parole request. Edward F. Harrington testifies on Barboza's behalf. (*The Baron May Get Parole*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Sept. 4, 1973; Richard Connolly, *Baron Asks Parole From Life Sentence*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 30, 1973).⁵⁷⁸

The Rhode Island Supreme Court affirms the convictions of Robert E. Fairbrothers, John Rossi and Rudolph Sciarra. *State v. Fairbrothers*, 112 R.I. 100 (R.I. 1973).⁵⁷⁹

Joseph Barboza writes a letter to Greg Evans stating, "How can I ever thank you and Marty for what you two and Ted H. did for

me today. Words can never even begin to express what I feel[.] . . . The Parole Board said this is the fastest hearing in the history of Montana . . . I didn't even say one word! Except thank you and floated out in a dream that I never thought would come, truthfully! You, Marty and Ted H. made this all come true. Nobody did I ever owe so much to!" He says he and Evans have to speak.⁵⁸⁰

8-24-73: In a letter to Greg Evans, Joseph Barboza writes that Edward "Ted" Harrington moved and a letter to him was returned. Barboza says it is "rather important for many reasons" that he contact Harrington. He asks Evans for help in achieving this goal.⁵⁸¹

8-30-73: The *Boston Globe* reveals that Joseph Barboza was "in protective custody at the State Prison in Deer Lodge, Mont. He was moved from a California prison after his life was threatened." The article also states that Barboza is seeking parole from his life sentence. Richard Connolly, *Barboza Asks Parole From Life Sentence*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 30, 1973.⁵⁸²

8-31-73: The *Boston Herald* reveals that Joseph Barboza is "in protective custody in Montana." (*Baron in Parole Plea for 1970 Cal. Murder*, BOSTON HERALD, Aug. 31, 1973; see also Rick Foote, *Prisoner Fears For Life, Warden Ponders Transfer*, MONTANA STANDARD, Sept. 1, 1973).⁵⁸³

9-6-73: In a letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans, Barboza expresses a great deal of self-pity. He says he realized he is going back to Folsom State Prison, and states, "one week today since the story broke [.]" [Barboza is referring to articles in the *Boston Globe*, 8-30-73, and the *Boston Herald*, 8-31-73, indicating that he is now in protective custody at the state prison in Deer Lodge, Montana. See 8-31-73 entry.] He also says that he was "on the brink of realizing my goal and I woke up one morning and there it is all gone and taken away from me in the form of the newspapers." He also says that after noting that he will be going back to Folsom, "I do realize I must open my case but how I will proceed in my case I have not decided yet, I do realize in regards to my case, I must make sure that I be *my* own man. When the case is in court and I am on the stand, I will cause a scandal that will be nationwide." He goes on to say that "before I do start my case I will contact attorney Joseph Balliro, of Boston, and have a long interview with him. Through that interview I am *sure* that I will tighten up my defense quite considerably. Barboza continues, "I have never sat down with you and told you many things but believe me only one person out of all the people back in Boston involved in law did not forget me after they reaped in the political gains, security and rewards that I caused them so that today as they abandoned me, reneged on promises, they leave me alone to fight the revenge of the Mafia." Barboza later says, "I am going to pull the covers on some very righteous appearing people and believe me of all of the words I have ever spoken to you I hold all the pieces to cause it!" Barboza then makes a strong statement indicating he will move forward with his plan.⁵⁸⁴

10-25-73: A letter from Joseph Balliro to the Clark County Sheriff's Office states that Francis "Frank" Salemme is currently incarcerated at Walpole serving a sentence imposed several months ago.

The letter states that this a formal notification of his whereabouts and his demand that he be taken to Nevada for trial in connection with the complaint made against him for the murder of Peter Poulos. Balliro writes, "I would also call to your attention that the warrant of arrest from your County has been lodged against Mr. Salemme here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts since January 31, 1973, and that no further action has been taken against him by the State of Nevada."⁵⁸⁵

10-26-73: R.E. Coyle from California Department of Corrections writes to Joseph Barboza: "Hopefully, one of these days that thick skull of yours will be penetrated and you will understand most of us want to make sure you survive so that you will once again be a free man. At the present time, I don't have any information regarding your California release. . . . I note in the letter you say you're very depressed and under great pressure."⁵⁸⁶

11-19-73: A letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans states that Barboza expresses extreme frustration at not getting out of prison. He states, "When all this fails, I still have a case to open up in court. A case that would blow up into a proportion and magnitude beyond your wildest imagination."⁵⁸⁷

11-26-73: Joseph Barboza's letter to Greg Evans reads, "Received a letter from Ted Harrington just recently in which he said he wrote Spangler about my case and on my behalf."⁵⁸⁸

12-17-73: Joseph Barboza is reportedly involved in an incident at the Deer Lodge Prison in Montana where a guard's jaw was broken. (*The Baron in Prison Fracas*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Dec. 18, 1973; see also Montana State Prison Rule Infraction Report).⁵⁸⁹

1974

1974: Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi returns to Boston on Special Agent Paul Rico's advice after being a fugitive since 1969 for the Fitzgerald car bombing. As Rico promised, Flemmi was released on bail and the attempted murder charges against him were dropped. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141 (D. Mass. 1999; see also 9-11-69 entry).⁵⁹⁰

1-2-74: A letter from Barboza's close friend to Ted Harrington states in relevant part: "I'm glad you put me in contact with [Hank Messick]. Believe it or not, they are going to dedicate the book to you." According to Barboza's friend, Joseph Barboza has been in touch with his brother to contact some people back East, including Dennis Condon. Also, Barboza is getting in contact with Joseph Balliro.⁵⁹¹

1-9-74: Joseph Barboza writes to a friend: "Hey baby, This is very important! You must write Ted H[arrington], Denny [Condon], each in Boston. Then you must write the Attorney General Israel marked confidential and personal and also Colonel Stone Superintendent of the State Police, State Police Headquarters Rhode Island. In each letter that you type to A.G. Israel State House Rhode Island and to Colonel Stone do not sign your name, but tell them these letters can be verified by Ted H[arrington] and FBI Special

Agent Denny Condon. Tell them I would like to see the 4 of them together before California takes any action on my case. I wish to discuss with them about Romeo Martin concerning Raymond Patriarca, Jerry Angiulo, Henry Tameleo, Ronnie Cassesso and Chico Amico and Bill Stewart. It concerns a police report and the Blue Bunny! Then I will wait until Ted H[arrington] and Denny contact you and if there is no response then I will have a letter sent to the Providence Journal and Record American.”⁵⁹²

1-14-74: A Joseph Barboza letter to a friend states, “Honey by now you got those letters concerning Israel [and] Stone. I want you to call from Carson’s office, and he can put Denny [Condon] on the line for you too. Once Israel hears you want to talk to Stone on the phone his boss Israel will get him for you. I want the 4 together to see me Denny, Ted H[arrington], Israel and Stone. This is vitally important if you got the other letters I explained what to say to Carson and from him to do after all he wouldn’t want to obstruct justice in a capital case! (Smiley face in original). . . . If you still don’t understand the Israel, Stone, Ted H. Denny matter concerning Romeo Martin or didn’t get the letter, tell me I’ll write right away because this is *important* remember Israel and Stone shall not know your name stress it to Carson and for him to stress it to Ted H. and Denny not to let Israel or Stone know. But don’t let them in anyway stop you from delivering that message to Israel the A.G. of Rhode Island. Let the ole man deal, he knows their games dislikes and horrors after 7 years I should. . . . Don’t take all those legal matters lightly, especially blackie and the cover blown, also we still haven’t heard from Santa Clara still yet. I hope not until we get Israel all souped up! Glad to hear Denny wrote you, yes he has the most class but has viper blood in him too! . . . So glad to hear you disturbed the——so well [blank line in original]. Wait till you go in the Romeo and Israel bay! HAH.”⁵⁹³

1-23-74: A memorandum from the Boston Special Agent in Charge to the Director of the FBI attaches a “copy of a letter received by SA Dennis M. Condon from a female acquaintance of Baron [Barboza] in San Francisco, California[.] . . . A copy of this letter has been made available to Attorney Gerald McDowell, Boston Strike Force, U.S. Dept. of Justice; Attorney Edward F. Harrington, former head of the Strike Force; Attorney General Richard Israel, Rhode Island; and Col. Walter Stone, Superintendent, Rhode Island State Police, to comply with Baron’s request re Israel and Stone. Mr. McDowell and Mr. Harrington had previously advised that Baron’s credibility as a witness had been seriously diminished by events that have transpired in regard to him since his testimony in Federal and State Courts in 1968 and this is also the opinion of authorities in the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department at Washington, D.C. . . . Boston sees no useful purpose in interview of [Barboza] at this time and events referred to by him occurred prior to his testimony in 1968. It is felt that this is another effort on part of [Barboza] to obtain Government support in bid for parole. Strike Force will not consider any future prosecutions based on [Barboza] testimony.”⁵⁹⁴

1-28-74: A letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans says he is in transit back to California because he broke a guard’s jaw. He

also says Special Agents Paul Rico and Dennis Condon, along with an FBI agent from Montana, will testify at a new trial "concerning the bonds and stocks."⁵⁹⁵

1-29-74: According to an airtel from the Butte SAC to the FBI Director, Joseph Barboza is interviewed at his request by the FBI at the Missoula County Jail in Missoula, Montana, where he is completing his incarceration for a second-degree murder conviction in California. According to the memorandum, "Baron advised that he desired the Justice Department be informed of the fact that he is willing to furnish new testimony against Raymond Patriarca and his henchmen concerning the murder of Romeo Martin, who was shot and killed in July, 1966. He stated that his motives for doing this were that he has a grudge against Patriarca and his lieutenants and wishes them to remain in jail and also because of the fact that Patriarca and the 'New England Family' have a contract for his death outstanding in the amount of \$100,000.00." Barboza states that Romeo Martin was shot and killed for two reasons: First, Martin furnished information to Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Detective Billy Stewart, who was on Patriarca's payroll, concerning the shooting and death of Edward "Teddy" Deegan; and, Second, prior to providing information regarding the Deegan murder, Martin attempted to buy into and control a penny arcade in which Patriarca was interested, without advising his lieutenant or Patriarca. Barboza claims to have set up Martin, with William Geraway's assistance, by advising him by telephone that Martin was to meet with Ronald Cassesso and Joseph Dimico. Barboza further claims that his "assignment during [the Martin] murder was to drive a back-up car, and immediately prior to the meeting, he made the last phone call to Martin giving him the time of the meeting and thus setting him up." Barboza stated that "the murder was ordered by Raymond Patriarca, and the plans for it were formulated by his lieutenants, Henry [Tameleo] and Jerry [Angiulo]." Barboza also indicates that he is afraid of being returned to California in light of the contract Patriarca has issued for him. Barboza also states that he wants Rhode Island Attorney General Israel, who was actively investigating the Martin murder to receive the foregoing information.⁵⁹⁶

2-1-74: Joseph Barboza is transferred back to California from Montana after striking a prison guard. Barboza is in San Quentin, California, by February 2, 1974. (See Airtel Memo from SAC, Boston to Director, FBI (Feb. 19, 1974); Airtel Memo from SAC, Butte to Director, FBI (Feb. 12, 1974); Letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans (Feb. 2, 1974)).⁵⁹⁷

2-11-74: An airtel from the FBI Director to the SACs in Butte and Boston states, "He now appears to be bargaining for a quick release and has furnished information concerning the murder of a New England hoodlum, Romeo Martin, July, 1965. Baron's [Barboza] information concerning the Martin murder has been furnished to Massachusetts officials and they have concluded that Baron would not make a credible witness and William Geraway, who is presently incarcerated in Massachusetts and whom Baron has stated would corroborate his information, is also considered by Massachusetts officials as a pathological liar. The Boston office

sees no useful purpose to be served in detailed interviews of Baron at this time, and Butte has been so advised by Boston airtel dated 2-5-74.”⁵⁹⁸

2-14-74: Lieutenant John S. Regan of the Massachusetts State Police and Richard Hoffman, Assistant District Attorney at the Norfolk Complex in Massachusetts interview Joseph Barboza at San Quentin Prison. (See Airtel from SAC, San Francisco, to Director, FBI (Mar. 28, 1974)).⁵⁹⁹ The purpose of this interview is to obtain information and possible testimony from Barboza against William Geraway regarding the murder of David Sidlauskas. Regan and Hoffman believe Geraway may have told Barboza about the murder while they were in prison at Walpole State Prison. (Airtel from SAC, Boston, to Director, FBI, (Feb. 19, 1974)).⁶⁰⁰

In a letter from Joseph Barboza to Marteen Miller, Barboza tells Miller he does not want to testify.⁶⁰¹

2-19-74: An memorandum from the Boston SAC to the Director of the FBI concerns the veracity of Joseph Barboza's information about the Romeo Martin murder. The airtel advises that "Strike Force Head Gerald McDowell, Boston, Massachusetts, and Justice Department officials have previously indicated they would not proceed with [Barboza] as a major witness in future prosecutions as his credibility has been diminished by events since 1968." Further, "Attorney General Richard Israel, Rhode Island, advised Mr. McDowell he would not proceed on any future prosecutions with [Barboza] as a major witness." Moreover, "District Attorney Garrett Byrne, Suffolk County . . . advised he would not proceed with [Barboza] as a major witness in future prosecutions as happenings since 1968 have detracted from his value as a witness." The memo further states that "[Barboza's] information regarding Martin may be brought up at this time as another effort to obtain support in his bid for parole."⁶⁰²

The Boston SAC writes an airtel to the FBI Director informing him that William Geraway furnished many affidavits to defense lawyers for those convicted on Barboza's testimony in an effort to upset the convictions. Geraway's affidavits alleged that Barboza told him that he had lied in earlier prosecutions.⁶⁰³

An airtel from the Sacramento SAC to the FBI Director states that the San Francisco Office will contact logical authorities concerning a possible interview with Joseph Barboza at San Quentin Prison.⁶⁰⁴

A letter from Joseph Barboza to Greg Evans states, "Somewhere somehow if I have to do this alone I will strive with every fibre of my being to get out and if I have to use a Boston Criminal Attorney Joe Balliro purely out of satisfaction I will & a small Watergate will develop, & Walpole prison doors will open."⁶⁰⁵

5-28-74: The *Boston Globe* reports, "[Anthony] Stathopoulos now says in an affidavit that [Joseph Barboza] Baron told him he lied during the trial by omitting the name of a participant out of friendship. Boston Police Officer William Stuart in an affidavit stated that the late Romeo Martin, one of the alleged participants in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan slaying, said that [Louis] Greco and [Jo-

seph] Salvati were not involved. Writer James Southwood, who was planning a book about Baron, said Baron told him that Greco was not in the Chelsea alley the night Deegan was shot." (William F. Doherty, *Pair Charge Perjury, Seek New Trial in Deegan Killing*, BOSTON GLOBE, May 28, 1974).⁶⁰⁶

6-4-74: After Joseph Barboza is turned down by the California Parole Board, he writes to Marteen Miller asking, "Are we ready to do what we should have did [sic] two years ago? If it is at all possible to get Greg [Evans] up here and tell me what is happening or intended, I would appreciate it."⁶⁰⁷

7-19-74: The Boston SAC writes an airtel to the FBI Director directed to the attention of Supervisor William A. Harwood. The airtel states that Ted Baier, Special Agent, California Bureau of Identification and Investigation in Sacramento, California, received a telephone call from an attorney with the last name of Evans from the Sonoma County Public Defender's Office. Evans advised Baier "that through a friend of a friend who is currently incarcerated at Folsom State Penitentiary in Folsom, California, [Evans] had received a note stating for him to contact" Baier and tell him that Joseph Barboza fears that his life is in danger. Baier advised that he did not contact anyone other than the Sacramento Division of the FBI.⁶⁰⁸

9-4-74: The Miami SAC writes an airtel to the FBI Director regarding the Top Echelon Criminal Informant School at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, which states the following: Although a previous airtel recommended that Miami recommend one agent to receive Top Echelon Informant training, the Miami office would like to send two qualified experienced agents to this training session—SA Francis Pieroni and SA Paul Rico. According to the airtel, "Rico has for years been outstanding in the development of Top Echelon Criminal Informants and it is felt that his participation in this program would be of value not only to the Miami Division, but also his participation in this school would be of mutual value to all who attend."⁶⁰⁹

9-23-74: A letter from Raymond C. Brown, Chairman of the California Adult Authority to Gerald E. McDowell, Chief Attorney of the Organized Crime Strike Force states in relevant part: "I don't know what [Barboza] has indicated to you, but he is a most prolific letter writer. He can't keep his mouth shut. . . . We are fully aware that if something should happen to [Barboza] it might further affect your witness development program in the New England area. However, we aren't getting much help from [Barboza]."⁶¹⁰

10-24-74: An FBI Memorandum states that some U.S. Attorneys at the 1974 National Conference of U.S. Attorneys expressed a belief that the FBI was overly protective of their informants and that every effort was made so that informants would not be prosecuted so that the informants would continue to provide intelligence information. Furthermore, some of the U.S. Attorneys apparently believe that the FBI wants the informants to avoid prosecution so that the informant would advance in the hierarchy of organized crime and become a greater value to the FBI's investigations. In

the FBI's defense, the memorandum states that these suggestions were false and that it has long been an established practice of the FBI to apprise the informant that it will not approve any criminal activity by the informant and will support prosecution of any such violations.⁶¹¹

11-13-74: The William Bennett murder charges against Stephen Flemmi are dismissed, as they had already been against Francis "Frank" Salemme. (*United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶¹²

1975

1975: Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, that he is "responsible for putting fifty guys away in trials and maybe another three hundred guys because of information I gave to police in various states." (p.4). He further states that "right now . . . there are more than seven hundred guys under federal protection. All of them have squealed on the mob. They're talking because the government is providing them with something that they can't get anymore from their own: protection, real protection." (p.107-08).⁶¹³

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, that "the only guy who had the guts to say it was all up to me, that I had no obligation to [testify in a case in Newark since I fulfilled all my promises or] do any more if I didn't want to, was Ted Harrington." (p.33).⁶¹⁴

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, the following regarding Claude Pepper's congressional committee and the committee's hearing on horse race fixing: "That committee didn't know what time of day it was. [T]hey had Joe Barboza testify about fixing races, and Joe never fixed a race in his life. He was an enforcer, a mob assassin, not a moneymover." (p.47).⁶¹⁵

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, the following regarding bugging devices: "Another thing that has shaken the mob real bad has been bugs [the electronic listening devices that the FBI placed on mafia bosses around the country]. That really hurt. A lot of secrets became common knowledge to the FBI. . . . I remember when Raymond learned he'd been bugged. He was half out of his mind to think it could happen to him. He blamed everybody but himself[.]" (p. 101).⁶¹⁶

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa's Mafia*, the following regarding Joseph Barboza: "Take Joe Barboza. He was one of the toughest enforcers around in New England before he became a federal informer. He had a reputation on the street of being a violent, violent guy with a terrible temper. The cops were afraid of him, street people were scared of him, even me—as close as I was to the guy, I'd never so much as cross a bridge alone with him in a car. You never knew what would set the guy off. There was one incident I remember in particular involving Joe. This happened on Bennington Street in East Boston. It was about one in the afternoon, and I was standing on the corner. Barboza was in a car with Guy Frizzi, a street guy that Joe was close with at the time. They were driving along Bennington Street when some poor guy with his

wife and two little kids cut Barboza off by accident. Joe went wild. He started chasing this guy, blowing the horn and yelling out the window: ‘You mother . . . you son-of-a-bitch . . . I’ll get you[.]’ Finally, Joe caught up with the guy and cut him off. The driver was smart enough to lock all his windows and doors. Barboza and Frizzi pounded on the windows and then jumped up on the hood of this guy’s car, smashing at the windshield. At the same time Barboza was yelling nasty things he planned to do to the guy’s wife. I remember seeing the poor little kids, crying their eyes out, hanging on to their father while their mother is screaming her head off. Now, while all this was happening, there was a cop standing on a nearby corner, just watching. Finally, the cop turned away and walked down the street. He was scared to death of Barboza himself. Joe wasn’t through though. He ran back to his car and got out a baseball bat and started pounding on the car. He smashed the fenders, the windows, everything. He almost destroyed the car before some cops finally came over and tried to calm Joe down. While they were trying to cool Joe, they told this poor driver who’s sitting there in his smashed-up car to get the hell out of the area fast and forget about the damage. I was standing there all the time watching it, laughing my head off. At the time it was funny. Now I think back and it ain’t so funny. The driver would have been killed if Joe had got his hands on him, and all because he accidentally cut Joe off in traffic.” (p.111–113).⁶¹⁷

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa’s Mafia*, that Louis Greco had an ongoing feud with Benny Zinna and, in fact, attempted to kill Benny Zinna by firing two shots at him. He further states that “Grieco [sic] himself was a vicious, vicious guy. He was always losing his temper. He was six-two, weighed about two twenty, and he had hands on him like Virginia hams. He could kill you with his bare hands. He never had to do much fighting because everyone was afraid to tangle with him. He was a bumbling idiot and he had a gimp. His close friends used to call him The Gimp, but nobody else dared. Grieco [sic] had feuds with a lot of guys.” (p.119–122).⁶¹⁸

Vincent Teresa writes in his book, *Vinnie Teresa’s Mafia*, the following regarding an IRS agent: “There was one guy in particular in New England who was a big [Internal] Revenue [Service] hot-shot. He was way up the ladder. He was supposed to be a big racketbuster while he was on the street. He’d hit the after-hours joints, the gambling spots. He made all kinds of noise. The only thing that no one knew was when he was going to raid the Coliseum; he used to call Nick Giso up. ‘Hey, Nicky,’ he’d say. Sure enough, he’d come busting in and they wouldn’t find a thing. He tipped a lot of the boys off when he was raiding them. Sometimes they’d have stand-ins there to take a bust to make it look good. Then he got out of the IRS. That’s when he started making really big money. He had a lot of connections with IRS bosses, and he had the confidence of the mob. He could fix almost anything.” (p.145–146). (See also 8–14–62 entry).⁶¹⁹

