

This Case Originated at

Bureau

~~SECRET~~

File No. 15-2

Report Made at Mexico City	Date when Made 8/6/46	Period for which Made 7/27-8/3/46	Report Made by TOBIAS E. MATTHEWS	11s
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Title JAMES WEINBERG, with aliases, et al	Character of Case THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
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ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS:

5/5/87

Classified by 1678 RFP/AHR
Declassify on: OADR

Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR 7/29/83
21,326

In the course of the investigation of this case, contact was made with the United States Treasury representatives in Mexico City for any information in their possession that might pertain to the activities of the subjects in Mexico. It was learned that the Treasury Department representatives in Mexico City

[REDACTED] the Treasury representatives

On July 27, 1946

United States Treasury

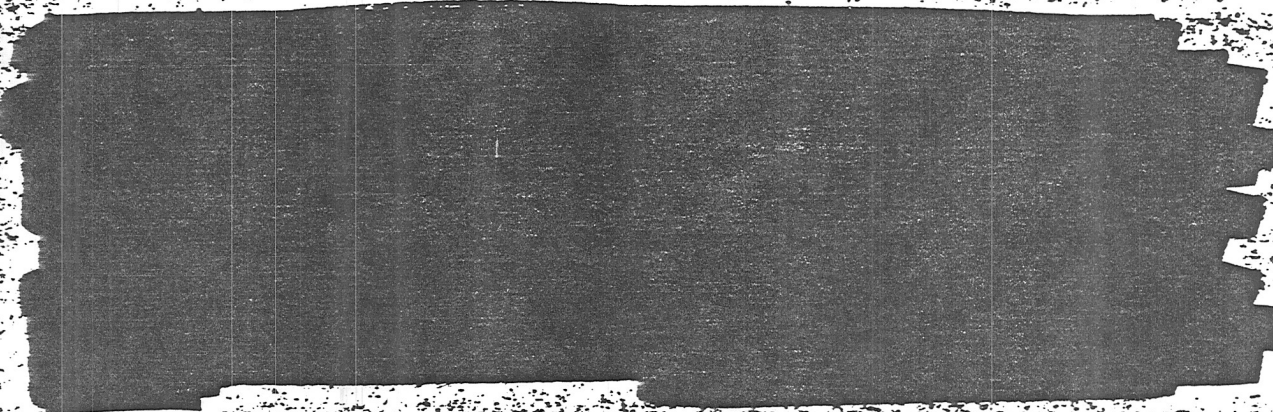
The writer of this report, through cooperation of the United States Treasury representatives in Mexico, was present at the interviews of subject JONES but at no time was the reporting (Continued on next page)

Reference: (Bureau File No. 15-16161)
Letter from Mexico City to Bureau dated June 28, 1946;
Letters from Bureau to Mexico City dated July 3, 1946, July 12, 1946, and July 19, 1946;
Cable from Mexico City to Bureau [dated July 30, 1946]

Approved and Forwarded <i>[Signature]</i>	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces
Made Available to -- Embassy -- M. A. -- N. A. -- Others	Copies of This Report 6-Bureau 2-Mexico City	<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>
COPIES DESTROYED JUL 30 1965		<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>

[Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including "67C-7" and "368"]

outside
Scope-
of
Request



No distribution is being made locally of this report due to ramifications in the United States.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Source C • TOBIAS E. MATTHEWS of this office

Source D [redacted] United States
Treasury Representative,
Mexico City

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~~SECRET~~

August 6, 1946

RE: JAMES WEINBERG, with aliases, et al
Mexico

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PAUL ROLAND JONES arrested Mexico City July 27, 1946. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] JONES, in several inter-views, revealed activities of subjects in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, also extensive gambling activities from December, 1945 to March, 1946, in Casa Latino Americana, one of leading Mexico City apartment buildings. Gambling casino at Casa Latino Americana promoted by LIPSKY, established by JONES and operated by LOU SCHNEIDER. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] all figured in payoff. JONES denied any traffic in stolen jewels, knowledge of jewel thefts in Texas, or any gambling operations at Hotel Reforma, Mexico City, as previously reported by Bureau. Investigation through reliable confidential informants has so far failed to disclose any evidence that jewels stolen in Texas are being disposed of in Mexico City.

