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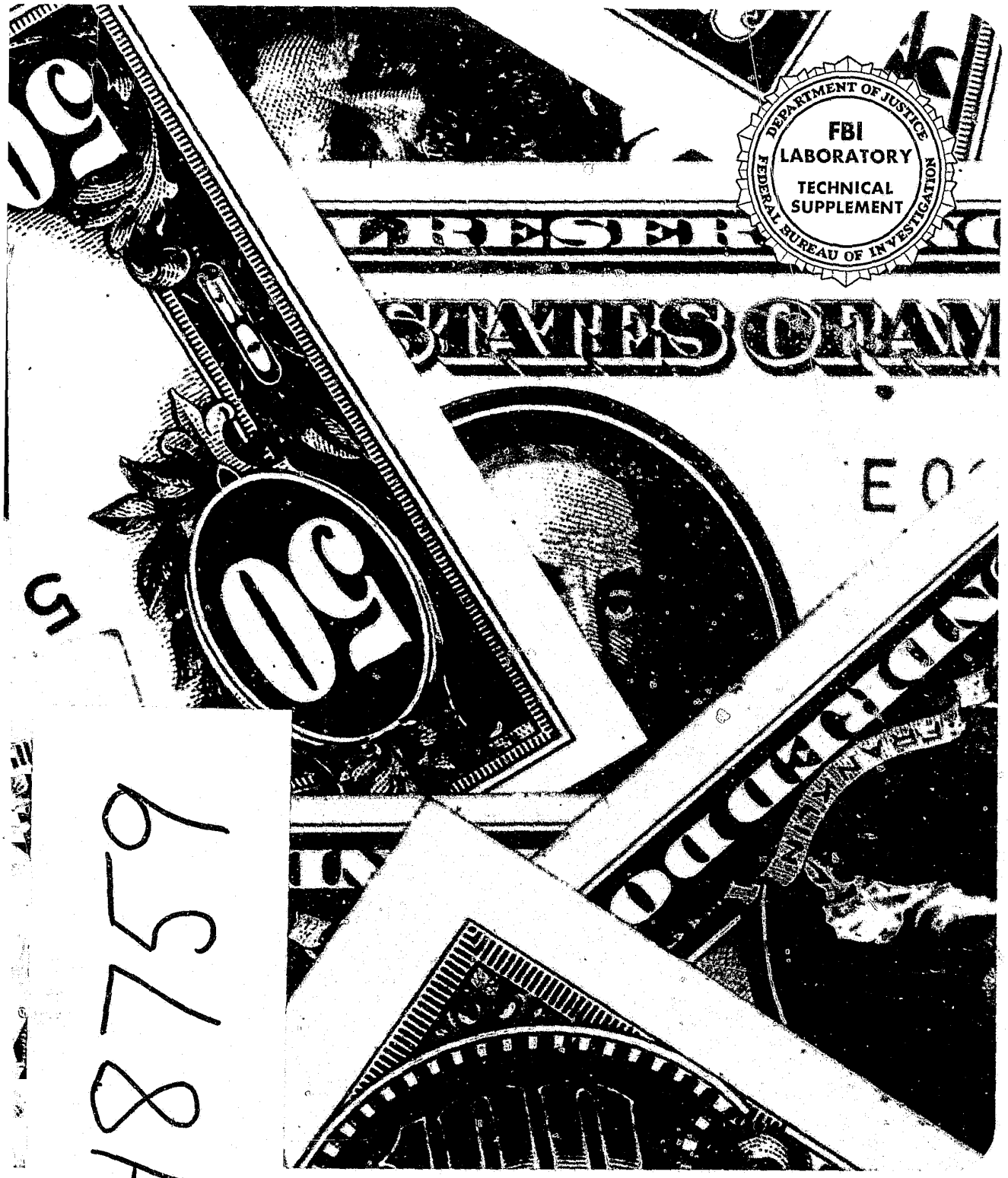
# Gambling
## TECHNOLOGY

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# GAMBLING TECHNOLOGY

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## PREFACE

Although many states have legalized gambling of one form or another, illegal gambling continues to flourish and to represent a law enforcement problem of significant dimension. This publication was prepared especially for use by the law enforcement community and combines the technical aspects of gambling investigations with practical considerations for recognizing and collecting physical evidence as it relates to the field of forensic science.

"Gambling Technology" should be viewed as a brief overview of some types of illegal gambling activity, such as sports, numbers and horserace bookmaking. Gambling is a highly dynamic field, and while certain elements are always present in gambling operations, these elements will appear in many different forms. Also, persons involved in illegal gambling are necessarily clandestine and are typically very ingenious, innovative and individualistic, especially in the keeping of their wagering records. For these reasons, the examples of wagering records contained herein should be considered as representative only.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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# INTRODUCTION

## OBJECTIVE

This publication seeks to acquaint the investigator handling gambling violations with the bookmaking records, paraphernalia, and monitored conversations he may encounter and to assist him in evaluating their potential as evidence. It is not intended to cover investigative techniques.

## APPLICABLE LAW

State and local antigambling laws are many and varied. No attempt will be made to define their provisions and scope.

Federal gambling violations must emanate from an infraction of state or local law. It is therefore necessary to determine at the outset of the investigation what gambling provisions will be used. For federal jurisdiction to attach, the gambling activity must either possess a direct interstate character, as set forth below, or satisfy the size and scope provisions of the illegal gambling business portion of the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act. A brief synopsis of the statutes appears below.

### Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets

Statutory Citation: 18 USC § 1301 (1948)

Maximum Penalty: $1,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment

Violation: Transporting lottery ticket, advertisement, or prize list in interstate or foreign commerce; depositing these items with a common carrier for such transportation; receiving these items knowing that they have been transported by such means.

Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices

Statutory Citation: 15 USC §§ 1171 - 1180 (1951)

Maximum Penalty: $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment

Violation: Transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any gambling device, subassembly, or essential part thereof where the recipient's use of such device is illegal. Where such activity affects interstate or foreign commerce, failure to register with the Attorney General and maintain certain records (this applies to manufacturers, repairers, reconditioners, buyers, sellers, lessors, lessees, and users) is also a violation. Manufacturers, reconditioners, and repairers are required to affix certain identifying data on the device and clearly mark and label packages containing these devices when they are shipped.

Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information

Statutory Citation: 18 USC §§ 1081, 1084, (1961)

Maximum Penalty: $10,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment

Violation: Use of a wire communication facility, by a person engaged in the business of gambling, to transmit in interstate or foreign commerce any wager, money, or credit resulting from a wager, or information assisting in the placing of a wager.

Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering

Statutory Citation: 18 USC § 1952 (1961)

Maximum Penalty: $10,000 fine and/or 5 years' imprisonment

Violation: Traveling in or using a facility of interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to promote, conduct, or facilitate any unlawful activity, including gambling, distribute its proceeds, or commit a crime of violence in furtherance of such activity. The subject must thereafter perform or attempt to perform such act.

Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia

Statutory Citation: 18 USC § 1953 (1961)

Maximum Penalty: $10,000 fine and/or 5 years' imprisonment

Violation: (Except a common carrier in the usual course of business) Knowingly carrying or sending in interstate or foreign commerce any record, paraphernalia, or device used or intended for use in illegal bookmaking or numbers wagering operations.

Illegal Gambling Business
(Syndicated Gambling)

Statutory Citation: 18 USC §§ 1955, 1511 (1970)

Maximum Penalty: $20,000 fine and/or 5 years' imprisonment

Violation: Conducting, financing, managing, supervising, directing, or owning all or a part of an illegal gambling business (Section 1955). (Note: The gambling enterprise must be in violation of state or local law, employ at least five persons, and have gross revenue of $2,000 or more in any one day or be in substantially continuous operation for more than thirty days.) Section 1511 is violated when an official or employee of a state or political subdivision conspires with a violator of Section 1955 to obstruct the enforcement of the state or local antigambling statute and thereafter performs some overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy.

