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A. GAMBLING**I. 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 [] and [] 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. [] has been a bookmaker in Jefferson Parish for many years and subscribed to Nola's service. [] has been

NO 92-390 /tal

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.

Internal Revenue Service in New Orleans

has

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

JFK Law 11(a)

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

NO 92-390 /tal

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 receiving 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

NO 92-390 /tal

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 LUPO was interviewed by Agents at Nola Printing Company, 530 Iris Avenue, on June 22, 1962. LUPO 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. LUPO 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. LUPO 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 [] said that for a few days there was no organized service from the Fair Grounds. On January 5, 1962, [] 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 [] 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, [] 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. [] 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. [] 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

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. [] 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, [] 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.

NO 92-390 :bal

JFK Act 6 (4)

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 SCHAFER 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

NO 92-390 /cjo

attended the Appalachian meeting, PHILLIP MEDICO and PETER MAGGIO, two other Pennsylvania hoodlums. During this conversation the comment was made that CARLOS MARCELLO is the representando ufficiale from New Orleans. These individuals were discussing the Government's efforts to deport MARCELLO and they mentioned that MARCELLO is acquainted with SANTO TRAFFICANTE who holds the same position in Florida and the representando in Chicago who was not named. It was stated during the conversation that TRAFFICANTE and Chicago representando are both acquainted with singer-actor FRANK SINATRA who is friendly with 'the President's Father'.

JFK Act 6 (4)

(b). JOSEPH ALBERT PORETTO

PORETTO resides at 515 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana. As noted above, he is manager of Nola Printing Company and one of the five partners of this business which up until September, 1961, disseminated race horse information and the results of races at all tracks throughout the United States to bookmakers in the New Orleans area. Investigation of PORETTO's activities has revealed that he operates the Town and Country Restaurant and Lounge, 1221 Airline Highway, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

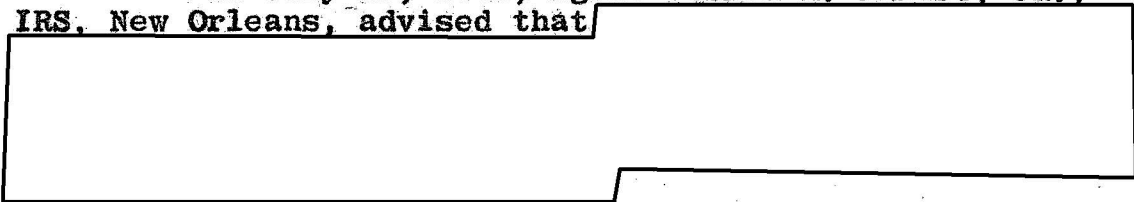
Efforts are being made to [REDACTED]

On February 2, 1962, PORETTO advised that Nola Printing Company was not disseminating racing results from any race track including the New Orleans Fair Grounds Track. He said he is not going to reinstitute Nola Race Wire Service as long as there is any doubt about the new Federal Legislation pertaining to interstate gambling activities. On June 15, 1962 PORETTO advised that the "Daily Sports Bulletin" is still being printed at 530 Iris Avenue, the premises housing Nola Printing Company. He said the day that publication starts to lose money it will be closed down.

NO 92-390 /cjo

On June 7, 1962, PCI ROLLING and PCI JOSEPH KUSS, the latter being a gambler and former bookmaker, advised that they have seen JOSEPH MARCELLO on numerous occasions in the Town and Country Motel during the past three months and neither believed MARCELLO to then be employed.

On July 25, 1962, Agent JOSEPH M. BRANDT, JR., IRS. New Orleans, advised that



JFK Law 11(a)

NO 92-390/gas

(d). SALVATORE DI PIAZZO, aka.

DI PIAZZO, commonly known as SAM DI PIAZZA, resides at No. 6 Pamela Place, Arabi, Louisiana. On December 17, 1957, former CI, ALBERT L. PILSBURY, JR., who personally knows DI PIAZZO and who has worked in DI PIAZZO's book making establishment, advised that he considered DI PIAZZO a big time book maker. PILSBURY, who is a book maker and professional gambler, said DI PIAZZO was then operating a book making establishment at 1609 Angela Street in Arabi. PILSBURY stated DI PIAZZO had several contacts working in the telephone company in New Orleans who were making free long distance telephone calls for him in connection with his gambling activities.

On January 10, 1958, information furnished by PILSBURY was confidentially supplied to Mr. DRURY THOMPSON, Legal Division, Southern Bell Telephone Company, New Orleans. Mr. THOMPSON said that since June of 1957 Southern Bell had suspected that some of its employees were making free long distance telephone calls for individuals in the New Orleans area and efforts were being made to determine the extent and scope of their activities. Mr. THOMPSON identified four telephone company employees who were making free long distance telephone calls and furnished a list of telephone numbers in various sections of the United States which had been obtained by the telephone company during its investigation.

On instructions of the Bureau the information furnished by PILSBURY and Mr. THOMPSON was made available to IRS in New Orleans, on March 18, 1962.

