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On the nights of 2/27,28/61 and 3/1/61, efforts were made to gain entry to the building through the back door. We had a key to the No. 5 Master Lock, which secured the iron-barred door, but we found we did not have a key to the fire door and accordingly were unable to gain entrance on the nights of 2/27,28/61. However, on the night of 3/1/61, the fire door had been left unlocked by the occupants of the building and entry was effected. On this night, a survey was completed to determine the type of technical equipment needed and to decide where to locate the equipment. On this same night, a key was found in PORETTO's office for the fire door and a wax impression was made.

By radiogram of 3/2/61, the Laboratory was requested to furnish certain technical equipment needed to make the installation. This equipment was received 3/12/61 and on the night of 3/13-14/61, installation of the equipment was made inside the building.

In order to complete a circuit from the physical property of the Nola Printing Co. to the New Orleans Office, a telephone company disguised drop line had to be installed from the building to a telephone pole located in front of the building on Iris Ave. Spot-check surveillances were conducted on the Nola Printing Co. 3/15,16,17/61 for the purpose of establishing when all employees left the building. It was determined that the employees usually left the building by 5:00 PM each day. A confidential source at the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New Orleans agreed to make a telephone company truck available for our use and explained that the presence of a truck in any neighborhood created no suspicion provided the truck and the telephone linemen were working during day-light hours. This source pointed out that the use of a telephone company truck after it became dark could cause observers of the truck to become suspicious. The purpose of the surveillance was to determine when employees left the building in order that we could install the drop during the day-light hours using telephone company equipment and our own disguised wire.

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Using a telephone company truck, an effort was made to install the drop 3/24/61; however, employees did not leave Nola until about dark on that date. Another effort was made to install the drop Sunday morning 3/26/61; however, Nola employees were at the building at that time. On 3/27/61 and on 3/29/61, plans were made to install the drop, but on both of these dates, there was considerable precipitation. It is to be noted that the telephone pole from which the drop would have to be installed is also a pole carrying high voltage lines and it was deemed unfavorable to climb the pole on these two dates.

Finally on 3/30/61, the drop was installed from the pole in front of Nola to the outside protector block located at the rear of the building.

On 4/1/61 the confidential source at Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. advised that the final leg of our leased line circuit would be completed and ready for use. Later in the day of 4/1/61, after being advised that this circuit had been completed, a test was made of the technical installation, and it was determined that the installation was not operating properly.

The circuit of the above installation in running from the premises of Nola Printing Co. to the New Orleans Office involves approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ wire miles and passes through 3 central offices.

The confidential source at the Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. advised that he was not able to complete this circuit for us by himself. He said it was necessary to use other telephone company personnel in completing the circuit. The confidential source was aware from the outset that the circuit being provided for us was to be a dry (free of electrical current) circuit.

It is the conclusion of this office that due to the complicated nature of the telephone company circuit, some time during the completion of the circuit after the misur was installed,

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telephone company personnel allowed electrical current to enter the circuit, thereby burning out the mite unit.

On the night of 4/1/61 efforts were made to gain entry to Nola Printing Co. to test the mite unit and to replace it if necessary. On this night, Agents observed that all lights were burning in the building, which was unusual in that on previous times only one light was burning over a printing machine, which gave minimum illumination in the front part of the building. Further, on this particular night it was noted that an International Pickup Truck belonging to Nola Printing Co. was parked in front of the building. Operating on the theory that the building might be occupied, Agents working on this matter made pretext telephone calls to Nola Printing Co., but were unable to get anyone to answer the telephone. An Agent using a suitable pretext knocked on the front door of the building, but was unable to get anyone to answer the door. Still in an effort to ascertain if the place was occupied, Agents looked in through the barred windows and, although not able to see anyone in the place, felt reasonably certain that someone was there. Consequently, no attempt was made to enter the building.

On the night of 4/3/61, an additional effort was made to gain entry. On this occasion, it was noted that only the one light over the printing machine was burning. No truck was parked in front of the building. Again pretext telephone calls and knocking at the front door failed to arouse anyone in the building. On this occasion, Agents felt it was safe to enter the building. However, when Agents attempted to gain entry through the back door of the building, they were challenged by someone inside the building. At the time they were challenged, the No. 5 padlock was already removed from the iron-barred door at the rear of the building and due to the circumstances, no effort was made to replace this padlock.

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With regard to the presence of persons in the building obviously posted there from a security standpoint, it is to be noted that there has been considerable newspaper publicity in the New Orleans area concerning efforts by the Federal Government to deport CARLOS MARCELLO, as well as requests made by local officials for a Federal Government investigation of the gambling situation in Jefferson Parish, La. In addition, local newspapers have carried stories that Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY was making a study of the Jefferson Parish situation to determine whether some type of Federal investigation could be made. It is felt that this publicity caused the management of Nola Printing Co. to post a night watchman in the building. It is not believed that the management of Nola realized that prior entry had been made by us, since none of the locks had been changed and on the night that Agents were challenged, they could observe that no one had been tampering with disguised wiring, which led from within the building to the protector block on the outside of the building.

On 4/7/61 as a final check of this installation, the circuit was tested at the pole in front of the Nola Printing Co. and from this test, it was determined that the leased line from the pole to the New Orleans Office was operating properly; however, the circuit from the pole to the mite unit was not operating properly.

In view of the above circumstances, it is felt that from a security standpoint we must abandon our efforts to effect technical coverage at the Nola Printing Co. at this time. We had previously requested authority for the installation of a technical surveillance at the Jefferson Music Co., Gretna, La., and the Bureau approved this request. As noted in referenced airtel, all night surveillances conducted at the Jefferson Music Co. disclosed that personnel constantly enter and leave the establishment at all hours of the night as they go about their tasks of repairing and putting back into service pinball machines, which the Jefferson Music Co. has on