Remarks: Although this is a relatively new statute, its provisions have by and large been interpreted by the various circuit courts. As of the preparation of this monograph the following interpretations are presented for current understanding of the Illegal Gambling Business Statute:

"Must . . . employ at least five persons"

A mere bettor does not qualify. There are no clear decisions concerning an accommodation bettor (i.e., a bettor who also passes along wagers from other people, but does not receive remuneration for his services). Apparently the courts are looking for a person who receives a portion of the wagered dollar for his services whether he be on commission or salary.

The courts are split on whether or not a de facto arrangement of coordination and cooperation between bookmakers can raise otherwise independent bookmaking operations into a single illegal gambling business. Excellent cases on this point are United States v. Bobo, 477 F. 2d 974 (1973) (4th Circuit) where the court found singleness of business with bookmakers in different cities who exchanged line information (point spreads on basketball games) and layoff (wagers between bookmakers to balance their bets) and United States v. McHale, F. 2d (1974) (7th Circuit) where the court included in the "business" a defendant who sought exclusion on the ground that he was only a "layoff bettor." In Bobo, the court stated (p. 989):

> "...we note that illegal organizations must be, by their very nature, clandestine. They do not file articles of incorporation, execute partnership agreements or provide written contracts for the perusal of government agents. Proof of their existence necessarily involves, to a great extent, the utilization of circumstantial evidence."

The court went on to sustain the jury's finding that the "mutually advantageous association" constituted an illegal gambling business within the meaning of the statute even though, except for exchange of line information and layoff wagers, the bookmakers were fully independent.

In McHale, the court quoted approvingly from United States v. Becker (461 F. 2d 230, 232; 2d Cir. 1972):

> "Thus Congress' intent was to include all those who participate in the operation of a gambling business, regardless of how minor their roles and whether or not they are labelled agents, runners, independent contractors or the like, and to exclude only customers of the business."

and concluded that

> "Certainly the layoff bettor is a more obvious target of § 1955 than runners, salesmen, clerks, and watchmen."

Appellate decisions rendered to date indicate that where the "more than 30 days" provision is relied upon the time period is part of the definition of illegal gambling business and not a specific requirement as to the duration of individual participation by persons involved in such business.

"Conduct"

Only one of the six enumerated activities has received close scrutiny by the appellate courts. They have held that "conduct" does not imply managerial functions. Persons who engage in the business, such as salaried workers who merely man the phones, write down the wagers, are clearly "conducting" the business.

"Gross Revenue"

There need be no showing that the enterprise actually made money or did in fact receive moneys due it. Courts have been satisfied with a showing that the stated value of total wagers received in one day was $2,000 or more. It has not yet been decided authoritatively whether or not layoff wagers should be deducted from gross wagers received. Although the issue has not yet become critical, the Bureau's gambling examiners have adopted the yardstick of measuring sports wagers by the least possible amount. Hence in a football wager where the bettor risks the loss of $110 to win $100, the latter figure is chosen. In a base-

ball wager of $500 on a line of 5 1/2 - 6 1/2, $500 is the value of the wager even though the bettor choosing the favorite risks the loss of $650, and the bettor choosing the underdog could win $550. Courts have accepted the stated value figure even though the money might later have to be returned to the bettor (e.g., on a horse which is scratched from the race) or a commission deducted from the wager (e.g., numbers writers generally deduct their commission before turning in their receipts to the enterprise).

"Substantially Continuous Operation"

Interpretation is dependent upon the nature of the wagering enterprise. A bookmaker handling football wagers would be in substantially continuous operation even though he might not engage in bookmaking Tuesdays through Fridays, since the great preponderance of activity takes place on weekends and Monday evenings.

Other Statutes:

Bear in mind that removing or destroying gambling evidence to prevent its lawful seizure is a violation of 18 USC § 2232 (maximum of $2,000 fine and/or 1 year's imprisonment). Assault or resistance which opposes, prevents, impedes, or interferes with the lawful confiscation of gambling evidence is a violation of 18 USC § 2231 (maximum of $5,000 and/or 3 year's imprisonment, or $10,000 and/or 10 years' imprisonment if a deadly or dangerous weapon is used).

Employment of Federal tax laws is a most important weapon against bookmakers. A bookmaker is required to pay a two percent Federal excise tax on wagers he accepts, payable monthly, with deductions for layoff wagers made (provided he identifies the persons to whom he made layoff wagers). Any profits from such an enterprise are of course taxable as income. An occupational tax of $500 is imposed on persons accepting wagers.

## THE WAGERING PROCESS

The wagering process is shown in figure 1 beginning with the bettor seeking to place his wager with a bookmaker. This may be done directly on a person-to-person basis, directly or indirectly through the telephone, or through a middleman. The bookmaker is a broker who, for a fee (his vigorish, cut, percent, etc.), accepts wagers which he hopes will balance one another so that payoffs made to winning bettors can be paid from losing bettors' money with something left over for the bookmaker.

Middlemen are persons who are not concerned with balancing wagers. They are salesmen or order takers who funnel bets to a bookmaker in return for a percentage. They are known by many names such as "handbook" (generally applied to persons who accept horse race wagers for a percentage of the gross), "writer" (generally applied to persons who accept numbers wagers for a percentage of the gross plus a tip from winning bettors), and "sub-book" or "runner" (generally applied to persons who accept sports wagers for a percentage of the net profit). Most commonly, these individuals are persons with ready access to the public: waitresses, bartenders, newspaper vendors, etc.

Caution must be exercised when attempting to locate a bookmaker through the telephone number he uses. A number of devices and procedures are available to conceal his true location. Among these are the "backstrap," "cheesebox," services and devices, and use of third parties.

The Backstrap: an extension wire which enables him to move the phone to a new location.

The Cheesebox: an electronic device which is affixed between two telephone lines and enables incoming calls on one line (the number of which is known to the customers) to be transferred as outgoing calls on the second line (the number of which is known only to the bookmaker). From any phone whatsoever the bookmaker can call the second number and activate his cheesebox.