On March 31, 1961, Agent NAUREON L. PERRY, IRS, New Orleans, advised that

JFK Law 11(a)

CH. PROSTITUTION

JFK Act 6 (4)

Sgt. FRED SOULE, Commanding Officer, New Orleans Police Department, Vice Squad, advised September 21, 1962, that prostitution activities in the City of New Orleans are curtailed and closed almost completely. He advised that NORMA WALLACE, operator of the largest house of prostitution in the south at 1026 Conti Street, was arrested July 2, 1962, and subsequently sentenced to 90 days in jail. SOULE advised that this is NORMA WALLACE's first and only conviction although she has been operating a house of prostitution in New Orleans for the past 30 years. Her house at 1026 Conti Street is closed and up for sale. [redacted] is an informant of the New Orleans Office and states that she does not intend to reopen 1026 Conti Street as a house of prostitution and hopes to sell it for \$75,000. Another New Orleans madam, SUE HENDRICKS, was arrested by the District Attorney's Office according to SOULE and is now awaiting trial and she has given up her activities. SOULE advised that he is currently working on the prostitution activities of a number of New Orleans cab drivers who are operating with individual prostitutes. These girls are working primarily in the larger hotels and motels such as the Roosevelt Hotel, Monteleone Hotel and the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel. SOULE advised that the house detectives in these places are protecting these prostitutes. SOULE stated that he has been able with the cooperation of the management at some of these places to send disguised Vice Officers into the establishment, secure prostitution dates, and has a number of cases pending against individual prostitutes.

Deputy Sheriff JOSEPH BATTAGLIA, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, advised on September 7, 1962, that the Sheriff's Office of Jefferson Parish has been taking a lot of action in Jefferson Parish against prostitution in Jefferson Parish, and making numerous arrests, however, this is strictly "show boating". He stated that while the prostitutes are arrested they are usually released immediately and no action is ever taken by the District Attorney's Office. BATTAGLIA advised that the following are the principal locations in Jefferson Parish where prostitution activities are going on:

NO 92-390/jao

in the Huey Distributing Company, a pinball and music distributor, which is one of the business interests belonging to the MARCELLOS. CARLOS MARCELLO has reported income on his tax returns from the Huey Distributing Company. Deputy Sheriff GILLESPIE advised on October 7, 1958, that one of MARCELLO's daughters had been hired by the Parish of Jefferson and was employed in the office of PHILLIP SMITH, then the Parish Attorney.

Information is available indicating a close alignment between CARLOS MARCELLO and Louisiana Governor JIMMIE H. DAVIS. In this regard, on May 4, 1961, Mr. CHARLES W. ERDMANN, Civil Defense Director for the City of New Orleans, furnished information to this office that CARLOS MARCELLO endeavored to help him receive from Governor DAVIS the appointment as New Orleans Civil Defense Director. Mr. ERDMANN said he wanted it known that he did not solicit MARCELLO's assistance, nor did he feel that MARCELLO's actions in any way aided in his receiving this appointment. He said that on March 14, 1961, at the suggestion of the then Mayor of New Orleans, DE LESSEPS S. MORRISON, he went to the office of Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, who was formerly President of Jefferson Parish. Mayor MORRISON felt that ERDMANN should seek Mr. SPENCER's assistance in getting the appointment of Civil Defense Director. On his arrival at Mr. SPENCER's office, ERDMANN found that CARLOS MARCELLO was then in SPENCER's office. MARCELLO told ERDMANN that he was going to Baton Rouge to see Governor DAVIS on the following morning and that he wanted to recommend to the Governor that ERDMANN receive the appointment. MARCELLO said he was doing this as a personal favor not only for ERDMANN but for Mr. SPENCER. At MARCELLO's insistence, ERDMANN prepared a short resume of his background and left the resume at the Town and Country Motel as MARCELLO had suggested. On March 24, 1961, MARCELLO telephoned ERDMANN and criticized ERDMANN for having had Mayor MORRISON write a letter recommending ERDMANN's appointment. MARCELLO said that Governor DAVIS had not been pleased with receiving the letter of nomination from the Mayor.

On March 29, 1961, PCI a Jefferson

NO 92-390/jao

Parish coin machine distributor and a bail bondsman in Jefferson Parish, advised that there is no doubt in his mind that Sheriff JOHN G. FITZGERALD has allowed gamblers to operate in Jefferson Parish. [] said that persons interested in seeing gambling operate in the parish have "wined and dined" FITZGERALD ever since he became Sheriff. [] said he has heard rumors that FITZGERALD has been provided with women whenever he wanted them, and in this way, persons interested in seeing gambling continue have more or less compromised FITZGERALD to the extent that it is difficult for him to turn down their requests or refuse them whenever they ask for a favor.

On September 12, 1962, PCI [] advised of a conversation he recently had with AL SCHORLING after SCHORLING had been drinking. Investigation concerning the Chesterfield Club, a gambling casino in Jefferson Parish, has disclosed that SCHORLING is connected with the operation of that club. SCHORLING told [] that the profits of the Chesterfield Club are split as follows:

AL SCHORLING - 10%; ALBERT J. SALZER - 20%;

FRANK L. TRIDICO - 10%; CARLOS and JOSEPH

MARCELLO - 30%; SALVADOR BOHEMIA - 10%;

Jefferson Parish District Attorney FRANK

LANGRIDGE - 10%; Sheriff JOHN G. FITZGERALD - 10%.

SCHORLING told [] that he was the one who "took care" of the District Attorney and Sheriff FITZGERALD. [] advised that he is of the opinion that the reason CARLOS and JOSEPH MARCELLO receive 30% of the profits of the Chesterfield Club is because CARLOS MARCELLO is the person responsible for insuring that the Chesterfield Club can operate unmolested and without harassment by state authorities.