DETAILS:

The following information was furnished by subject PAUL ROLAND JONES in the course of interviews with Sources C and D dating from July 27 to August 3, 1946:

During the early part of 1940, soon after JONES was pardoned by Governor HUGHMAN from the Kansas City penitentiary where he was serving a life term for murder, JONES established himself in the egg dehydration business. A series of imprudent investments resulted in his losing several businesses in Kansas City and Chicago.

During the latter part of 1940, JONES established himself in Dallas, Texas, in the same business of drying eggs. He continued working in the Dallas area up until September 1945, when MARCUS LIPSKY of the Chicago group called

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/83 BY [signature]
#24,326

1. Western Distributing Company of Dallas, Texas. \$1000.00.
2. Shreveport Novelty Company - \$3500.00.
3. Mineralwells Music Company - \$1250.00.
4. Tristate Music Company - \$3000.00.
5. Delta Music Company - \$5000.00.

The local syndicate in Dallas, Texas, is comprised of BENNY BENYON and BENNY BICKERS, both of whom are very wealthy. One MAURY HUGHES is the attorney for the local syndicate and handles all pay-offs and collections. One BOB MINYARD, who killed a local man by the name of LAUDERMILL (phonetic) became number three in the local syndicate but MINYARD was recently killed. Following the murder of MINYARD an investigation was conducted by the Dallas Police Department and at that time the Police Department fully uncovered the presence of the Chicago operators in Dallas, Texas. BENYON and BICKERS, upon learning of the presence in Dallas, Texas, of the Chicago crowd, ceased activity. About this time WAXY GORDON of Chicago dispatched four men to Dallas, Texas, to "case" the gambling place outside of Dallas, Texas, known as "Top of the Hill." JONES tried to discourage the Chicago men from attempting a raid on "Top of the Hill" and after obtaining entrance for the four men to see the inside of "Top of the Hill" which was heavily fortified, the four men finally became convinced that it would be inadvisable to attempt a raid. LIPSKY at this time sold the Southwest Amusement Company to BURNES, from whom it had originally been purchased. LIPSKY continued his partnership with one CONKLIN in Houston, Texas and Reynoso, Mexico.

In the early part of November, 1945, PAUL MANN and MARCUS LIPSKY were proceeding from Chicago to New York by train for the purpose of handling a very important whiskey deal. This particular deal was of such importance that PAUL MANN, who finances LIPSKY, was personally assisting in the transaction. On the train MANN and LIPSKY met one

The three men became engaged in a conversation,

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during the course of which [redacted] stated that a friend of his in Mexico City, namely JOE GREEN, could obtain police protection and make the necessary contacts for the establishment in Mexico City of gambling activities. The three men agreed that the prospects of such a venture in Mexico City would warrant JOE GREEN coming to the United States to discuss the matter personally. In the latter part of November, 1945, JOE GREEN, MARCUS LIPSKY and [redacted] met in Dallas, Texas, to discuss the establishing of gambling activities in Mexico City. GREEN explained the deal to MARCUS LIPSKY who telephoned PAUL ROLAND JONES and requested that JONES COME to the White Plaza Hotel to discuss the matter with the group who were then present. JONES at first stated that he did not care to become involved in the deal, inasmuch as he was of the opinion that Mexico City was not a good prospect. During the first part of December, LIPSKY again contacted JONES in Dallas, Texas, and JONES agreed to come to Mexico City and set up gambling activities, fronting for LIPSKY. JONES arrived in Mexico City on December 4, 1945. According to his agreement with LIPSKY, he was to receive \$25,000 for setting up the activities and also to continue to receive 25% of the working interest of the Dallas operations of LIPSKY and 10% of the working interest of the Shreveport Novelty Company, the Mineralwells Music Company, the Tristate Music Company, and the Delta Music Company.

