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A. GAMBLINGI. BOOKMAKING

Investigation of bookmaking in the New Orleans Area has revealed that up through September 13, 1961, bookmakers were receiving results of out-of-state races through Nola Printing Company, the local race wire service, which discontinued operations on that date because of the existence of new Federal legislation pertaining to interstate gambling activities. Investigation has disclosed that since September 13, 1961, bookmakers in the New Orleans Area have not been able to obtain out-of-state race results on the same day that races are run. They have had to rely on race results obtained through legitimate news media, and the New Orleans Times Picayune Newspaper has been their principal source of this information, in so far as horse races are concerned. Investigation has disclosed that from September 13, 1961, to November 23, 1961, local bookmakers' business was seriously curtailed; however, the New Orleans Fair Grounds Race Track began its 1961 winter meet on November 23, 1961. This meet continued until March 10, 1962. During the period of the Fair Grounds' meet, local bookmakers' business picked up considerably and again fell off after March 10, 1962.

a. NOLA PRINTING COMPANY, 530 IRIS AVENUE, JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Our investigation of Nola Printing Company during the past five years has disclosed that it was the race wire service for this section of the United States. Nola operated until September 13, 1961, when it terminated its race wire service on that date, which was the day President KENNEDY signed into law Federal legislation concerning interstate gambling activities.

PCI's [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are cognizant of gambling activities in Jefferson Parish, have advised that Nola had exclusive territorial rights to furnish results of horse races to bookmakers in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, East Texas, and some Eastern States, but not Florida. [redacted] has been a bookmaker in Jefferson Parish for many years and subscribed to Nola's service. [redacted] has been

a bookmaker and is a professional gambler, working in various gambling casinos.

In addition to providing the results of horse races by telephone communications facilities, Nola also publishes the Daily Sports Bulletin, which lists the horses and odds on races being run at most of the tracks throughout the United States. With regard to the odds published by the Daily Sports Bulletin, these are the odds established each morning by the racing Secretaries at the various race tracks and are the odds that appear on paramutual boards at these tracks shortly before the beginning of each race. The racing schedules listed in the Daily Sports Bulletin also show what horses have been scratched as of the time the Daily Sports Bulletin goes to press. This publication is printed each weekday, except Sunday.

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REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE  
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 RELEASE IN FULL  
 RELEASE IN PART  
 TOTAL DENIAL

Internal Revenue Service in New Orleans has [redacted]

On January 13, 1958, Internal Revenue Service Agent NAURBON L. PERRY advised that [redacted]

JFK Law 11(a)

[redacted] PORETTO is Manager of Nola Printing Company. On December 17, 1957, PCI ROLLING advised that Nola is managed by PORETTO; that it is the general opinion among bookmakers in Jefferson Parish that Nola is controlled by CARLOS MARCELLO and that one of MARCELLO's brothers, JOSEPH, was made a partner of Nola to oversee the operation and protect CARLOS MARCELLO's interest.

On July 13, 1961; July 20, 1961, and September 5, 1961, PCI ROLLING, who then operated a horse race book in Jefferson Parish, advised that Nola was still furnishing horse race information to bookmakers. On September 20, 1961, Attorney HILLARY J. GAUDIN, New Orleans, advised he is the Attorney for Nola. He identified PORETTO as one of the partners of Nola and stated that Nola is

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in the business of disseminating results of horse races, but ceased operating as a race wire service on September 13, 1961. On February 2, 1962, PORETTO advised SA REGIS L. KENNEDY that Nola Printing Company is not putting out race results for the New Orleans Fair Grounds Race Track or any other race track. He said he would not reactivate Nola as a race wire service as long as there is any doubt about the new Federal legislation pertaining to interstate gambling.