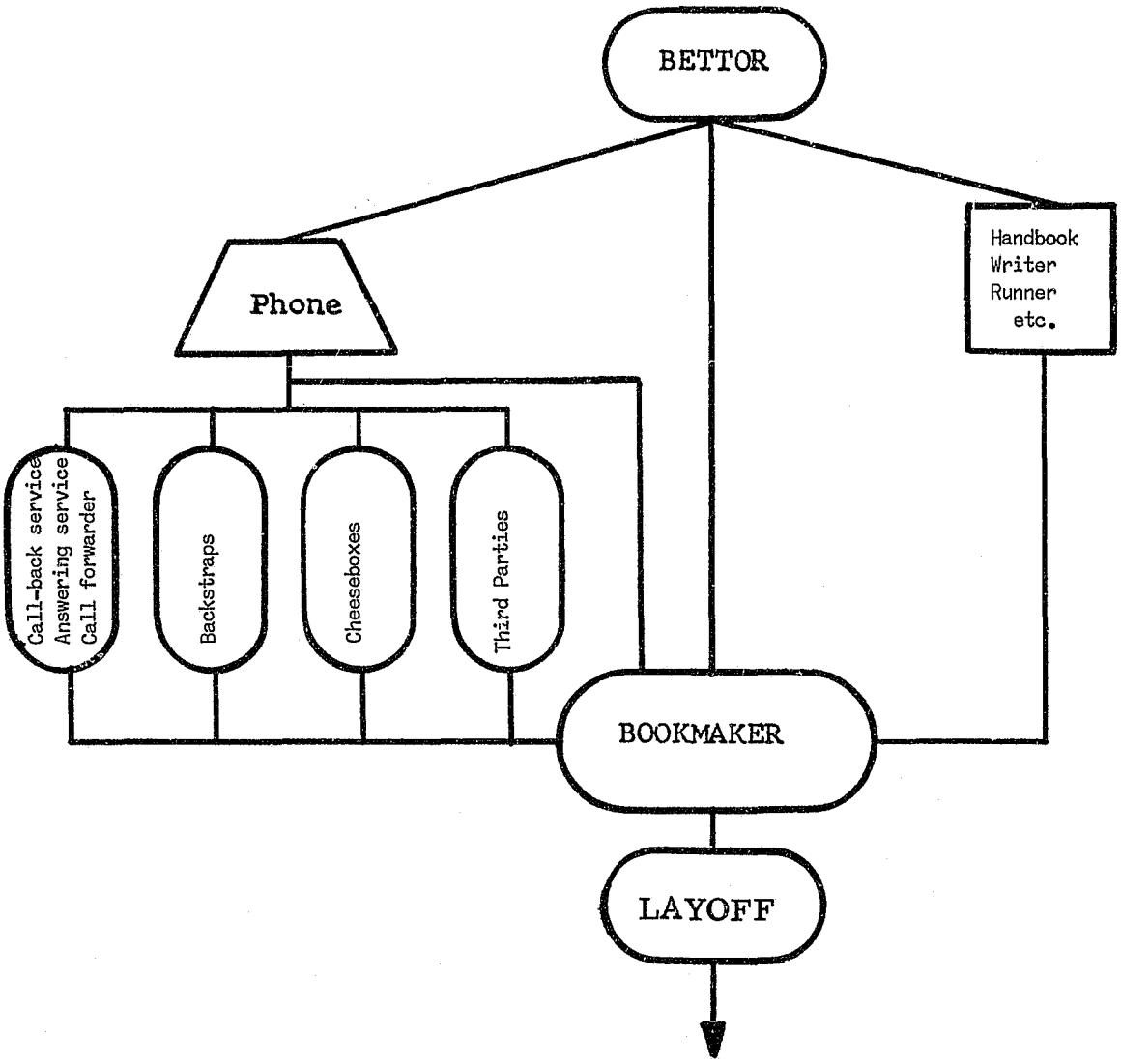



Figure 1

The wagering process is shown with the bettor seeking to place his wager with a bookmaker.

Services and other devices: the bettor calls an answering service and leaves a number (frequently in code) where he may be reached. The bookmaker calls the service periodically, collects the messages, and telephones his customers. Certain areas of the country now have legitimate phone equipment which can be activated to forward telephone calls to a subsequent number automatically. There are also a number of devices which will record a telephone message and play it back when a proper playback signal is introduced on the line by the bookmaker.

Third parties: a person (frequently an elderly individual with no prior criminal record) will be paid to make himself available during certain hours to record wagers placed by bettors. Periodically, from another location known only to the bookmaker, an incoming call by him will retrieve the collected wagers.

The foregoing suggest that investigation of the suspected telephone site before raid time may pay handsome dividends. If electronic devices are encountered the evidence may best be preserved by ascertaining that the telephone lines are operating in the normal manner and then removing the device with its connections to the phone line intact.

## THE RAID

The purpose of a gambling raid is to secure incriminating evidence. Success generally is in inverse proportion to the time required to gain entry, hence investigative effort to determine beforehand what security measures are being employed and what destruction capacity exists will be well spent.

Incriminating evidence falls into three general classifications; recorded wagers, account records and supporting paraphernalia.

### 1. Recorded wagers

This is the best evidence of bookmaking activity. With sufficient volume such records alone can meet the burden of proof. Even where only a very small volume is seized it is often possible, through techniques which will be discussed later, to prove that the wagers represent bookmaking notations to the exclusion of records of a mere bettor. Frequently summaries of accepted wagers are found in a form which would indicate not only bookmaking, but the presence of a managerial level in the wagering enterprise.

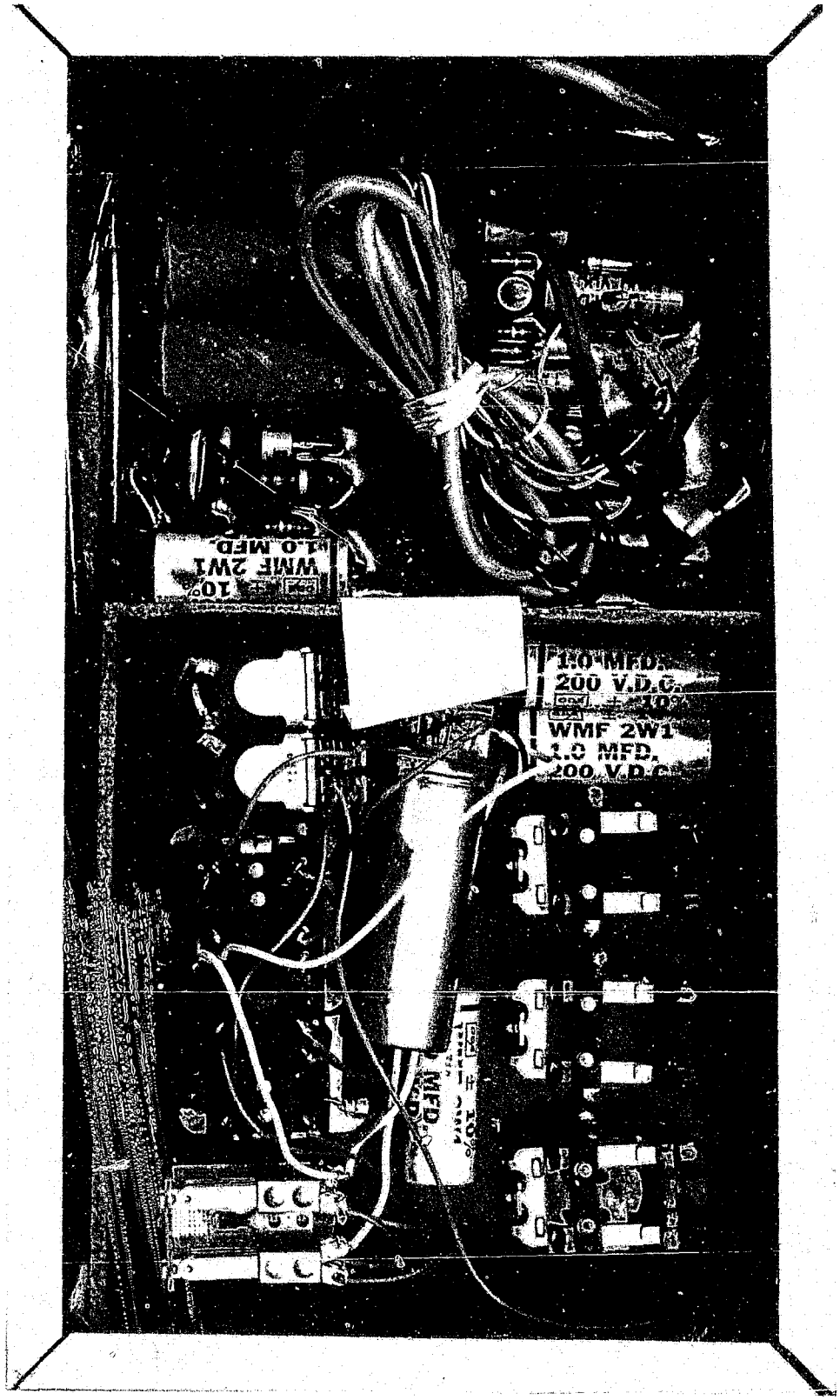
During the raid, wagers may be received by telephone and in some instances bookmakers themselves will possess recordings of their phone conversations. Since both bettors and bookmakers will possess wager notations, it is essential to be able to recognize the bookmaker's records. In addition to the identity of the event (or number) wagered upon and the amount wagered, the bookmaker will generally record the identity of the bettor either by name or assigned code designation. Most distinguishing is the fact that the bookmaker will possess a larger volume of wager notations and these notations will contain repeated wagers (i.e., the same horse, number, or team appearing many times) and self-defeating wagers (e.g., wagers on both "A" and "B" at the same point spread when "A" and "B" are football teams playing each other.) Some wager records, such as tally sheets (i.e., documents containing a summary of all wagers accepted on a given team, horse, or number) are especially valuable since they are the exclusive product of bookmaking activity.