Upon arriving in Mexico City with his wife on December 4, JONES took lodging at the Reforma Hotel. After looking over the town, he called LIPSKY in Chicago and told him that Mexico City was not a good risk; however, LIPSKY told him that the bosses were anxious to move into Mexico and that he wanted JONES to remain in Mexico to await the arrival of PHIL MANN, brother of PAUL MANN. The MANN brothers are two of the largest telephone horse bookies in the United States. PHIL MANN arrived in Mexico on or about December 10, 1945, and after looking over the possibilities in Mexico City, ordered JONES to make the necessary political arrangements with the Mexican officials for the protection and operation of a gambling concession.

JOE GREEN took JONES under his wing and obtained for JONES protection from [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

JONES rented Apartment #505 in the Casa Latino Americana and there established gambling activities. A doorman was furnished for the lobby of the building by the [REDACTED] a man was furnished to guard the door of Apartment #505 by the [REDACTED] and a man was furnished for the inside of the apartment by another agency of the Government, the name of which JONES was unable to recall. For the privilege of running this gambling establishment, JONES agreed on behalf of LIPSKY to pay the Mexican officials mentioned above 35% of all the profits. The 35% take was paid by JONES to JOE GREEN who was to divide the money among [REDACTED]

In addition, JONES made a Christmas present to [REDACTED] of 25,000 pesos. During the operation of the gambling casino, the actor, JOHN CARROLL, lost 10,000 pesos in a blackjack game. Other than this loss, no other Hollywood actors gambled at the establishment nor were there any unusually large losses by anyone.

During this time JONES met and became well acquainted with [REDACTED] who acted as bodyguard for [REDACTED] during [REDACTED] campaign for [REDACTED] JONES and [REDACTED] frequently had dinner together at the Sans Souci nightclub. [REDACTED] lent JONES an Army revolver during the time that JONES was establishing the gambling casino at the Casa Latino Americana. JONES denied that he ever obtained any favor from [REDACTED] or ever had any kind of a deal with [REDACTED]. He also denied that [REDACTED] had ever offered to place him in contact with [REDACTED] in order that JONES might obtain concessions in Mexico. JONES also claimed that [REDACTED] had met JAMES WEINBERG and PAUL LABRIOLA and had formed a decided dislike for both WEINBERG and LABRIOLA and that so far as he, JONES, is aware, neither WEINBERG or LABRIOLA have ever contacted [REDACTED]

On December 24, 1945, JONES made a trip to Los Angeles. For this trip he used the Cadillac of PAUL MANN, who had sent his brother, PHIL MANN, to Mexico City to check on the activities of the gambling casino. JONES made the trip to Los Angeles at the request of MARCUS LIPSKY, who

had apparently received the "o.k." of the Los Angeles syndicate for LIPSKY to operate in Los Angeles.

[REDACTED] LOU SCHNEIDER, and MARCUS LIPSKY, were in Los Angeles when JONES arrived. LIPSKY at that time was financing the operation of a whiskey store on Hollywood Boulevard which was operated by one [REDACTED] LIPSKY was also having difficulty with [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] who is LIPSKY's partner in several of LIPSKY's businesses. JONES, during his stay in Los Angeles, met BUGS SIEGEL in a coffeeshop but denies that he had any conversation with SIEGEL. LIPSKY, during this period of time, was in contact with BUGS SIEGEL and was attempting to arrange some type of a deal, the exact nature of which JONES was unaware.