After Nola ceased its operations, on September 13, 1961, investigation disclosed that bookmakers in Jefferson Parish and the New Orleans Area began to receive results of races being run at the New Orleans Fair Grounds Race Track when that track opened its winter meet on Thanksgiving Day, November 23, 1961. On December 7, 1961, PCI [redacted] who operates a horse race book at Manuel's Restaurant, 952 Jefferson Highway, advised that he had been receiving race results from the Fair Grounds since November 23, 1961. He said he did not know who was operating the service, but ABEL JOHN CHAUVIN had contacted him about buying the service. [redacted] said the service consisted of actual broadcast of the races as they were being run at the Fair Grounds. It is to be noted that the 1961 winter meet of the Fair Grounds operated from November 23, 1961, to March 10, 1962. This track has only one meet a year, which begins each year on Thanksgiving Day.

JFK Act 6 (4)

CHAUVIN's service ran through December 21, 1961. On December 22, 1961, PCI [redacted] advised that on the previous day CHAUVIN announced over his wire service that he had received information that somebody, without his authority, was "bootlegging" his service to the Mississippi Gulf Coast in violation of the new Federal laws pertaining to interstate gambling. [redacted] said CHAUVIN commented that if this illicit transmission did not discontinue immediately his service would shut down. [redacted] said that on December 22, 1961, when bookmakers called CHAUVIN service for Fair Grounds results of that day they were advised that the service had been discontinued.

CHAUVIN was interviewed on March 14, 1962, and he advised that he had operated a race wire service from November 23, 1961, to December 21, 1961, discontinuing it because he received information

that individuals unknown to him and without his authority were "bootlegging" his service to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. CHAUVIN said he operated this service from 3646 Airline Highway, Jefferson Parish, utilizing 18 telephones in this place. (In this connection, investigation of Nola Printing Company disclosed that this was the central point from which Nola's race wire service was disseminated when Nola was in operation.) CHAUVIN said JOSEPH A. PORETTO and Nola Printing Company had no connection with his race wire service and that he was renting the premises at 3646 Airline Highway from JOSEPH PORETTO and JOSEPH MARCELLO, who owned the property. CHAUVIN claimed that he had only approximately 17 paying subscribers to his service and complained that one of his main difficulties in operating the service was that bookmakers in Jefferson Parish were stealing it and not paying for it. He said he determined that some 80 bookmakers were actually receiving the service but only about 17 were paying him for it.

ANTHONY JOSEPH LUPU was interviewed by Agents at Nola Printing Company, 530 Iris Avenue, on June 22, 1962. LUPU identified himself as the publisher of the Daily Sports Bulletin. He said the Bulletin is still being published and that is the only activity taking place at 530 Iris Avenue. LUPU said in the old days Nola employed 25 to 30 men but now there were only four or five men on the payroll and only about 600 copies of the Daily Sports Bulletin are printed each day. LUPU said these are sold only in Louisiana and none are mailed out of the State, as he does not desire to become involved in a possible violation of any of the new Federal legislation pertaining to interstate gambling activities.

JFK Act 6 (4)

After ABEL JOHN CHAUVIN cut off his service to local bookmakers on December 22, 1961, PCI [redacted] said that for a few days there was no organized service from the Fair Grounds. On January 5, 1962, [redacted] said that SAM SAIA, a long-time bookmaker in the New Orleans area, was then providing results of Fair Grounds races only.

to bookmakers along Jefferson Highway in Jefferson Parish. On February 2, 1962, [ ] said service from the Fair Grounds had been very poor since CHAUVIN ceased operating in December and at that time various bookmakers had devised their own systems of obtaining race results from the Fair Grounds on an individual basis. He said that, to cut down expenses, they were sharing the results with each other.

The following is a summary of investigations conducted by the New Orleans Office since Nola Printing Company went out of business as a race wire service in September, 1961. These investigations do not reveal that there is any race wire service available to bookmakers in the New Orleans Metropolitan area which would enable them to pay off winning bettors on the same day that out-of-state races are run.