G. TOP ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

By communication of May 9, 1962, the Bureau instructed that certain individuals among the hoodlum element in this division be selected as targets for development as top echelon criminal informants. Four such individuals have been selected by this office under this program. These are as follows:



JFK Act 6 (4)

Under this program the Bureau pointed out that any individuals selected could be contacted concerning criminal intelligence matters but he should not be interviewed as a criminal informant without specific Bureau authority. We are in the process of contacting these informants concerning criminal intelligence matters and so far [redacted] [redacted] presents the best possibility as a top echelon informant. None of these informants have been contacted to date to determine their willingness to serve as informants. Bureau authority must be obtained before this is done.

NO 92-390/plm

MONTGOMERY said [REDACTED]

JFK Law 11(a)

Agents interviewed JOSEPH TARANTO at the 406 Club in Biloxi on April 13, 1962, and he admitted making local bets on sporting events and paying off on the bases of results received through regular news media. He claimed he had discontinued gambling and bookmaking operations of an interstate nature since September, 1961, and because he cannot obtain race wire service, he refuses to take bets on horses at least fifteen minutes prior to published post times in order to avoid being past posted. TARANTO said he was getting out of the bookmaking business because it is no longer financially successful.

In this connection, MONTGOMERY advised on July 25, 1962, that [REDACTED]

On July 23, 1962, HARRY BENNETT told Agents he was still accepting local bets but denied having anything to do with bookmaking activities having an interstate character.

On September 12, 1962, New Orleans 1002-C, a professional gambler on the Gulf Coast, advised that JACK JOSEPH FRENCH of Pass Christian, one of the largest bookmakers on the Gulf Coast, is now limiting his bookmaking activities to small bets for local customers and paying off winners after obtaining results through regular news media.

JEANNETTE GARRIGA, operator of the Ace of Clubs and ex-wife of Gulf Coast racketeer JOSEPH ASA GARRIGA, Jr., confidentially told him that she had gotten Sheriff DEDEAUX's permission to operate the Ace of Clubs with GANAS. She said she and GANAS saw DEDEAUX and the latter's wife at dinner one night in one of the beach restaurants at Biloxi. GANAS immediately recognized DEDEAUX's wife as a strip tease dancer GANAS had employed several years ago in Montgomery, Alabama. JEANNETTE GARRIGA told Mr. TRIGG that Mrs. DEDEAUX recognized GANAS and DEDEAUX subsequently ordered him to leave town in order to prevent embarrassment to the Sheriff and his wife. Mr. TRIGG said GANAS had not intended to operate gambling at the Ace of Clubs but had intended to present strip tease dancers at the establishment.

On 3/15/62, PCI [redacted] who frequents night clubs and gambling establishments on the Gulf Coast, advised she had been in the Ace of Clubs on several occasions recently and that this place was being operated by JEANNETTE GARRIGA. She said she saw no evidence of gambling, and the only entertainment was a small band and a strip show with the dancers engaging in B-drinking between performances.

This same PCI advised that during the previous week end she had been in Bob & Joe's Lounge, Pat Harrison Avenue, Biloxi, and observed several B-girls operating as was a blackjack table which was being run by an unknown white male. PCI said there were very few customers in the place at that time. Additional information is set forth under the Prostitution section concerning Bob & Joe's Lounge.

JFK Act 6 (4)

On 9/4/62 NO 1178C, a barmaid and prostitute, advised that ROGER D'ANGELO and his brother DEWEY were operating a place known as Buzz's Lounge in North Gulfport, but blackjack was the only gambling going on in this place. The informant pointed out that ROGER D'ANGELO had formerly worked as a dealer at The Spot in Mississippi City but was fired by LOUIS PORTER, operator of The Spot, when ASA GARRIGA and EDDIE GARRIGA began frequenting the place because of the D'ANGELOS' presence.

With regard to the Fiesta Club, the property of JAKE and JOHN MLADNICH, PCI [redacted] referred to above, advised she has frequented this place on numerous occasions and has observed that there is no evidence of gambling at the establishment. She pointed out that there is a large upstairs room over the Fiesta Club which was built for the purpose of gambling if and when the Coast "opens up" for gambling.

With regard to JAKE and JOHN MLADNICH it is to be noted that these individuals own and operate the Cabana Beach Motel, the Fiesta Cocktail Lounge and Trader John's Sea 'n Sirloin Room in Mississippi City. The Sea 'n Sirloin Room and the Cabana Beach Motel are a very new, modern and swank motel and restaurant catering to the tourist trade attracted to the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

On 7/18/62, NO 1017C, a whiskey runner who is familiar with bookmaking and gambling on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, advised that GEORGE ANDERSON had reopened gambling at the Hi-Hat Club in North Biloxi but was only running a nightly blackjack game. NO 1178C, a barmaid who formerly worked at the Hi-Hat Club, advised on 7/18/62 that ANDERSON was then operating a small poker game as well as blackjack. This informant said ANDERSON remarked on 7/17/62 that Sheriff DEDEAUX had given him the "go ahead sign" on gambling. On 9/14/62 this informant advised that ANDERSON is very ill with heart trouble and will turn over his operation at the Hi-Hat to his girl friend ANN TAYLOR and to NINA PHILIPS who is currently operating the Hi-Hat as a Negro beer joint.