1–3–75: In a letter from Joseph Barboza to William Lynch, attorney for the Organized Crime Section of the Criminal Division, Barboza discusses how the Mafia sent Lawrence Hughes to testify

against Barboza in the Clay Wilson trial. He further explains that he killed Clay Wilson in self-defense. Barboza also states, “My public defender attorney advised me at the end of the [Clay Wilson] trial to plead guilty to 2nd degree. I did so disgruntly [sic]. The next day newspaper headliners read ‘Too Late for Baron—a Hung Jury.’ If you want to know why my attorney advised me to plead guilty ask Ted Harrington, it was a political pressure move, and I got caught up in it again.” Barboza also stated that he “came up with the idea that I’d play games with the Mafia by going back there and leading them to believe I would recant my testimony for the right price[.] [B]y doing that I could stop any danger happening to my wife and children. . . . I would leave and leave the Mafia hanging.” At the end of the letter, Barboza pleads with Lynch, asking him for “help in that I see the parole board in May” and “if I am released that the Gov’t would still be interested enough to help me with REDACTED. . . . I turn to you at the advise [sic] of FBI Agent Dennis Condon. Will you help beat this Mafia revenge?”⁶²⁰

3-7-75: A letter from John C. Keeney, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to Joseph Barboza states in relevant part: “Your subsequent conviction of a most serious offense precludes our making a commitment to you at this time to render to you any additional assistance whatsoever. At such time as your release from confinement is imminent and upon your request, we shall review your request in light of the then existent circumstances and determine whether the assistance you desire is warranted.”⁶²¹

5-27-75: Special Agent Paul Rico retires from the FBI. He became an FBI agent on February 26, 1951. Shortly after retiring from the FBI, Rico becomes Director of Security for World Jai Alai. (See *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶²²

9-17-75: A memorandum from Gerald E. McDowell, Chief Attorney of Boston’s Organized Crime Strike Force, to Gerard T. McGuire, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, states: “I have enclosed an article from the *Boston Globe* which all but gives the L.C.N. [La Cosa Nostra] a blueprint on how to find Joseph Barboza and kill him. . . . [Additionally,] it now appears quite likely that he will be released this fall. . . . Bill Lynch has strong negative feelings about extending any more assistance to Barboza. Bill feels that the Department went to a lot of trouble to give Barboza a chance at a new life as a relocated witness and Barboza repaid us by murdering a man in California. . . . Whatever our final decision on Barboza we should give a lot of thought to any response to his requests. He was the key witness in one of the most important cases this section has ever won, and his survival, or lack thereof, has current importance in the development of witnesses in the New England area.”⁶²³

9-18-75: James “Whitey” Bulger again opened as an FBI informant. (FBI Report by Charles S. Prouty (Aug. 13, 1997); see also Dick Lehr and Gerard O’Neill, *BLACK MASS* 16; and *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208 (D. Mass. 1999), which states that Bulger was opened as an informant on September 30, 1975, but which does not recognize that FBI Special Agent Dennis

Condon had already opened Bulger as an informant four years earlier).⁶²⁴

9-19-75: An FBI Memorandum from the San Francisco, California, Office states, "By LHM . . . Boston advised Bureau that information received from reliable source indicating members of Boston LCN [La Cosa Nostra] family [are] interested in making determination as to where [Joseph] Barboza [is] located upon his parole in order [that] they could kill him. Information received that member of organization located in Boston area stated sizeable amount of money available to [a] person who sets up Barboza from organization in order that he be killed. Above LHM based on information developed by REDACTED. Referenced report indicates that REDACTED advised on REDACTED the De Sciscio and/or Russo had advised while in San Francisco area that a \$100,000 contract on Barboza or \$25,000 available for 'lining him up.' REDACTED SECTION."⁶²⁵

An airtel from the Boston SAC to the FBI Director states, "Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM setting forth info received from sources indicating [that] the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] is interested in locating" Joseph Barboza and killing him. This memorandum also states that Barboza's murder "would represent a lethal blow to the Witness Protection Act and would serve as a deterrent for future potential witnesses in the Boston area."⁶²⁶

A U.S. Government Memorandum states that an official from the DOJ advised that Joseph Barboza will be paroled soon and "the word on the street in Boston is that the bad guys know [Barboza's] name and they plan on publicly executing him." The DOJ official requests that we offer technical assistance to the State of California if needed, such as documentation or employment. The "FBI have [sic] already requested help in [the] form of job assistance. This is being done."⁶²⁷

10-30-75: Joseph Barboza is "quietly paroled" from Sierra Conservation Camp in California where he served four years for the murder of Clay Wilson. Two underworld figures, one being J.R. Russo, were reportedly in California in August and said to be looking for Barboza. (*Former New England Mafia Figure Paroled*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Nov. 7, 1975). A San Francisco Police Report notes that Barboza was paroled to San Francisco and is residing with a friend. The report further states that Barboza works as a cook at the Rathskeller Restaurant.⁶²⁸

11-1-75: Joseph Barboza lives at Ted Sharliss' residence from this date until November 15, 1975. (This information is contained in an FBI memorandum dated December 16, 1976).⁶²⁹

11-28-75: Joseph Salvati's attorney, Martin K. Leppo, files a petition for commutation for Salvati.⁶³⁰

1976

1976: The Attorney General issues the first guidelines for the FBI on use of informants. (*United States v. Salemmme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 150 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶³¹

Stephen Flemmi provides information that allows Special Agent John Connolly to turn a co-conspirator into a cooperating witness

who identified Joseph Russo as Barboza's killer. Russo pleads guilty in 1992. (*United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 151 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶³²

James "Whitey" Bulger, Stephen Flemmi, and John Martorano meet Back Side restaurant owner Francis X. Green at his restaurant and threaten his life unless he repays a \$175,000 debt. Green then contacts Edward Harrington and asks what he should do. The case is turned over to the FBI. The FBI supposedly interviews Green and later denies that an interview took place. About a year later, the case is dropped because of Green's supposed reluctance to testify against Bulger. (*United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 156 (D. Mass. 1999); Dick Lehr & Gerard O'Neill, *BLACK MASS* 32–37 (2000)).⁶³³

1-26-76: Frank Walsh, the Boston Police Sergeant responsible for investigating Joseph Salvati's involvement in the Edward Deegan murder, recommends a commutation of Salvati's sentence.⁶³⁴

1-27-76: The Massachusetts Parole Board votes unanimously to deny Joseph Salvati's petition for a hearing.⁶³⁵

2-11-76: Joseph Barboza (a.k.a. Joe Donati or Denati—after release from Wilson murder; Bentley, Baron) is murdered in San Francisco. According to an FBI Memorandum from the San Francisco, California, Office dated June 8, 1978: "[A]t about 3:40 PM, Baron was shot and killed as he attempted to enter his personal automobile parked at the intersection of 25th Avenue and Moraga Street, San Francisco, California. Baron had just departed residence of Theodore James Sharliss, 1717–25th Avenue. Baron was visiting Sharliss for several hours and was returning to his apartment where he was residing with his girlfriend. Baron walked to his vehicle, a 1969 Ford Thunderbird, two door, parked on Moraga Street. As Baron reached the driver's door, a white 1972 Ford Econoline van pulled up and stopped beside Baron and his automobile. The cargo door on the right side of the van was thrust open and several shots were fired. A white male American wearing a red ski cap, pointed at the top, was observed by witnesses firing a shotgun out of the right side of the van. The van drove off at a high rate of speed and was abandoned some five blocks from the murder scene." (*See also* San Francisco Police Department Report; *Killer Barboza Slain*, *BOSTON HERALD*, Feb. 12, 1976).⁶³⁶

2-20-76: Jack Zalkind, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of prosecuting Joseph Salvati for the Edward Deegan murder, recommends a commutation of Salvati's sentence.⁶³⁷

2-23-76: A teletype from the Los Angeles FBI Office to the Director and the San Francisco FBI Office concerns the details of an interview of Richard Sydney Watson that took place at Orange County Jail on February 22, 1976. Relevant portions of that interview summary follow: "Watson claimed that while in local custody in Ohio in December, 1975, he met another inmate named Ronnie Lane. He said that Lane told him that Joey Barboza has killed a man in SF while residing there under a new identity which had been supplied by the government after Barboza testified for the government in the trial of Raymond Patriarca. He said that Lane

mentioned that Barboza frequented Luigi's and the La Pentera Restaurants in SF 3 or 4 times a week. Watson said that he was booked into the Orange County Jail on January 16, 1976, and came into contact with another inmate Ken Hoffman. . . . According to Watson, Hoffman told him that there had been a \$300,000 contract put out on Barboza but no one had been able to find him. Watson said that he told Hoffman that he had heard that Barboza frequented Luigi's and the La Pentera restaurants. Hoffman told him he would relay this information to his uncle and if Barboza was where he said, that he would get his cut. Four days before Barboza was killed, Watson said that Hoffman told him the two 'torpedos' each from two separate groups were going to stake out these restaurants. Four days later Watson read in the newspaper that Barboza had been killed."⁶³⁸

4-9-76: Gerald Alch, a former employee of F. Lee Bailey, signs an affidavit based on interviews with Joseph Barboza at Walpole State Prison in July and August 1970. Alch states that Barboza said all allegations made by him at the Edward "Teddy" Deegan trial with regard to the involvement of Peter Limone in the crime were false. Barboza said that during his conversation with prosecutors he was interrogated in regard to Limone's involvement in such a way as to cause him to believe that by incriminating Limone, he would be strengthening his position with regard to the promises made to him by the authorities. Since Barboza believed the authorities were not keeping their promises, he had no obligation to adhere to his false implication of Limone. Barboza indicated that he had in his possession notes which he utilized for testimony preparation which had in their margins handwriting on Limone's alleged implication. As a result of these interviews, an affidavit was prepared for Barboza's signature, which "to the best of my recollection, was brought to him . . . by my then associate Colin W. Gillis, Esquire, before whom he acknowledged the contents thereof to be true and did execute said affidavit."⁶³⁹

May 1976: Hank Messick writes an article in the *Boston Globe* about Joseph Barboza and his book. Messick writes, "In time he [Barboza] smuggled out the manuscript. [Barboza's friend] typed it and, on the recommendation of former Boston Strike Force chief Edward F. Harrington, brought it to me to make into a book."⁶⁴⁰

5-16-76: An FBI teletype from Boston to the Director and the San Francisco Office states, "BS 1544-CTE [Whitey Bulger] advised that he heard that Jimmy Charlmis [Ted Sharliss], formerly from Boston and currently residing [in] San Francisco, is the individual who set up Joe Barboza to be killed by the 'outfit' and the 'outfit' people are discussing taking [Sharliss] out because he is considered a weak link to their involvement in the 'hit' on Barboza."⁶⁴¹

5-19-76: According to an FBI teletype from Boston to the Director and the San Francisco Office, "Joseph M. Williams, Jr., Supervisor, Investigation Unit, Commonwealth of Massachusetts Parole Board, advised FBI, Boston, that source close to REDACTED SECTION advised [Ted Sharliss] former associate of Joe Barboza prior to his [Sharliss'] leaving the Boston area years ago, is the individual who

set up Barboza to be killed and now they (LCN) intend to kill [Sharliss] to insure [sic] he never talks. Strike Force Chief, New England area, has had continuing interest in developments surrounding Barboza killing due to serious impact on witness program and has continually expressed interest in use of FGJ in event evidence developed regarding individuals responsible for hit. Strike Force Chief advised of above informant information and has expressed intent in having Sharliss subpoenaed before FGJ, Boston.”⁶⁴²

5-24-76: An FBI teletype from Boston to the Director and the San Francisco Office informs, “REDACTED SECTION advised that the ‘outfit’ is going to eliminate Jimmy Charlmis [Ted Sharliss] who helped them line up Baron for a ‘hit’ on the west coast. They don’t want to take a chance on him folding up.” The teletype continues, “[O]n REDACTED SECTION advised that the Italian outfit had Joseph Baron ‘taken out.’ They also ‘took out’ [Patrick] Fabiano because of his connections with Joe Baron. Fabiano had been holding the outfit up over the years, example: getting money from them, etc., because he would not corroborate Baron in Court. They were waiting until they got Baron to ‘take out’ Fabiano.”⁶⁴³

5-25-76: FBI teletype from the San Francisco Office to the Director and Boston regarding Joseph Barboza states, “Bureau and Boston office should be alert to the fact that during recent contact with TE [(Top Echelon Informant)], he has furnished some information concerning REDACTED SECTION. TE stated that he would in the near future furnish extensive information concerning these two areas of criminal activity; however, desired to give the matter further thought and noted that REDACTED SECTION. At time of last contact, TE indicated that he would consider testifying if his testimony became necessary in the above matters. On REDACTED it was determined that REDACTED SECTION.”⁶⁴⁴

5-27-76: An FBI Memorandum from the San Francisco Office states that Ted Sharliss was interviewed by the San Francisco FBI Office. Sharliss is told that he is going to be eliminated. Sharliss denies any involvement or knowledge concerning the Barboza murder.⁶⁴⁵

5-28-76: According to an FBI Memorandum from the San Francisco Office, Ted Sharliss is re-interviewed by the San Francisco FBI Office. The memorandum states, “He admitted that during November, 1975, he furnished LCN [La Cosa Nostra] figure Joseph Russo of Boston, information as to Sharliss’ address at San Francisco and that [Joseph Barboza] Baron was visiting with him on a daily basis. Sharliss admitted subsequent thereto he was in telephonic contact with Russo on other matters, including contacts a day or two prior to the murder. On practically each contact Russo inquired as to whether or not Baron was still in the area and maintaining contact with Sharliss. He stated that he always advised Russo that he was. Sharliss emphatically denied any involvement in the murder of Baron other than the fact that he furnished Russo the whereabouts of Baron. He admitted that by furnishing this information to Russo he had ‘given Baron up.’ Sharliss stated that he believes Russo was responsible for Baron’s murder, however, de-

nied knowing who handled the hit. He denied receiving any money, consideration, or favors.”⁶⁴⁶

June 1976: Special Agent John Connolly accepts a diamond ring from James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi, according to Connolly’s Indictment.⁶⁴⁷

Theodore James “Ted” Sharliss is interviewed concerning information he had regarding the Barboza murder. Sharliss informs that Barboza lived at Sharliss’ residence from November 1 to November 15, 1975. Barboza later moved to an apartment with his girlfriend. Barboza visited with Sharliss on a daily basis. On February 11, 1976, Barboza was murdered just outside Sharliss’ residence at 1710—25th Avenue, San Francisco. According to the interview summary, “Sharliss advised that during the latter part of 1975, he received a telephone call at his residence from Joseph Russo, a Boston La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Lieutenant and well known ‘outfit’ hit man. Russo asked Sharliss to meet an individual in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in Downtown San Francisco. . . . [T]he individual . . . at the Hilton Hotel was none other than Russo. Russo asked Sharliss if he ‘would like to make some big bucks’. Sharliss immediately knew that Russo wanted him to kill or handle the contract on Baron. Russo talked of \$25,000 for the contract and Sharliss reiterated that he wanted nothing to do with killing Baron and that he wanted to take a ‘neutral position.’ Russo became extremely mad and pointed out to Sharliss that he had made friends with a ‘lying bum’ who testified about ‘George’ and a number of other guys that he put on Death Row. Sharliss noted that when Russo mentioned ‘George’ he was referring to Raymond Patriarca, head of the New England LCN. Russo calmed down, left the hotel, and told Sharliss ‘keep your mouth shut,’ don’t say anything to him (Baron) or anybody else.” Sharliss also states that he had no other personal contact with Russo, but did talk with Russo by telephone on a number of occasions after the November 1975 contact including a day or two before the Baron murder. During those calls, Russo asked Sharliss if “that lying bum [is] still out there.” (FBI Memorandum, Dec. 16, 1976).⁶⁴⁸

8-20-76: A teletype to the FBI Director regarding Joseph Barboza states: “For information of Las Vegas, Joseph Barboza was a well known hoodlum figure and ‘hitman’ in the Boston area who testified against Raymond Patriarca, New England La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Leader, and numerous other hoodlum figures during 1967–1968.”⁶⁴⁹

October 1976: A San Francisco FBI Office memorandum states, “John Frederick Loewe, bookmaking associate and confidant to Sharliss, provided information to the San Francisco FBI that during January 1976, he accompanied Sharliss to the Hilton Inn, San Francisco International Airport (SFIA). Sharliss related to Loewe that he (Sharliss) was to meet with Larry Baione, the number two man in the Boston La Cosa Nostra (LCN). Loewe believes Sharliss mentioned the name of the other individual from Boston who was with Baione. Loewe did not recall this individual’s name. Loewe believes Sharliss mentioned at this time or it may have been at a later date that Baione and his associate had discussed the hit on

Baron with him. During late March or early April, 1976, Sharliss told Loewe he met with the same two individuals at the SFIA Hilton Inn. Loewe, who was arriving from Las Vegas on April 2, 1976, was met by Sharliss. On the drive home from the airport Sharliss told Loewe that he had been to the airport at least once, possibly twice that morning. After dropping Loewe off at his residence, Sharliss returned to the airport to meet with the previously mentioned individuals from Boston. The purpose of the meeting was for Sharliss to collect \$5,000 for 'lining up' Baron. Hotel registration records at the SFIA Hilton . . . and others . . . in the airport complex were checked for the time period in question with negative results. REDACTED SECTION." (FBI Memorandum, Oct. 26, 1977; see also FBI Memorandum, Dec. 16, 1976, for virtually the same synopsis of facts). [Note: According to the December 16, 1976, memorandum, Sharliss later told Loewe that he did not get the \$5,000 and has never received any money.]⁶⁵⁰

11-3-76: John Frederick Loewe takes a polygraph exam. The results provide that "no specific, consistent significant psychological responses were detected which indicate[s] deception when Loewe answered relevant questions." (FBI Memorandum, Oct. 26, 1977).⁶⁵¹

The San Francisco FBI Office writes a memorandum stating that they administered a polygraph examination of an individual whose name is redacted.⁶⁵²

11-15-76: Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne opposes a commutation of Joseph Salvati's sentence.⁶⁵³

11-29-76: A memorandum from Joseph M. Williams, Jr., Supervisor of the Massachusetts Parole Board's Investigation Unit, to the Board of Pardons, Special Attention Board Member Wendy Gershengorn indicates that [Joseph] Salvati associated with a number of Italians tied to organized crime. "The 'word' from reputable law enforcement officers was that [Salvati] was just thrown in by Barboza on the murder because he hated subject, that Joseph Barboza was asked by people was this true and that Barboza denied this."⁶⁵⁴

12-17-76: John Loewe is unable to positively identify Larry Baione from a spread of representative photographs. REDACTED SECTION. (FBI Memorandum, Oct. 26, 1977).⁶⁵⁵

12-29-76: Richard Castucci, a nightclub owner and bookmaker associated with the Winter Hill Gang, is murdered after Special Agent John Connolly tells James "Whitey" Bulger that Castucci is an FBI informant, according to John Connolly's Indictment.⁶⁵⁶

1977

2-28-77: The Massachusetts Parole Board denies Joseph Salvati's second petition for a commutation hearing because Salvati had served an insufficient amount of time to warrant a hearing.⁶⁵⁷

5-20-77: Special Agent Dennis Condon retires from the FBI.⁶⁵⁸

August 1977: Edward Harrington serves as the U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts from August 1977 until October 1981.⁶⁵⁹

8-9-77: Phillip Sumner contacts the San Francisco FBI Office and relays the following: “On the evening of August 5, 1977, Sumner viewed a television news special dealing with the February 11, 1976, murder of [Joseph Barboza] Baron. In brief, Sumner related that he was incarcerated at Soledad Prison, California, during 1973–1974. Sumner had occasion to meet Red Hogan, a fellow inmate who told Sumner that he was originally from Boston, Massachusetts. Hogan related to Sumner that he served time at Walpole State Prison, Boston, Massachusetts, with Joe Barboza. Hogan also showed Sumner letters received by him from Barboza using the name of Joe Bentley at a prison facility in Montana, believed to be Deer Lodge. The letter writing continued between September 1973 to September 1974. Because of his close association with Hogan and statements by Hogan that he was going to kill Barboza, Sumner feels convinced that Hogan is definitely involved in the Barboza murder.” The memorandum states that Sumner’s information, in part, has been verified and investigation continues to further identify and locate Hogan. (FBI Memorandum, Oct. 26, 1977).⁶⁶⁰

10-13-77: FBI Special Agents Thomas Daly and Peter Kennedy interview Francis X. Green about his loan of \$175,000 from James “Whitey” Bulger’s associates and Bulger’s threat on Green’s life if he did not repay the loan. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁶⁶¹

10-26-77: An FBI memorandum states, “Investigation concerning the murder of Joseph Baron in San Francisco, California, on February 11, 1976, continued and eventually focused on Baron’s closest personal friend and associate in San Francisco, Theodore James Sharliss.”⁶⁶²

12-21-77: Florida Attorney Richard Barest states the following in an affidavit: “I was contacted and retained by Mr. [Louis] Greco to attempt to prove his innocence to a murder charge that he felt he was being ‘set up’ on involving the alleged murder of one [Edward] Teddy Deegan, which was approximately two years old. He advised me of things to check out because he felt he could prove he was in Florida at the time the offense was committed, and that he was ‘totally’ innocent of that offense, and that he would be willing to take a lie detector test on that specific crime. Pursuant to his request, my investigator set up an examination with a respected polygraph operator who was then working as the official police polygraph operator for the City of Miami Police Department. I gave my approval of the test, with the only specific instructions to the polygraph operator was that he confine his questions strictly to the Teddy Deegan homicide, and that he could ask anything he desired about that case with reference to Louie [sic] Greco’s alleged participation therein. My recollection is that Mr. Greco’s responses were truthful and that he did not participate in the Teddy Deegan homicide.” (See 11-14-67 entry).⁶⁶³