2. Account records

These will be records of amounts to be paid to the bettors or collected from them. Frequently the same names or code designations appear on the recorded wagers, offering some evidence of true identity. Occasionally, the recorded wagers pertaining to these financial records are found, in which case a positive identification of the financial records can be made. Without applicable recorded wagers or identical bettor identifiers, such financial records must be offered as typical of the type of records which a bookmaker maintains, but with the recognition that legitimate explanations may exist for their presence.

3. Supporting paraphernalia

Falling into this category are items which, for the most part, are possessed by bettors and bookmakers alike. Their value as evidence is not strong, but may lend some strength where independent evidence of bookmaking exists. Examples are scratch sheets and the "Racing Form" in horserace bookmaking, dream books and cut cards in numbers operations (except where a large quantity of cut cards are found), and game schedules in sports bookmaking (except where tally notations are recorded on the schedule and these show multiple wagers on a team and self-defeating wagers).




Shown above is a Cheesebox which is used to transfer the bettors' incoming calls on one telephone line to another telephone line, the number for which is known only to the bookmaker. Using any telephone, the bookmaker can accept calls coming in on the first line.

Shown above is a typical blue box. This is a device which enables the user to make toll-free long distance phone calls.

# I

# SPORTS WAGERING

From a gross dollar volume standpoint, sports wagering is the king of bookmaking. Unlike numbers and horse race wagering it caters primarily to the affluent. Small-time bettors may gain some participation through sports card wagering, but this amounts to only a minor portion of the sports bookmaking business, and such operations generally are not a part of big money, single-action bookmaking. In mechanics, administration, and profit margin, sports card businesses are quite similar to numbers wagering enterprises.

As in other types of bookmaking, the sports bookmaker acts as a broker, bringing together money on both sides of a sports contest, hopefully in such a manner that the losers' money will be more than sufficient to cover payments to winners. In order to achieve an equality between the teams, one which the bookmaker hopes will attract like sums of money on each contestant, a "handicapping" process takes place.

## Football, Basketball, and Hockey

In football, basketball, and hockey this handicapping is in the form of points which are subtracted from the favorite's score or added to the underdog's score for wagering purposes. For example, if the Washington Redskins are approximately one touchdown stronger than the New York Giants, the handicap (generally called "line," "points," "spot," or "spread") will be "Washington 7." A bettor choosing Washington would give seven points (i.e., Washington -7) and would win his wager only if Washington won the game by eight or more points. A bettor choosing New York (i.e., New York +7) would win his wagers only if New York won the game or lost it by less than seven points. If the difference in the final score was seven points in favor of Washington, the wager would be void (commonly called "push," "tie," or "even") and no money would change hands. (Ties can be avoided by quoting the

line in half points). Example: Suppose the bookmaker holds $10,000 in wagers on each team. If the final score is Washington 10 New York 7 the New York bettors win:

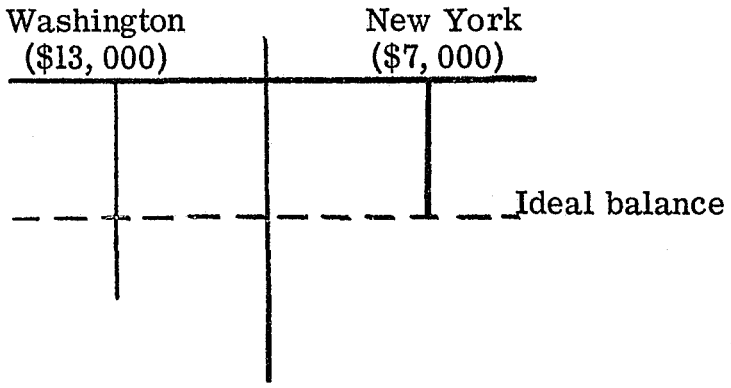
| Washington bettors: | | | New York bettors: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wash. 10 | N.Y. 7 | Actual score | Wash. 10 | N.Y. 7 |
| - 7 | | | | +7 |
| 3 | 7 | Betting score | 10 | 14 |

Sports wagers are almost always done on credit, therefore the bookmaker would cancel the debit of the New York bettors and credit them collectively with $10,000. He would debit Washington bettors with $11,000, the stated $10,000 in wagers plus his commission (known as "vigorish," "cut," "percent," etc.) of ten percent on losing bets. From this $11,000 he would use $10,000 to credit the New York accounts and retain the $1,000 as his profit.

The condition of holding wagers which allows the bookmaker to achieve a profit regardless of the game's outcome is known as a "balanced book."

Suppose, however, that the bookmaker's line does not attract a similar amount of money on each team.

Example:

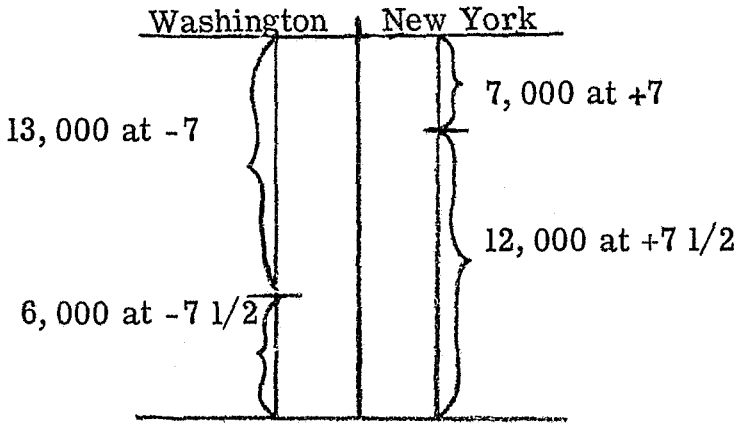



If Washington money wins, the bookmaker must pay out $13,000 while receiving only $7,700, leaving a $5,300 shortage. On the other hand if New York money wins he need pay out only $7,000 while collecting $14,300, leaving a $7,300 surplus. Since the bookmaker, by virtue of the vigorish he charges, holds an 11-to-10 advantage over his

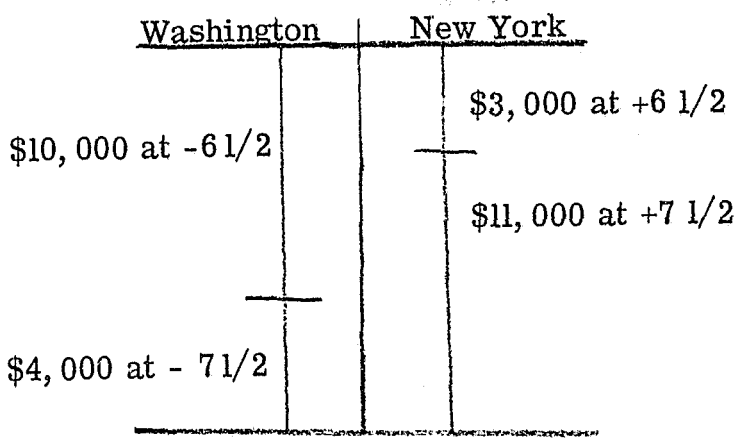
customers (for small wagers or in places lacking sophisticated bettors it is frequently 12-to-10, or 6-to-5) he will probably survive over the long haul. But he must have either the financial ability to withstand large short-term losses or balance his book by other means. Many top bookmakers who have excellent financial resources at their disposal will ride out unbalanced books, especially where they have confidence in their ability to recognize a good point spread. Most bookmakers, however, will attempt to balance their books by either or both of the following means.

