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Decavalcante crime family chart

Do the five crime families still exist. Decavalcante crime family members. Are the 5 crime families still active. What are the crime families in the sopranos. Decavalcante crime family.

Some key players within the DeCavalcante Family included Tony Caruso, Umberto Gallo, Dominick Rizzo, Corky Vastola, Joseph Guerriero, Antonio Staiti, Nicholas Delmore, Lou Larasso, Carmelo Cocchiaro, Frank Cocchiaro, Pete Galletta, Angelo Gallo, John LaMela, Joe Lolordo, and Joseph Miranda. They all held significant positions within the organization, with some being soldiers, capos, or even acting underbosses. The DeCavalcante crime family operates mainly in northern New Jersey, particularly in Elizabeth, Newark, West New York, and surrounding areas. They're part of the American Mafia network and have strong ties with the Five Families of New York City, especially the Gambino family, as well as the Philadelphia crime family and the Patriarca family of New England. The organization is considered by some to be the "Sixth Family." Their activities include bookmaking, bootlegging, corruption, drug trafficking, extortion, fencing, fraud, hijacking, illegal gambling, money laundering, murder, prostitution, racketeering, and other crimes. The DeCavalcante family has a history of violence, especially during Prohibition when gangs fought for territory and dominance. In the 1920s, Ruggiero "the Boss" Boiardo's faction operated from Newark's First Ward, while Abner "Longie" Zwillman controlled his own bootlegging operations from the Third Ward. The Castellammarese War in 1930-31 saw the Sicilian boss Stefano Badami join Salvatore Maranzano's alliance, but after Maranzano was murdered, Badami lost protection and faced threats from his enemies. After Russo was found dead in Newark Bay, the Monaco family's absence led to Badami's hasty departure from Newark, leaving the family without direction. The Newark crew subsequently fractured, with some members joining the Gagliano faction's Jersey crew, while others remained loyal to Gaspare D'Amico, who had established himself as the new leader in Newark's Northeastern Woodside neighborhood during the early 1920s. Under D'Amico's leadership, however, he faced several challenges to his authority. A notable challenge occurred in 1935 when Vincenzo Troia attempted to take control of the Newark family but was swiftly eliminated by D'Amico. A second attempt on D'Amico's life happened in 1937, orchestrated by Salvatore Lombardino and others. This time, however, D'Amico managed to escape the United States and settle in Puerto Rico, where he later passed away in October 1975. An investigation led by The Commission revealed that Profaci family boss Joseph Profaci had backed Lombardino's attempt on D'Amico's life. Consequently, The Commission dissolved the Newark family and designated Newark as an open city, redistributing its territory among New York's Five Families. This move strengthened the Luciano-Genovese faction in New Jersey, with Richard Boiardo assuming a key role. The Gagliano crew maintained its dominance under Settimo "Big Sam" Accardi, while Antonio Paterno led the Mangano crew and Salvatore Lombardino continued to lead the Profaci crew from New Jersey. Newark also saw rival gangs vying for control, including Abner Zwillman's faction in North Jersey and Badami's own group. Meanwhile, Elizabeth, New Jersey became a hub for another Mafia faction, primarily composed of immigrants from Ribera, Sicily. This group was initially led by Filippo "Big Phil" Amari, who recruited notable figures like Emmanuel Riggi into his crew. Badami failed to take over the Elizabeth Ribera Mafia faction due to his Sicilian roots, and he was later murdered outside a Newark restaurant in 1955. After Amari's retirement, Nick Delmore became boss, followed by Sam DeCavalcante in 1964. DeCavalcante, known as "Sam the Plumber" and "The Count", rose to power and doubled the number of made men within his family during the 1960s. He owned a heating and air conditioning business as a legal front and was involved in illegal activities such as gambling and racketeering. DeCavalcante held a seat on the Commission, a governing body for the American Mafia, and was sentenced to five years in prison after pleading guilty to operating a gambling racket. After his release from prison, he appointed Giovanni Riggi as acting boss of the family and stayed semi-retired in Florida until the early 1990s. Sam DeCavalcante stepped down as boss in 1980, handing over leadership to Riggi, who had been a labor union rep in New Jersey. As boss, Riggi got rich off construction