The gambling establishment in Apartment #505 at the Latino Americana building, located at Paseo de la Reforma #77, Mexico City, after its establishment, was operated by LOU SCHNEIDER, who had charge of the operations until the establishment was closed in April, 1946. LIPSKY sent DANNY LARDINO, LIPSKY's strong man, to Mexico City, to close the establishment, after LIPSKY began to experience difficulty in Chicago. The difficulty in Chicago disrupted LIPSKY's activities, inasmuch as he was unable to obtain the necessary "o.k." for his activities in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mexico. NICK DeJOHN, who has been LIPSKY's contact with the Chicago syndicate and who in the past has acted on the part of the Chicago syndicate for approving or disapproving the activities of LIPSKY, suddenly disappeared following the attempted murder of DeJOHN's uncle, JAMES REAGAN. About this time LABRIOLA and WEINBERG began to move into Shreveport and attempt to take over NICK DeJOHN's interests of LIPSKY in that area. LIPSKY claimed that he had already settled with NICK DeJOHN. Regarding DeJOHN's interest in LIPSKY's activities, LABRIOLA and WEINBERG refused to believe LIPSKY. At this particular time, due to the confusion in the Chicago syndicate, LIPSKY was unable to get the necessary "o.k." and protection for his activities and he began to sell out his interest in Dallas, Texas, particularly the Western Distributing Company which he sold to [REDACTED] the man from whom it had originally been purchased. LIPSKY then began to make his headquarters at Shreveport, Louisiana, and began to sell his interest in b7c

Dallas, Shreveport, and Arkansas, retaining his interests in Reynosa, Mexico, Mexico City, and Tucson, Arizona. At this time LIPSKY contacted JONES and endeavored to have JONES operate LIPSKY's interest in Reynosa, Mexico, but JONES refused. JONES at this time endeavored to have a business settlement with Lipsky but was unsuccessful.

The original plans for the operation of the gambling casino were to have one pay-off man who would get 35 per cent and out of that he was to make the payoffs to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] but a few days after the establishment of the casino, additional generals came around and began to demand a "cut-in." Also during the operation of the casino numerous Mexican politicians and generals gave checks for their gambling losses and later refused to redeem the checks. On one occasion JONES gave [REDACTED] 5,000 pesos after [REDACTED] had done a great deal of complaining about the amount of money he was receiving. According to JONES, [REDACTED] had been previously paid this amount by JOE GREEN, although [REDACTED] complained to LIPSKY that he had never received the money. The welshing of the Mexican generals and politicians, together with the high cost of protection and the difficulty which LIPSKY was experiencing in obtaining protection from the Chicago Syndicate, caused LIPSKY to decide to close down the gambling casino in Mexico City. At first LOU SCHNEIDER, who operated the gambling casino after its establishment by JONES, advocated a policy of "getting rough" in the collections and several men were brought down from the States to act as collectors. The efforts on the part of the collectors were unsuccessful and LIPSKY immediately realized that it was futile to try to be "rough" in collecting from the welshing generals and Mexican politicians. The collectors were returned to Chicago. b7c

A few days after JONES arrived in Dallas from Mexico City following the cessation of gambling activities in Mexico City in the middle of April, 1946, the Dallas police picked up for questioning SAM YARAS, LOU SCHNEIDER, taxicab driver GEORGE, last name unknown, JULIUS BREAKSTONE, LEO GOLDSAND, MARCUS LIPSKY, JAMES BARSELLA, PAUL LABRIOLA, JAMES WEINBERG, WILLIAM JOSEPH MESSINA and PAUL ROLAND JONES. The Dallas police ordered these hoodlums to leave their city and suggested to LIPSKY that he wind up his affairs

and never return to Dallas. LIPSKY thereupon appointed new local men as fronts to operate the five amusement concerns he had purchased through JONES and which are mentioned above.

To date LIPSKY has not given JONES a final accounting of the monies belonging to JONES as a result of the agreement made between them for JONES' working interest in these five amusement companies; however, LIPSKY turned over to JONES as a part of his profits all of the gambling equipment now stored in Mexico City and which in reality belonged to the Chicago outfit. The gambling equipment stored in Mexico City comprises seventeen (17) slot machines, forty (40) pinball games and several dice tables which are valued at \$40,000.00. JONES returned to Mexico City on July 23, 1946, to arrange for the sale of this gambling equipment to several Mexico City politicians.