1978

4-29-78: A report of Special Agent John Morris’ performance rating for the rating period of 1/15/78 to 4/15/78 states, “He is imaginative, innovative and extremely industrious and has no hesitation

in tackling major projects or complicated which place a heavy demand on his time, often to the detriment of his family. SA Morris possesses all the necessary attributes to be an outstanding Bureau executive.”⁶⁶⁴

5-8-78: William Geraway writes to a Justice Department official: “I testified in a Florida murder trial that was contracted out of Boston[.]” This trial was *State v. John Sweet* in 1967. The trial focused on the killing of Charles Von Maxcy which had “been arranged or procured through the Boston area.”⁶⁶⁵

5-16-78: Handwritten notes from Butch Carlstadt indicate that Tim Brown taped conversation between Barboza and Ted Sharliss. The notes further indicate that there are twelve 7” reel-to-reel tapes, which were in the possession of Rick Oliver at (707) 527-2127. He appears to be a local homicide detective.⁶⁶⁶

10-11-78: Louis Greco takes two polygraph examinations. The results of Louis Greco’s first polygraph examination are determined to be inconclusive. In the second polygraph, the examiner finds that Greco was truthful when he said he was not in Massachusetts when Edward “Teddy” Deegan was killed; not present when Deegan was killed; and was not in Massachusetts on March 12, 1965.⁶⁶⁷

10-16-78: According to an F. Lee Bailey affidavit, Bailey was contacted in about July 1970 by a party whose name was Frank, who had been in recent communication, through intermediaries, with Joseph Barboza, and that Barboza wished to set the record straight as to certain perjured testimony he had given in state and federal courts. A meeting was set in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Barboza told Bailey that Roy French and Ronnie Cassesso were in fact involved, but Cassesso indirectly. Henry Tameleo and Peter Limone were not involved, but Barboza implicated them because he was led to understand by various authorities that in order to escape punishment on charges pending against him, he would have to implicate someone of “importance.” Barboza told Bailey the story he told at court was in very large measure a fabrication. He implicated Louis Greco because of a personal grudge. The authorities generally assured him that a conviction was unlikely. He stated that because he had become a government witness he would not expect to live more than a day if he were committed to the general population in Walpole, as he feared. He authorized Bailey to advise counsel for some of the defendants as to his intent, and as to what he hoped to accomplish, and further authorized Bailey to publish his revised version of the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder (in which he had admitted personal involvement), so long as he would not wind up in jail. Subsequently, Barboza was arrested in New Bedford. After his arrest, he told Bailey that he had been informed by persons in authority, whom he did not name, that federal agents would arrange for his release provided he discharge Bailey and terminate his efforts to recant his trial testimony. Prior to this time, Barboza had agreed to take a polygraph test. Subsequent to his incarceration he informed Bailey that he had been told that if he submitted to such a test he would spend the rest of his years behind bars.⁶⁶⁸

10-19-78: Attorney Al Farese's affidavit states that Farese reviewed John Fitzgerald's testimony at the Edward "Teddy" Deegan trial where Fitzgerald said that Joseph Barboza had two pending indictments against him, one involving the stabbing of Arthur Pearson where Barboza is charged as a habitual criminal. Farese said Fitzgerald told him "[t]hey are willing" to have Arthur Pearson say that Chico Amico stabbed him and that Nick Femia and Joseph Barboza came over to help Pearson. Barboza would then not be guilty of a habitual criminal charge. If that were not enough, Fitzgerald said Greco would "whack out Pearson." In addition, Fitzgerald said they would give Barboza \$25,000 not to testify. Farese stated that at no time was Fitzgerald present with Greco in his house and this conversation he testified to had never taken place. Farese said in April or May 1973, he received a telephone call from Fitzgerald, who was in South Dakota. Fitzgerald told Farese that he was going "to clear the guy with the gimp leg," meaning Greco, because he was innocent.⁶⁶⁹

10-27-78: Theodore Sharliss is indicted for conspiring to violate Joseph Barboza's civil rights.⁶⁷⁰

10-28-78: The *Press Democrat* reports that a federal grand jury indicted Theodore J. Sharliss in the murder of Joseph Barboza. Sharliss allegedly set Barboza up to be murdered in San Francisco in 1976. Sharliss is indicted on conspiracy to violate Barboza's civil rights. (*Indictment Returned in Slaying*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 28, 1978).⁶⁷¹

10-31-78: Edward F. Harrington files an affidavit to be used against Louis Greco's Motion for New Trial.⁶⁷²

11-3-78: In a Massachusetts Superior Court Order denying a new trial for Louis Greco, the judge states the Commonwealth's submitted materials include an affidavit by U.S. Attorney Edward Harrington. The judge chooses to rely on Joseph Barboza's testimony in the Clay Wilson case and the Harrington affidavit to evaluate Barboza's testimony in the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder case. (*Commonwealth v. Grieco* [sic], Case No. 31601 (Suffolk Ct. Sup. Ct., Nov. 3, 1978)).⁶⁷³

11-6-78: The Massachusetts Parole Board unanimously denies Peter Limone a commutation hearing.⁶⁷⁴

11-13-78: John E. Bates, the Superintendent of Framingham Correctional Institute where Joseph Salvati has been imprisoned for over five years, recommends to the Massachusetts Parole Board that Salvati's sentence be commuted.⁶⁷⁵

1979

1979: The FBI assigns Special Agent in Charge Lawrence Sarhatt to the Boston office. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 203 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶⁷⁶

An FBI report reflects what was said at a dinner between James "Whitey" Bulger, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, and FBI agents. (The Court found that the dinners were held to celebrate milestones. Although FBI procedures require that all contacts with informants be documented, there was only one, a 1979 report reflect-

ing matters discussed at these dinners. There was no record of the gifts exchanged.) (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 149, 150 (D. Mass. 1999)).

January 1979: Special Agents John Connolly and John Morris tell U.S. Attorney Jeremiah O'Sullivan that James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi are informants. (DICK LEHR & GERARD O'NEIL, *BLACK MASS* 65 (2000)).⁶⁷⁷

1-24-79: Theodore Sharliss enters a guilty plea to the charge of violating Title 18 U.S.C. § 241, Civil Rights—Murder and Conspiracy, for setting up Joseph Barboza's murder. (This information is contained in an FBI Memorandum from San Francisco to Director dated June 6, 1979.) Sharliss agrees to testify against the killers. (*Man Gets 5 Years for Mafia Killing*, *PRESS DEMOCRAT* (Santa Rosa, CA), Mar. 1, 1979).⁶⁷⁸

1-29-79: A prosecution memorandum from Gerald E. McDowell, Attorney in Charge of the Boston Strike Force, and Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan, to Gerald T. McGuire, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, recommends the indictment of twenty-one individuals for their involvement with Anthony Ciulla in a five-state pari-mutuel thoroughbred horse race fixing scheme. The following are important points made in this memorandum. Numbers in parentheses coincide with page numbers in the memorandum. [Note: The original memorandum is not appended to the Committee's chronology and is retained in Justice Department files.] "The Boston Strike Force recommends the indictment of the twenty-one individuals listed below, including the principals of the Winter gang, for their involvement with Anthony Ciulla in a multi-state pari-mutuel thoroughbred horse race fixing scheme involving race tracks in five states." The net profits were almost two million dollars. (1) Ciulla and Barnoski met with Howard Winter "and six of his associates" in late 1973 to discuss a race fixing scheme. "Winter and his partners would provide the money necessary to carry out the scheme." (4) The six associates included Bulger and Flemmi. The memo states that after the initial meeting with Winter, Ciulla and Barnoski met with Winter's other partners in the scheme—John Martorano, Joseph McDonald, James Sims, John Martorano, James Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. Bulger and Flemmi "would help find outside bookmakers to accept the bets of the group." (4) "Ciulla and the Winter group then began to fix races at tracks around the country." The scheme lasted for 2 years and more than 200 races were fixed. (5) "James L. Sims—The case against Sims rests solely on Ciulla's testimony." (55) Suggests that Bulger and Flemmi be further investigated. Indicates that they not be indicted because "the cases against them rest, in most instances, solely on the testimony of Anthony Ciulla." Suggests that the cases against Bulger and Flemmi (and others) might become stronger if indictees cooperated. (62) There are redacted sections with no indication of the reason for the redaction.

2-1-79: Joseph Salvati files his third petition for a commutation hearing with the Massachusetts Parole Board.⁶⁷⁹

2-2-79: Indictments are handed down in the Anthony Ciulla racehorse-fixing case. James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen "The Ri-

fleman" Flemmi warn John Martorano and Joe McDonald, and Martorano flees. (DICK LEHR & GERARD O'NEIL, BLACK MASS 67-68 (2000)).⁶⁸⁰

2-16-79: The Massachusetts Parole Board denies Joseph Salvati's petition for a commutation because "this petition has been presented too soon following conviction of Murder-First Degree."⁶⁸¹

2-27-79: Theodore Charliss is sentenced to five years in prison for setting up Joseph Barboza's murder. (*See Man Gets 5 Years for Mafia Killing*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Mar. 1, 1979).⁶⁸²

3-12-79: Jack Zalkind, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of prosecuting Joseph Salvati for the Edward Deegan murder, recommends that Salvati's sentence be commuted for a second time.⁶⁸³

3-15-79: Frank Walsh, the Boston Police Sergeant responsible for investigating Joseph Salvati's involvement in the Edward Deegan murder, recommends that Salvati's sentence be commuted for a second time. Walsh says he had "never become aware that Mr. Salvati has been even remotely connected with firearms or physical violence."⁶⁸⁴

3-28-79: A memorandum from the Boston SAC to the FBI Director states, "Caption matter [Joseph Baron] contains information that has enduring investigative value beyond the established destruction period and is essential to our investigative needs. In view of the foregoing, this file will be retained until such a time as these criteria no longer apply. An annual review will be conducted by the Boston Division and when this file is no longer essential for investigative reference it will be destroyed and FBIHQ properly notified."⁶⁸⁵

3-31-79: A memorandum from the Boston SAC to the FBI Director states that under John Morris' direction, "Operation Lobster has been broadly acclaimed as one of the most successful law enforcement endeavors in the history of the Boston area. Also during this rating period [4/16/78 through 3/31/79], Supervisor Morris directed and provided leadership to several Agents on his squad in bringing to a successful conclusion a 'bust out' case, an east coast horse race fixing scheme and the indictment of several subjects under the RICO Statute for local burglaries and drug dealing. All of these cases received considerable notoriety in the Boston area and were of significant impact against Organized Crime in the Boston area."⁶⁸⁶

4-16-79: The FBI Director informs the San Francisco Office by teletype of the following: "The Bureau is aware of the sensitivity of the informant issue in this matter and the FBI's obligations. However, the informant and the contacting agent should be aware that REDACTED SECTION unless the informant's complete knowledge REDACTED in this case is known. Unless the informant chooses to provide all relevant information to the FBI regarding his knowledge REDACTED in this investigation, it will be very difficult REDACTED SECTION as it appears he has chosen not to recall vital information. San Francisco attempt to resolve this matter with the informant prior to his scheduled appearance before the federal

grand jury in order that such appearance can be avoided if possible.”⁶⁸⁷

5-15-79: An airtel from the San Francisco SAC to the FBI Director regarding a San Francisco telephone call to Special Agent John Connolly on May 14, 1979, states: “San Francisco continuing efforts to obtain a prosecutable case against Joseph Anthony Russo and any Boston LCN [La Cosa Nostra] associates for the murder of Barboza.”⁶⁸⁸

7-6-79: Defendant Luigi Manocchio appears on a warrant for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei and is arraigned. Manocchio pleads not guilty.⁶⁸⁹

Vincent James “Jimmy the Bear” Flemmi dies in prison.⁶⁹⁰

12-7-79: San Francisco Strike Force Attorney Michael Kramer requests that Special Agent John Connolly of the Boston FBI Office testify on January 10, 1979, in San Francisco regarding Connolly’s interview of Ted Sharliss.⁶⁹¹

12-20-79: An FBI airtel from the San Francisco SAC to the FBI Director indicates that Joseph Russo’s FBI Number is 677 979 A.⁶⁹²

1980

1980: James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi start giving the FBI evidence against Jerry Angiulo, Boston mafia boss for the Raymond Patriarca family. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 152 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶⁹³

Kenneth “Bobby” Conrad, a prime witness in a Boston murder, disappears. James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi associates tell authorities that Conrad is buried in Nova Scotia. (Jonathan Wells, Jack Meyers and Maggie Mulvihill, *Whitey Gang Victims May be Buried in Canada*, BOSTON HERALD, Dec. 11, 2000).⁶⁹⁴

Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi provides Special Agent John Connolly with information regarding the murder of Federal Judge James Wood by major drug dealers. Connolly later tells superiors that the contacts Flemmi made in the investigation, at Connolly’s direction, may have created the false impression that Flemmi was involved in drugs. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 205 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶⁹⁵

3-28-80: The *Press Democrat* reports that Federal authorities have reopened the Joseph Barboza murder case because of new information. The article says that the Department of Justice wants to find Barboza’s killer because his murder threatened the success of the Witness Protection Program. Jerry Angiulo, Ilario Zannino, J.R. Russo and others were reportedly subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury. (*Jury May Probe Hit Man’s Death*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Mar. 28, 1980).⁶⁹⁶

4-12-80: According to Brian Halloran’s statements to the FBI, on this date he drove Louis Litif to Triple O’s in South Boston for a meeting with James “Whitey” Bulger. Halloran later witnesses Bulger and an associate bring Litif’s body out of the back door of

the South Boston bar and put it in the trunk of Litif's new Lincoln. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁶⁹⁷

July–August 1980: Agent John Morris tells Special Agent John Connolly that the Lancaster Garage was bugged; Connolly, in turn, tells James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, two targets of the investigation. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp.2d 141, 151 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁶⁹⁸

7–2–80: Joseph Salvati submits his fourth petition for a commutation hearing with the Massachusetts Parole Board.⁶⁹⁹

September 1980: Special Agent John Connolly reopens Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi as an FBI informant. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 151 (D. Mass. 1983)).⁷⁰⁰

11–18–80: Special Agents John J. Cloherty, Jr., and Robert R. Turgiss meet with Massachusetts Department of Corrections officials to discuss allegations that Joseph Salvati was using Framingham Correctional Institute’s canteen as a conduit for drugs into the institution. At this meeting, the FBI also alleges that Salvati was operating a gambling ring using the prison’s telephones and computer equipment. (*But see* 12–30–82 entry stating that Salvati was found not guilty of these charges).⁷⁰¹ On this same day, the Massachusetts Parole Board votes to deny Salvati a commutation hearing.⁷⁰²

11–28–80: An FBI airtel from the San Francisco SAC to the FBI Director informs, “On 11/25/80, the enclosed REDACTED was located, which places Russo in San Francisco prior to the murder and corroborates the Sharliss testimony. The whereabouts of Russo, at this time, is unknown. As a result of this finding, San Francisco will now seek an indictment against Russo. San Francisco Strike Force Chief requests that an expedite latent fingerprint and handwriting analysis be conducted by the Bureau Laboratory.”⁷⁰³

December 1980: SAC Lawrence Sarhatt decides to continue using James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi as informants. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 205 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁰⁴

12–2–80: In an FBI Memorandum justifying the use of James “Whitey” Bulger as an informant, Special Agent John Connolly falsely credits Bulger with breaking open the Joseph Barboza murder case. Connolly claims that the FBI had “no positive leads” in the Barboza slaying until Bulger offered a helping hand. Dick Lehr, *The Official Bulger FBI Files: Some Tall Tales*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 21, 1998.⁷⁰⁵

1981

1981: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris tells superiors that Stephen Flemmi’s information has been used in six successful applications for electronic surveillance, including the two highest priority organized crime investigations in Boston, one being 98 Prince Street. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 152 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁰⁶

Early 1981: Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert Fitzpatrick meets with James “Whitey” Bulger. Fitzpatrick later testifies that he had misgivings about continuing to use Bulger and Stephen Flemmi as informants because they were not sufficiently productive, and they engaged in serious criminal activity. *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 207 (D. Mass. 1983).⁷⁰⁷

January 1981: According to Brian Halloran, he is summoned to a meeting with James “Whitey” Bulger, Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, and John B. Callahan, former head of World Jai Alai and Winter Hill Gang associate and financial adviser. (DICK LEHR & GERARD O’NEIL, *BLACK MASS* 146 (2000)).⁷⁰⁸

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert Fitzpatrick is assigned to the Boston FBI Office. (DICK LEHR & GERARD O’NEIL, *BLACK MASS* 53 (2000)).⁷⁰⁹

1-6-81: The San Francisco SAC sends an airtel to the FBI Director regarding a telephone call to Special Agent John Connolly on January 5, 1981. [This document is heavily redacted, apparently including all parts relating to Connolly.]⁷¹⁰

1-9-81: With the help of James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, the FBI wiretaps Jerry Angiulo’s headquarters at 98 Prince Street in Boston. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 206 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷¹¹

1-26-81: An FBI Memorandum from J.M. Jones to Mr. Stames states, “Subject [Ted] Sharliss has stated that he met with Joseph A. Russo in 1975 and Russo offered a murder contract on [Joseph Barboza] Baron to him for \$25,000.00.”⁷¹²

February 1981: The FBI is told that James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi were involved in cocaine distribution with Brian Halloran. The FBI is also told that bookmakers are required to pay Bulger and Flemmi to operate in South Boston. *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208 (D. Mass. 1983).⁷¹³

2-6-81: An FBI memorandum from the San Francisco Office to the Director and the Boston, Los Angeles, and Las Vegas’ Offices states, “[Ted] Sharliss received a five year sentence to the custody of the Attorney General under the plea agreement which required that he cooperate and testify against others who are responsible for the murder of [Joseph Barboza] Baron.” Sharliss was interviewed several times by the FBI and stated that he met with Joseph Russo in San Francisco in the latter part of 1975, where Russo offered Sharliss a murder contract on Barboza for \$25,000. The memorandum continues, “During this period of time when Sharliss was being interviewed and providing information about Russo, the investigators felt that there was insufficient evidence at that time to possibly indict Russo for conspiracy in the murder of Baron.” Sharliss was interviewed by a case agent and two Strike Force attorneys on January 19, 20, 21 and 22. Based on the evidence, interviews, and reexamination of the case, on January 22, Strike Force Chief Michael Sterrett declined to prosecute the case against Russo. This determination was made in part for the following reasons: Sharliss was the only main witness and was considered

“weak”; Sharliss had questionable credibility since had he lied to the FBI and the Strike Force in the past; Sharliss had a severe drinking and drug problem during the time of the conspiracy and murder that worsened after the murder and existed while he gave information to the government; and, finally, there were no additional witnesses and no physical evidence left to be uncovered. On this date, “Michael Sterrett receive[s] official word of concurrence in his decision not to prosecute this matter” from the Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section.⁷¹⁴

March 1981: Roger Wheeler, Sr., decides to sell the Hartford fronton of World Jai Alai to break its ties with the New England mafia. Edmund H. Mahony, *Former FBI Agent Arrested*, HARTFORD COURANT, Oct. 10, 2003.⁷¹⁵

3-9-81: A memorandum from Supervisory Special Agent John M. Morris to the Boston SAC regarding Henry Tameleo, Benjamin DeChristoforo and Joseph Salvati states, “Since 1/9/81, all personnel of the C-3 Squad, augmented by agents from other squads and resident agencies, have been fully assigned to assist in various aspects of Title III coverage in two (2) cases code named REDACTED and Mandarin, 00: BS.”⁷¹⁶

3-17-81: A memorandum from Special Agent John J. Cloherty, Jr., to the Boston SAC regarding Henry Tameleo and others states, “It has been determined through Boston investigation entitled REDACTED that Joe ‘the Horse’ Salvati is aware that REDACTED were subpoenaed for above.”⁷¹⁷

4-15-81: A memorandum from the Boston SAC to the FBI Director recommends awards and commendations for Special Agent John J. Cloherty, Jr., Special Agent John Connolly, Jr., and Supervisory Special Agent John Morris for their work in the Myles J. Connor, Jr., 1st degree murder prosecution.⁷¹⁸

5-11-81: A World Jai Alai expense report indicates that Paul Rico and World Jai Alai entertained FBI Special Agents Tom Dowd and Jerry Forrester in the Bahamas. [Note: Rico testified at the Alcee Hasting Impeachment trial before the Senate that Tom Dowd’s wife was an employee of Miami Jai Alai.]⁷¹⁹

5-15-81: According to a memorandum from Special Agent Shaun T. Rafferty to the Boston SAC: “On 5/15/81, Joseph Williams advised that on 5/9/81, Henry Tameleo was visited in prison by the following individuals: Donald Fraser and Ronald Shurtleff. Both have robbery arrests and Fraser is on parole.”⁷²⁰

5-26-81: The Massachusetts Parole Board unanimously denies Peter Limone a commutation hearing.⁷²¹

5-27-81: Roger Wheeler, Sr., owner of World Jai Alai, is shot dead at Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, Oklahoma. John Martorano shoots Wheeler, and Joe MacDonald is the getaway driver. Others implicated are James “Whitey” Bulger, Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi and H. Paul Rico. Edmund H. Mahony, *Former FBI Agent Arrested*, HARTFORD COURANT, Oct. 10, 2003; see also *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208–9 (D. Mass. 1999).⁷²²

July 1981: Tulsa and Connecticut investigators get a tip from Boston that the Winter Hill Gang is involved in the Wheeler murder.⁷²³

7-7-81: A memorandum from Special Agent John J. Cloherty, Jr., to the Boston SAC regarding Henry Tameleo and others states, "As Boston investigation entitled (REDACTED) has determined Salvati aware (REDACTED) subpoenaed and there is no indication at this time that Con-Puter, Inc. in violation of any statute within Bureau jurisdiction, it is recommended that captioned matter be placed in a closed status."⁷²⁴