Line changes:

In the above example it is obvious that many bettors believe that Washington is more than one touchdown stronger than New York, hence the bookmaker can make it less attractive for Washington money by moving the line, for example, from 7 to 7 1/2. The desired effect may be achieved and thereafter New York money is accepted at a much greater rate until the wagering stands as depicted below.




The bookmaker has achieved a balanced book moneywise, but not pointwise, at $19,000 on each side. Provided the final difference in score is anything other than seven in favor of Washington, his line change will have achieved its purpose. If, however, the final score shows Washington as a winner by seven points the original wagers (at Washington -7) will be "push" and the bookmaker will have to pay off the New York side at +7 1/2 to the tune of $12,000 while receiving only $6,600 from the Washington side at -7 1/2. Too drastic a change in line can result in the bookmaker being "middled" (i.e., having to pay off the majority of both sides). For example, a line change from Washington 6 1/2 to Washington 7 1/2:




If the final score should split (i. e., middle) the two point spreads (such as Washington 14 New York 7), the bookmaker would have to pay out $10,000 to Washington at -6 1/2 and $11,000 to New York at +7 1/2 while collecting only $4,400 from Washington at -7 1/2 and $3,300 from New York at +6 1/2, an overall loss of $13,300. Line changes, therefore, are not always successful. Some bookmakers will change their line as the wagering becomes unbalanced, others may do so only if they strongly suspect that the imbalance will work against them. In trying to ascertain if an imbalance represents a good risk, sophisticated bookmakers are far more interested in a wager from a highly knowledgeable bettor, even though small, than an extra large wager from an unsophisticated bettor.

Layoff:

An alternative to changing the line is to lay off the excess wagers held on one team so that the desired balance is achieved. The bookmaker does this simply by calling another bookmaker and placing a wager with him. In the fast moving world of sports bookmaking, layoff channels are well established and may consist of an informal working relationship with other bookmakers possessing similar businesses or with bookmakers who specialize in handling layoff action.

Line origin, development, and use:

There are two types of line: wagering and nonwagering. An example of the latter would be the line of Jimmy "the Greek" Snyder which is published in many newspapers. This line is in whole points and is intended to represent the actual difference in strength between opposing teams. A wagering line, while of course quite similar, is primarily intended to attract approximately equal amounts of money on each contestant. Here we observe effective use of half points. There

is no such thing as a universal line in the bookmaking community. In football, an early line will be posted (usually on Tuesday) in the legal bookmaking establishments in Nevada (e.g., Churchill Downs Sports Book in Las Vegas) and quickly disseminated to the bookmaking community. Using this as a starting point, regional lines will be developed to reflect local conditions. It is essential that a bookmaker have up-to-the-minute changes in line so that he can avoid being the victim of a sudden deluge of wagers which he cannot layoff at the same point spread.

The bookmaker may obtain his line from a service such as J.K. Sports in California, or he may obtain it by consulting other bookmakers. He will want to know not only the line, but also what games are "off the board" (no wagers being accepted on these games), "in the circle" (games upon which wagers should be accepted with caution), or subject to "stipulations" (e.g., a certain quarterback is able to play the game). By having access to several lines which are used by layoff sources the bookmaker may be able to take advantage of a discrepancy and, in effect, middle a difference between the line upon which he has accepted wagers from his bettors and the line he will use for layoff.

For purposes of convenience the bookmaker may furnish his good customers with a printed schedule, commonly called a "sheet," which will be used to record the line and changes to the line. The sheet makes it easier to furnish changes to the customer since the bookmaker need only refer to the applicable team by number. Some bookmakers also use the sheet number to record the wager, thus dispensing with the necessity of spelling out the name.

Wager amounts:

In sports wagering one frequently finds wager amounts stated in euphemistic terms. Most frequently used are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two bits | $ 25 |
| A half | $ 50 |
| A dollar | $100 |
| Two dollars, etc. | $200, etc |
| A nickel | $500 |
| A dime | $1,000 |

In certain areas, other terms may be used, such as "times" ("times" = $5, hence "ten times" is a wager for $50). Care should be taken not to assume the existence of euphemisms without an adequate basis. On written records it is usually discernible, especially when accounting notations are present. On telephone intercept material it will usually surface during a conversation where the bettor uses one term and the bookmaker confirms using the equivalent term. In some difficult cases the true meanings may be learned by taking all the wagers for one bettor, determining whether they won or lost, doing the neccesary accounting according to assumed values, and then comparing the result with the pay or collect amount (frequently called "bottom" or "figure") furnished the bettor on a subsequent day.

Set forth are examples of ways in which a $500 wager might be written on Washington, the favorite by 7 points:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington -7 500 | |
| Wash -7 550/500 | (showing the "vigorish") |
| Wash -7 100X | (where "times" terminology |
| Wash -7 5— | is used) |
| #96 -7 500 | (here identifying the team by its "sheet" number ) |
| Skins -7 550 | ( Nickname used, together with the "vigorish" figure ) |

Wager types:

Straight action (i.e., a wager on a single team) is the most common.

Other types of wagers:

Parlays: a single wager on two or more teams, all of which must win for the bettor to collect. Usually the presence of such wagers is indicated by a bracket or other line joining two or more teams, as in the following:

Wash -14 )
Pgh -10 ) 100

Round-robins: wagers on three or more teams by taking all possible two-team parlays. For example:

Wash-14
Pgh -10
S.D. +7
RR 100

(This would be a $300 wager composed of $100 parlay wagers on Washington and Pittsburgh, Washington and San Diego, Pittsburgh and San Diego)

Teasers (Doyles): parlay wagers in which the bettor may obtain a more favorable point spread, but will be paid less in the event that his wager wins. For instance, in the parlay wager shown above the bettor normally would win $250 for each $100 wagered. In a teaser he would normally win only $100 and might also be required to pay vigorish if he lost (here $110). A teaser bet, using the teams shown above for the parlay wager, might be written as

Wash-8
Pgh -4
T 100

reflecting the six-point tease on each team.

Over and Under: wagers in which the bettor chooses a contest and not an individual team, wagering that the sum of the scores of each team will be over or under the stated figure. The bookmaker may or may not charge money vigorish. In either case he will win wagers on both sides if the total score is exactly the line quoted.

There are other types of wagers (e.g., "if" bets), but their occurrence is rare.

Basketball wagers are functionally the same as football. Hockey wagers are of two general types: the point spread system using a split line, and the "over and under" type wager. In a split line a double quotation is made, for example Red Wings 1/2 - 1. This means that if you take the favorite Red Wings the line is "minus one" and if you take their opponent it is "plus one-half." At the worst, the bookmaker will win one side of the contest and lose the other. Hopefully, the whole-number point will turn out to be the actual difference and that side will be "push." The bookmaker will thus make no payments to bettors on that side, but will collect all the wagers on the other side. Vigorish may or may not be added to the losing side.