LIPSKY owns the Cold Springs Distillery Company of Indiana. He also owns the Ohio National Liquor Company of 111 East Ohio Street, Chicago, which is a retail store and is used by LIPSKY to clear all his liquor in black-market operations. LIPSKY's partner in these liquor companies is a Russian Jew named [REDACTED]. The Indianapolis Brewing Company at Indianapolis, Indiana, is owned by one [REDACTED] is tied up with the Chicago Syndicate and sells beer to the people to whom he is directed to do so by the Chicago Syndicate. b7c

JAMES WEINBERG and PAUL LABRIOLA own a restaurant at 4406 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number Long Beach 8957. In April 1946, WEINBERG obtained \$30,000.00 from [REDACTED] of Waco, Texas, which represented a bonus of \$1.50 a case above ceiling price for 20,000 cases of beer which were never delivered. [REDACTED] b7c

The Chicago group for the past three years has been disposing of the entire beer output of the Indianapolis Brewing Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, and of the Portage Wisconsin Brewing Company of Portage, Wisconsin. The Chicago group obtains \$1.00 per case of beer over and above the ceiling price. About two months ago, the Chicago group increased its price to \$1.50 per case of beer over and above ceiling price.

[REDACTED] b7c

On July 6, 1946 JONES and TOMMY SCHWARTZ of Dallas, Texas, drove to Fort Worth, Texas, where they were met by JAMES WEINBERG, PAUL LABRIOLA, JOHN MIRO, alias JOE RUSSO. SCHWARTZ made the trip to Fort Worth to arrange a black market beer deal with JAMES WEINBERG and PAUL LABRIOLA. JONES, WEINBERG and LABRIOLA were all arrested at Fort Worth and questioned by the police. Following their release, JONES, WEINBERG, LABRIOLA and MIRO left for Mexico City in LABRIOLA's cadillac, arriving in Mexico City on June 9, 1946. JOHN MIRO, who is the owner of one of the largest currency exchanges in Chicago and is one of the principal figures in the Chicago Syndicate, as well as being in charge of the "Goon Squad," also is under suspicion in the United States in connection with a postal robbery. MIRO was suspected of having cleared the money orders, checks, and other loot through his currency exchanges in Chicago.

JONES, WEINBERG, LABRIOLA and MIRO registered at the Palace Apartments in Mexico City upon their arrival there, remaining in Mexico City one week, at the end of which WEINBERG, LABRIOLA and MIRO returned to the United States. WEINBERG, LABRIOLA and MIRO were met in New Orleans for their trip to Mexico City by JONES, who disclaims that he has ever seen MIRO before or since MIRO's departure from Mexico City. It is JONES' opinion that MIRO was in hiding at the time he joined LABRIOLA and WEINBERG in New Orleans.

Shortly after the arrival of the aforementioned group in Mexico City, JONES contacted one [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] JONES had conceived the idea of importing hand printed draperies to the United States for sale to drapery stores. It was JONES' plan to also solicit leading hotels throughout the United States, who might be interested in purchasing a particular design of hand printed drapery, the design of which could be made of his choice. Such drapery material could be used by the hotel for the covering of furniture, curtains and bed spreads.

JONES had contacted [REDACTED] and was discussing the possibility of buying the entire production of [REDACTED] b7c

JONES, who had not divulged his negotiations with [redacted] to WEINBERG, LABRIOLA or MIRO, one morning left the Palace Apartments, without telling the group where he was going, and immediately went to the New Yorker, Madero 28, where he had an appointment with Mr. [redacted]. While waiting for [redacted] at the New Yorker, JONES was joined by PAUL LABRIOLA, who had followed JONES that morning to ascertain the activities of JONES. JONES discussed his plan of purchasing the material with [redacted] and during such discussion LABRIOLA was present. b7c