Nola Printing Company went out of business in September, 1961, none of the bookmakers in the New Orleans area are receiving out of state race results on the same day that races are being run. All three have pointed out that because of the fact that no race wire service is available in the New Orleans area, they are unable to past post bookmakers in this area. They advised that one of the essential elements to a successful past posting operation is that the victim bookmaker must be handling considerable action and be busily occupied in his profession. Since there is no race wire service in the New Orleans area at this time, the business of the bookmakers has been seriously affected with the result that they are unable to past post these books.

In this connection, [ ] said he has traveled throughout Louisiana, both before and after September, 1961 and has found that the same conditions exist in such areas as Monroe, Shreveport, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, Louisiana. He explained that without a race wire service in the Louisiana area, bookmaking business is "dead" and as long as it remains "dead" he cannot successfully past post bookmakers.

[ ] a PCI who is active as a bookmaker at 952 Jefferson Highway, which is Manuel's Restaurant and Bar, advised on May 22, 1962 and July 13, 1962 that there is no service in the New Orleans area providing the identities and the mutual prices of winners of horse races at out of state racetracks. [ ] stated that there has been no race wire service since Nola Printing Company terminated its operations in September, 1961. He stated that this has greatly affected his business and the business of other bookmakers in the New Orleans Metropolitan area. [ ] stated that he relies on the daily racing form and the two New Orleans newspapers for his out of state race results and pays his customers who make winning bets on the day following the races, after he has read the race results in these publications. He stated that

this same procedure is used by all the other bookmakers in the area. He said that his volume of business prior to September, 1961 was so large that he is positive that if race wire service was available in the New Orleans area, it would be offered to him; therefore he is positive that no such service is available.

PCI [redacted] also an active bookmaker in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, advised on April 16 and September 12, 1962, that there is no race wire service in the New Orleans area and there has been none since Nola Printing Company terminated its service in September, 1961.

Recently, information has come to the attention of this office concerning two sources through which some bookmakers and betters can obtain the identities of winning horses at out of state racetracks.

On June 6, 1962, [redacted] referred to above, advised that within the past few weeks he had been able to obtain some of the winning horses at out of state racetracks between 45 minutes to 1½ hours after the races were run. He said he contacted three different individuals in the city who occasionally would have the identities of winning horses only. These individuals would not have the identities of place and show horses nor would they have the paramutual prices on these horses. [redacted] stated the source of this information was an employee of the New Orleans Times Picayune Newspaper who obtained the race information from the Associated Press Sports Ticker. This employee would then go out to a barroom located at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras Streets which is near the Times Picayune Building where he would make the information available. [redacted] said the information was never available after 4:00 PM each day which indicated to him that the employee of the newspaper got off from work at that time. He said that the racing information provided through this source was not complete enough or reliable



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enough for bookmakers to pay off bets and could only be used by some to satisfy their curiosity as to what horses may have won races at some of the Eastern tracks. [redacted] said that on some afternoons the source would only be able to provide the names of one or two winning horses at only one track and on other afternoons the source might have the names of considerably more winners but on no occasion has this source ever had enough information to enable bookmakers to use the information in connection with their business.

On September 21, 1962, [redacted] advised that he had determined that the employee at the Times Picayune Newspaper is a person named "TONY" and that TONY is a relative of a person named "JUNIOR" who he understands is a partner of NICK NUCCIO, a bookmaker in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Investigation is continuing to determine the identity of the Times Picayune employee and the identities of the individuals utilizing the information supplied by this employee.

With regard to the other source of out of state race information available to certain bookmakers and betters, Mr. T. CHANDLER JOSEY, Special Agent, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, New Orleans, advised on September 18, 1962 that he was investigating a matter where an unknown individual was using pay telephones in the New Orleans area to make long distance calls to Chicago telephone Number WE-9-1900. The individual making these calls to this number is retrieving the change he uses in making these calls thereby defrauding the telephone company of the revenue of these calls. JOSEY advised that he had determined that this Chicago telephone number dispenses horse race information approximately 30 minutes after races have been run. He said that this information is apparently put on a tape recording so that when any person calls the number they can receive the information along with a short commercial announcement advertising a publication known as "The Green Sheet". Mr. JOSEY stated

that the identity of winning horses at various racetracks are given along with the paramutual prices on the winning horses. He said that this telephone number does not dispense the identities of second and third place horses or the paramutual prices on these horses.