racketeering, loansharking, and extortion. He kept the family's old traditions going, but Sam didn't think that was necessary. In 1981, bosses from DeCavalcante and Colombo families met to divide up territory in Miami. Riggi used his power to place subcontractors and workers on construction projects around the state, letting the DeCavalcantes take money from union funds. Throughout the 80s, Riggi ran the family with underboss Palermo and consigliere Vitabile. Around mid-1980s, he started getting influenced by Gambino boss John Gotti. After Riggi's conviction for racketeering in 1990, he appointed D'Amato as acting boss, but D'Amato got murdered in 1992. Riggi kept running the family from jail until Amari fell ill and died of stomach cancer in 1997. This caused a power vacuum within the family, with members vying to be the next boss. After Amari's death, Riggi set up a three-man panel to run the family: Palermo, Majuri, and Vitabile, with Stefano as adviser. This infuriated longtime captain Charles Majuri, who felt wronged when he wasn't chosen as acting boss. He decided to have Vincent Palermo killed to take control of the family, but Gallo, a soldier and friend of Vincent's, told him about the plan. Vincent got revenge by calling off the hit on Majuri. Toward the late 1990s, the Panel kept running the DeCavalcante family with Riggi still in jail. The downfall came when associate Ralph Guarino became an FBI informant in 1998 to avoid a long prison sentence for stealing \$1.6 million from the World Trade Center. During Guarino's time as an informant, his associates were affected by the consequences. Joseph Masella, a fellow mobster, was killed on Vincent Palermo's orders.[29] The information provided by Guarino led to a large-scale arrest in 1999 of over 30 members and associates of the DeCavalcante crime family.[30] As a result, top members like Anthony Rotondo and Anthony Capo became government witnesses, contributing to the family's decline. In 2001, 20 mobsters were charged with various crimes, including racketeering, murder, and extortion. The fourth indictment of the family since 1999 further decimated its hierarchy.[30] Many top mobsters agreed to become government witnesses in exchange for lenient or no sentences at all. Giovanni Riggi was even put on trial and sentenced to an additional 10 years in prison.[23] Between 1999 and 2005, about 45 men were imprisoned, including the family's consigliere and seven capos.[32] The decline of the DeCavalcante family allowed New York's Five Families to take over many rackets in northern New Jersey.[29] In recent years, notable figures have faced consequences. Riggi was imprisoned until November 27, 2012, before dying in 2015.[33] Francesco Guarraci, the longtime acting boss, passed away from cancer in 2016.[34] Recent arrests and convictions include Rosario Pali and Nicholas DeGidio, who pleaded guilty to distributing over 500 grams of cocaine. DeGidio was sentenced to 1½ years in prison, while Pali received a sentence of over 6 years.[37][38][39] Luigi Oliveri was charged with possessing contraband cigarettes.[40] In March 2017, Charles "Beeps" Stango was sentenced to 10 years in federal prison for conspiracy to commit murder.[41][42] Prosecutors claimed that Stango and his son planned to open a high-end escort service in Toms River, New Jersey. Stango's son, Anthony Jr., pleaded guilty to various charges related to the prostitution operation and received a sentence of 6 years in prison.[43] In 2016, Charles "Big Ears" Majuri became the new official boss of the family.[44] In July 2022, capo Charlie Stango was released from federal prison and went into a New York halfway house. Paolo "Paul" Farina, a long-time family member and former influential capo, passed away on January 2, 2023, at the age of 96 due to natural causes. This marked the end of an era for the Newark family. Throughout its history, the Newark family had several bosses, including Stefano Badami from late 1920s-1931 and Gaspare D'Amico from late 1931-1937. Other notable figures include Filippo "Phil" Amari, who retired in 1956, Nicholas "Nick Delmore" Amoroso, who became boss Elizabeth in the same year, and Sam DeCavalcante, who became boss Elizabeth in 1964. Giovanni "John the Eagle" Riggi took over as boss in 1982 and held the position until his death from prostate cancer on August 3, 2015. Acting bosses included Gaetano "Corky" Vastola, John "Johnny Boy" D'Amato, who was murdered in 1992, Giacomo "Jake" Amari, who died of stomach cancer in 1997, and Francesco "Frank" Guarraci, who stepped down in 2007. The current boss is Charles "Big Ears" Majuri, who took over in 2015. Prior to that, Joseph "Milk" Merlo