Late July 1981: H. Paul Rico is brought out of retirement to investigate allegations of corruption by then-U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings of Florida. He poses as a Mafioso in an FBI "sting" of Hastings. (See Marjorie Williams, *The Perplexing Case of Judge Alcee Hastings; Is He a Victim of His Own Greed? A House Panel Must Decide*, WASHINGTON POST, July 7, 1988; Ralph Ranalli, *Ex-FBI Man to Testify at Mob Trial*, BOSTON HERALD, Aug. 4, 1997).⁷²⁵

7-29-81: Kenneth Conrad's daughter, Elizabeth Conrad Parent, learns from Special Agent John Connolly about her father's death. "When [Parent] expressed her desire to retrieve her father's body, she said Connolly told her not to pursue it and to keep quiet about the murder. 'This is an ongoing investigation and I'd appreciate it if you didn't do anything about it for a while,' Parent recalled Connolly saying. 'We've got informants. You could jeopardize them.' Connolly did not identify the informants, Parent said. In a telephone conversation two years later, Parent said she thanked Connolly for helping her collect on her father's life insurance policy[.]" (Jonathan Wells, Jack Meyers, & Maggie Mulvihill, *Whitey Gang Victims May Be Buried in Canada, Woman Says Agent Knew About Dad's Murder*, BOSTON HERALD, Dec. 11, 2000).⁷²⁶

October 1981: Edward "Ted" Harrington leaves his position as U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, according to an affidavit he executed on December 31, 1981.⁷²⁷

9-11-81: H. Paul Rico signs an indemnification agreement with the FBI to assist the FBI in furtherance of its investigation of alleged misconduct by then-U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings.⁷²⁸

12-31-81: Edward "Ted" Harrington executes an affidavit that states: "At some time in 1975 or 1976, I recall running into Francis X. Green in a restaurant in downtown Boston. Mr. Green accosted me in a jovial fashion with words to the effect of 'Hey, don't you say hello to your old campaign supporters?' after which we exchanged brief social pleasantries. At that time, I did not recognize Mr. Green, and that is the first occasion upon which I recall having met him. Thereafter, I may have run into him in a similar situation on one other occasion before becoming U.S. Attorney."⁷³⁰

Late 1981/Early 1982: Special Supervisory Agent John Morris accepts a case of fine wine from James "Whitey" Bulger and Ste-

phen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, with Special Agent John Connolly’s involvement, according to Connolly’s indictment.⁷³⁰

1982

1-6-82: Brian Halloran contacts the Boston FBI and says he wants to cooperate. He tells the Boston FBI that James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi were involved in the murder of Roger Wheeler, Sr., owner of World Jai Alai. The FBI dismisses Halloran’s story. Within weeks, Halloran is gunned down. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208-09 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷³¹ Halloran apparently tells the FBI that Bulger and Flemmi offered him the Wheeler contract and that they told him that Special Agent Rico would set up the murder. (See Edmund Mahony, *Did the FBI Hinder the Investigation into the 1980’s Jai Alai Killings?; A Tale of Murder and Frustration*, HARTFORD COURANT, Nov. 9, 1997, at A1).⁷³²

1-7-82: The *Herald American* reports that police are saying the heroin distribution ring involving Framingham inmates and outsiders originated with an organized crime family in New York and allegedly involved organized crime figures and convicted murderers Henry Tameleo and Joseph Salvati. (Paul Corsetti and James O. Welch, *Prison Drug and Gaming Ring Busted*, HERALD AMERICAN (Boston), Jan. 7, 1982).⁷³³

3-28-82: The *Boston Globe* reports that Joseph Salvati, along with Henry Tameleo, Benjamin DeChristoforo, and Francis Imbruglia, were indicted in a drug dealing, gaming, and institutional corruption scandal being conducted at Framingham. (*New England News Briefs, Prison Probe Indictments*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 28, 1982).⁷³⁴

3-29-82: The Massachusetts Parole Board unanimously denies Peter Limone a commutation hearing.⁷³⁵

April 1982: Supervisory Special Agent Morris informs Special Agent John Connolly, who in turn informs James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, that Brian Halloran is giving the FBI information about Bulger and Flemmi’s participation in the Roger Wheeler murder. (See Connolly Indictment at 11).⁷³⁶

Early May 1982: The FBI denies Brian Halloran’s request to be placed in the Witness Protection Program and tells him his relationship with the FBI is terminated. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 209 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷³⁷

5-11-82: Brian Halloran and Michael Donahue are murdered. Jimmy Flynn is arrested for the murder and acquitted. The FBI is involved in the investigation and arrest of Flynn. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 210 (D. Mass. 1999)). [Jimmy Flynn later appeared as a judge in the movie *Good Will Hunting*.]⁷³⁸

According to Special Agent John Connolly, he filed reports prior to Brian Halloran’s death noting that James “Whitey” Bulger claimed the Mafia was going to kill Halloran. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁷³⁹

May–June 1982: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris is sent to Georgia for a training program. He asks Special Agent John Connolly for money to bring his secretary-girlfriend along. Connolly gets \$1000 in cash from James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi and gives it to Morris. Morris knows that the money came from Bulger and Flemmi. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 154 n.4, 210 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁴⁰

Special Agent John Connolly informs James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi that John Callahan is being sought as a witness in the Wheeler investigation. (Connolly Indictment at 12).⁷⁴¹

6–30–82: A performance appraisal report of Supervisory Special Agent John Morris for the rating period of July 7, 1981, to June 30, 1982, states, “In the area of informant development and direction, he was directly involved in the development of one of the most valuable and highly placed Top Echelon Organized Crime informants. . . . As a direct result of Supv. Morris’ managerial skills, he has developed and sustained, a program, the results of which are potentially the most significant fight against the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] in the New England area, even in the United States in recent history.”⁷⁴²

7–16–82: In a letter from FBI Director William Webster to Paul Rico, Webster thanks Rico for his role in the Alcee Hastings investigation.⁷⁴³

8–4–82: John Callahan is found dead in his trunk in Miami. Callahan had apparently been dead for weeks. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁴⁴

9–23–82: Administratively, Stephen “The Rifleman” is closed as an informant, but Flemmi is not told. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁴⁵ [Note: He is reopened on July 10, 1986.]

11–3–82: The *Hartford Courant* reports that the Justice Department organized a meeting of all involved federal and state agencies in Tulsa to trade information. Participants say nothing happened and it seemed as if federal officials were trying to learn what evidence the state and local agencies possessed. The Justice Department then asked for any information on Paul Rico because he was being called out of retirement to help in an undercover investigation of a federal judge in South Florida (Alcee Hastings). Everyone balked at the request for information on Rico. (HARTFORD COURANT, Nov. 3, 1982).⁷⁴⁶

11–12–82: A performance appraisal for Special Agent John Connolly for the rating period of November 15, 1981, to November 12, 1982, states, “SA Connolly’s performance in this area . . . is truly exceptional. He independently has developed, maintained, and operated a corps of extremely high level and productive informants. His direction and their resultant information has [sic] brought about results exceeded by none in the Boston Division’s Organized Crime Program. Most significantly, he skillfully developed a high ranking LCN [La Cosa Nostra] figure who is presently the only member source in New England and one of very few devel-

oped since enactment of legislation dealing with organized crime nearly two decades ago. His performance has been at the level to which all should aspire to attain but few will realistically reach.”⁷⁴⁷

12-16-82: In a letter from Supervisory Special Agent John Morris to Brian Callery, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, Morris says he forwarded copies of Callery’s letter to the Suffolk County District Attorney and the Organized Crime Strike Force.⁷⁴⁸

12-30-82: In a memorandum from Tammy E. Perry, Assistant to the Director, to the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Pardons, Perry reports that Joseph Salvati was found not guilty of charges that he was operating an illegal gambling ring inside Framingham Correctional Institute.⁷⁴⁹

1983

1-3-83: The Massachusetts Parole Board grants Peter Limone a commutation hearing.⁷⁵⁰

1-27-83: Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) John Morris’ letter, written by SSA James Ring, to Massachusetts Parole Board Chairman Brian Callery states the following about Peter Limone: “Current law enforcement intelligence reflects that Peter Limone continues to be considered an important cog in the Boston Organized Criminal element. Should Mr. Limone be released, he would enjoy a position of elevated status within the Boston Organized Crime Structure.” Morris’ letter is a response to Callery’s December 7, 1982, letter regarding Limone.⁷⁵¹

Feb. 1983-May 1986: In this time period, records show 46 contacts between Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi and the FBI, even though Flemmi was administratively closed as a source in September 1982. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁵²

February 1983: James “Whitey” Bulger is elevated to Top Echelon informant status. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁵³

3-31-83: Acting Supervisory Special Agent James Ring writes a memorandum to the Boston SAC stating, “On 3/30/83, SA John Connolly, Jr. set up a meeting between [James] Ring, and SA Connolly with Secretary of Public Safety Charles Barry and Deputy Secretary of Public Safety Dennis M. Condon. Secretary Barry was advised that the FBI had received a letter from the Massachusetts Parole Commission concerning one Peter Limone[.] [T]he FBI responded . . . stating that current FBI intelligence indicated that Limone was an important member of organized crime[.] Barry stated that he would immediately look into the matter to insure that the Governor would be operating with a full set of facts and would be aware of the FBI’s response to the Parole Board. Secretary Barry will also advise if there is any indication of any illegal activities or corruption connected with the attempted release of Limone.”⁷⁵⁴

April 1983: Oklahoma City authorities seek permission from the FBI Director to interview James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen

“The Rifleman” Flemmi about the Roger Wheeler murder. Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert Fitzpatrick denies the request by saying he already interviewed Bulger concerning the Wheeler and John Callahan murders. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1983)).⁷⁵⁵

4-22-83: Massachusetts Parole Board Investigator Joseph Williams submits a report regarding Peter Limone to the Parole Board. The report states that Williams “would clearly call him [Limone] a member of the ‘Family’ of organized crime here in Boston.”⁷⁵⁶

4-25-83: Suffolk County District Attorney Newman Flanagan writes to Brian Callery, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, to urge against clemency for Peter Limone. Flanagan says he is informed that Limone was, is, and will continue to be a close associate of organized crime figures.⁷⁵⁷

4-27-83: Roy French executes an affidavit that states, “I am stating for the record that Louis Greco and Henry Tameleo, Peter Limone were not in fact involved with me directly or indirectly in the shooting death of ‘Teddy Deegan,’ on March 12, 1965.”⁷⁵⁸

May 1983: Special Agent John Connolly urges the Boston SAC to reopen Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi as an informant because he voluntarily continues to provide high quality information. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 211 (D. Mass. 1983)).⁷⁵⁹

5-9-83: Jury selection begins in defendant Luigi Manocchio’s trial for the murders of Rudolph Marfeo and Anthony Melei.⁷⁶⁰

5-24-83: Assistant Attorney General for the State of Rhode Island David Leach signs an affidavit stating that he met with John J. “Red” Kelley on May 21, 1983, and that Kelley told him that certain portions of Kelley’s prior testimony regarding the Marfeo/Melei murders were false. Such false portions include: (1) his prior testimony regarding promises, rewards, or inducements; (2) his prior testimony regarding the cutting down of the murder weapon; and (3) his prior testimony regarding the meeting outside the Gaslight Restaurant. (Leach Affidavit, May 24, 1983).⁷⁶¹ According to a newspaper article, “Leach says in his affidavit that Kelley has said several times before that the only thing he was promised in exchange for his testimony ‘was that his cooperation would be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities.’ But Kelley said last Saturday, according to Leach’s affidavit, that the FBI ‘told him that he would be taken care of for life, and that he was bitter that that in fact was not done.’” Karen Ellsworth, *Witness Against Patriarca Says He Lied at Trial in ’70*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN, May 28, 1983.⁷⁶²

Detective Urbana Prignano signs an affidavit stating that he met with John J. “Red” Kelley on two occasions. He first met with Kelley in the presence of Leach. At that time, the three discussed certain discrepancies briefly, such as the Gaslight issue, Mr. Vendituoli’s automobile, etc. Prignano also met with Kelley on May 23, 1983, at an undisclosed location. The following are relevant portions from the affidavit of that meeting: “[I] said to Mr. Kelley, ‘You’re supposed to be such a sharp person in planning criminal ac-

tivities. I cannot believe that you would make such an error in saying that you met with people when you knew this building burned.' He then stated to me emphatically that he never knew that the Gaslight had burned. . . . He [Kelley] then rose from his seat and said to me, 'I'm going to tell you something, but I'm going to deny I ever said it to you. I'll call you a liar.' He said, 'The FBI suggested that I put Raymond [Patriarca] in front of the Gaslight the evening that I met with him.' I said, 'I don't believe it.' He said, 'I'm telling you the truth. Mr. [Paul] Rico, the FBI agent, suggested this to me.' I said, 'Well, why did you go along with it?' He said, 'Well, my life was in their hands', and he said, 'What would you do?' And I did not answer that question. I then asked him, 'Did the meeting ever take place?' He said, 'Yes, it did take place.' I said, 'Where?' He said, 'It took place near a Brink's building.' I said, 'I know of a Brink's counting place which is on Carpenter Street.' He also stated there was a large parking lot in that vicinity where he said, 'I'll even tell you the car that Raymond pulled up in.' He said he came in a Lincoln Continental with a driver. I said, 'Did you see the driver?' He said no. He said, 'What happened down at the Gaslight actually happened in the vicinity of this Brink's building in a large parking lot.' We then went to other subject matters that were pertaining to this trial. I said, 'John, what about the controversy over the weapons?' He said to me, 'I have an armorer, Appleton. Does that answer your question?' I said, 'Yes. I understand what you're telling me.' We left that subject matter, and I went back again to the Gaslight. I said, 'I can't understand why the FBI agent would tell you that you met Raymond at the Gaslight.' He said, 'I'll, give you my opinion why. I believe Rico wanted to show an affiliation between Raymond and the Gaslight.'" He also stated that Rico's boss stated that the Government had spent 14 to 15 million dollars up to this period of time and came up with a big zero, and he indicated with his finger. He also said that Rico told him to say that he and Raymond went into the Gaslight for a drink; but he stated to me, 'I do not remember if I stated that in the Grand Jury or not.'" ⁷⁶³

5-25-83: David Leach files an amended response to Luigi Manocchio's previously granted motion for promises, rewards and inducements. The State formally takes the position that notwithstanding prior representations of law enforcement personnel and John J. "Red" Kelley himself, "At some point he [Kelley] was promised or led to believe by a federal agent that 'I would be taken care of for the rest of my life.'" (Amended Answer to Promises, Rewards and Inducements. (May 25, 1983)). In addition, the State gives the defense a Financial Disbursement Report from the U.S. Marshal's Service. The report was generated on May 6, 1983, and signed by the Chief of the Witness Security Division of the U.S. Marshal's Service on May 10, 1983. The report indicates that Kelley was a member of the Witness Protection Program since May 1970 and that he was receiving alimentation payments in the form of subsistence, housing, medical, travel, documents, relocation, trial, and moving expenses from 1971 to 1982. He receives no less than \$114,848.06 for his testimony. ⁷⁶⁴

6-1-83: In the trial of *State v. Manocchio*, under direct examination by Rhode Island Assistant Attorney General David Leach, John J. “Red” Kelley testifies that in exchange for his testimony at the Maurice “Pro” Lerner trial, he was to receive and did in fact receive a new identity, relocation to another part of the country, and subsistence allowance. Kelley admits to lying at the Lerner trial in 1970 and again at the [Raymond] Patriarca trial in 1972 about being promised a new identity, relocation and subsistence allowance. Kelley states that the reason he lied was because “Agent [Paul] Rico told me I shouldn’t tell all of these things because it looked like I was being paid; that I should just do as he said, and everything would come out all right.” Kelley also testified at the Lerner trial that he cut down a shotgun for use in the murders. However, at the Manocchio trial, Kelley admitted that his armorer actually “cut down” the weapon. Kelley said Rico told him not to mention the armorer’s role in the murders because the armorer was an important FBI informant that Rico wanted to keep on the streets in an effort to dismantle the Boston group of the Patriarca crime family. In addition, Kelley testified at the Lerner trial that the gang had a key meeting with Patriarca prior to the murders at a particular restaurant. However, at the Manocchio trial, Kelley admitted that the meeting did not take place at the restaurant he previously named. Kelley stated that Rico wanted him to put the meeting at that particular restaurant to establish a phony connection between Patriarca and the owner of the restaurant, effectively assisting Rico in his investigation against the restaurant owner. According to Kelley, the FBI had invested millions of dollars in trying to tie the owner of the restaurant to Patriarca, but up to that point, their investigation had not been successful. Rico apparently believed that Kelley’s testimony about that particular restaurant would produce valuable circumstantial evidence against the restaurant owner. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island later grants a new trial to Lerner because of perjury. (Manocchio Trial Transcript (portions); Karen Ellsworth, *Sciarra Given Term For Contempt*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN, June 3, 1983; *Lerner v. Moran*, 542 A.2d 1089 (R.I. 1988)).⁷⁶⁵

6-2-83: Under cross-examination at the Luigi Manocchio trial by Manocchio’s attorney Martin K. Leppo, John J. “Red” Kelley testifies that Paul Rico promised Kelley a new identity, that Kelley would be relocated to another part of the country, and that Kelley would be given a subsistence allowance from 1970 to 1981. He also testifies that Rico kept all of these promises. However, Kelley did testify that Rico did not follow through with his promise that he would continue to give Kelley a place to live. Kelley also testified that Rico promised him that he would be taken care of for the rest of Kelley’s life and Rico did not follow through on that. Kelley admitted to lying before the Grand Jury on more than one occasion and to other tribunals in the State of Rhode Island at the insistence of Rico. *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 183 (D. Mass. 1999).⁷⁶⁶

The Boston FBI Office sends a teletype to the FBI Director, marked to the attention of the Public Affairs Office of the Office of the Public Responsibility, Organized Crime Section. The message

states that FBI cooperating witness John J. “Red” Kelley testified at the trial of Luigi Manocchio, who is allegedly involved in the Rudolph Marfeo/Anthony Melei murders, that he lied at the behest of Special Agent Paul Rico at the prior trials of the other defendants involved in the Marfeo/Melei murders regarding promises made to Kelley in exchange for his testimony. Kelley also lied about the location of where an alleged meeting took place. The message further states that substantial news media attention is being given to the fact that Kelley lied in court at the behest of Rico. Handwritten notes on the message state: “No action for OPR at present—former employee allegedly involved. J. CID should handle.” [Note: The Committee is notified on March 13, 2002, that the Office of Professional Responsibility “found no record of an investigation of Mr. Rico in connection with these allegations.” Further, a search of FBI indices uncovered no criminal investigative files suggesting that an investigation was undertaken by the FBI’s Criminal Investigative Division, which includes the Organized Crime Section.]⁷⁶⁷

6-13-83: A Superior Court finds Luigi Manocchio guilty on two charges of accessory before the fact and one charge of conspiracy to commit murder. (See Karen Ellsworth, *Manocchio Guilty On All Charges in Mob Murders*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN, June 14, 1983); *State v. Manocchio*, 496 A.2d 931 (R.I. 1985)).⁷⁶⁸

6-15-83: In a memorandum from the Boston SAC to the FBI Director, the SAC recommends that Supervisory Special Agent John Morris be censured for losing four FBI serials. The communications were teletypes entitled “Narcotics Policy Matters; Implementation of Federal Task Force.”⁷⁶⁹

7-1-83: In a letter from U.S. Attorney William Weld to Brian Callery, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, Weld urges the rejection of Peter Limone’s commutation petition. Weld refers to communications from the FBI and Suffolk County District Attorney’s office “which you have already received.” Weld cites the fact that the “best information” indicates that Limone will assume control of the Boston Organized Crime’s day-to-day operations if released.⁷⁷⁰

7-12-83: James F. Ring, a legal assistant at Bingham, Dana & Gould, finishes *World Jai Alai: A Chronology*. This 196 page report takes the position that the World Jai Alai organization had been treated unfairly by a variety of investigators.⁹⁶⁹

7-15-83: Maurice “Pro” Lerner files an application for post-conviction relief in Rhode Island Superior Court based on John “Red” Kelley’s perjurious testimony at Lerner’s trial in 1970, claiming in part that Kelley “admitted under oath that he testified falsely at [Lerner’s] trial and that he knew, and the FBI, through its agent, knew that his testimony at [Lerner’s] trial was false and perjurious.”⁷⁷¹

7-25-83: A letter from Clyde Groover, Jr., Assistant Director of the Admin. Services Division, to Supervisory Special Agent John Morris states, “Careful consideration has been given to the information furnished concerning the loss of FBI documents which were charged to your custody. It is apparent that you failed to exercise sufficient care to adequately safeguard this Government property.