92-1038

NO 92-390 /tal

With regard to the Key Club at Biloxi, Mississippi, mentioned above as one of the gambling casinos we have investigated, on March 9, 1962, an Agent was in this establishment on another investigation. He observed "one-armed-bandit-type" slot machines, a crap table, and a blackjack table in operation. He recognized JOHN ROMEO, the operator of the place, as well as JACK DENNIS and three other individuals known to the Agent to be local gamblers. As late as September 17, 1962, NO 1024 - C, who is familiar with gambling on the Gulf Coast, confirmed that gambling is still being carried on at the Key Club.

With regard to the National Guard raid on The Spot at Mississippi City on June 13, 1962, NO 1178 - C, a barmaid and prostitute, advised that the gambling equipment seized during the raid was equipment which the owner, JAMES. L. PORTER, has had in storage for a number of years. The Informant said notwithstanding the National Guard raid PORTER is still operating poker and possibly blackjack in the rear of the place. Informant said PORTER is converting The Spot into a restaurant and has indicated he may discontinue gambling altogether.

With regard to other places operating in Harrison County, on September 10, 1962, Lieutenant ROBERT PARKER, Harrison County Sheriff's Office, Gulfport, Mississippi, advised that one "LANKY" ORRELS is operating a small poker game at Velma's Lounge on Old Highway 49 North, Gulfport. PARKER advised that the only gambling on the Gulf Coast at the time of the interview was local poker and rummy games. He knew of no out-of-state gamblers operating in the area. Lieutenant PARKER's veracity can be judged by the fact that he has been willing to furnish information to Agents concerning operations involving his superior, Sheriff CURTIS O. DEDEAUX, provided he is assured the information furnished by him will be treated in confidence. PARKER is leaving the Sheriff's Office to join the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.

With regard to the gambling situation in general on the Gulf Coast, the April 30, 1962, issue of the Biloxi - Gulfport Daily Herald Newspaper reported that gambling is not as extensive in the area as it formerly was. The August 16, 1962, issue of same newspaper quoted Governor ROSS BARNETT as saying his investigators checked the Gulf Coast periodically and these probes showed "mighty little, if any, gambling."

The September 15, 1962, issue of this newspaper carried

NO 92-390 /tal

issue of the Biloxi - Gulfport Daily Herald reported that on that date ROBERSON was transferred to the Mississippi State Penitentiary to serve a three-year sentence for sale of narcotics.

On February 28, 1962, Patrolman T. P. NAYLOR, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, a graduate of the United States Bureau of Narcotics School for Police Officers, advised that narcotics on the Mississippi Gulf Coast are limited primarily to barbiturates and derivatives distributed through Coast night clubs.

C. PROSTITUTION

Principal prostitution activity in the Southern Judicial District of Mississippi is centered on the Gulf Coast. For some time this Office has been conducting investigation concerning a large prostitution ring operating in the Gulf Coast area. This case is entitled, "HUGH R. BROACH, JR.; JOSEPH ASA GARRIGA, ET AL; VIRGINIA ABAIN, aka., ET AL; WSTA - CONSPIRACY," (Bureau File 31-89143; New Orleans File 31-7380). It is expected that this case will be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of Mississippi about October 1, 1962.

On February 28, 1962, NO 1017 - C, who has been associated with members of the criminal element for the past 20 years, advised SA PERCY V. RICHARDSON that the only organized prostitution on the Mississippi Gulf Coast is that operated by JOSEPH ASA GARRIGA, JR., and his brother, EDDIE CARL GARRIGA, out of their night club, Bob and Joe's Lounge, Pat Harrison Avenue, Biloxi, Mississippi. This Informant said the GARRIGAS have worked prostitutes from Mobile, Alabama, and New Orleans and Bogalusa, Louisiana.

On March 1, 1962, DOROTHY ALLEN CORTEZ, a narcotics addict and prostitute, advised in confidence when interviewed at Gulfport, that ASA and EDDIE GARRIGA operate Bob and Joe's Lounge as a house of prostitution utilizing girls from New Orleans and other locales. The place is patronized primarily by service men from nearby Keesler Air Force Base and dates are filled in the cabins located in the rear of the Lounge. The Informant said ASA GARRIGA is known for his brutal treatment of his girls and said he makes it a policy to personally have sexual relations with a new girl before she begins hustling for him. The Informant said that she went to work for GARRIGA

NO 92-390 /tal

in about June, 1961. Prior to that time she had been a prisoner in the Harrison County Jail at Gulfport. GARRIGA came to her cell in the jail and agreed to go her bond if she would agree to hustle for him. Informant said thereafter she had sexual relations with GARRIGA in an apartment on the first floor of the Harrison County Jail and, two or three days later, GARRIGA made her bond.

On April 10, 1962, NO 1017 - C (identified above) advised that ASA and EDDIE GARRIGA had apparently leased the Bob and Joe's Lounge to IVAN "LANKY" ORRELS. Informant believes ORRELS was merely a front for the GARRIGAS. On March 30, 1962, ORRELS, when interviewed at Bob and Joe's Lounge, told Agents he had leased this place from ASA GARRIGA and he was now the sole owner. On September 14, 1962, NO 1178 - C, a prostitute, advised that ASA GARRIGA was then trying to open a joint at Pass Christian, Mississippi, with the aid of Constable BRAVO WOODCOCK, with the place to be operated by a girl friend of WOODCOCK's. The Informant said that Bob and Joe's Lounge has been closed since about the middle of August, 1962, when Sheriff CURTIS O. DEDEAUX raided the place and arrested IVAN "LANKY" ORRELS and his associates. The Informant stated that Sheriff DEDEAUX has had a "falling out" with both ORRELS and ASA GARRIGA for some unknown reason. The Informant said that recently she heard that DEDEAUX was mad at GARRIGA because of some slurring remark GARRIGA had recently made concerning DEDEAUX's wife, who is a former strip-tease dancer from Illinois.