held the position until his death on June 3, 2021. The Newark family has had a number of underbosses and consiglieri throughout its history, including Girolamo Palermo, Vincent Palermo, Charles Majuri, Stefano Vitabile, Giuseppe "Pino" Schifilliti, Joseph "Joe the Old Man" Miranda, Francesco "Fat Frank" Majuri, and Louis "Fat Lou" LaRasso. Over the years, the family has had a number of street bosses, who have run several crews at once. These individuals include Sam Monaco, who was underboss from late 1920s-1931 until his murder in 1931, Giovanni Riggi, Girolamo Palermo, and Francesco "Frank" Guarraci. The current leaders of the Ruling Panel include members alongside Girolamo Palermo and Vincent Palermo, while Luigi Majuri has been involved with the group. Majuri faced charges including racketeering and conspiracy to commit murder in 2000, but was released from prison in 2009. His position within the family was confirmed in 2021. As for other notable figures, Joseph Giacobbe is the current underboss, while Giuseppe Schifilliti serves as consigliere. Majuri himself was indicted again in 2003 for racketeering and murders involving Louis LaRasso and John D'Amato, and he received a life sentence in 2006 that was later overturned. Meanwhile, caporegime Charles Stango has operated in Elizabeth, New Jersey, facing charges of conspiracy to commit murder, drug trafficking, and prostitution in 2015. After being sentenced in 2017, he was released from federal prison into a New York halfway house in July 2022. Other prominent figures include Gregory Rago, caporegime operating in New Jersey who has been indicted for the 1991 murder of Louis LaRasso, and his release from prison occurred on November 14, 2014. Additionally, Louis Consalvo has operated as a caporegime alongside Philip Abramo's "New York City-New Jersey crew." In June 1999, both Consalvo and Abramo faced charges related to mail fraud, wire fraud, securities fraud, interference with commerce by extortion, conspiracy to commit money laundering, and witness tampering. Following this, Consalvo pleaded guilty in 2004, receiving a 27-month jail sentence. In 2015, Luigi Oliveri was charged with possession of contraband cigarettes, while Philip Abramo was sentenced to life in prison for racketeering in 2006. The article discusses various members of the Lucchese crime family, including Fred Weiss and John D'Amato, who were both murdered. Jerry Balzano served two years in prison after being convicted of racketeering conspiracy in 2011, but was released in 2018 after having his sentence overturned. During his supervised release, he engaged in a road rage incident and received an additional 11 months in prison. The article also mentions several other members who were arrested or charged with various crimes, including Anthony "Tony Marshmallow" Mannarino, Bernard NiCastro, Frank "Goombah Frankie" Nigro, Gaetano "Corky" Vastola, Paul "Knuckles" Colella, and others. Anthony Capo - former soldier and hitman for the DeCavalcante family. He served as driver during Fred Weiss' murder in '89. Capo got info that John D'Amato was gay, so he testified in court Stefano Vitabile ordered his hit. They lured him to a car and Capo shot him 4 times. In the '90s, he stabbed Renee Sierra for disrespecting him, and another time beat up a parking lot attendant with steel baton, pipe, and baseball bat after macing him. Capo became government witness in '99, pleaded guilty to murder conspiracies, participating murders, assaults, and other crimes. He testified against Colombo and Genovese families. Capo died of heart attack at 52 in 2012. Victor DiChiara - associate who allegedly shot John D'Amato with Joseph Sciafani in '92. DiChiara was part of Philip Abramo's crew, served time for beating union member and plotting to murder Frank D'Amato. Ralph Guarino - former associate of the family. He planned 1998 Bank of America robbery at WTC and got arrested by FBI agents on Staten Island. Guarino became informant after his arrest. Vincent Palermo - ex-acting boss during '90s. He married DeCavalcante's niece, inducted into the family in '89 as favor to John Gotti, ordered Fred Weiss' murder, and allegedly orchestrated Joseph Masella's murder in 1998. Rotondo allegedly ran an illegal bookmaking operation with New York's Gambino and Colombo crime families. He agreed to become a government witness in 1999, following his arrest. In October 2000, Palermo pleaded guilty to murder charges, extortion, loansharking, gambling, and obstruction of justice. Anthony Rotondo was a former captain who joined the DeCavalcante family in 1978 through his father, Vincent Rotondo, a member with ties to New York's Colombo and