In the future, you will be expected to be more careful in handling Bureau property entrusted to you so that there will be no recurrence of a dereliction such as this.”⁷⁷²

8-1-83: In a 5-2 vote, the Massachusetts Parole Board votes to grant a commutation to Peter Limone. The two dissenting members, Brian Callery and Michael Magruder, vote against Limone’s commutation because the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the FBI reported that Limone is and will continue to be an important member of organized crime. Shelley Murphy, *Parole Panelists Cite Retaliation After Vote*, BOSTON GLOBE, June 19, 2001.⁷⁷³

8-24-83: Luigi Manocchio is sentenced for a period of two consecutive life sentences, plus ten years, in the custody of the Warden of the Adult Correctional Institutions. (See Tracy Breton, *Manocchio Gets 2 Life Terms for Gangland Slaying*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN, Aug. 25, 1983).⁷⁷⁴

8-25-83: A prosecution memorandum from Jeremiah T. O’Sullivan to David A. Margolis Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C, requests permission to indict Jerry Angiulo and his principal associates (five Angiulos, Zannino and Granito), including three Capo Regimes, for their role in several murders, including the murders of Walter Bennett, William Bennett and Joseph Barboza. The following are important points made in this memorandum. Numbers in parentheses coincide with page numbers in the memorandum. [Note: The original memorandum is not appended to the Committee’s chronology and is retained in Justice Department files.] Discusses indictment of five Angiulos, Zannino and Granito. Two pages on the Bratsos/DePrisco murders were redacted. Discusses the Walter and William Bennett murders. Walter Bennett held Larry Zannino responsible and was going to kill Zannino with the assistance of Flemmi and Salemme. The memorandum further states, “Unfortunately for Bennett, Flemmi and Salemme were secretly aligned with Patriarca and the L.C.N. and were under orders to kill Bennett when he made a “move” on Zannino.” (14) Flemmi, Salemme and Patriarca, along with Richard Grasso, Robert Daddieco and Hugh Shields, were listed as unindicted co-conspirators in the William Bennett murder. (14) The memorandum continues, “While it is widely known that the Boston L.C.N., through Salemme and Flemmi, were responsible for [Richard] Grasso’s murder, there does not exist at this time sufficient proof to allege it as a predicate offense.” (15) The memorandum also states, “Francis Salemme and Stephen Flemmi were charged with being accessories and co-conspirators to this murder [William Bennett]. However, at the time of the state trial, they were fugitives. Daddieco subsequently refused to testify against Flemmi and the charges were then dismissed.” (105) The memorandum mentions a wiretapped telephone call from Stephen Flemmi to Gennaro Angiulo where Flemmi indicates he was present at the murder of William Bennett. (108) The memorandum continues, “Barboza was placed in the witness protection program under the name Joseph Bentley and relocated to the San Francisco, California, area in 1969. . . . Barboza was removed from the witness protection program when

indicted on the murder charge.” (117) The William Bennett murder was prosecuted in Suffolk County in the early 1970s. Daddeico testified against Hugh Shields and William Stuart (and Grasso, who was already dead). Flemmi and Salemme were charged, and Daddeico later refused to testify against Flemmi. Intercepted conversations were redacted—for example, at page 106. [Note: There are numerous sections redacted for “witness not previously identified.” This makes it very difficult to review the documents.] Chuck Hiner was prepared to testify that in July of 1976 he and Sharliss agreed to record a telephone call between Sharliss and Russo.

9-12-83: In a letter from U.S. Attorney William Weld to Governor Michael Dukakis, Weld urges the rejection of Peter Limone’s commutation request. Weld writes, “Confirming our conversation of earlier today, it is the understanding of this office and of the Boston Organized Crime Strike Force that top-level members of organized crime in Boston desire to have Peter Limone assume charge of the day-to-day operations of organized crime in this area[.] The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Suffolk County District Attorney, and [the U.S. Attorney’s Office] all submitted letters to the Massachusetts Parole Board regarding Mr. Limone’s petition.”⁷⁷⁵

November 1983: FBI Special Agents Montanari and Brendan Cleary interview James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi about the Roger Wheeler and John Callahan murders. Bulger and Flemmi deny any involvement, but refuse polygraphs and object to be photographed. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 212 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁷⁶

1984

January 1984: The *Boston Globe* reports that James “Whitey” Bulger, Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, and Kevin Weeks forced Stephen and Julie Rakes to sell them the Rakes’ liquor store in South Boston for \$67,000. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁷⁷⁷

Joseph Lundbloom of the Boston Police Department tells Special Agent John Connolly of the extortion of the Rakes family. Connolly says the FBI would probably not act unless Rakes agreed to wear a wire. Connolly fails to report the information he learned from Lundbloom. (Connolly Indictment, 8–9). Several days after Lundbloom speaks to Connolly, Bulger allegedly tells the Rakes that he knew of their contact with the FBI and told them to “back off.” (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁷⁷⁸

1-11-84: In a letter from FBI Director William Webster to Supervisory Special Agent John Morris, Webster commends Morris for his “significant achievements in connection with the ‘Bostar’ investigation” and encloses an incentive award for his achievements.⁷⁷⁹ [Note: “Bostar” refers to the bugging of 98 Prince Street in Boston, which targeted Jerry Angiulo and the top tier of Boston’s Mafia. See DICK LEHR & GERARD O’NEIL, BLACK MASS 93, 119 (2000).]

2-12-84: An informant tells the FBI that Bobby Daddeico called Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi and told him that two “Feds” had visited him and wanted him to be a witness against the Angiulos

and Larry Baione. Daddeico said he “would not testify under any circumstances and if he was brought back he might have some things to say which the authorities would not want to hear.” The write up of the FBI document goes on to say that “he [Daddeico] has a lot of guilt over what he did to Frankie Salemme even though Frankie had it coming.” He also said that he would not hurt Flemmi.⁷⁸⁰ [Note: The *Boston Herald* reports, “Charges against Flemmi were dropped when a key government witness, Robert Daddeico, disappeared. Daddeico’s disappearance also forced the government to drop murder charges against Salemme and Flemmi for the gangland slaying of William ‘Billy’ Bennett of Mattapan.” Shelley Murphy, *Playing Both Sides Pays Off; Flemmi Tight with Italians and Irish*, BOSTON HERALD, Apr. 23, 1993.]⁷⁸¹

6-22-84: In *Peter Joseph Limone and Louis Greco v. Commonwealth*, No. 94-223, 94-224, (S.J. Ct. Suffolk County, June 22, 1984), the Court holds, “The information in the Evans report identifies an entirely different set of killers. If disclosed and properly developed, the information could have had considerable relevance to the credibility of Baron’s testimony which was at the core of the Commonwealth’s case, and it would have supported the defendants’ alibi and other defenses. Quite simply, the jury might have concluded that a reasonable doubt existed as to Baron’s identification of the killers and their activities, which doubt necessarily, would have included Limone and Grieco [sic]. I am not dissuaded from this view as to Grieco [sic] by the somewhat ambiguous identification testimony of [Anthony] Stathopoulos and Mr. [John] Fitzgerald’s testimony.” Thus, the Court ordered the applications for leave to appeal by Limone and Greco from the denial of their motions for new trial be allowed in part.⁷⁸²

7-11-84: A letter from Ronald Cassesso to “The Review Committee” states, “I am telling you unequivocally that Mr. [Louis] Greco was not even in the state of Massachusetts during any of the time periods testified to by Mr. [Joseph Barboza] Baron. . . . I, myself, would be willing to submit to a polygraph examination relative to Mr. Greco’s involvement.”⁷⁸³

7-18-84: Jack Zalkind writes to the Massachusetts Parole Board recommending a commutation for Louis Greco.⁷⁸⁴

November 1984: John McIntyre is murdered after he told the FBI that James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi were in a plot to ship guns to the IRA. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 215 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁸⁵

1984-85: A DEA Title III investigation, targeting James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi, is frustrated. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 150 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁸⁶

1985

1985: At a dinner at Supervisory Special Agent John Morris’ home, Morris, in Special Agent John Connolly’s presence, tells James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen “The Rifleman” Flemmi that they would not be prosecuted for anything on the 98 Prince Street tapes. In addition, Morris tells them, “[Y]ou can do anything you

want as long as you don't 'clip' anyone." (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 152 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁸⁷

8-6-85: Luigi Manocchio's judgments of conviction are vacated. *State v. Manocchio*, 496 A.2d 931 (R.I. 1985) (On April 21, 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Rhode Island v. Manocchio*, 106 S.Ct. 1627 (1986), grants a petition for writ of certiorari, vacates the August 6, 1985, judgment, and remands the case to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to analyze in light of *Delaware v. Van Arsdall*, 475 U.S. 673 (1986), a case discussing harmless error. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island vacated the judgments of conviction on April 6, 1987; this time in light of a harmless-error analysis. *State v. Manocchio*, 523 A.2d 872 (R.I. 1987)).⁷⁸⁸

10-7-85: San Francisco District Attorney General Arlo Smith through Eugene Sweeters, states that in exchange for Theodore Sharliss' complete and truthful testimony in *United States v. Gennaro J. Angiulo, et al.*, Sharliss will not be prosecuted by California for his role in the murder of Joseph Barboza.⁷⁸⁹

10-13-85: The *Press Democrat* reports that in preparation for Gennaro Angiulo's trial, his attorney Anthony Cardinale, tells the press that federal authorities were trying to link Angiulo to the assassination of Joseph Barboza. (Bony Saludes, *Underworld's Bloody Link to S[anta] R[osa]*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Oct. 13, 1985).⁷⁹⁰

11-12-85: Specialist Russell Davey gives latent print testimony in federal court in Boston. According to an FBI memorandum regarding Ted Sharliss and Joseph Barboza, "Davey testified that two latent fingerprints developed on . . . a Hilton Hotel Registration card[,] are the finger impressions of Joseph Anthony Russo[.]" (FBI memorandum from R. Gilbarte to Mr. York (Nov. 13, 1985)).⁷⁹¹

11-12-85: Joseph Salvati files a petition for a commutation hearing with the Massachusetts Parole Board.⁷⁹²

1986

1986: According to Judge Wolf's decision, "With continued assistance from [Stephen] Flemmi and [James "Whitey"] Bulger, the FBI used the evidence intercepted there to develop a case which secured the convictions, in 1986, of [Jerry] Angiulo, [Ilario] Zannino and much of the rest of the leadership of the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] in Boston." (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 152 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁷⁹³

1-6-86: The Massachusetts Parole Board grants Joseph Salvati a commutation hearing.⁷⁹⁴

2-4-86: In a letter from the Massachusetts Parole Board to Boston SAC James Greenleaf, the Massachusetts Parole Board requests information about Joseph Salvati because the Board is considering a petition filed by Salvati for commutation of a life sentence that he is serving for the crime of murder. The Massachusetts Parole Board sends similar letters to Michael V. Fair, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections; Frank Trabucco, Com-

missioner of the Department of Public Safety; and Newman Flanagan, Suffolk County District Attorney.⁷⁹⁵

2-26-86: Jerry Angiulo is found guilty on RICO charges. (*Jury Finds Mafia Boss Guilty*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, CA), Feb. 27, 1986).⁷⁹⁶

3-24-86: A letter from Boston SAC James Greenleaf and signed by Supervisory Special Agent James Ring to Jack Curran, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board regarding the Board's request for information on Joseph Salvati states, "Concerning Joseph Salvati, investigation by the FBI and Massachusetts State Police placed Salvati in contact with Frank Oreto during November and December of 1985, and particular details regarding a meeting between these two individuals in the vicinity of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has already been provided to you by the Massachusetts State Police and is therefore not being reiterated. I hope that this information will assist you in carrying out your duties as Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board."⁷⁹⁷

April 1986: A federal indictment is returned against John McIntyre, seventeen months after his disappearance.⁷⁹⁸

7-15-86: State prosecutor [Name REDACTED by Committee] gives Bobby Daddeico \$500.⁷⁹⁹

12-1-86: Seven members of the Massachusetts Parole Board vote to deny Joseph Salvati's petition for a commutation hearing. All seven point to the receipt of information from the FBI that Salvati met with Frank Oreto as the reason for their denial.⁸⁰⁰

1986 or 1987: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris accepts \$5000 cash from James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, with Special Agent John Connolly's involvement. (Connolly Indictment at 7-8).⁸⁰¹

FBI Special Agent James J. Lavin III testifies that he ignored evidence that city workers erected guardrails on private property outside the South Boston liquor store controlled by James "Whitey" Bulger after Special Agent John Connolly reminded him that Bulger was an indispensable informant. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁸⁰²

1987

1987: Nadine Pellegrini, Assistant Massachusetts Attorney General, writes a memorandum to Sydney Hanlon, Chief of the Narcotics Division on an unknown date, presumed to be in 1987. The memorandum concerns the upcoming Peter Limone commutation hearing stating, "[T]he FBI and State Police have informant information which is 'fairly solid', according to [Jeremiah] O'Sullivan, that Limone continues his loan sharking operations from prison with the help of his brother. Limone and his family continue to receive income from this operation. O'Sullivan further indicated that there would be no problem using such information as a basis for a public statement."⁸⁰³

The Massachusetts Parole Board votes a second time on Louis Greco's commutation request. Jack Curran, who voted against com-

mutation for Greco the first time, approves a commutation this time. Robert Gittens, who allegedly said he would recommend a commutation to Governor Dukakis when he served as the Governor's Deputy Legal Counsel in 1984, now, as a member of the Board, votes against Greco's commutation.⁸⁰⁴

1-15-87: Associate Justice Bulman of the Superior Court of Rhode Island issues an opinion denying Maurice "Pro" Lerner's application for post-conviction relief. In denying Lerner's application, "[T]he Court finds that witness John J. Kelley committed perjury in the 1970 trial of the captioned indictments before this Court: 1. In failing to disclose, when asked, the full extent of the promises made him by federal agent Rico[;] 2. In claiming he alone altered the murder weapons[;] 3. In describing the meeting outside the Gaslight Restaurant[;] and[,] 4. As to the color of Vendituoli's automobile." (*Lerner v. Moran*, No. PM833005 (R.I. Superior Ct., Jan. 15, 1987)).⁸⁰⁵

March 1987: James "Whitey" Bulger tells South Boston realtor Raymond Slinger that someone hired him to kill Slinger. Bulger tells Slinger he will not kill him if Slinger gives Bulger \$50,000. Agents John Newton and Roderick Kennedy fail to document or follow up on realtor Raymond Slinger's claim. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 250-51 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁰⁶

4-6-87: Under a harmless error analysis, judgments of conviction are vacated for Luigi Manocchio. *State v. Manocchio*, 523 A.2d 872 (R.I. 1987).⁸⁰⁷

June 1987: The Massachusetts Parole Board votes to grant Peter Limone a second commutation hearing.⁸⁰⁸

8-28-87: A commutation hearing is scheduled for Peter Limone. Barbara D. Johnson, Pardons Coordinator, sends a letter to Massachusetts Attorney General James Shannon inviting him to attend or submit his viewpoint.⁸⁰⁹

10-19-87: Boston SAC James Ahearn writes a letter to John J. Curran, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, regarding Peter Limone. The letter details Limone's contacts with members of organized crime. Ahearn's letter is a response to Curran's request for information concerning Limone.⁸¹⁰

10-28-87: Boston SAC James Ahearn writes a second letter to John J. Curran, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, regarding Peter Limone. This letter provides additional information about Limone's contacts with members of organized crime that was previously under seal and impounded by the U.S. District Court.⁸¹¹

11-16-87: The Massachusetts Parole Board unanimously denies Peter Limone executive clemency.⁸¹²

1988

1-20-88: When being considered for the federal bench, Judge Edward F. Harrington writes to Delaware Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He states, "As a public prosecutor, I developed such significant accomplice witnesses as Joseph Baron, Vincent Teresa, 'Red' Kelley, William Masiello

and many others whose use as witnesses I always made available to local prosecutorial authorities. Cooperation with local law enforcement was my hallmark.”⁸¹³

1-29-88: Edward Harrington writes a second letter to Delaware Senator Joseph Biden stating, “I never used an accomplice witness unless I was convinced that he was telling the truth and his testimony had been corroborated to the fullest extent possible. Nor did I ever condone any wrongdoing on any witness’ part.”⁸¹⁴

1988-89: Winter Hill member Joseph Murray approaches the FBI and implicates James “Whitey” Bulger and Patrick Nee in the Brian Halloran and Michael Donahue murders. Murray also alleges that Agents John Connolly and John Newton and others are selling information on law enforcement activities to Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 256-58 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸¹⁵

1988: At Special Agent John Connolly’s request, Stephen Flemmi begins to provide information on Francis “Frank” Salemme, who was just released from prison for the John Fitzgerald car bombing. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 153 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸¹⁶

Supervisory Special Agent John Morris warns James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi that the FBI has tapped the phone of a Roxbury bookmaker, John Baharoian, who worked for them. Indictments result from the wiretap, but do not include Bulger or Flemmi. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁸¹⁷

Agent James Blackburn testifies that he never pursued allegations that James “Whitey” Bulger was shaking down a South Boston drug dealer after Special Agent John Connolly told him it was not true. (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁸¹⁸

Francis “Frank” Salemme was “made” in the Mafia after his release from prison, reportedly achieving the rank of Capo Regime, or Underboss, in the Patriarca family. (Jules Crittenden and Ralph Ranalli, *Alleged Mob Boss Left Behind Bloody Trail*, BOSTON HERALD, Aug. 13, 1995).⁸¹⁹

June 1988: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris learns of a federal wiretap on telephones used for illegal gambling activity and tells Special Agent John Connolly. Connolly arranges a meeting between himself, Morris, James “Whitey” Bulger, and Stephen Flemmi so Morris could directly advise them of the wiretap. (Connolly Indictment at 13-14).⁸²⁰

6-10-88: The Rhode Island Supreme Court vacates Maurice “Pro” Lerner’s conviction. The Court held “that Kelley’s perjury at Lerner’s trial relating to the extent of promises made to Kelley by the FBI in exchange for his testimony and Special Agent Rico’s corroboration of that perjury were material to Kelley’s credibility and therefore to the issue of Lerner’s guilt.” The Court ruled that “Kelley’s perjury, elicited by the FBI, constituted material exculpatory evidence withheld in violation of the applicant’s due process rights.” See *Lerner v. Moran*, 542 A.2d 1089, 1091, 1093 (R.I. 1988).⁸²¹

8-8-88: The Massachusetts Parole Board writes a letter to Boston SAC James Ahearn requesting an update on the status of the FBI's investigation of the contacts between Frank Oreto and Joseph Salvati.⁸²²

10-17-88: Joseph Salvati applies for a commutation hearing with the Massachusetts Parole Board.⁸²³

1989

3-14-89: The Massachusetts Parole Board votes six to one in favor of granting Joseph Salvati a commutation hearing.⁸²⁴

3-29-89: The *Boston Globe* reports, "Seven persons, including prominent Boston defense attorney Joseph J. Balliro, have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to conceal millions of dollars of a Mafia drug kingpin's profits from the Internal Revenue Service in false companies established in the Bahamas, Panama and the United States. The 37-page indictment was handed down last Thursday," March 23, 1989, and is unsealed today. (Elizabeth Neuffer, *Balliro Among Seven Indicted*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 30, 1999).⁸²⁵

March 1989: A warrant issued for the arrest of Stephen Flemmi and Francis "Frank" Salemme for the murder of Peter Poulos is recalled.⁸²⁶

June 1989: Agents Edward Clark and Edward Quinn interview Joseph Murray, but do not ask about the allegations he made that: (1) FBI Agents John Connolly and John Newton were selling information regarding wiretaps, to James "Whitey" Bulger and Stevie Flemmi; and (2) James "Whitey" Bulger and Pat Nee murdered Brian Halloran and Bucky Barrett. (*see* 1988-89 entry). However, a subsequent memorandum drafted from Assistant SAC Dennis O'Callahan to FBI headquarters states that Murray's allegations were unsubstantiated. Murray's information is not provided to agents working on the Brian Halloran investigation. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 256-58 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸²⁷

6-7-89: In a letter from Leonard J. Henson, Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County and Chief of the Organized Crime Division, to Supervisory Special Agent James Ring, Henson advises Ring of the upcoming commutation hearing for Joseph Salvati. Henson asks the FBI for "any information that your office has with regard to Mr. Salvati's involvement with the Deegan murder as well as his past and present status with organized crime elements in the area." A notation at the bottom states that information previously had been submitted to the Board of Pardons by Special Agent Ring.⁸²⁸

6-16-89: Connecticut crime boss William Grasso is murdered. Many experts on the Mafia say that Grasso, who was found shot to death along a bank of the Connecticut River outside Hartford, would not have been killed without the authorization of the New York families. Grasso was considered to be the second highest ranking Mafioso in New England behind Raymond Patriarca, Jr. Yet, some believe Grasso was the real power while Patriarca serves mainly as titular head. (Matthew Brelis, *U.S. to Seek Longer Term*

for Patriarca, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 14, 1992; Kevin Cullen, *Two Seen as Likely Replacements for Grasso as Leader in Mob*, BOSTON GLOBE, June 19, 1989).⁸²⁹

7-14-15-89: Special Agent Paul Rico testifies at a Senate Impeachment Trial Committee hearing on the articles of impeachment filed against U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings. Rico testifies about his involvement in the Hastings' investigation.⁸³⁰

8-14-89: Former Suffolk County Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind recommends commuting Joseph Salvati's sentence for a third time. He refers to his earlier letter of March 12, 1979.⁸³¹

8-15-89: Retired Boston Police Detective Frank Walsh recommends commuting Joseph Salvati's sentence for a third time. He refers to his earlier letter of March 15, 1979.⁸³²

8-16-89: Suffolk County District Attorney Newman Flanagan opposes commuting Joseph Salvati's sentence.⁸³³

8-21-89: Joseph Salvati appears before the Massachusetts Parole Board in a commutation hearing.⁸³⁴

9-18-89: A prosecution memorandum from Diane M. Kottmyer, Chief Attorney, Boston Strike Force, to David Margolis, Chief, OC&RS Criminal Division, discusses a proposed indictment of Russo, Carrozza, Baione, Ferrara, LePore, Mercurio and Tortora. The following are important points made in this memorandum. Numbers in parentheses coincide with page numbers in the memorandum. [Note: The original memorandum is not appended to the Committee's chronology and is retained in Justice Department files.] The memorandum charges an array of criminal activity. The memorandum states, "In exchange for protection and a new identity, Barboza agreed to become a government witness." (60) The memorandum continues, "Following his testimony Barboza entered the witness protection program and was relocated to San Francisco under the name of Joseph Bentley. Barboza was expelled from the program when he was indicted in 1970 on murder charges." (60) Sharliss will testify at trial that Russo offered him \$25,000 to kill Barboza. (61)

10-29-89: Raymond Patriarca, Jr., presides over a Mafia induction ceremony held in Medford, Massachusetts. The induction ceremony is secretly tape recorded by the FBI pursuant to a court order. (*Former Patriarca Boss Sentenced to an Eight-Year Term*, PR NEWSWIRE, June 17, 1992). The tape, believed to be the first ever recording of a mafia induction ceremony, is the cornerstone in the racketeering case against reputed organized crime boss Raymond Patriarca, Jr., and six other defendants. The tape is secretly recorded in a clapboard house at 34 Guild Street in Medford, where four inductees take a blood oath to kill anyone who violated the organization's secrecy, federal authorities say. (*Prosecutor Defends Mafia Ceremony Tape as Evidence*, TELEGRAM & GAZETTE (Worcester, MA), Mar. 26, 1991).⁸³⁵