## SPORTS CARD WAGERING

The small-time bettor can get football action by playing sports cards such as illustrated in figure 2. These are also called parlay cards, spot cards, pool cards, football cards, etc. Organization and administration of these operations are similar to numbers wagering enterprises except that there is no need for layoff. Most operations have their cards printed early in the week. Unless they fear substantial shifts of

**GRID TIME** Nº 2496

3 TEAMS - 5 POINTS 7 TEAMS - 40 POINTS
4 TEAMS - 10 POINTS 8 TEAMS - 60 POINTS
5 TEAMS - 15 POINTS 9 TEAMS - 90 POINTS
6 TEAMS - 25 POINTS 10 TEAMS - 150 POINTS
9 OUT OF 10 — 20 POINTS

TIES SCRATCH
IN CASE OF TIES
2 TEAMS - 3 POINTS 1 TEAM - 2 POINTS
Games not played on scheduled date are a scratch

Saturday September 26

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TENNESSEE | 2 | AUBURN | +E |
| 3 | TCU | 4 | WISCONSIN | + 2 |
| 5 | CALIFORNIA | 6 | INDIANA | + 3 |
| 7 | PITTSBURGH | 8 | BAYLOR | + 3 |
| 9 | ALABAMA | 10 | FLORIDA | + 4 |
| 11 | GEORGIA TECH | 12 | MIAMI (FLA.) | + 6 |
| 13 | DUKE | 14 | VIRGINIA | + 7 |
| 15 | MISSOURI | 16 | AIR FORCE | + 9 |
| 17 | NORTH CAROLINA | 18 | MARYLAND | +10 |
| 19 | GEORGIA | 20 | CLEMSON | +10 |
| 21 | LSU | 22 | RICE | +13 |
| 23 | UCLA | 24 | NORTHWESTERN | +13 |
| 25 | NOTRE DAME | 26 | PURDUE | +14 |
| 27 | SOUTH CAROLINA | 28 | N. CAROLINA ST. | +14 |
| 29 | OKLAHOMA | 30 | OREGON STATE | +14 |
| 31 | SO. CALIFORNIA | 32 | IOWA | +15 |
| 33 | STANFORD | 34 | OREGON | +16 |
| 35 | NEBRASKA | 36 | ARMY | +23 |

Sunday, September 27

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | PITT. STEELERS | 38 | DENVER BRONCOS | +E |
| 39 | CLEVE. BROWNS | 40 | SAN FRAN. 49'ers | + 1 |
| 41 | ST. LOUIS CARDS | 42 | WASH. REDSKINS | + 2 |
| 43 | OAKLAND RAID'S. | 44 | SAN DIEGO CHAR. | + 3 |
| 45 | GR. BAY PACK'S. | 46 | ATLANTA FALCONS | + 7 |
| 47 | HOUSTON OILERS | 48 | MIAMI DOLP'S. | + 8 |
| 49 | DALLAS COWBOYS | 50 | N. Y. GIANTS | + 9 |
| 51 | CHICAGO BEARS | 52 | PHILA. EAGLES | +11 |
| 53 | N. Y. JETS | 54 | BOSTON PATRIOTS | +11 |
| 55 | DETROIT LIONS | 56 | CINN. BENGALS | +14 |
| 57 | MINN. VIKINGS | 58 | NEW ORLEANS ST. | +15 |
| 59 | L. A. RAMS | 60 | BUFFALO BILLS | +19 |

9 - 26 & 27 - 1970

Nº 2496

NO.....

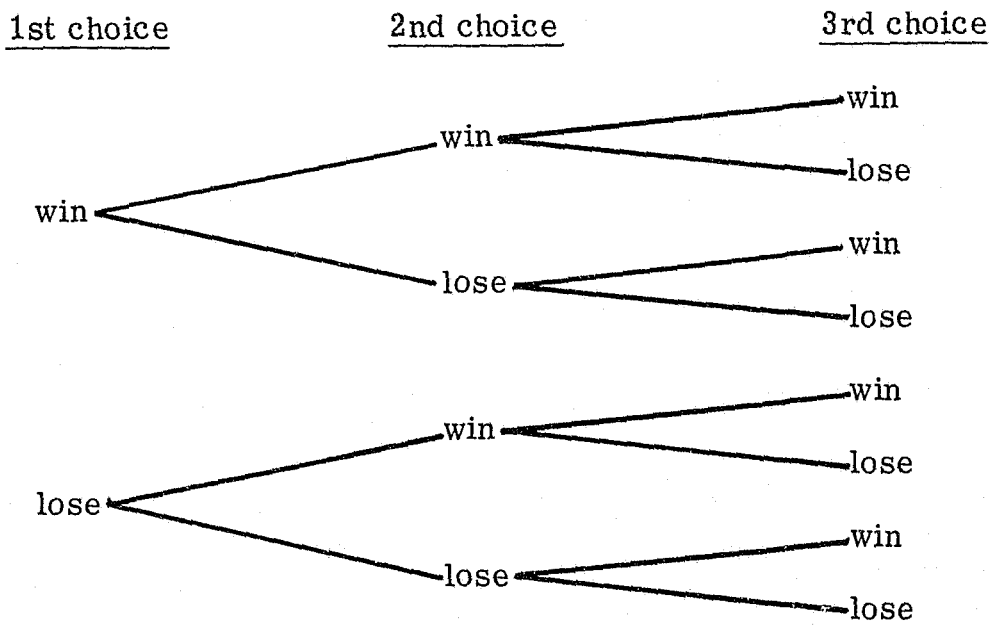
NAME ..... NO.....

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |

This card is to be used as News Matter only

Figure 2

line, card dissemination takes place by mid-week. The cards are frequently distributed by bars, barber shops, etc. Of the cards passed out to potential bettors probably no more than half will be returned. The completed wager stubs and the money wagered will usually be collected Friday night or Saturday morning. Amounts wagered are usually in the one to ten dollar region. The player selects a minimum of three teams (four on some cards) and indicates his choices by circling the appropriate numbers on the bottom tear-off portion of the card. In the above card a player choosing the Detroit Lions would circle number 55. This choice would win only if the Lions won by more than 14 points (unlike single action, in sports cards ties lose). Likewise, a player choosing the Cincinnati Bengals would win only if that team won the game or lost by less than 14 points. The "ties lose" feature gives the operation, on a long-term basis, better than a 50-50 chance of coming out ahead in each contest. There is no a priori method for determining the probability of ties, but the minimum long-term vigorish can easily be demonstrated. Taking the minimum wager - three teams - the following results may occur:

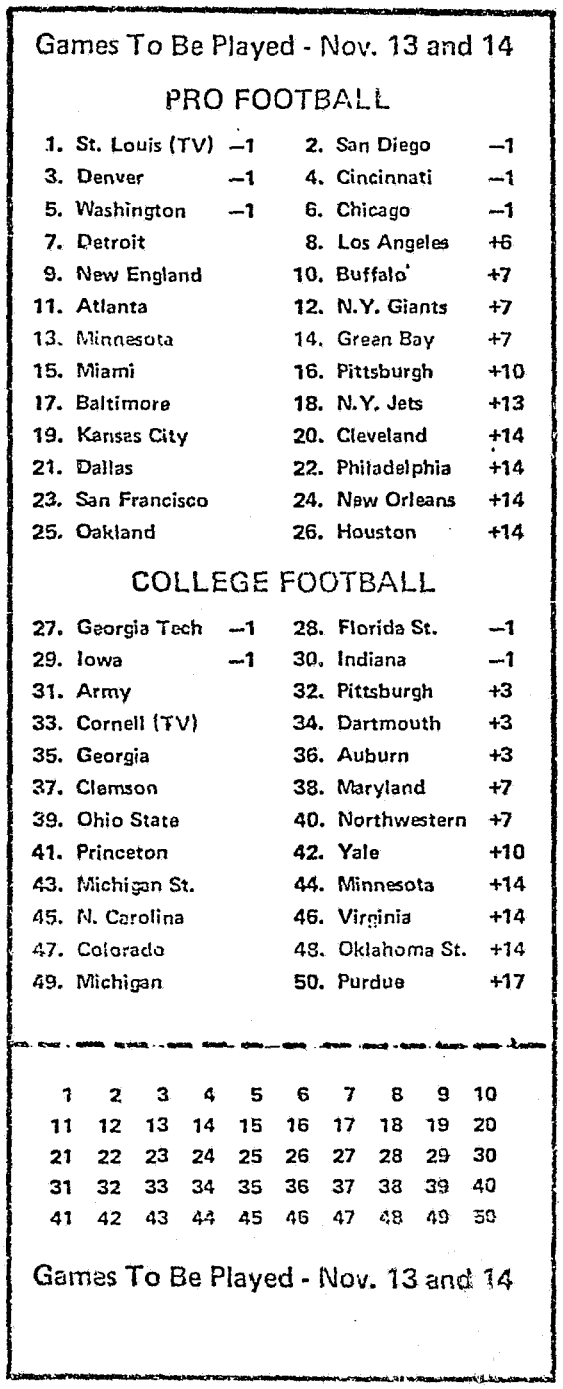



It may be seen that of the eight possible outcomes only one pays off (i.e., win-win-win). On the average the operator will collect eight dollars and pay out five, leaving three dollars out of eight as gross profit. Payoffs are shown as "points" (e.g., 4 teams pay off at $10 for each dollar wagered). Potential minimum profits for this card are as follows:

| Teams | True odds | Payoff Rate | Percentage Profit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 8 for 1 | 5 for 1 | 37.5% |
| 4 | 16 for 1 | 10 for 1 | 37.5% |
| 5 | 32 for 1 | 15 for 1 | 53.1% |
| 6 | 64 for 1 | 25 for 1 | 60.9% |
| 7 | 128 for 1 | 40 for 1 | 68.7% |
| 8 | 256 for 1 | 60 for 1 | 76.6% |
| 9 | 512 for 1 | 90 for 1 | 82.4% |
| 10 | 1024 for 1 | 150 for 1 | 85.4% |