Upon the return of JONES and LABRIOLA to the Palace Apartments where they were joined by WEINBERG and MIRO, LABRIOLA advised WEINBERG that JONES was negotiating with [redacted] for the purchase of drapery material. WEINBERG became intensely interested and immediately telephoned JULIUS BREAKSTONE in Chicago. BREAKSTONE is the owner and operator of a dry goods store in Chicago. WEINBERG explained to BREAKSTONE that he, WEINBERG, was able to purchase drapery material in Mexico City and asked BREAKSTONE if the latter would finance the deal. BREAKSTONE agreed to finance the importation of 30,000 yards of drapery material immediately to the United States, and advised WEINBERG that he, BREAKSTONE, would immediately obtain the services of one SAM GILBERT, who is an expert in drapery material. JONES refused to have anything further to do with the deal although LABRIOLA and WEINBERG told JONES THAT he would get his "cut." b7c

WEINBERG and LABRIOLA then entered into negotiations with [redacted] regarding the purchase of drapery material. [redacted] was desirous of meeting BREAKSTONE and closing the deal in the United States. WEINBERG and LABRIOLA, who have recently been arrested numerous times and who according to JONES cannot operate with ease, suggested that [redacted] meet them in Toronto, Canada to close the deal. During the latter part of June 1946 BREAKSTONE, LABRIOLA and SAM GILBERT drove to Toronto, Canada, where they met [redacted] and at that time, as far as JONES has been able to ascertain, the deal for the purchase of drapery material by WEINBERG and LABRIOLA was closed. b7c

LABRIOLA, GILBERT and BREAKSTONE travelled to Toronto, Canada, by automobile inasmuch as they feared being detected and arrested if they proceeded by air.

During the latter part of June 1946 JONES was advised by one [redacted] who is a neighbor of JONES in Dallas, Texas, and who operates the [redacted] in Texas and Atlanta, Georgia, that he, [redacted], was interested in purchasing 1/4 horsepower motors for operating reducing machines which are sold by the [redacted] to beauty parlors. JONES was requested by [redacted] to purchase as many 1/4 horsepower motors as JONES was able to obtain. [redacted] explained that the [redacted] was badly in need of motors. [redacted] stated that the [redacted] would pay JONES whatever price was necessary to obtain the needed motors. He also wrote to the [redacted] in Los Angeles, advising them that he, [redacted] had hopes of obtaining electric motors. JONES was subsequently contacted by a representative from the Los Angeles city office, who assured JONES of a sizable profit in the event JONES was able to locate 1/4 horsepower motors. JONES endeavored to locate motors in the United States and even made inquiries in Mexico, but without success. b7c-1

During the period of time he was endeavoring to locate motors, JONES received a check for \$700. as a deposit on the motors from [redacted] and a check for \$1,050. from the [redacted] of Los Angeles also as a deposit on motors to be purchased by JONES. JONES Acknowledged the receipt of the \$1,050. by a telegram forwarded to the [redacted] in Los Angeles. Two days after receiving the deposit of \$1,050. JONES was arrested in Fort Worth, Texas, and held for investigation. After his release at Fort Worth, Texas, he proceeded to Dallas, Texas, where he was also arrested and [redacted] upon learning of JONES' arrest, requested JONES to immediately refund the money. To date JONES has not refunded the money to [redacted] or the [redacted] giving as his excuse his numerous arrests which have interfered to such an extent that he has been unable to raise the money for refund. b7c-1

WEINBERG and LABRIOLA are actively engaged at the present time in black market receipt deals with the Glazer Wholesale Drug and Liquor Company, located in Dallas, Texas. This liquor company clears for LABRIOLA and WEINBERG the whiskies known as "Waterfill & Fraser Bottled in Bond" and "Old Lancaster."

As a possible interest, it might be mentioned that JONES in the fall of 1943 became associated with [REDACTED] who owned the firm known as the [REDACTED] with offices on the 16th floor of the [REDACTED] in Chicago. The firm of [REDACTED] and Company, located on the 15th floor of the [REDACTED] in Chicago, handled all of [REDACTED] financial transactions. The complete data regarding JONES' association with [REDACTED] are not made part of this preliminary report and will be forwarded as soon as obtained. b7c-1

During the interview with JONES, the following information was divulged and is being set forth inasmuch as the statements made by JONES were not in direct connection with any of the information set forth in the first part of the report. JONES stated that the following information, some of which concerns the GUZIK Mob and other individuals not associated with the GUZIK Mob, is information which he has been able to recall as having overheard from members of the GUZIK Mob and other individuals who are involved in illegal activity.