11-30-89: The Massachusetts Parole Board informs Boston SAC James Ahearn that a hearing was held on Joseph Salvati's commutation. The Board states that Salvati's relationship with Frank Oreto was a question at the hearing and that the Board was aware

of contacts between Salvati and Oreto in 1986. The Board requests information from the FBI about Salvati's relationship with Oreto.⁸³⁶

12-1-89: James Ahearn, the Boston SAC, writes a letter to John Curran, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, in response to the Board's November 30, 1989, letter requesting information about a relationship between Joseph Salvati and Frank Oreto. Ahearn writes that Salvati was intercepted on telephone lines seven times from January 1985 to January 1986. Ahearn also writes that Marie Salvati met with Oreto on November 9, 1985. The FBI concludes that Salvati had no ownership or managerial relationship with Oreto's loanshark business and that Marie Salvati probably met with Oreto to borrow money.⁸³⁷

12-8-89: The Massachusetts Parole Board votes 5-0 to approve clemency for Joseph Salvati.⁸³⁸

1990

1990: A raid by the DEA, Suffolk County Organized Crime Squad, and the IRS on the South Boston Liquor Mart extorted from the Rakes by James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi reveals a receipt indicating the FBI bought liquor there at discount prices for its Christmas party. The receipt indicates that the liquor was bought by Agent "Dick Baker (friend of John Connolly)." (Shelley Murphy, *Cases Disappear as FBI Looks Away*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 22, 1998).⁸³⁹

3-26-90: The *Boston Globe* reports, "In what federal authorities called an 'unprecedented assault' on the leadership of the New England Mafia, federal authorities have indicted alleged Mafia boss Raymond J. (Junior) Patriarca and 20 reputed members of the Patriarca crime family in three states on charges including racketeering, illegal gambling, extortion, drug trafficking and murder. The indictments, unsealed [on March 26], effectively accuse almost all of the Patriarca crime family's reputed top leaders, charging alleged Patriarca underboss Nicholas L. Bianco, consigliere, or adviser, Joseph A. (J.R.) Russo and four of the organization's six reputed lieutenants with a pattern of crimes that span the past 15 years. Federal authorities said . . . that the indictments resulted from five years worth of investigation that utilized federal undercover agents, electronic surveillance and cooperating witnesses. (Elizabeth Neurer, *Indictment Aimed at Mob Net Patriarca, 20 Others*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 27, 1990).⁸⁴⁰

4-9-90: Joseph J. Balliro is acquitted in federal court by Judge Edward Harrington of helping a fugitive and reputed mobster evade income taxes. The *Boston Globe* reports that "Balliro had been charged with helping Salvatore Michael Caruana, whom he sometimes represented, evade federal income taxes by helping him invest in the Islander Hotel in the Bahamas." (Paul Langner, *Balliro Cleared of Aiding Tax Evasion; Charge Dismissed Against Lawyer*, BOSTON GLOBE, Apr. 10, 1990). According to Balliro's attorney, Richard M. Egbert, his successful representation of fellow defense attorney Joseph Balliro was his "proudest moment." Mat-

thew Breilis, *Lawyer Defends His Choice of Clients*, BOSTON GLOBE, Dec. 12, 1993.⁸⁴¹

6-25-90: The Massachusetts Parole Board unanimously denies Peter Limone a commutation hearing.⁸⁴²

8-16-90: A memorandum from Weldon Kennedy to FBI Director Sessions states that Supervisory Special Agent John Morris received a letter of censure, one-year's probation, and fourteen days suspension without pay for his involvement in the unauthorized disclosure of information to the *Boston Globe*. Special Agent John Connolly receives a letter of censure for the same offense. Morris' discipline is based on the conclusion that he had made unauthorized disclosures of information to a local newspaper reporter and failed to be forthright on certain related issues. With regard to Connolly, Connolly had imposed upon Morris to initiate an unauthorized contact with Morris' *Boston Globe* reporter.⁸⁴³

December 1990: Special Agent John Connolly retires from the FBI.⁸⁴⁴

1991: Seventeen months after approving Joseph Salvati's clemency petition, the Massachusetts Parole Board forwards its recommendation to Governor William Weld.⁸⁴⁵

November 1991: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris leaves the Boston Office. (See March 1972 entry).⁸⁴⁶

11-25-91: Agent Jean F. Wynn writes a memorandum the Boston SAC regarding Angelo Marotta, Joseph Salvati's first cousin. Wynn observed Marotta standing near a window, making phone calls, and seeming very alert to others walking by to the "extent of seeming 'surveillance conscious.'" Wynn notes that Salvati is a first cousin of Marotta and that during a letter writing campaign Marotta was able to obtain a favorable letter from State Department of Corrections Official Michael Fair. In 1989, Fair was hired as president of Marotta Companies.⁸⁴⁷

December 1991: Raymond Patriarca, Jr., whose father founded the New England Patriarca crime family, pleads guilty to conspiracy and racketeering charges. (*Reputed Mobsters Admit Racketeering*, TULSA TRIBUNE, Jan. 23, 1992).⁸⁴⁸

1992

1-22-92: Joseph Russo pleads guilty to the murder of Joseph Barboza. Five accused members of New England's largest crime family plead guilty in Boston to racketeering, kidnapping and murder charges but deny that they belonged to the Mafia. On the day their trial is to start, a daylong change of plea hearing is held and guilty pleas are offered by Joseph Russo, Vincent Ferrara, Robert Carrozza, Dennis LePore, and Carmen Tortora. Russo receives a sentence of sixteen years imprisonment and must forfeit \$758,000. Vincent Ferrara receives twenty-two years and wins immunity from prosecution for murder and attempted murder. He is ordered to pay \$1.1 million. Robert Carrozza is given nineteen years and ordered to pay \$878,200. Dennis Lepore receives fourteen years and will have to pay \$766,700. Finally, Carmen Tortora is given thirteen years and will have to pay \$2,000. (See *Nation Briefly*, OR-

ANGE COUNTY REGISTER, Jan. 23, 1992; *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 151–152 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁴⁹

6-17-92: The former Boss of the Patriarca Family is sentenced to an eight-year term of imprisonment following his plea of guilty to charges of racketeering and violations of the Travel Act. Judge Mark L. Wolf sentences Raymond Patriarca, Jr., to a 97-month term of incarceration followed by a three-year period of supervised release and a \$50,000 fine. (*Boss Sentenced to an Eight-Year Term*, PR NEWSWIRE, June 17, 1992).⁸⁵⁰

9-1-92: Dugald F. Cameron, private investigator of Massachusetts, signs an affidavit stating that he and John Cavicchi met with Robert Gittens, Assistant Legal Counsel to Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, on February 15, 1984, about Louis Greco. Gittens told Cameron and Cavicchi that he would recommend that the Governor commute Greco's sentence.⁸⁵¹

1993

1993: Frank Walsh's affidavit states that Joseph Salvati was never a suspect until Joseph Barboza mentioned him.⁸⁵²

In his book *The God Son, A True-Life Account of 20 Years Inside the Mob*, Willie Fopiano writes the following: "It went like this: A petty thief named Teddy Deegan was suspected of killing Anthony Sacramone [sic], a cousin of Rico Sacramone [sic]. Rico [Sacrimone] wanted revenge, and got the rest of the Barboza gang to help him carry it out" [Nick] Femia, Romeo Martin, Chico Amico, Ronnie Cassesso and, of course, Barboza himself. Romeo Martin knew Deegan a little and won him over by telling him about an easy score at a finance company. When Deegan and Martin drove up to the back door of the place, Barboza, Femia, Amico, and Cassesso were waiting. Barboza ran up and shot Deegan five times. That was in March 1965. It was known even then who shot Deegan and why, but twenty-six months later Barboza ratted on Ronnie Cassesso and also put the finger on five other men: Henry Tameleo, Peter Limone, Louis Grieco [sic], Roy French, and Joe "the Horse" Salvati. Tameleo was an important man in the family. Along with Limone, Grieco [sic], and Cassesso, he was sentenced to the chair, and spent almost five years on death row before capital punishment was thrown out. Salvati and French drew life sentences. Of all of them, only Cassesso had anything to do with the crime. The others were innocent. . . . Salvati, who was just a doorman at an after-hours joint, wouldn't swat a mosquito. . . . He was also behind in shylock payments to Barboza. . . . The prosecutor, Jack Zalkind, today is in private practice and I've heard from reliable sources that even he now thinks that some of the men—especially Joe Salvati—might be innocent." (127–28). Fopiano also writes that "Joe Barboza [was] known as 'the Killing Machine.'" (115) (Willie Fopiano, *The Godson, A True-Life Account of 20 Years Inside The Mob* 127–128).⁸⁵³

1-19-93: Governor Weld denies Joseph Salvati's commutation citing the "seriousness of the crime" and Salvati's long criminal record. Weld also denies Louis Greco's request for a commutation.⁸⁵⁴

7-30-93: Detective Sergeant Bruce A. Holloway writes a memorandum to Lieutenant Detective James T. Curran regarding an interview with former State Police Lieutenant Richard Schneiderhan. Holloway writes, "Lt. Schneiderhan stated that sometime after the murder of Edward T. Deegan he recalled overhearing a conversation between, then Assistant Attorney General Donald Con and Attorney John Fitzgerald who represented Joseph Barbosa [sic], whereby Attorney Fitzgerald advised Attorney Con that his client, Joe Barbosa [sic] threw Joseph Salvadi [sic] into the mix because of a dispute over money. Fitzgerald went on to state that Joe Salvadi [sic] owed Joe Barbosa [sic] some money and that when Barbosa [sic] associates Arthur Bratsos and Richard DePrisca made an attempt to collect from Salvadi [sic], he refused to pay as did many others; however when Salvadi [sic] refused, he also said words to the effect, 'I'm not going to pay, and you ain't going to see daylight.' This angered Barbosa [sic] which prompted him to retaliate by throwing Joe Salvadi [sic] into the mix."⁸⁵⁵

8-2-93: Joseph Balliro's affidavit states in relevant part: "I represented a co-defendant, Henry Tameleo, in the trial of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Joseph Salvati, and others, that concluded with a conviction on July 31, 1968. With respect to the overall conduct of the trial I served in the role that is generally referred to as lead counsel. Joseph Salvati was represented at the trial by Attorney Chester Paris, who at the time was a young but competent trial lawyer, and associated with me in practice at my office. . . . Without Barboza's testimony the case could not have gone to the jury—and if the jury were to disbelieve Mr. Barboza as to the identity of any one of the participants there simply was no other evidence on which to base a conviction. From the outset of the preparation for the defense of Joseph Salvati, it was the strong belief of all the defense lawyers that Mr. Salvati was not only innocent, but that Joseph Barboza had substituted Mr. Salvati as a participant for some other individual, who had actually participated, and who Mr. Barboza was seeking to protect. At the time of the trial I did not know who that other person was. . . . I have recently (within the past three weeks) been furnished a three page police report that purports to be a statement by Thomas F. Evans of the Chelsea Police Department. . . . I have carefully reviewed the three page police report authored by Lieutenant Thomas F. Evans and can categorically state that I was not aware of the existence of that report or its contents until the last few weeks; nor, am I aware that any other counsel, including Chester Paris who represented Joseph Salvati had any awareness of the report or its contents. . . . The failure of the Commonwealth to provide the defendants with the report of Lieutenant Evans seriously undercut the ability of the attorneys to conduct a proper investigation and prepare an adequate defense."⁸⁵⁶

8-3-93: In an affidavit, Jack Zalkind states that if he had seen the Chelsea police report sooner, he would have ordered an "intensive investigation" into Joseph Salvati's involvement.⁸⁵⁷

8-19-93: Sergeant Detective Bruce A. Holloway writes a memorandum to Lieutenant Detective James T. Curran regarding a follow-up investigation with former State Police Lieutenant Richard

Schneiderhan. The letter states that Schniederhan told Holloway that “he does not believe that the group involved in the [Edward ‘Teddy’ Deegan] murder would have allowed Joe Salvati to participate in such an event. More importantly he does not believe they would have allowed him to hang around with them at all.”⁸⁵⁸

10-1-93: Lieutenant Detective James T. Curran and Sergeant Detective Bruce A. Holloway of the Massachusetts Office of Special Investigations interview Roberta Grimes, who police placed in the Ebb Tide as an employee to collect information on some of the characters who frequented the place. Grimes recalls a visit by two M.D.C. police detectives who showed her a photo array. She also recalls the names and faces of Joseph Barboza and Roy French.⁸⁵⁹

10-4-93: Sergeant Detective Bruce A. Holloway writes a memorandum to Lieutenant Detective James T. Curran regarding a discussion Holloway had with Judge John Fitzgerald. Holloway writes the following about this discussion: “Judge Fitzgerald does recall hearing the rumors about Joseph Salvati and others not being involved [in the Edward ‘Teddy’ Deegan murder] and that Joe Barbosa [sic] was owed money. However, he stressed that at no time did he inquire of Barbosa [sic] anything relative to these rumors. Additionally, he stated that Barbosa [sic] never told him of a plan to frame anyone relative to the Deegan case and he never supplied him with any information which he, Judge Fitzgerald, deemed to be exculpatory.”⁸⁶⁰

10-12-93: James M. McDonough, legal assistant in the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, signs an affidavit stating, “I was aware and saw a report that had been authored by Lieutenant Thomas Evans of the Chelsea Police Department about the Deegan murder. . . . [T]o the best of my memory and belief the copy of the report is the same copy that was in the prosecutor’s file during prosecution of the defendant’s case.”⁸⁶¹

10-27-93: Robert J. McKenna, Jr., Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County, writes a letter to Jack Zalkind regarding Joseph Salvati. Zalkind apparently requested a meeting with McKenna to discuss the affidavit Zalkind executed for *Commonwealth v. Salvati, et al.* McKenna says he talked with Robert Gittens and Jack Cinquegrana and is denying Zalkind’s request because the case is presently before the Superior Court.⁸⁶²

12-1-1993: A hearing on a Motion for a New Trial for Louis Greco, represented by John Cavicchi; Joseph Salvati, represented by Victor Garo; and Peter Limone, represented by Robert Sheketoff, takes place. Robert McKenna represents the State of Massachusetts and Judge Banks presides.⁸⁶³

1994

12-23-94: Former Special Agent John Connolly informs James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi that they would soon be arrested. (Connolly Indictment at 15).⁸⁶⁴

1995

January 1995: Stephen Flemmi informs Francis “Frank” Salemme that an indictment would be coming down on him shortly. (Connolly Indictment at 15–16).⁸⁶⁵

1–5–95: Stephen Flemmi is arrested for conspiring to extort bookmaker Burton Krantz; James “Whitey” Bulger and George Kaufman are also charged. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 148 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁶⁶

1–9–95: The FBI admits to the U.S. Attorney’s Office that James “Whitey” Bulger is an informant. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 295 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁶⁷

1–10–95: James “Whitey” Bulger, Stephen Flemmi, and Francis “Frank” Salemme are indicted on multiple charges of federal racketeering, extortion, and other crimes. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 151–152 (D. Mass. 1999); Shelley Murphy, *Mafia Leaders Still Don’t Know When to Shut Up*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 11, 1995)).⁸⁶⁸

1–29–95: The *Boston Globe* reports that Jerry Padalino, Special Agent in Charge of U.S. Customs, publicly stated in 1995 that Customs officials considered John McIntyre a fugitive, affirmatively stating, “We have no proof that he is dead.” (Kevin Cullen, *IRA Man Tells a Tale of Betrayal*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 29, 1995).⁸⁶⁹

7–11–95: John Cavicchi, attorney for Louis Greco, signs an affidavit stating that Cavicchi read in a February 17, 1994, news article that Joseph Balliro represented Joseph Barboza and “one Flemmi.” Jimmy Flemmi was one of those named in the informant’s statement as being involved in the Edward Deegan murder. Cavicchi obtained an affidavit from Richard Barest, a former Florida judge who represented Greco when he surrendered to authorities in Florida. Barest said he pleaded with the Massachusetts lawyers to let him fight the extradition of Greco, but stated they were more interested in reading *Time* than listening to what he had to say. Barest specifically mentioned “Joe Bellino,” but Cavicchi knew that he meant Joe Balliro. The affidavit states, “I returned to Massachusetts and asked Balliro for the Florida investigation of Greco. [Balliro] told me it had been shredded. In October or November 1994, I visited Greco at the Bay State Correctional Center. He stated that Balliro told him to waive his extradition hearing.”⁸⁷⁰

James Southwood’s affidavit states, “In the course of making preparations to write a book for Joseph Barboza Baron about his life as an assassin for the New England Mafia and while a reporter for the *Boston Herald Traveler*, Barboza, in early 1969, gave me scrapbooks about the Boston Gang War and numerous documents pertaining to three major trials at which he testified against New England Mafia bosses and others. Subsequently, at a time in 1970, when he claimed to me that the U.S. Justice Department had betrayed him by breaking promises made in exchange for his court testimony, he said that he was recanting his testimony that sent men to Death Row. At this time, a date I believe to be in the spring of 1971, Barboza said: ‘Louie [sic] Greco wasn’t in the alley!’ To this end, Barboza apparently sent a message to Raymond Patriarca

[that] Southwood was in possession of the grand jury minutes of the so-called Teddy Deegan murder case. . . . Barboza told me that the Grand Jury minutes would prove that he lied in the courtroom. He instructed me to return the grand jury minutes to Joseph Balliro. To the best of my knowledge, the Barboza copy of the grand jury minutes was given to Balliro in the summer of 1971.” John Cavicchi is the notary.⁸⁷¹

7-24-95: Louis Greco’s affidavit states, “In 1968, when I was waiting for my hearing in Florida on the murder charges, . . . [Joseph] Balliro came to Florida. I did not ask for Mr. Balliro, nor did I know who sent him. Mr. Balliro said that I should come back to Massachusetts. He told me that things would turn out alright [sic]. As a result of his advice, I signed some papers and returned to Massachusetts. He never told me that he represented [Joseph] Barboza-Baron, nor did I know. He never told me, nor did I know that he represented Flemmi. He did not tell me, nor did I know that he was representing Henry Tameleo. Had I known the above, I would have remained in Florida. In Massachusetts, I was represented by Attorney Lawrence O’Donnell and his office. I have since learned that during the handling of this case, his office also represented Henry Tameleo, Roy French, and Ronald Cassesso, co-defendants in this case. Had I known this, I would have had a different lawyer. To the best of my memory, none of the evidence regarding my difficulty in walking, and inability to run was presented at trial.” John Cavicchi is the notary.⁸⁷²

12-30-95: Louis M. Greco dies in prison.⁸⁷³

12-31-95: Supervisory Special Agent John Morris retires from the FBI.⁸⁷⁴

1996

4-3-96: In a letter from James D. Herbert, Assistant U.S. Attorney of the Organized Crime Strike Force, to Ralph Martin, Suffolk County District Attorney, Herbert writes that Assistant U.S. Attorney Brian T. Kelly recently debriefed Anthony Ciulla. Ciulla was friendly with Barboza and was his driver. Ciulla has no personal knowledge of the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. However, Ciulla claims Barboza discussed the Deegan murder in Ciulla’s presence. According to the letter, “Ciulla believes Salvati is innocent because Barboza never mentioned Salvati when he described the Deegan murder. According to Ciulla, Barboza did mention the other individuals convicted in the case . . . as well as Vincent ‘The Bear’ Flemmi.”⁸⁷⁵

12-18-96: Governor William Weld writes to the Executive Council, recommending that Joseph Salvati’s sentence be commuted, subject to their advice and consent.⁸⁷⁶

1997

1-7-97: Governor William Weld writes to the Executive Council, recommending that Salvati’s sentence be commuted, subject to their advice and consent.⁸⁷⁷

1-15-97: Retired Boston Police Detective Frank Walsh recommends a commutation of Salvati's sentence for the fourth time.⁸⁷⁸

1-22-97: Former Suffolk County Assistant District Attorney Jack Zalkind recommends a commutation of Salvati's sentence for the fourth time.⁸⁷⁹

2-5-97: Governor William Weld writes to the Executive Council, recommending that Joseph Salvati's sentence be commuted, subject to their advice and consent.⁸⁸⁰

The Governor's Executive Council unanimously votes 8-0 to commute Joseph Salvati's sentence.⁸⁸¹

Massachusetts Governor William Weld commutes the sentence of Joseph Salvati.⁸⁸²

3-27-97: Special Agent John Connolly sends a letter to Judge Mark Wolf purporting to be from three unnamed members of the Boston Police Department. The letter says the Massachusetts State Police, FBI, and DEA are guilty of prosecutorial misconduct in the investigations of James "Whitey" Bulger, Stephen Flemmi, and Francis "Frank" Salemme. The letter states that Boston Police Detective Frank Duwan, the Massachusetts State Police, DEA, FBI, and the Justice Department Organized Crime Strike Force furnished or relied on false information in efforts to prosecute Bulger and Flemmi. (Connolly Indictment at 16).⁸⁸³

6-3-97: James "Whitey" Bulger's identity as an FBI informant is made public. In response to the May 22, 1997, Federal Court's order, the government disclosed that Bulger had been a government informant. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 309 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁸⁴

6-24-97: The *Boston Globe* reports that while William Weld was a U.S. Attorney, he learned that James "Whitey" Bulger was an informant. Weld requested surveillance on Bulger and was told that the FBI did not tap active informants. The article also states that Bulger secretly tape-recorded "years' worth" of conversations with FBI agents. (Mike Barnicle, *Jimmy Bulger: Fox in FBI Co-op*, BOSTON GLOBE, June 24, 1997).⁸⁸⁵

7-3-97: The Deputy Attorney General directs the Department of Justice and the FBI to initiate an Office of Professional Responsibility investigation to determine whether any Government official committed criminal acts in connection with investigations into the New England La Cosa Nostra and the Winter Hill Gang.⁸⁸⁶