In order to encourage bettors to pick 10 games, a more favorable bet for the parlay card seller, a consolation payoff is frequently offered for correctly picking 9 out of 10 games. This payoff is generally about $20 for each $1 wagered. When the "9 out of 10" bet is offered, the true odds, payoff rates, and profits for the 9 and 10 team bets are different than those shown in the above listing.

Taking further advantage of the bettors, some operations are now using split points on certain contests. An example is in figure 3 where five of the contests, rated even, require the bettor on either side to give one point. The operation, at a minimum, stands to win not just half the time plus ties, but half the time plus ties plus one point on either side of a tie.



Games To Be Played - Nov. 13 and 14

PRO FOOTBALL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. St. Louis (TV) | –1 | 2. San Diego | –1 |
| 3. Denver | –1 | 4. Cincinnati | –1 |
| 5. Washington | –1 | 6. Chicago | –1 |
| 7. Detroit | | 8. Los Angeles | +6 |
| 9. New England | | 10. Buffalo | +7 |
| 11. Atlanta | | 12. N.Y. Giants | +7 |
| 13. Minnesota | | 14. Green Bay | +7 |
| 15. Miami | | 16. Pittsburgh | +10 |
| 17. Baltimore | | 18. N.Y. Jets | +13 |
| 19. Kansas City | | 20. Cleveland | +14 |
| 21. Dallas | | 22. Philadelphia | +14 |
| 23. San Francisco | | 24. New Orleans | +14 |
| 25. Oakland | | 26. Houston | +14 |

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. Georgia Tech | –1 | 28. Florida St. | –1 |
| 29. Iowa | –1 | 30. Indiana | –1 |
| 31. Army | | 32. Pittsburgh | +3 |
| 33. Cornell (TV) | | 34. Dartmouth | +3 |
| 35. Georgia | | 36. Auburn | +3 |
| 37. Clemson | | 38. Maryland | +7 |
| 39. Ohio State | | 40. Northwestern | +7 |
| 41. Princeton | | 42. Yale | +10 |
| 43. Michigan St. | | 44. Minnesota | +14 |
| 45. N. Carolina | | 46. Virginia | +14 |
| 47. Colorado | | 48. Oklahoma St. | +14 |
| 49. Michigan | | 50. Purdue | +17 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |

Games To Be Played - Nov. 13 and 14

All Selections Must Win - Ties Lose

You Must Play At Least (4) Teams

4 teams. . . 10 for 1
5 teams. . . 16 for 1
6 teams. . . 26 for 1
7 teams. . . 45 for 1
8 teams. . . 70 for 1
9 teams. . .100 for 1
10 teams. . 150 for 1

THIS TICKET NOT TO BE USED IN VIOLATION OF ANY LAWS

393778

Name. . . . . .

Score. . . . . No. of Teams. . . .

393778

Figure 3

The best evidence of bookmaking activity is possession of a quantity of completed bottom portions of cards. The stubs are often undated and in such cases investigative effort will be needed to establish applicable dates.

## BASEBALL

In football, basketball, and hockey, handicapping takes the form of points added to the underdog or subtracted from the favorite for wagering purposes. Except in rare cases, handicapping in baseball is done by varying the amount of money which a bettor must put up to obtain a wager of a stated denomination. Thus, if the Pittsburgh Pirates are favored over the St. Louis Cardinals the line might be quoted as "Pirates 6 1/2 - 7 1/2, Briles 135 - 145," or simply "Pirates 7 1/2, Briles 145." The first quotation, 6 1/2 - 7 1/2, would be the "point" or "twenty-cent" line. Wager mechanics would be as follows:

Wager on Pirates: Risk $7.50 to win $5.00

Wager on St. Louis: Risk $5.00 to win $6.50

It will be seen that with a five dollar wager on each team the bookmaker will keep one dollar if the Cards win and break even if the Pirates win. This vigorish of one dollar (the difference between what he collects from the favorite and pays to the underdog) is the source of the bookmaker's profit.

Just as in sports handicapped by point spreads, there is an area where the baseball bookmaker can achieve balance (i.e., make a profit regardless of which team wins). However, this is not so easy a matter to determine since it depends upon the precise line quoted. For the line given above, Pirates 6 1/2 - 7 1/2, the balance limits would be determined as follows:

Maximum percentage of money on the Pirates

$$X + \frac{5.00}{7.50}X = 100$$

$$12.5X = 750$$

$$X = 60\%$$

Maximum percentage of money on the Cards

$$Y + \frac{6.50}{5.00} Y = 100$$

$$11.5\,Y = 500$$

$$Y = 43.478\%$$

It follows that as long as the bookmaker retains between 56 1/2% and 60% of his wager money on the favorite, he is in balance (the ideal balance would be approximately 58% of the wager money on the Pirates, where the bookmaker would win close to $3.50 per $100 in wagers regardless of which team won).

The second line quoted above, Briles 135-145, is called the "pitching" or "ten-cent" line and will culminate in a wager only if the named pitchers are the starters. The wager mechanics are as follows:

Wager on Briles: Risk $145 to win $100

Wager on other pitcher: Risk $100 to win $135

On this line, the balance limits would be approximately 57 1/2% and 59% on Briles.

Added to the considerations above is the fact that there is no standard method of quoting the baseball line. For some the base is $5, for others $10 or $100. Thereafter variations may arise as to whether or not either or both the lay and take figures start with the base and/or end with it. Some examples of regional variations on the basic line quoted are set forth:

Basic odds: 7 to 5 Pirates

1. 6 1/2 - 7 1/2 (explained above)
2. 135-145 (explained above)
3. 7-8 ($10 to win $7 on favorite, $8 to win $10 on underdog)
4. 2/3-13/10 ($15 to win $10 on favorite, $10 to win $13 on underdog)
5. 5-3;5-6 ($5 to win $3 on favorite, $5 to win $6 on underdog)

From the above it may be seen that layoff wagers from one section of the country to another frequently involve communication problems (what system is the other party using ?) and conversion problems (what are the applicable equivalents and how nearly do they conform with my balance limits ?). Use of a conversion chart is essential.

With a low margin of potential profit, narrow and complex balance limits, and convertibility problems when dealing with distant bookmakers, it is small wonder that baseball bookmaking is for the stout of heart.

Straight wagers may be written a number of ways. Some of the most common listed below:

Pirates -7½ 100
Briles -290
Briles 145-100
Foster 200-270

Cards 13/10 200
Pirates 2/3 150

Occasionally when a contest is so one-sided that a money line will not attract bettors, a point-spread type of line is used. Also in a very few areas (e.g., Honolulu) a point-spread type line is used exclusively.

Aside from straight wagers, the baseball bets may include over-and-under wagers and parlay wagers. Although baseball parlays may be computed, bookmakers almost always rely on a chart to determine the payoff amounts.