With regard to the close association of Sheriff DEDEAUX and GARRIGA, additional information is set forth below in the section under Vice and Corruption.

NO 92-390

On September 12, 1962, CI [REDACTED] (NO 1002-C), a bar and lounge operator and gambler in Pass Christian, Mississippi, advised that the three major liquor wholesalers in Harrison County are as follows:

D. J. VENUS, III
D. J. Venus Beverage Company
Gulfport, Mississippi

JAMES MITCHELL
M & M Beverage Company
Pass Christian, Mississippi

GROVER GRAHAM
Grover Graham Junior & Company
Biloxi, Mississippi

NO 1002-C said all of the above obtain their whiskey from Louisiana distributors, and all are believed to sell whiskey in areas outside Harrison County, as well as in Harrison County.

On September 13, 1962, NO 1115-C, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, who is acquainted with criminal activities in that area, advised that Stieffel Brothers is a wholesale liquor distributor at Waveland, Mississippi. Informant said Hancock County Sheriff GERALD V. PRICE, SR. is reported to have recently purchased an interest in Stieffel Brothers. The informant said PRICE reportedly gets a fee from whiskey coming through Hancock County destined for wholesalers in adjoining Harrison County.

Investigation has revealed that "moonshiners" in Pearl River County are the principal sources of "Moonshine" whiskey in the Southern Judicial District of Mississippi. On April 4, 1962, ROLAND CRANFORD, Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Division, Gulfport, Mississippi, advised that Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Division Agents raided a giant "moonshine" whiskey still in Pearl River County, Mississippi on March 18, 1962. The still was capable of producing 700 gallons of whiskey a day. A number of individuals were arrested during this raid.

E. BOMBINGS

On June 12, 1961, the personal automobile of Sheriff DEDEAUX, who then lived in Mississippi City, was demolished by explosives as the car sat in front of the DEDEAUX apartment at about 2:30 AM. During the early morning hours of September 2, 1962, the private plane of District Attorney J. BOYCE HOLLIMAN was destroyed by a bomb at Wiggins, Mississippi.

With regard to bombing of DEDEAUX's automobile, on February 13, 1962, NO 1017-C, an associate of the criminal element on the Gulf Coast and a former tavern owner there, advised it was generally believed among the criminal element of Harrison County that the bombing of DEDEAUX's car was the result of animosity on the part of AL C. ROBINSON and GRADY ALLEN who were being investigated by the Sheriff's Office for involvement in narcotics. Informant said it is believed among the criminal element that OLIUS MC CRORY, JR., a bootlegger and thief and an associate of ROBINSON actually placed the explosives in the car.

The informant said it is also generally believed by the criminal element that MC CRORY may have bombed HOLLIMAN's plane and represented individuals in the county who resented having been prosecuted by HOLLIMAN.

On June 5, 1962, Detective H. J. LADNER, Sheriff's Office, Gulfport, advised he had taken a statement from IRENE CRAIN FAVRE, former wife of HORACE CRAIN in which she alleged that HORACE CRAIN, HAROLD WARE BURT and DAVID KRAKER bombed DEDEAUX's automobile. LADNER said these three individuals had been arrested and questioned concerning the bombing but no admissions were obtained from them although HAROLD BURT admitted by inference that it was CRAIN's idea to bomb the Sheriff's car.

NO 92-390 /cjo

JFK Act 6 (4)

On June 21, 1962, NO 1017-C [] advised again that OLIVUS MC CRORY was involved in the bombing of DEDEAUX's car. At this time the informant said the actual bombing was reportedly done by GEORGE FUQUA (top hoodlum of the Dallas Division) who had a grudge against DEDEAUX for jailing FUQUA and a companion, JAMES DOLAND, along with FUQUA's girl friend approximately two years ago. The informant said he felt certain that FUQUA also bombed District Attorney HOLLIMAN's private plane.

NO 92-390

F. GRAFT AND CORRUPTION

On the basis of information furnished by informants and through information developed by our Agents through other investigations, it is apparent that law enforcement officials in the Mississippi Gulf Coast area permit gambling and the sale of whiskey because they are receiving pay-offs.

On March 24, 1962, NO 1002-C, a tavern operator and gambler in Pass Christian, Mississippi, said that all tax paid whiskey in Harrison County and numerous counties north of the Coast to the Meridian, Mississippi area, is handled through three wholesalers. These are GROVER GRAHAM, JR., D. J. VENUS, and JAMES MITCHELL. The informant said Harrison County Sheriff, CURTIS O. DEDEAUX, and Harrison County Jail Warden, LAWRENCE MENSI, are silent partners with MITCHELL. Informant said the "rake off" to law enforcement officers on the cases of whiskey sold by these wholesalers runs between \$7.00 and \$8.00 per case when all involved have taken their cut. The informant said most individuals buying whiskey from these wholesalers feel that Governor ROSS BARNETT gets paid off on the basis of \$1.00 per case.