7-8-97: The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) investigation to determine whether any Government official committed criminal acts in connection with investigations into the New England La Cosa Nostra and the Winter Hill Gang begins on this date. The investigation concludes on August 14, 1997 (with a report published as Appendix I to the Report). The OPR anticipates—but does not conduct—a second phase of investigation. The investigation "uncovered no evidence that any potentially criminal acts were part of a continuing crime which would bring the acts within the statute of limitations. In addition, we examined and found a number of vio-

lations of FBI rules and regulations which would have warranted administrative action if those employees were still employed by the FBI. However, no current FBI employees were found to be in violation of FBI policies.”⁸⁸⁷

September 1997: Stephen Flemmi files an affidavit in court claiming that “he was told by [Robert] Daddieco some 12 years ago after the bombing charges against Flemmi were dropped that Daddieco had set up [Frank] Salemme for the [John] Fitzgerald bombing and had lied about Flemmi’s alleged involvement.” Patricia Nealon, *Informant’s Treatment Questioned*, BOSTON GLOBE, May 6, 1998.⁸⁸⁸

9-29-97: Sergeant Kevin Manning writes a letter on behalf of Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Police Department, to Deputy U.S. Marshal Tom Bezanson. Keller states that the Department is reviewing the murder case of Peter Poulos and would like to interview Stephen Flemmi and Francis “Frank” Salemme for possible prosecution. [Note: According to Dave Hatch, Las Vegas Police Department, Cold Case Review, he was later informed that Flemmi and Salemme could not be interviewed regarding the Poulos murder while under federal indictment.]⁸⁸⁹

1998

1998: Joseph “J. R.” Russo, the person who killed Joseph Barboza, dies of natural causes in prison. (BostonMafia.com, visited Feb. 5, 2002).⁸⁹⁰

1-6-98: The *Boston Herald* reports on the hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Mark L. Wolf. The *Herald* writes, “Winter Hill wiseguy and FBI informant Stephen Flemmi said he was rewarded for his work for the agency with a free pass on murder, attempted murder and fugitive charges in the mid-1970’s, defense lawyers alleged. . . . The lawyers are trying to get racketeering charges against Flemmi, New England Mob boss Francis P. ‘Cadillac Frank’ Salemme, 64, and wiseguys Robert DeLuca and John Martorano thrown out of court on a variety of legal bases. . . . Flemmi claimed he was warned of the indictments by his FBI ‘handler,’ agent H. Paul Rico, and allowed to flee. But in 1974, Rico told him it was safe to come back and that the murder and attempted murder charges would be taken care of. [Attorney Anthony] Cardinale said Flemmi’s chief accuser in the case, Robert Daddieco, was an FBI cooperating witness who had also been developed by Rico. Rico made sure his promise to Flemmi was kept, Cardinale said. ‘What happens? Daddieco changes his testimony and says Flemmi was not with him (at the [John] Fitzgerald bombing) and that he lied to the grand jury,’ Cardinale said. ‘They control Daddieco and he changes his testimony to get Flemmi off the hook.’ The murder charges against Flemmi were dropped when Daddieco disappeared. Flemmi was also never prosecuted as a federal fugitive per Rico’s promise, Cardinale said.” Ralph Ranalli, *Mobster: I had License to Kill; Flemmi Says He Knew He was Murderer*, BOSTON HERALD, Jan. 7, 1998.⁸⁹¹

Early 1998: In preparation to testify in pretrial hearings in *U.S. v. Salemme*, Stephen Flemmi informs Special Agent John Connolly

through an intermediary that he will testify that Supervisory Special Agent John Morris—not Connolly—alerted him to the indictments coming against James “Whitey” Bulger and Flemmi. In return, Connolly tells the intermediary to inform Flemmi to testify that Morris learned of indictments through Washington, which received a “pros memo.” (Connolly Indictment at 17–18).⁸⁹²

April 1998: John Morris, Organized Crime Squad Supervisor in the FBI’s Boston Office from 1977–1983, testifies under immunity that he believes an intentional leak from his squad led to the killing of Brian Halloran. Before Halloran’s murder, Morris told Special Agent John Connolly, handler for James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi, that Halloran was incriminating them in Roger Wheeler’s murder. Morris fully expected Connolly to relay this information to Bulger and Flemmi. *U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208 (D. Mass. 1999).⁸⁹³

Robert Fitzpatrick, Assistant Agent in Charge of the Boston FBI Office during the early 1980s, testifies that he also thought James “Whitey” Bulger was a suspect in Roger Wheeler murder, but his superiors decided to keep him as an informant. (*United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 209 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁸⁹⁴

5–5–98: During a criminal hearing in federal court, Condon testifies that he “spent two years in the early 1970’s trying to hunt down [Francis “Frank”] Salemme and associate Stephen ‘The Rifleman’ Flemmi. But Condon insisted that, at the time, he had no idea Flemmi was an FBI informant—even though FBI documents show that another agent he worked closely with, H. Paul Rico, had recruited Flemmi five years earlier. In fact, one 1967 document even shows Condon had been designated as Flemmi’s ‘alternate contact agent’ for times when Rico was out of town. Condon was also the handling agent for James Bulger, who he had opened as an informant on May 13, 1971. Condon, however, insisted that he never saw the document and that Rico never told him he had been designated as Flemmi’s alternate handler.” (Ralph Ranalli, *Former FBI Agent Testifies Salemme’s ’72 Bust No Setup*, BOSTON HERALD, May 6, 1998). At the hearing, Salemme’s attorney, Anthony Cardinale, tried to show that Flemmi received preferential treatment because he had been feeding the FBI information. The *Boston Globe* writes, “But under cross-examination by Assistant U.S. Attorney James D. Herbert, Condon said he had no ‘specific information’ on where Flemmi could be found, and said neither he nor any other agent hindered the search for Flemmi. Condon said he had no contact with Flemmi while he was a fugitive, had never taken a phone call from him, and had not interceded with state prosecutors to get the charges against Flemmi dropped.” (Patricia Nealon, *Informant’s Treatment Questioned*, BOSTON GLOBE, May 6, 1998).⁸⁹⁵

June 1998: The Justice Department appoints John Durham to head a task force investigation into whether Boston FBI agents obstructed the investigation of the jai alai-related murders or otherwise broke the law during their relationship with James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. Edmund Mahony, *FBI Agents Face*

Scrutiny by Prosecutor; Questions of Obstruction in Jai Alai Murder Cases, HARTFORD COURANT, June 28, 1998, at A1.⁸⁹⁶

December 1998: Raymond Patriarca, Jr., is released from prison. (BostonMafia.com, visited Feb. 5, 2002).⁸⁹⁷

1999

1999: John Martorano, a Winter Hill Gang hitman, begins cooperating with federal investigators. Martorano admits to killing twenty people, including Roger Wheeler, Sr. Martorano said Whitey Bulger and Stephen Flemmi told him to kill Wheeler. Martorano says that former FBI Special Agent Paul Rico, through a third party, provided him with information he used to locate and kill Wheeler in Tulsa. (Shelley Murphy, *Mobster Pleads Guilty to Murder*, BOSTON GLOBE, Oct. 1, 1999; Ralph Ranalli, *FBI Agents Wander Who's Next in Probe*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 23, 2000).⁸⁹⁸

7-12-99: Agent Daniel M. Doherty debriefs John Martorano.⁸⁹⁹

7-14-99: John Durham and Gary Bald meet with Victor Garo about Garo's concern that FBI agents engaged in improper, and possibly criminal, conduct in the investigation, prosecution, and confinement of Joseph Salvati.⁹⁰⁰

8-23-99: John Durham and Gary Bald write to Victor Garo asking for another meeting concerning the role of the FBI in Joseph Salvati's case.⁹⁰¹

9-9-99: The Justice Department task force reaches a plea agreement with John Martorano, a Winter Hill Gang hitman. The plea agreement states, "In exchange for a 12½ year prison term, Martorano has agreed to plead guilty to 10 murders in Massachusetts, along with one in Florida and another in Oklahoma. He will also provide investigators with details on eight other murders that took place in Massachusetts as far back as 1965." Martorano is expected to admit to killing Roger Wheeler, Sr., and John Callahan at the instruction of James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. (Andrea Estes, *Murderous Rats Mobster Ties Bulger, Flemmi to Murders*, BOSTON HERALD, Sept. 10, 1999).⁹⁰²

9-14-99: Agent Daniel M. Doherty debriefs John Martorano.⁹⁰³

9-15-99: District Court Judge Mark L. Wolf issues a 661-page opinion sharply criticizing the FBI's handling of James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁹⁰⁴

Judge Wolf concludes that someone in the FBI probably tipped James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi that Brian Halloran was informing on them, which led to Halloran's murder. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 208-214 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁹⁰⁵

Judge Wolf concludes that Special Agent Paul Rico helped Stephen Flemmi escape the country before being prosecuted for a car bomb planted in defense attorney John Fitzgerald's car. Fitzgerald lost a leg but survived. Judge Wolf writes that it appeared Rico arranged to have the charges against Flemmi dropped. (*U.S. v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 181-182 (D. Mass. 1999)); *see also* As-

sociated Press Newswires, *Salemme Claim of FBI Frame-up Draws Criticism from Prosecutors*, Mar. 24, 2001).⁹⁰⁶

9-21-99: Linda Reardon, a Bell Atlantic employee, allegedly tells her father, Edward G. Duff, about electronic surveillance by the FBI on certain South Boston telephone lines. Duff allegedly tells Richard Schneiderhan who tells Kevin Weeks. Weeks allegedly tells one of the targets of the electronic surveillance.⁹⁰⁷

John Martorano pleads guilty to killing ten people in the 1970's on behalf of a racketeering enterprise. The *Boston Globe* reports, "A plea agreement calls for his cooperation against Bulger, Flemmi and any former FBI agents being targeted in an ongoing corruption probe. Martorano also agreed to plead guilty to second-degree murder charges in Oklahoma and Florida, two states with the death penalty, with assurances that he'll only face a 15-year prison term. He's also confessed to another 8 murders . . . for which it appears he will never be charged." U.S. District Judge Mark Wolf accepts Martorano's plea but postpones any decision on whether he will go along with a government recommendation to sentence Martorano to 12½ to 15 years imprisonment. (Shelley Murphy, *Mobster Pleads Guilty to Murders*, BOSTON GLOBE, Oct. 1, 1999).⁹⁰⁸

12-9-99: Francis "Frank" Salemme reaches a plea agreement on racketeering, loansharking, and extortion. In exchange, murder charges were dropped. He is sentenced to eleven years in prison. As part of the plea agreement, he agrees to testify against former FBI Special Agents John Connolly and Paul Rico, and Winter Hill gang leaders James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. (Shelley Murphy, *Salemme Pleads Guilty to Racketeering*, BOSTON GLOBE, Dec. 10, 1999; J.M. Lawrence, *Prosecutors Rip Salemme Claim of FBI Frame Job*, BOSTON HERALD, Mar. 24, 2001; Ralph Ranalli, *Salemme Reportedly to Testify Against Bulger*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 13, 2001).⁹⁰⁹

12-13-99: Stephen Flemmi signs an affidavit stating the following: "(1) For many years, including the 1980's, I acted as a confidential informant for the FBI; (2) My FBI handler was Special Agent John Connolly; (3) In or near 1987, I reported to John Connolly about information I knew concerning a number of meetings involving Anthony St. Laurent of Rhode Island and other members of the LCN [La Cosa Nostra] regarding the 'shakedown' of a Las Vegas bookmaker; (4) At some point, I received reliable information that an associate of the Las Vegas bookmaker was planning to assassinate Anthony St. Laurent because St. Laurent had threatened the bookmaker's 15 year old daughter; (5) I immediately gave this information to Connolly. At that point, Connolly told me that St. Laurent was also a confidential informant for the FBI. Connolly asked me to intercede and stop the attempted assassination. I was able to accomplish this task."⁹¹⁰

12-22-99: Former FBI Special Agent John Connolly is arrested and charged along with James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi for racketeering, racketeering conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy to obstruct justice. Flemmi is also charged with passing classified information to Francis "Frank" Salemme.

(Edmund Mahony, *Former FBI Agent Indicted*, HARTFORD COURANT, Dec. 23, 1999).⁹¹¹

2000

1-14-00: John McIntyre's remains are found, after Bulger gang lieutenant Kevin Weeks, who faced racketeering charges in late 1999, cut a deal with investigators and led them to the grave. (Bulger and Flemmi allegedly killed McIntyre after McIntyre offered to cooperate with the authorities. According to U.S. District Judge Mark Wolf, "There is circumstantial evidence to suggest that [FBI Agent Roderick] Kennedy may have told [FBI Special Agent John] Connolly about McIntyre's cooperation . . . and reason to be concerned that Connolly may have told Bulger and Flemmi." (*U.S. v. Salemmme*, 91 F.Supp. 2d 141, 214-15 (D. Mass. 1999)).⁹¹²

1-21-00: In a letter from John Cavicchi, Peter Limone's attorney, to John Durham, Cavicchi apparently encloses a file on a redacted case and says the only published opinion on the F. Lee Bailey affidavit is *Greco v. Workman*, 481 F. Supp. 481 (1979).⁹¹³

1-28-00: Agent Daniel M. Doherty debriefs John Martorano.⁹¹⁴

2-10-00: Agent Daniel M. Doherty prepares a Report of Investigation. He indicates he interviewed "CS-00-098739" on July 12, 1999, and January 28, 2000, and that the confidential source told him that Joseph Barboza and Vincent James Flemmi admitted to killing Edward "Teddy" Deegan's murder. The report states, "The CS (Confidential Source) also stated, that either just prior to or immediately after the time period that Barboza began cooperating with law enforcement, that he, Barboza, told the CS to mind it's own business and not to intervene, because 'They' (the LCN) screwed me and now I'm going to screw as many of them as possible. Barboza further stated, that he was not interested in guilt or innocence. Barboza again reiterated to the CS that the CS should just stay out of it. Barboza told the CS that the CS was a friend and that he, Barboza, would not bother the CS."⁹¹⁵

Agent Daniel M. Doherty writes a memorandum to Fred Wyshak, Assistant U.S. Attorney, stating that John Martorano advised that he was a close associate to Joseph Barboza in the mid-1960s. Martorano said that subsequent to the Edward "Teddy" Deegan murder, Barboza admitted to Martorano that he, Barboza, killed Deegan. On a separate occasion, Vincent "Jimmy" Flemmi told Martorano that he, Flemmi, killed Deegan. Just prior to or immediately after the time period that Barboza began to cooperate with law enforcement, Barboza told Martorano to mind his own business and not intervene. Barboza said La Cosa Nostra screwed me and now "I'm going to screw as many of them as possible." Barboza further said he was not interested in innocence or guilt.⁹¹⁶

3-20-00: The government waits until this day, two months after John McIntyre's body was discovered, to dismiss the indictments against McIntyre in *United States v. Murray et al.*⁹¹⁷

5-25-00: Less than six months after learning sufficient facts to verify both the government's wrongful conduct and John McIntyre's fate, the McIntyre Estate presents a duly authorized Notice of Tort

Claim, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2671 *et seq.* The tort claim gives notice to the FBI of McIntyre's injuries and wrongful death caused by the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of certain employees of the Boston FBI Office. The plaintiff files the complaint on March 2, 2001. Among other things, the Estate's administrative claim and complaint allege that former agents of the FBI conspired to protect and shield James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi from prosecution in exchange for their agreements to provide information to aid the FBI in its prosecution of La Cosa Nostra. The complaint also alleges that the Boston FBI Office ignored the Attorney General's Guidelines; that the individual agents knew or should have known that Bulger and Flemmi were committing violent crimes, including the murder of informants cooperating with law enforcement; that despite this knowledge the agents failed to prosecute and blocked investigations into Bulger and Flemmi; and that as a direct and proximate cause of the negligence of these agents, Bulger, Flemmi, and Weeks murdered McIntyre after he agreed to become an FBI informant in 1984.⁹¹⁸

6-20-00: Peter Limone files a Motion for a New Trial.⁹¹⁹

7-2-00: Peter Limone's counsel moves to intervene in *United States v. Stephen J. Flemmi et al.*, Crim. No. 94-10287-MLW (D. Mass.), before U.S. District Court Judge Mark L. Wolf. Judge Wolf denies intervention but indicates that certain documents might be discoverable in this proceeding. Judge Margaret Hinkle, Justice of the Superior Court, thereafter gives notice to the U.S. Attorney's Office of Limone's request for discovery of matters relating to the motion. The local U.S. Attorney's Office agreed to review its files. (This leads to the parties each receiving a telephone call from John H. Durham, Special Attorney with the U.S. Attorney's Office. This telephone contact was followed by a letter to the parties from Durham dated December 19, 2000, enclosing 26 pages of FBI documents.) (*See also* 12-19-00 entry).⁹²⁰

7-27-00: Francis Imbruglia says in an affidavit, "I am stating under oath and of my own personal knowledge that Peter Limone, Henry Tameleo, and Louie [sic] Greco had nothing to do with . . . the murder of Teddy Deegan."⁹²¹

8-30-00: In a letter to John Cavicchi, who is Peter Limone's attorney, Roy French writes, "[M]y affidavit was right on the money with the exception of Joseph Salvati. . . . For the record, I have no memory of Joseph Salvati being a part of my involvement with the shooting death of 'Teddy Deegan.' He in no way aided me directly or indirectly . . . to truly defeat the testimony of Tony Stathopoulos. [Stathopoulos testified that he saw Louis Greco come out of the alley.] [T]here is enough evidence to support that any stride of walking or slowly running or hurriedly walking, was an impossibility to perform by Louie [sic] Greco."⁹²²

9-19-00: Peter Limone files a Motion to Vacate Conviction and Dismiss Indictments.⁹²³

9-28-00: In an unsealed indictment, James "Whitey" Bulger, Stephen Flemmi, and several underlings are indicted on 21 murders, extortion, distribution of drugs, obstruction of justice, racketeering, and money laundering.⁹²⁴

10-11-00: Former Special Agent John Connolly is indicted on a range of charges, including providing tips to James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi to eliminate threats to their operations and misleading grand jury investigations in the Winter Hill Gang extortions.⁹²⁵

11-14-00: Joseph Balliro, counsel for Henry Tameleo at the Edward “Teddy” Deegan trial, submits an affidavit attesting that he received a memorandum from F. Lee Bailey, and “it obviously exculpates Mr. Limone from being in any way responsible for the death of Mr. Deegan.” Balliro says he never represented Stephen Flemmi or Nick Femia. He has no knowledge of any information that Freddie Chiampa or Frank [Francis] Imbruglia had about the Deegan murder. He represented Joseph Barboza and Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi 35–40 years ago on matters unrelated to the Deegan matter, and he never received any information from Barboza about the Deegan murder. Balliro says he did receive information about the Deegan murder from Vincent “Jimmy” Flemmi. Balliro says Flemmi’s information is exculpatory for Limone and others charged and convicted of the murder. Balliro says he would divulge the information upon court order. (*Commonwealth v. Limone*, Cr. No. 32367, 69–70 (Suffolk Cty. Sup. Ct., Nov. 14, 2000)).⁹²⁶

11-15-00: An indictment of former Massachusetts State Police Officer Lieutenant Richard J. Schneiderhan, Edward G. Duff, and Linda Reardon is handed down for conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice, and aiding and abetting. Schneiderhan and Duff are related through marriage as brothers-in-law. Duff is Reardon’s father. The indictment states that Schneiderhan maintained a personal friendship with Stephen Flemmi since the 1950s; Schneiderhan maintained a personal, non-law enforcement relationship with John Martorano from the late 1960s to about 1978; and Schneiderhan helped James “Whitey” Bulger escape capture by informing him that certain Boston telephone lines were tapped.⁹²⁷

12-19-00: John Durham, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney, writes a letter to John Cavicchi, attorney for Peter Limone, regarding the disclosure of FBI documents relating to the March 12, 1965, murder of Edward “Teddy” Deegan. The letter states in relevant part: “Joint Task Force’s [JTF] search first determined that around the time Deegan was murdered, Vincent James Flemmi was an FBI informant. According to the file maintained in support of efforts to develop Flemmi as an informant, focus on Flemmi’s potential as a source began on about 3/9/1965. The first reported contact with Flemmi was by FBI Boston Special Agent H. Paul Rico on 4/5/1965. The informant file was officially opened and assigned to SA Rico on 4/15/1965 and reflects that Flemmi was contacted a total of five times as an informant, each time by SA Rico. The dates of contact were 4/5/1965, 5/10/1965, 6/4/1965, 7/22/65 and 7/27/1965. Flemmi’s file was closed on 9/15/1965 after Flemmi was charged with a crime, unrelated to the Deegan murder.” John Durham makes 26 pages of FBI documents available to Joseph Salvati and Limone relating to the Deegan murder. However, Judge Margaret Hinkle notes that the documents produced are “heavily redacted.” (*Com-*

monwealth v. Limone, Cr. No. 32367, 32369, 32370 (Suffolk Cty. Sup. Ct., Jan. 5, 2001); see 1-5-01 entry).⁹²⁸

2001

1-2-01: Ronald Cassesso attorney Ronald Chisholm reveals that Cassesso admitted to participating in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder and that four of the six convicted were innocent, but were convicted by Barboza’s false testimony. Cassesso told Chisholm that he was approached by Special Agent Paul Rico in 1967 while awaiting trial. Rico told Cassesso that he could escape prison by corroborating Barboza’s testimony—Cassesso refused. Edmund H. Mahony, *Murdered Said Four More Innocent in ‘65 Slaying*, *Lawyer Says*, HARTFORD COURANT, Jan. 3, 2001, at A8.⁹²⁹

Joseph Balliro executes an affidavit stating that in the summer of 1967, Vincent “James” Flemmi told Balliro that Joseph Barboza planned the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder and Flemmi participated in it. Flemmi also stated that Barboza substituted Joseph Salvati for Flemmi because Salvati disrespected Barboza. Flemmi also stated that Henry Tameleo and Peter Limone did not arrange the murder, and Louis Greco was not a participant, but Barboza implicated them because they also disrespected Barboza.⁹³⁰