Bonanno crime families. His father was killed in 1988. In early 2003, Anthony became an informant. He testified against Gambino members in November 2004. Frank "Franky the Beast" Scarabino was a former soldier who was tasked by captain Giuseppe Schifilliti to be killed in late 1999 due to suspected informer activities. The DeCavalcante family operates primarily in North Jersey, with territories in Toms River and New York City, as well as Connecticut and Florida. They have links to Ribera in Sicily. In New Jersey, they operate extensively in Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Essex counties. In New York City, they operate on Staten Island and South Brooklyn. In Connecticut, they operate in Waterbury. In Florida, they operate in South Florida, including Broward County. Notable incidents include the murder of Billy Mann in 1980, suspected of being an informer; Frederick Weiss's murder in 1999 for allegedly becoming a cooperating witness; and Joseph Garofano's involvement in the Weiss murder as a getaway driver. DeCavalcante family leaders ordered hits on several members and associates who threatened their power or had committed perceived wrongs. In one case, a capo named Louis LaRusso was lured to a soldier's home in Brooklyn and shot for allegedly posing a threat to imprisoned boss John Riggi and acting boss John D'Amato. Another acting boss, John D'Amato, was killed after being accused of stealing from the family and engaging in homosexual activity. He was picked up by two associates and taken to a secluded area where he was shot. A drug dealer named Ralph Hernandez was also targeted for elimination. He was lured to a social club in Brooklyn, where he was shot and his body disposed of in an abandoned lot. These killings were allegedly ordered as part of the family's internal power struggles and attempts to maintain control over its territory and interests. The DeCavalcante crime family, a powerful organized crime group in New Jersey, was involved in various illegal activities, including pornography and prostitution. In the early 1970s, a dirty-book store run by police gained an indictment of 18 people for pornography. The Mafia declared war on the porn king, but he survived. By the late 1970s, it was clear that organized crime was heavily involved in the production and distribution of pornography. In the 1980s, the State of New Jersey Commission of Investigation released a report detailing the ties between organized crime and pornography. The report found that various criminal organizations were involved in the production and distribution of explicit materials. In the 1990s and 2000s, law enforcement made several high-profile arrests and convictions related to organized crime's involvement in pornography. One notable case was the indictment of alleged mobster Salvatore "Sammy" DeCavalcante for his role in a brothel scheme in New Jersey. The DeCavalcante family's involvement in organized crime and pornography has been well-documented, with several books and articles written on the subject. The family's activities have also been featured on TV shows like HBO's "The Sopranos," which was inspired by the DeCavalcantes' real-life exploits. The history of Cosa Nostra, also known as the American Mafia, in the United States from January 1920 to August 1987 was marked by significant events and key figures. In the early 20th century, Italian-American organized crime groups began to establish themselves in major cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. These organizations were initially centered around traditional Sicilian-style Mafia families but eventually evolved into more complex and decentralized networks of gangs. Notable Cosa Nostra figures from this era include John Riggi, a high-ranking member who was involved in various crimes including murder and extortion. Another prominent figure was Bill Squarcia, also known as "The Bull," who served time in prison for his involvement in organized crime. Throughout the mid-20th century, the American Mafia continued to expand its reach, with key figures such as Carlo Gambino, Paul Castellano, and Vincent Gigante rising through the ranks. This period was marked by bloody power struggles between rival gangs and internal conflicts within individual families. The 1980s saw significant law enforcement efforts aimed at dismantling Cosa Nostra organizations in New Jersey and other parts of the country. The FBI's Witness Protection Program played a crucial role in these investigations, with several high-ranking mob members being turned by authorities. This period also saw notable convictions and sentencing of key figures such as John Riggi and Vincent