MARCUS LIPSKY and one [REDACTED] are presently operating in Houston, Texas, and Reynosa, Mexico, as partners. One BERNIE SCHNEIDER, who is a brother of LOU SCHNEIDER, is in charge of punch boards for LIPSKY throughout Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Reynosa, Mexico. b7c-1

One [REDACTED] who has purchased the Shreveport Amusement Company, is a partner of MARCUS LIPSKY in the ownership of this company although LIPSKY endeavors to maintain [REDACTED] as a front man in this transaction. b7c-1

The JACK GUZIK Mob is intensely interested in every activity that LIPSKY engages. PAUL MANN is the financial backer of MARCUS LIPSKY. LIPSKY must receive the approval of the Chicago

syndicate for his various illegal activity. PHIL and PAUL MANN are brothers and co-owners of the Consolidated Wire Company, 176 West Adam Street, Chicago, Illinois; Buckingham 41-14, Dearborn 34-16. This company is a manufacturer of juke box wiring material.

JACK GUZIK, NICK DE JOHN, MURRAY HUMPHRIES are the leading members of the GUZIK Mob at the present time. The GUZIK Mob affords protection to LIPSKY in LIPSKY's various activities. LIPSKY is not a member of any outfit but generally must have the approval of the Chicago Syndicate. In the past LIPSKY has been able to obtain this approval through the services of NICK DE JOHN. JONES has expressed the opinion that NICK DE JOHN is dead inasmuch as DE JOHN, who is a close friend of JONES, has not contacted JONES for some time.

[REDACTED] backs LABRIOLA in LABRIOLA's activities. LABRIOLA, himself, is well regarded by the Chicago Syndicate inasmuch as LABRIOLA's father, who was killed, was one of the leaders of the CAPONE Gang. LABRIOLA's mother, upon the death of LABRIOLA's father, married LAWRENCE MAGANO, one of the top men in the Chicago Syndicate. MAGANO was murdered by the Chicago Syndicate. MAGANO is believed to have been murdered over a cigarette robbery inasmuch as MAGANO in delivering to the Chicago Syndicate a portion of the stolen cigarettes delivered cartons filled with sawdust. PAUL ROSS is an alias of PAUL LABRIOLA. b7c

[REDACTED] is LIPSKY's partner in the Manhattan Distributing Company and the Club Forest in the city of New Orleans. WILLIAM JOSEPH MESSINO is a gun man for the GUZIK Mob. JAMES BARSELLA is a gun man for the Chicago Syndicate. b7c b7c-1

LEO GOLDSAND, "LIPPY", operates a garage in Chicago where he exchanges motors from wrecked automobiles with those of stolen automobiles. GOLDSAND purchases wrecked automobiles, obtains title papers through such purchases and then exchanges the damaged parts of the automobiles, including motors, with those of stolen cars. GOLDSAND, presently, is selling such automobiles in Texas and California. He and SAM YARAS are partners.

HARRY HORNSTEIN is not a member of the Guzik Mob but is associated with [redacted] and is a contact man for the New York organization. [redacted] and [redacted] are not known by JONES. b7c

[redacted] former operator of the [redacted] in Mexico City, is now the principal operator in Tijuana and also has the approval of "BUGS" SIEGEL for operations in Baja California.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

Will follow the activities of Subject JONES while JONES remains in Mexico City and furnish any additional information which JONES may divulge regarding the activity of the subjects of this case.

Will obtain information as to the background and business activity of [REDACTED] as well as determine if Subjects WEINBERG, BREAKSTONE and LABRIOLA have concluded a contract to purchase [REDACTED] as has been reported previously. b7c-1

Will continue investigation to determine if any of the jewels stolen in Texas are being or have been disposed of in Mexico.