1-5-01: Judge Hinkle’s Order granting Peter Limone a new trial states, “[T]he jury would likely have reached a different conclusion by this previously UNDISCUSSED evidence for two reasons. First, the new evidence [Durham’s Dec. 19, 2000, disclosure of 26 pages of FBI documents] casts serious doubt on Barboza’s credibility in his account of Limone’s role. Second, the new evidence reveals that Vincent James Flemmi, a participant of some sort in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder, was an FBI informant around the time of the murder.” (*Commonwealth v. Limone*, Cr. No. 32367, 32369, 32370, slip op. at *14 (Suffolk Cty. Sup. Ct., Jan. 5, 2001)).⁹³¹

1-30-01: The Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office signs a non-prosecution motion stating, “Now comes the Commonwealth in the above-captioned matter [*Commonwealth v. Salvati*] and respectfully states that it will not prosecute Indictment No. 32368 [regarding Joseph Salvati] any further. As ground therefor, the Commonwealth respectfully states as follows: (1) There exists newly discovered evidence—various FBI documents disclosed to the Commonwealth and the defendant for the first time on December 19, 2000—which significantly undermines (a) the credibility of the Commonwealth’s principal witness at the defendant’s first trial, Joseph Barboza, and (b) the Commonwealth’s theory of the defendant’s role in the murder of Edward Deegan, as presented at the defendant’s first trial[;] (2) Joseph Barboza was shot and killed on February 11, 1976[;] (3) The Commonwealth has conducted a comprehensive review of the facts and circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial, and conviction of the defendant for his alleged role in the murder of Edward Deegan, including the impact of the contents of the newly discovered FBI documents[;] (4) In addition, the Commonwealth has carefully and thoroughly evaluated the nature, quality, and sufficiency of the alleged evidence against the defendant[;] (5) As a result of that review and evaluation, the Com-

monwealth has concluded that it does not now have a good faith basis—legally or ethically—to proceed with any further prosecution of the defendant.”⁹³²

A non-prosecution motion is also filed and signed by the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office stating that the Office will not prosecute Peter Limone for his alleged involvement in the Edward “Teddy” Deegan murder. Ralph Ranalli, *DA: No New Trials Against ‘Teddy’ Deegan Murder*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 31, 2001; see also Limone’s Motion to Dismiss.⁹³³

2-15-01: The *Boston Globe* reports that Charles Prouty said: “The FBI was forthcoming. We didn’t conceal the information. We didn’t attempt to frame anyone.” As support for that statement, Prouty cited the document from 3-16-65 that indicates information was provided by the FBI to local law enforcement. (Shelley Murphy, *FBI Says Documents Clear it of Wrongdoing in ‘65 Case*, BOSTON GLOBE, February 15, 2001.)⁹³⁴

3-2-01: The McIntyre Estate files a complaint alleging misconduct on behalf of certain employees of the Boston FBI Office. In particular, the filing says that the FBI ignored overwhelming evidence that James “Whitey” Bulger and Stephen Flemmi were killers. Plaintiff is seeking \$50 million in damages. (See 5-25-00 entry).⁹³⁵

3-12-01: Francis “Frank” Salemme agrees to be a witness against James “Whitey” Bulger, Stephen Flemmi, and FBI Special Agents Paul Rico and John Connolly. (*Salemme Claim of FBI Frame-up Draws Criticism from Prosecutors*, Associated Press Newswires, Mar. 24, 2001).⁹³⁶

Francis “Cadillac Frank” Salemme files a habeas corpus prisoner petition “asking the judge for whatever relief he finds appropriate.” Salemme’s attorney, Anthony P. Cardinale, claims that “[t]he government literally suborned perjury in order to frame [Salemme] in the state case.” (J.M. Lawrence, *Salemme Claims FBI Fudged Evidence Against Him*, BOSTON HERALD, Mar. 13, 2001). In said petition, “Salemme claims the FBI pressured a witness [Robert Dadeico] to lie in order to protect [Stephen] Flemmi, an informant, and make sure he went to prison.” (*Salemme Claim of FBI Frame-up Draws Criticism from Prosecutors*, Associated Press Newswires, Mar. 24, 2001; see also Ralph Ranalli, *Salemme Reportedly to Testify Against Bulger*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 13, 2001).⁹³⁷

3-13-01: The Estate of Michael J. Donahue files suit against the FBI, including Special Agent John Connolly, Supervisory Special Agent John Morris, Boston SAC Lawrence Sarhatt, Assistant SAC Robert Fitzpatrick, James “Whitey” Bulger, and Stephen Flemmi. The *Donahue* case centers on: (1) the May 11, 1982, murder of Michael J. Donahue, an innocent bystander to the intentional murder of Brian Halloran; (2) the systemic wrongful acts and practices of the FBI which directly and proximately caused this murder; and (3) the FBI’s intentional and pervasive effort to conceal its role in the murder. Allegations include that FBI Supervisory Special Agent John Morris and Special Agent John Connolly provided confidential law enforcement information to James “Whitey” Bulger, a known crime figure, and that Brian Halloran was cooperating with law en-

forcement and was providing information that Bulger was involved in the previous murder of Roger Wheeler. It is alleged that they did so knowing that Bulger was a dangerous criminal and would kill Halloran. It is also alleged that as a direct result of the information provided by Connolly and Morris, Bulger and members of his Group murdered Brian Halloran, killing Donahue as an innocent bystander. Donahue and Halloran were neighbors and when the murders occurred, Donahue was giving Halloran a ride home in the course of errands to plan for a family fishing trip. As causes for Michael Donahue's death, the Donahue Family points to the intentional acts of line and supervisory FBI agents, the persistent reckless and intentional indifference of the FBI and its supervisory agents to the wrongdoing of its agents and informants, and the environment created and maintained at the FBI which allowed and encouraged this wrongful conduct. The Donahue Family seeks \$36 million in compensatory damages.⁹³⁸

May 2001: Stephen Flemmi agrees to a plea bargain with the U.S. Attorney's Office on extortion, money laundering, and obstruction of justice charges. Flemmi is sentenced to ten years. In return, prosecutors drop charges on three murders Flemmi and James "Whitey" Bulger allegedly committed in the 1960s. (John Ellement, *Mobster Pleads Guilty to 10 Counts of Murder*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 18, 2001).⁹³⁹

5-3-01: FBI Director Louis J. Freeh issues a statement discussing the goals of an independent Justice Task Force led by Special Attorney John Durham that is charged with investigating law enforcement corruption arising out of the FBI's handling of criminal informants James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen Flemmi. Specifically, he states the Joint Task Force's ongoing Deegan inquiry is focused on: "Whether the FBI's assistance to local authorities in this murder investigation was designed, at least in part, to protect Vincent James Flemmi from being prosecuted; Whether the FBI's motivation linked to Flemmi's status as a former FBI informant and/or the informant status of his brother, Stephen Flemmi; and, Whether the FBI properly disseminated potentially exculpatory information to local investigators/prosecutors."⁹⁴⁰

The U.S. House Committee on Government Reform holds its first hearing to explore federal law enforcement initiatives in Boston over the last three decades. The first hearing focuses on the case of Joseph Salvati, who spent 30 years in prison for a murder he did not commit. The convictions were primarily based on the testimony of notorious Boston mobster killer turned FBI witness, Joseph "The Animal" Barboza. Documents obtained by the Committee prior to the hearing show that not only was the prosecution of Joseph Salvati and three others questionable, but that federal and state law enforcement authorities had information indicating that they were sending the wrong men to the death chamber or prison for life. "Investigation into Allegations of Justice Department Misconduct in New England," *Hearings Before the Comm. on Govt. Reform*, 107th Cong. (May 3, 2001).

5-4-01: In a letter to the Government Reform Committee from the Mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, Michael Albano writes

that the FBI conspired to keep Joseph Salvati, Louis Greco, Henry Tameleo, and Peter Limone in prison.⁹⁴¹

5-16-01: FBI Director Louis Freeh testifies before the House Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary. When asked by Florida Representative Dan Miller “[i]s there anything you can say on [the Joseph Salvati] case and on behalf of the FBI and the Salvati family,” Freeh states that the Salvati case is “obviously a great travesty, a great failure, disgraceful to the extent that my agency or any other law enforcement agency contributed to that.” He further states, “What I would say certainly to the family and any victim in such a situation is there is nothing worse that can happen under a system of law that an innocent person is either charged or in this case punished for that period of time. It’s a travesty, it’s a disgrace, it shouldn’t happen. I don’t believe it happens frequently under our system, but it does. And when it does, it is of the gravest concern.” When Rep. Miller asks Freeh “[i]s there someone in the FBI who should have been more proactive in trying to help him through the process,” Freeh responds that “we came into the situation, unfortunately, too late, but we did develop—as I understand it, we developed all the evidence which has gone now to his exoneration, with a lot of other people in the U.S. Attorney’s office, but we’re the ones who picked those pieces back up. It should have never gotten to that point.”⁹⁴²

7-3-01: John Fitzgerald dies in South Dakota (Joe Fitzgerald, *Praise for One who Turned Tragedy to Triumph*, BOSTON HERALD, July 11, 2001; Andy Dabilis & Ralph Ranalli, *Mob Lawyer Maimed in '68 Dies*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 5, 2001).⁹⁴³

7-17-01: Stephen Flemmi pleads not guilty to ten charges of murder. (John Ellement, *Mobster Pleads Guilty to 10 Counts of Murder*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 18, 2001).⁹⁴⁴

Stephen Flemmi’s alleged murder victims in Boston include: John McIntyre, Edward Connors, Thomas King, Arthur “Bucky” Barrett, Richard Castucci, James Sousa, Debra Davis, and Deborah Hussey. (J.M. Lawrence, *Flemmi Vows Innocence as Case Heads to Trial*, BOSTON HERALD, July 18, 2001).⁹⁴⁵

7-30-01: Linda Reardon takes a plea bargain on obstruction of justice charges before Judge Edward Harrington. Reardon admits telling her father, Edward G. Huff, about the existence of FBI pen registers on the phones of Billy Bulger and John “Jackie” Bulger. Huff passed the information to his brother-in-law Richard Schneiderhan, who passed the information in a note to Kevin Weeks. (John Ellement, *Woman Admits Role in Tipping Bulgers to Wiretaps*, BOSTON GLOBE, July 31, 2001).⁹⁴⁶

8-2-01: The Estate of Brian Halloran files suit against the United States, acting through the FBI and DOJ, and others. The *Halloran* suit centers on the May 11, 1982, murder of Brian Halloran. Halloran, at the time, was providing information to the FBI due to murder charges that he himself was facing. In the course of his cooperation, Halloran provided information implicating James Bulger and the Winter Hill Gang in the murder of Roger Wheeler. Halloran had indicated that Bulger and others offered him the contract to kill Wheeler, but he declined. Like the *Donahue*

action (*see* 3–13–01 entry), the *Halloran* Complaint adopts the judicial findings and Government allegations that Supervisory Special Agent John Morris wrongfully relayed the information regarding Halloran’s cooperation to Bulger. Plaintiff seeks \$25 million in damages.⁹⁴⁷

9–10–01: Louis Greco’s attorney John Cavicchi files a Petition for Pardon to exonerate Greco with the Massachusetts Parole Board by wiping “away ‘the stigma of this wrongful conviction’ posthumously for the sake of Greco’s family.” (J.M. Lawrence, *Parole Board Asked to Clear Dead Man of Murder He Didn’t Commit*, BOSTON HERALD, Nov. 12, 2001).⁹⁴⁸

10–1–01: A few days before he is interviewed by the Committee on Government Reform and three days after a government prosecutor appears to have spoken to him,⁹⁴⁹ Robert Daddieco is presented with the following proposal by the FBI: “Robert Daddieco, also known as [Name Redacted by Committee], hereby acknowledges receipt from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of \$15,000 for expenses to assist with his relocation, which expenses are being paid in consideration of the assistance he provided to the FBI. Mr. Daddieco acknowledges that the FBI has no further financial obligation to him. In addition, Mr. Daddieco acknowledges that he is aware of and has been advised by the FBI of potential risks to him as a result of his cooperation with the FBI. In addition, Mr. Daddieco acknowledges that he was offered protection in the Witness Security Program (hereafter the “program”). Mr. Daddieco acknowledges that he was interviewed by the United States Marshal’s Service and was accepted into the “program.” However, Mr. Daddieco thereafter indicates that he did not wish to enter the program. Mr. Daddieco acknowledges that he has been advised of and fully understands the risks he is incurring as a result of his decision, and, fully understanding the risks, still wishes to be responsible for his own relocation. The payment of \$15,000 to Mr. Daddieco is intended to allow Mr. Daddieco to relocate on his own in lieu of his participation in the program. Since Mr. Daddieco is not relying on protective assistance from the government and in further consideration of this payment of \$15,000 from the FBI, Mr. Daddieco agrees, on his own behalf and on behalf of his heirs and assigns, to hold the United States, its agencies and its employees harmless for any injuries or death to him and/or his family resulting from his cooperation with and assistance to the FBI.” Special Agent Mike Buckley handled this matter. Daddieco does not sign this agreement, nor does he accept the \$15,000.⁹⁵⁰

10–30–01: Stephen Flemmi’s affidavit dated December 13, 1999, is submitted today “by convicted Rhode Island mobster Robert DeLuca, along with a motion to set aside his May 1994 state gambling conviction. DeLuca argues that he is innocent and that St. Laurent, a co-defendant in his case, set him up for investigators while working as an informant for the FBI and Rhode Island State Police. . . . DeLuca, who gained notoriety as one of four soldiers inducted into the New England Mafia in 1989 during a blood-oath ceremony that was bugged by the FBI, has about four years left to serve in federal prison on racketeering and extortion charges.”

Shelley Murphy, *Mobster Says He Stopped a Hit*, BOSTON.COM, Oct. 31, 2001.⁹⁵¹

11-6-01: In a letter to Attorney General John Ashcroft, three Massachusetts Congressmen, Representatives Barney Frank, Martin Meehan, and William Delahunt criticize the Justice Department for using “procedural tactics” to try and quash the John McIntyre suit. The Congressmen called the government’s motion “embarrassing.” They write that “the Justice Department has resorted to the kinds of procedural tactics that give the legal profession a bad name.”⁹⁵²

11-15-01: In the civil suit *The Estate of John L. McIntyre v. U.S.*, Plaintiff McIntyre writes the following in its Opposition to Defendant United States’ Motion to Dismiss: “The government’s motion to dismiss is all the more striking because in hearings before Judge Wolf, the government continued in its obstructionist conduct concerning McIntyre’s disappearance causing the court to lament that the question concerning McIntyre’s disappearance and death could not “be resolved on the present record, in part because of the delayed disclosure of documents by the government and in part because “it evidently was not in either the interest of Flemmi or of the FBI to have this issue fully developed in this case.” See *United States v. Salemme*, 91 F.Supp.2d 141, 213 (D. Mass. 1999). The government’s shroud of secrecy first began to unravel when Stephen Flemmi claimed in court pleadings that he was protected from criminal prosecution based upon direct promises made to him by government agents. At first, the government suggested that Flemmi’s claim was preposterous, but due to incessant and insistent judicial prodding, Flemmi’s ‘fiction’ became fact—bodies were recovered from the frozen earth of Dorchester and on December 22, 1999 the lead government agent was indicted for a RICO violation, including the allegation of his involvement in two murders. . . . Though plaintiff presented its administrative claim less than *six months* after learning sufficient facts to verify both the government’s wrongful conduct and McIntyre’s fate, the United States has filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(1) claiming the Estate failed to present its administrative claim within two years of its accrual as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2401 (b). . . . The government’s motion to dismiss is factually insipid, legal deficient, and flirts with Rule 11. How is it that Mrs. McIntyre living alone and caring for her disabled daughter—who was treated as an outcast by law enforcement and did not have the power or authority to investigate criminal wrongdoing, wiretap telephones, conceal electronic eavesdropping devices in private homes and garages, offer immunity to those destined to long prison sentences—could have gained facts sufficient to file a lawsuit when those very facts allegedly escaped or eluded the investigatory power and resources of the federal government, until the government was forced fed them by Judge Wolf.”⁹⁵³

12-19-01: Roy French is freed from prison. The *Boston Globe* reports, “The only man to admit he helped murder Edward ‘Teddy’ Deegan in a Chelsea alley 36 years ago saw his convictions wiped out yesterday by Suffolk prosecutors, who decided recently discovered evidence of FBI misconduct denied Wilfred Roy French a fair

trial. . . . Assistant District Attorney Mark T. Lee said that while the FBI reports strongly indicated Limone and Salvati were not involved in Deegan's murder, they did not absolve French. 'It has always been our view that he was one of the shooters,' Lee said of French. Deegan was shot by three different weapons. And that hasn't changed, he said. Lee said Martin's office decided to effectively wipe off French's accessory-to-murder convictions from his criminal record because the revelations in the FBI reports seriously undermine their ability to retry French, especially since Barboza is dead. French's attorneys were seeking a new trial based on the FBI reports." John Ellement & Kathleen Burge, *Deegan Defendant Freed After 34 Years*, BOSTON GLOBE, Dec. 20, 2001.⁹⁵⁴

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1-10-02: The government files for dismissal in the Brian Halloran lawsuit. The government claims that "plaintiff failed to present its administrative claim within two years of its accrual as required by statute, 28 U.S.C. § 2401(b)." The government argues that the action should have been filed in 1984, which was two years after Halloran's death. In the alternative, it claims that the deadline was April 1998, which was two years after the reporting of Supervisory Special Agent John Morris's testimony. The Motion is submitted by Assistant Attorney General Robert D. McCallum, Phyliss Pyles, Peter Schlossman, and Margaret Krawiec.⁹⁵⁵

2-12-02: Jack Zalkind tells reporter J.M. Lawrence that Barboza's testimony was corroborated by others involved in the case. J.M. Lawrence, *Justice Dept. Won't Turn Over Memo in Salvati Case*, BOSTON HERALD, Feb. 12, 2002.⁹⁵⁶

5-28-02: Former Special Agent John Connolly is convicted of "charges that he shielded the gangsters, accepted a bribe and tipped them to impending indictments. After deliberating two days, a federal jury found Connolly, 61, guilty of one count of racketeering, three counts of obstruction of justice and one count of making a false statement to the FBI. . . . Jurors found Connolly not guilty of one crime: leaking the identities of three men who had been talking to the FBI. The men were killed by mobsters in retaliation, prosecutors alleged." (Pamela Ferdinand, *Ex-FBI Agent Convicted of Helping Gangsters*, Wash. Post, May 28, 2002; see also Shelley Murphy and Thanassis Cambanis, *Connolly Convicted*, BOSTON GLOBE, May 29, 2002; J.M. Lawrence, *Former FBI Agent Guilty*, BOSTON HERALD, May 29, 2002).⁹⁵⁷

7-31-02: Senior U.S. District Judge for the District of Massachusetts Edward Harrington sends a letter to his colleague on the bench, U.S. District Judge Joseph L. Tauro, who is presiding over the John Connolly sentencing matter. The letter outlines the reasons why Connolly's crime-fighting contributions should win him leniency when he is sentenced on September 16, 2002. This conduct is in contravention of the code of conduct governing federal judges, which specifically prohibits judges from initiating contact with a sentencing judge. See Jonathan Wells, *Connolly Letter May be Ethics Violation*, BOSTON HERALD, Aug. 3, 2002.⁹⁵⁸

8-5-02: Due to public pressure, Senior U.S. District Judge Edward Harrington withdraws his letter urging Judge Joseph Tauro to be lenient on convicted former FBI Special Agent John Connolly when he is sentenced in September. In the letter to Judge Tauro withdrawing his earlier request, Harrington insists that his first letter was proper: "I believed that my letter was entirely proper as it was requested by the defendant, relates to specialized knowledge acquired as a federal prosecutor, and concerns the type of information traditionally considered by courts." He further writes, "Given the present controversy surrounding my letter, I ask that my letter be withdrawn and not be considered in any way." He also apologizes to the court for any inconvenience or distraction his letter caused. See Thanassis Cambanis, *Judge Withdraws Connolly letter*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 6, 2002.⁹⁵⁹

8-14-02: Joseph Salvati files a notice under the Federal Tort Claims Act that he plans to sue the government for \$300 million. See J.M. Lawrence, *Salvati to Sue Feds for \$300M*, BOSTON HERALD, Aug. 14, 2002.⁹⁶⁰

8-15-02: The Judicial Council of the First Circuit, a disciplinary committee, brings a complaint against Senior U.S. District Judge Edward Harrington for asking a colleague on the bench to be lenient on former FBI Special Agent John Connolly at his sentencing in September 2002. Harrington responds to the complaint stating: "Upon reflection, I did commit a clear violation of Canon 2(B) of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges in writing a letter to District Judge Tauro relating to the sentencing in a criminal matter." He further states, "For this act, I am exceedingly sorry and sincerely apologize to the Judicial Council and to my fellow judges in the First Circuit." See Thanassis Cambanis, *Council Accepts Judge's Apology*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 24, 2002.⁹⁶¹

8-23-02: The Judicial Council of the First Circuit, a disciplinary committee, decides that Judge Edward Harrington has been punished enough after he admitted that he broke ethical rules when he asked Judge Tauro to be lenient on former FBI Special Agent John Connolly at his sentencing next month. The Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit writes, "I find that Judge Harrington's withdrawal of his July 31 letter, his admission of a clear violation of the Code of Conduct, his sincere apology, and his agreement to allow all complaint materials to be made public constitute appropriate corrective action to remedy the problem raised by the complaint." See Thanassis Cambanis, *Council Accepts Judge's Apology*, BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 24, 2002.⁹⁶²

9-16-02: Former Special Agent John Connolly is sentenced to ten years in prison for breaking the law to protect his notorious gangster informants, James "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi. See Shelley Murphy, *Connolly Sentenced to 10-Year Maximum*, BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 17, 2002.⁹⁶³

[Selected exhibits 1 through 350 follow:]