In this connection, PCI [redacted] advised on September 21, 1962 that he was aware of the Chicago telephone number and he had called this number for his own personal use to find out whether a particular horse he may have bet on had actually won. [redacted] said calling parties cannot determine the identities of second and third place horses through this number nor can they obtain the mutual prices for second and third place horses. He said the information which could be obtained by calling this number was not complete enough for any bookmaker to utilize the information obtained in connection with his wagering business as a bookmaker must have complete results, which would include the three winning horses of each race at each major race-track in the country.

Investigation is continuing to determine additional information concerning this telephone number and the use of this number by betters and bookmakers in the New Orleans area.

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With regard to these football parley cards, EDGAR BABCOCK, operator of the Dixie Kitchen Lounge, 711 Metairie Road, Metairie, Louisiana, a suburb of the City of New Orleans, located in Jefferson Parish, advised he is currently operating a horse race book at the Dixie Kitchen Lounge. BABCOCK stated he did not handle football parley cards during the past football season because he had bad luck financially with a football parley card of his own which he tried to promote about two years ago. BABCOCK said his own parley card was called the Buzzing Bee card and he almost went broke when he had a large number of winning players for two successive weekends, based on poor "line" information he was receiving from Manuel's Restaurant on Jefferson Highway in Jefferson Parish.

PCI [redacted] who claims he is one of the best handicappers of the football games in the country and who claims to have worked for LEO SCHAFFER in Canada, Chicago, and Terre Haute, Indiana, has advised that anyone successfully operating football parley cards would have to receive good handicapping information. [redacted] stated that he knows of no one in Louisiana who is good enough to handicap college and professional football games and that the "line" used by successful football parley card operators would have to come from somewhere out of Louisiana, as he, [redacted] refuses to give his selections to any of the gamblers in the New Orleans area. [redacted] who is now an insurance salesman, advised he still handicaps college and professional football games merely as an avocation but he does sell this information to Maison Blanche Department Store in New Orleans who publishes his selections under the caption, "Mr. VIP" in Maison Blanche ads on the sports pages of New Orleans newspapers each Friday during the football season.

this document was located by the Federal Government, based upon information developed by this office (PCI [redacted] [redacted] MARCELLO was deported to Guatemala on April 4, 1961. He returned to the United States on June 6, 1961, illegally.

MARCELLO has since been charged with Illegal Entry into the United States; for Fraud Against the Government in connection with the obtaining of the fraudulent Guatemalan birth certificate; and perjury for filing a sworn document in a suit at Washington, D. C., against Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY and General SWING of the INS.

Prosecution of the above charges has been held up by a writ of coram nobis which MARCELLO is seeking in U. S. District Court, New Orleans. This writ of coram nobis would set aside MARCELLO's conviction in 1938 for violation of the Federal Narcotic Statute. Judge ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, JR., U. S. District Court, New Orleans, presently has under advisement MARCELLO's petition for the writ of coram nobis.

On May 18, 1962, NY 3368-C-TE was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office. New York has advised that this informant has been associated with the higher members of the criminal element in the New York City metropolitan area for a number of years. During this period he recalled the names of a number of individuals who were either talked about or pointed out to him as members of the Italian criminal syndicate from various areas of the United States. One of these individuals was CARLOS MARCELLO of New Orleans.

The Philadelphia Office has a confidential source who overheard a conversation in the Sicilian dialect on July 17, 1962, between ANGELO BRUNO, Philadelphia hoodlum, RUSSELL BUFALINO, Kingston, Pennsylvania who

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