JOHN E. MONTGOMERY, Internal Revenue Service, Gulfport, Mississippi, advised on April 4, 1962, that

JFK Law 11(a)

On May 9, 1962, NO 1002-C, a Pass Christian tavern operator and gambler, again advised that the pay-off on liquor per case was from \$7.00 to \$8.00. The informant

NO 92-390

said this pay-off is collected by the three wholesalers in Harrison County by adding it to the cost of the liquor. The informant said the division of the pay-off at the beginning of DEDEAUX's term of office was a five-way split between DEDEAUX, former Harrison County Sheriff J. J. WITTMAN, former Harrison County Sheriff LAZ QUAVE, present District Attorney H. BOYCE HOLLEMAN, and Harrison County Attorney GASTON HUGHES.

On June 28, 1962, this informant said that he has been connected with illegal activities most of his adult life and is aware of official sanction of illegal activity in various parts of the country..He said that Harrison County officials at the present time are the worst he has ever encountered. He said that with very few exceptions, the elected officials are tied in with illegal activity in some manner.

On June 21, 1962, NO 1017-C, a former tavern operator and an associate of the criminal element on the Gulf Coast, advised that he had never seen things as bad as the current situation existing in the Harrison County Sheriff's Office, and the degree of association of individuals in that office with local hoodlums. Informant said Lieutenant ROBERT PARKER and Deputy Sheriff HUGH R. BROACH, Harrison County Sheriff's Office, are in his opinion involved in ASA GARRIGA's house of prostitution at Bob & Joe's Lounge in Biloxi.

Informant said that Sheriff CURTIS DEDEAUX is an alcoholic and when intoxicated is extremely unreasonable, having a dual personality.

On April 11, 1962, NO 1187-C, a Negro nightclub owner, advised that DEDEAUX had fired two of his Negro Deputy Sheriffs, CHARLES HOPPER and JESSE WILLIAMS, because

NO 92-390

they were "cutting into" the pay-off by Negro tavern operators to the Sheriff by taking pay-offs of their own. This information was confirmed on April 24, 1962, by NO 1131-C, who frequents Negro taverns in the Gulfport area, who said he had picked up rumors of the reason these deputies were fired through talking to various Negro tavern operators in the area, who were not in sympathy with the Deputies.

303-10285

As noted above, the Mississippi National Guard raided three gambling establishments in Harrison County on the evening of 6/13/62. On 6/14/62, NO 1178C, a former barmaid in one of the gambling spots in Gulfport and a prostitute, advised that she learned that Sheriff DEDEAUX got very upset because he received no advance warning concerning these raids. The informant said DEDEAUX ordered all intoxicating beverages on the coast removed from sight and ordered some of the establishments on the coast to close temporarily to avoid further raids. According to the informant, DEDEAUX got "roaring drunk" in his office on the night of 6/13/62, and on the following morning he had to be taken to the hospital because of his intoxicated condition.

With regard to Sheriff DEDEAUX's alcoholism, on 7/10/62, NO 1190C, a professional bail bondsman having access to the Harrison County Sheriff's Office, said that on the night of 7/5/62 DEDEAUX became quite intoxicated and belligerent. He called in his entire staff and in abusive language criticized them for what he termed their disloyalty to him. Two or three deputies resigned during DEDEAUX's harangue, and one of them had to be physically restrained from assaulting DEDEAUX. The informant said that for the past two or three weeks prior to the date of the interview, DEDEAUX had been constantly in a state of intoxication and was in and out of his office at all hours of the day and night frequently issuing countermanding orders thus creating a state of confusion and indecision on the part of his entire staff.

As noted in the prostitution section of this brief, LINDA CORTEZ admitted in an interview that she had been confined to the Harrison County Jail and was bonded out of jail by ASA GARRIGA in order to hustle for him after having had sexual relations with him in an apartment on the first floor of the jail. In this connection, Sergeant HUGH BROACH, Jr., Harrison County Deputy Sheriff, admitted to our agents on 3/6/62 that on three or four occasions in July, 1961, he had taken GARRIGA upstairs to see CORTEZ, who was then a prisoner in the jail.

On 9/10/62, Lt. ROBERT PARKER, Harrison County Sheriff's Office, furnished the following information in confidence to agents: ASA

ASA GARRIGA has been operating Bob and Joe's Lounge and the cabins back of this place as a house of prostitution for over a year with the full knowledge and consent of Sheriff CURTIS O. DEDEAUX. The Sheriff allowed GARRIGA to operate because GARRIGA was paying off DEDEAUX and Constables PETE PARKER and JERRY TIBLIER. Another

reason, according to PARKER, that GARRIGA could operate without fear of molestation from DEDEAUX, is because GARRIGA knew that DEDEAUX previously had sexual relations with GARRIGA's young sister while the latter was a prisoner in the Harrison County Jail.

PARKER stated that GARRIGA leased Bob and Joe's Lounge to IVAN ORRELS in March, 1962, and later wanted to get ORRELS out of the place so he could take it over again. PARKER claimed GARRIGA used his influence over DEDEAUX to cause DEDEAUX to conduct numerous raids in the place thereby forcing ORRELS to close it. PARKER said this place is due to reopen with ASA and EDDIE GARRIGA running it again.

PARKER said that while the GARRIGA brothers were operating there at Bob and Joe's Lounge they were paying Constables PARKER and TIBLIER \$125.00 to \$150.00 a month and allowing them free access to the prostitutes in this place.