Gigante. However, despite these efforts, Cosa Nostra remains active today, albeit with reduced influence and reach compared to its heyday in the mid-20th century. Overall, this period was marked by intense conflict within the ranks of organized crime, significant law enforcement victories, and the continued decline of traditional Mafia power structures. The DeCavalcante crime family, based in New Jersey, has been involved in various organized crime activities over the years. In recent times, several members and associates have been arrested or convicted for crimes such as selling cocaine, distributing narcotics, and planning murders. Notably, a captain of the family admitted to plotting to kill a rival mobster in 2016. In 2017, 10 members and associates were arrested, dealing a significant blow to the organization. A year earlier, a member was sentenced to 6 years for running a prostitution business. Another associate received a 10-year sentence for his role in a murder plot. The family's activities have been linked to several notable crimes, including a 2015 arrest of 19 members and associates on racketeering charges. In 2021, a former FBI informant claimed that the DeCavalcante crime family was still active and powerful in New Jersey. Paolo Farina, a longtime member of the family, died in 2023 at the age of 97. His legacy as a prominent mobster has been documented in various books and articles. The DeCavalcante crime family's history dates back to the early 20th century, with connections to other organized crime groups, including the Sicilian Mafia. Despite efforts by law enforcement, the family remains active today, with some members reportedly still involved in crimes such as extortion and loan-sharking. Notable individuals associated with the DeCavalcante crime family include Charlie Stango, a capo who was released from prison and has since returned to New Jersey. His story is one of many that highlight the ongoing presence of organized crime in the state. **Charles Stango, DeCavalcante crime family capo** On March 10, 2024, we profiled Charles Stango, a high-ranking member of the notorious DeCavalcante crime family. **Sentencing and convictions** In 2017, one of the family's members was sentenced to 10 years in prison for using an interstate facility to commit murder. In 2000, the family was dealt a significant blow when two of its members were caught and convicted in Florida. **Murder and violence** The DeCavalcante crime family has been linked to several murders, including the killing of "Fat Lou" in 1991. Members have also been accused of other violent crimes, such as road-rage assaults. **Racketeering convictions** In 2008, three members of the family were acquitted of racketeering charges. However, another member was convicted and sentenced to life in prison in 2003 for a murder-related crime. **Mob ties and connections** The DeCavalcante crime family has been linked to several notable mob figures, including a Sopranos actor who was accused of being involved in a Mafia hit. Another member, Paolo Farina, died in 2023 at the age of 97. A high-ranking member, "Joe Red" Merlo Jr., passed away in 2021 at the age of 60. **Other notable events** In 2002, a mob hitman confessed to his crimes and implicated other family members. In 2017, a notorious mobster was arrested for a road-rage assault that was caught on tape. Note: I removed some of the specific dates and references to online archives, as they are not essential to understanding the content of the text. The DeCavalcante crime family, which inspired the TV show "The Sopranos", was led by John Riggi. The family's activities were investigated in the late 1990s and early 2000s, leading to several arrests and convictions. In 1999, a major sweep by the FBI resulted in the arrest of over 40 individuals allegedly tied to the DeCavalcante family. One of those arrested was John Riggi, who had ordered a notorious mob hit on Staten Island. The investigation also focused on other high-ranking members of the family, including Tony Mannarino and Giuseppe Schifilliti, who were convicted in 2008 of various crimes related to organized crime. As a result of the investigation, several other individuals associated with the DeCavalcante family have been convicted or implicated in various crimes. Some Jersey mobsters admitted to whacking "Fat Lou" in 1991, according to reports. A widow described the final hours of a whacked mob big, while another article titled "Sleeps With The Swishes" was published by the New York Post. A news piece from the Daily News mentioned Greg B. Smith's book on made men, and another article from the same publication discussed how a crime family became dysfunctional.