PARKER said that since DEDEAUX has been sheriff and until about three months ago there had been a monthly payoff going from the Sheriff's Office to Jackson, Mississippi, presumably to Governor BARNETT. PARKER said he did not know the amount but had heard it ran in the vicinity of \$40,000.00 a month, and he understood Deputy Sheriff HUGH BROACH, Jr., would take the money to Jackson when he delivered prisoners to the State Hospital at Whitfield near Jackson.

PARKER said that HUGH BROACH has a one-half interest in the Peppermint Lounge on Pat Harrison Avenue in Biloxi.

PARKER stated that some of the trustees working in the Identification Bureau at the Sheriff's Office dispose of records at random and on occasion have sexual relations with women prisoners in the jail. He said Sheriff DEDEAUX is an alcoholic frequently coming to the office at night drunk and belligerent, firing his entire staff only to rehire them the next day.

With regard to possible payoffs to Governor BARNETT, on 9/12/62 NO 1002C, a gambler and tavern operator in Pass Christian, in commenting about a payoff of \$7.00 to \$8.00 a case on whiskey sold in Harrison County, stated that as far as he had been able to learn Governor BARNETT is still getting between \$20,000.00 to \$30,000.00 per month from whiskey sales on the Gulf Coast. Informant was unable to advise the method of payment or who was involved directly in making the payment. The 8/22/62 issue of the Biloxi-

Gulfport Daily Herald newspaper reported that AARON M. KOHN, Managing Director, Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, in a speech on the Gulf Coast, stated that JAKE and JOHN MLADNICH, operators of the Cabana Beach Motel and Trader John's Sea 'n Siroin Room in Mississippi City were closely allied with the MARCELLO interests in New Orleans. According to the article, KOHN linked a coin-operated novelty company in Biloxi with one in New Orleans, named people connected with book layoffs in the area and called out the names of about a dozen lounges on the Gulf Coast which he said had connections with New Orleans racketeers. The story reported that JAKE and JOHN MLADNICH appeared at this meeting and publicly stated that they had no connection with the MARCELLO operation.

The 8/23/62 issue of this newspaper publicized the fact that Sheriff DEDEAUX was critical of KOHN in his remarks. In this connection, NO 1190C, a professional bail bondsman who frequents the Harrison County Sheriff's Office, said on 9/13/62 that DEDEAUX had been highly incensed over KOHN's remarks. This informant said he had heard it rumored before that CARLOS MARCELLO might have a connection with the MLADNICH holdings in Mississippi City, but he had no information that this was so and was of the opinion that these rumors merely developed because the MLADNICH family have been successful in their business interests and are moderately wealthy.

Our investigation of CARLOS MARCELLO has not disclosed that he has any connection with gambling and other vice on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

I N D E X

Page No.

A.

ABRAM'S, DOUGLAS -----	17
ACE OF CLUBS, THE -----	55-56
AINSWORTH, ROBERT A. JR. -----	27
AIOLA, ANTHONY JOSEPH -----	14-15
ALBIN, J. D. -----	45
ALLEN, GRADY -----	65
AMMIRTO, RALPH -----	2
ANDERSON, GEORGE -----	55-58
ARAIM, VIRGINIA -----	61
ARNOULT, JAMES -----	21

B.

BABCOCK, EDGAR -----	24, 50-51
BAGNERIS, LOUIS E. -----	32
BAGNERIS, ALBERT E. -----	33
BANKS, WILLIE -----	42
BARNETT, ROSS GOVERNOR -----	59, 67, 71
BATTAGLIA, JOSEPH -----	34
BAYOU MOTEL, THE -----	35
BECKLEY, GILBERT LEE -----	32
BENGIMINA, ALEX T. -----	22
[REDACTED] -----	48, 50-52
BENDER, EUGENE J. JR. -----	18
BEVERLY LOUNGE, THE -----	55
BIG A FOOTBALL PARLEY CARD -----	23
BIG L. A. LOTTERY -----	21
BLAIZE, BERNARD A. -----	54, 56
BLAIZE, BERNARD ANDREW -----	49
BLUE HORSESHOE LOTTERY -----	21
BLUE LOTTERY -----	22
BLUE TOP, THE -----	17
BOB AND JOE'S LOUNGE -----	57, 61, 71
BOHEMIA, SALVADOR -----	18, 40
BOURGEOIS, OSWALD ROBERT -----	21
BRANDT, JOSEPH M. JR. -----	29
BROACH, HUGH JR. -----	61, 68, 70, 71

NO 92-390

	Page No.
DE LIBERTO, CYRIL -----	38
DELTA FOOTBALL PARLEY CARD -----	23
DENNIS, JACK -----	52-54, 59
[REDACTED] -----	48, 50-52, 56
DI PIAZZO, SALVATORE -----	31
DI PIAZZO, SAM -----	31-32
DI VINCENTI, VINCENT -----	11-12
DIXIE FOOTBALL PARLEY CARD -----	23
DIXIE KITCHEN LOUNGE -----	50
DOLAN, JAMES -----	66
DRANOW, BENJAMIN -----	41-42
DUTHU, EDWARD -----	37
DYER, HERSCHEL -----	55

JFK Act 6 (4)

E.

EIGHTH DAY LOUNGE, THE -----	55
ELEUTERIUS, RONNIE -----	54
EMORY, RALPH -----	2
ERDMANN, CHARLES W. -----	39

F.

FAVRE, IRENE CRAIN -----	65
FIESTA CLUB, THE -----	54, 57
FILIPICH, NICKOLAS PAUL -----	49
FINE, SWEALL S. -----	47
FITZGERALD, JOHN G. -----	40
FITZGERALD, JOHN G. "JACK" -----	38
FIVE O'CLOCK CLUB, THE -----	50
FLAG AND WHEEL LOTTERY -----	22
FONTAINEBLEAU MOTEL -----	42
FORSYTH, LUCIUS -----	21
FOUR ZERO SIX CLUB -----	50
[REDACTED] -----	24
FRENCH, BENNIE -----	54
FRENCH'S BENNIE -----	50, 54
FRENCH, JACK JOSEPH -----	50, 53
FRIENDSHIP HOUSE, THE -----	54
FUQUA, GEORGE -----	66

III

909-10325

	Page No.
JOSEPH, CAMILLE S. -----	52
JOSEY, T. CHANDLER -----	9
JUNIOR -----	9

K.

KAIN, JOULES -----	35
KEY CLUB, THE -----	54, 56, 59
KLAYMAN, SIMON -----	33
KLEIN, A. J. -----	45
KOHN, AARON M. -----	72, 40a
KRAKER, DAVID -----	65
KRAMER, MICHAEL -----	18

JFK Act 6 (4)

L.

LADNER, H. J. -----	65
LAMBERT'S BAR -----	17
LANGRIDGE, FRANK -----	40
LAPPEYRONIE, C. MRS. -----	19
LASSOFF, BENJAMIN -----	32
LASSOFF, ROBERT -----	32
LITTLE EABLE LOTTERY -----	22
LUPO, ANTHONY JOSEPH -----	4

M.

MADERE, RICHARD -----	20
MAGGIO, PETER -----	28
MARCELLO, CARLOS -----	2, 26, 38, 39, 72
MARCELLO, JOSEPH -----	2, 4, 29, 40
[REDACTED] -----	48
MARINO, FRANK -----	33
MARTIN, DENNIS -----	52
MARTINO, PETER J. -----	32
MARTINO, PETER JOSEPH -----	50-53
MARTINO, WARREN -----	50, 53
MASON, FERREL O. -----	41
MC CROBY, OLIUS JR. -----	65
MEDICO, PHILLIP -----	28
MENSI, LAWRENCE -----	67
MILLER, BEAUREGARD -----	18
MILLER, JOSEPH A. JR. -----	18

V

509-10188

NO 92-390

JFK Act 6 (4)

	Page No.
PINES MOTEL, THE -----	35
PORETTO, JOSEPH A. -----	4
-----	2, 3, 28, 29, 48
PORTER, JAMES L. -----	56, 59
PORTER, LOUIS -----	57
PRICE, GERALD V. SR. -----	63
Q.	
QUAVE, LAZ -----	68
R.	
RED AND BLUE AMUSEMENT COMPANY -----	22
REYN, ALFRED A. -----	32
ROACH, MIKE -----	35
ROBERSON, AL C. -----	60, 65
ROBERTS, RIPPOL C. -----	21
ROBIN'S LOUNGE -----	35
ROMEO, JOHN -----	54, 56, 59
ROSSETTI, ANGELO -----	6
ROUSSEL, EDWARD J. -----	15
ROYAL, FRANK -----	21
RUCK, JEFFERSON N. -----	41
S.	
SAIA, SAM -----	4, 20
SAIA, SAM A. JR. -----	11
SALZER, ALBERT, J. -----	18, 40
SCHAFER, LEO -----	24
SCHORLING, AL -----	20, 40
SCOTTIES LOUNGE -----	35
SEVERAN, JAMES MELVIN -----	42
SHANGRI-LA, THE -----	55
SHATTLES, OTIS -----	63
SIMPSON, BILL SIDNEY -----	45, 46
SIMPSON, RENA DARLENE -----	45
SIMPSON, TAMMY LEE -----	45
S & M FOOTBALL PARLEY CARD -----	23
SMITH, STANLEY PATRICK -----	6
SMITH, WOOD H. -----	15
SNELLING, DR. M. M. -----	60
SOULE, SGT. FRED -----	34

VII

202-10282

NO 92-390

	Page No.
SPENCER, CHARLES -----	39
SPORTSDAY WEEKLY -----	6
SPORTSMAN'S LOUNGE -----	49
SPOT, THE -----	56, 59
STRATE, ZACHARY A. JR. -----	41
STRINGER, DR. -----	60

T.

TARANTO, JOSEPH -----	52, 53
TARANTO, JOSEPH SALVADORE -----	50
TAYLOR, ANN -----	58
TERRY, MORRIS -----	20
TERRY, WILLIAM E. -----	20
THOMPSON, DRURY -----	31
TIBLIER, JERRY -----	70, 71
TONY -----	9
TRIANGLE BLUE LOTTERY -----	21
TRIANGLE RED LOTTERY -----	21
TRIDICO, FRANK L. -----	20, 40
TRIGG, JERRY WALLACE -----	56
TRY ME BAR & NEWSSTAND -----	52
TUCKER, EMMETT -----	46
TWO JAYS BAR -----	11
TYRONE, DR. -----	60

JFK Act 6 (4)

U.

UCHELLO, GUY N. -----	54
UCHELLO, SAM F. -----	49

V.

VENUS, D. J. -----	67
VENUS, D. J. III -----	64

W.

WALLACE, NORMA -----	34
-----	6-9
WEINBLATT, ABE I. -----	42
WILLIAMS, JESSIE -----	68
WITTMAN, J. J. -----	68
WOODCOCK, BRAVO -----	62

VIII

57-1088