Just as in football, wager records of a baseball bookmaker may be distinguished from those of a mere bettor by the appearance of multiple wagers on the same team, self-defeating wagers (i. e., wagers on both sides of the contest where, when the line is reduced to a common base, the vigorish is on the bookmaker's side), and the presence of bettors' names or coded identities.

## ACCOUNT RECORDS

The second category of evidence is financial records showing the bettors' balance figures. Sometimes these are totals only for a set period (such as a week); other times they may be running totals which carry over the previous balance. Exclusive identification of such records is possible only when the wagers to which they pertain can be located. In some cases involving football or basketball accounts it is possible to demonstrate a likelihood that such notations are related to wagering if there is a high incidence of figures which are multiples of 11 on the collect side while the figures on the pay side are multiples of 5. Since the wager records are frequently destroyed before the account records are seized, it is a good practice to keep a list of bettors' names or coded identities obtained during telephone intercept coverage or found on wager records at the time of a raid.

In certain large metropolitan areas a bookmaker may have persons acting as his agents to pass out schedules, make payments, and collect moneys due. These persons go by such names as "runners" and their presence may be inferred from telephone conversations in which bettors identify themselves as, for instance, "George for 88" (i.e., "George" the bettor, "88" the runner).

## SUPPORTING PARAPHERNALIA

These are items which may be found with bookmakers or bettors. The most common is the sports schedule which lists each team of the contest and frequently its starting time. A single schedule or a few schedules do not, in themselves, provide evidence of bookmaking (unless used to assist in balancing wagers held by a bookmaker), but the presence of a large quantity is indicative of someone associated with a bookmaking activity.

Other commonly found items are parlay charts or charts listing payoff amounts for parlay wagers. Though less frequently found with mere bettors than the schedules, they are not strong evidence of bookmaking.

Occasionally voluminous material is encountered showing team or individual statistical data. While these may be possessed by a bookmaker they are more commonly associated with a handicapper (who may or may not be a bookmaker) or a studious bettor.

There are many publications catering to the betting public, such as the "Gold Sheet," which offer data or recommendations useful in wagering. These may be possessed by either a bookmaker or a bettor.

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7**
**PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81 SAN FRANCISCO 49ers | 4 | 3' | 4 | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 82 ATLANTA FALCONS | | | | | |
| 83 PHILADELPHIA EAGLES | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 84 BUFFALO BILLS | 4 | 4' | 4 | | |
| 85 SAN DIEGO CHARGERS | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 86 PITTSBURGH STEELERS | 17 | 18 | 18' | | |
| 87 BALTIMORE COLTS | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 88 NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS | P | 1 | 1' | | |
| 89 CLEVELAND BROWNS | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 90 CINCINNATI BENGALS | 2 | 1' | 1 | | |
| 91 GREEN BAY PACKERS | | | | | |
| (Yale Bowl) 12:00 | | | | | |
| 92 NEW YORK GIANTS | P | ' | P | 1 | |
| 93 MIAMI DOLPHINS | 13 | 13' | 14 | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 94 NEW YORK JETS | | | | | |
| 95 CHICAGO BEARS | 9 | 10 | 9' | | |
| 1:00 | | | | | |
| 96 NEW ORLEANS SAINTS | | | | | |

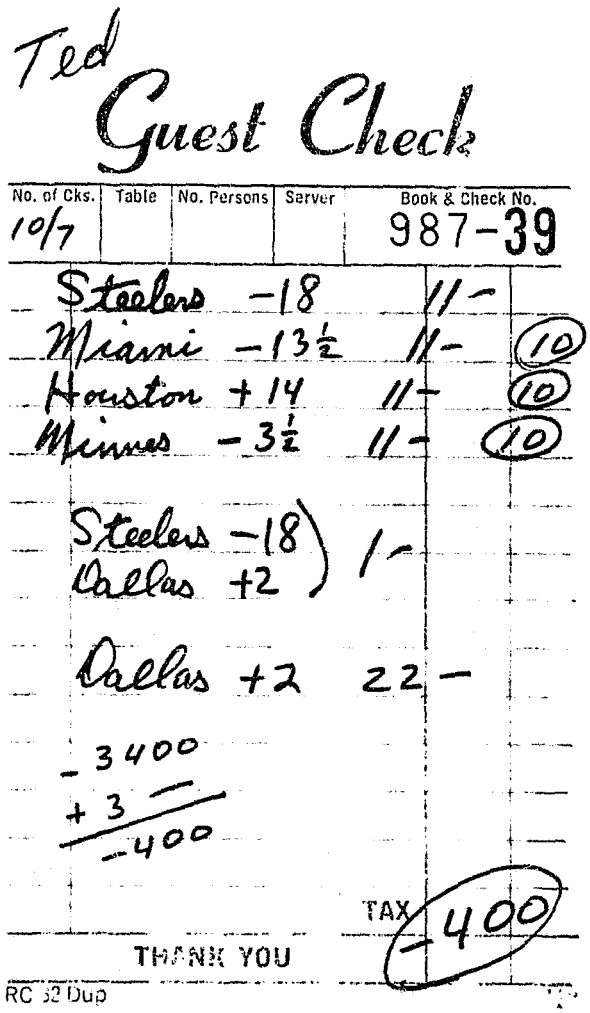
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 DENVER BRONCOS | | | | | |
| 1:00 | | | | | |
| 98 KANSAS CITY CHIEFS | 6 | 7 | 6' | | |
| 99 LOS ANGELES RAMS | 14 | 13' | | | |
| 1:00 | | | | | |
| 100 HOUSTON OILERS | | | | | |
| 101 OAKLAND RAIDERS | 7 | | | | |
| 1:00 | | | | | |
| 102 ST. LOUIS CARDINALS | | | | | |
| 103 MINNESOTA VIKINGS | 3 | 3' | | | |
| (Nat'l T.V.) 3:00 | | | | | |
| 104 DETROIT LIONS | | | | | |

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 8**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105 DALLAS COWBOYS | | | | | |
| Nat'l T.V. (N) 8:00 | | | | | |
| 106 WASHINGTON REDSKINS | 3 | 2 | 1' | 2 | 1 |

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a portion of a sports schedule of the type commonly possessed by bookmakers and their bettors. Numbering of the teams facilitates their location when giving out line changes and some bookmakers will use the team number when writing the wager. The first entry shows San Francisco playing Atlanta at 12 noon local time. The handwritten notations show the line and its changes. Here San Francisco started as a 4-point favorite, dropped to 3 1/2 points, and finally returned to 4 points.


Ted

Guest Check

| No. of Cks. | Table | No. Persons | Server | Book & Check No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/7 | | | | 987-39 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steelers -18 | 11- | |
| Miami -13½ | 11- | (10) |
| Houston +14 | 11- | (10) |
| Minnes -3½ | 11- | (10) |
| Steelers -18 / Dallas +2 | 1- | |
| Dallas +2 | 22- | |
| -3400 | | |
| +3 | | |
| -400 | | |
| TAX | -400 | |

THANK YOU

RC 32 Dup

Figure 5

A typical wager slip written on a restaurant check is shown in Figure 5. "Ted" is the bettor and the wagers were received "10/7." The first four wagers are straight bets for one thousand dollars each. The "11" represents inclusion of the vigorish and the "-" stands for $100, a fact easily demonstrated by reference to the accounting notations at the bottom of the check. In this series of wagers the bettor lost his first wager and won the next three (the circled "10" represents $1,000. The next wager is a $100 parlay on the Steelers and Dallas, a loss of $100, and the last wager is on Dallas for $2,000. The last wager was a loss and this $2,200 is added to the $100 parlay loss and the $1,100 Steelers loss to form the "-3400" at the bottom. The bettor's wins of $3,000 are subtracted and the overall figure is shown at the bottom, "-400," representing the amount due from bettor to the bookmaker.



247-002 O - 78 - 4

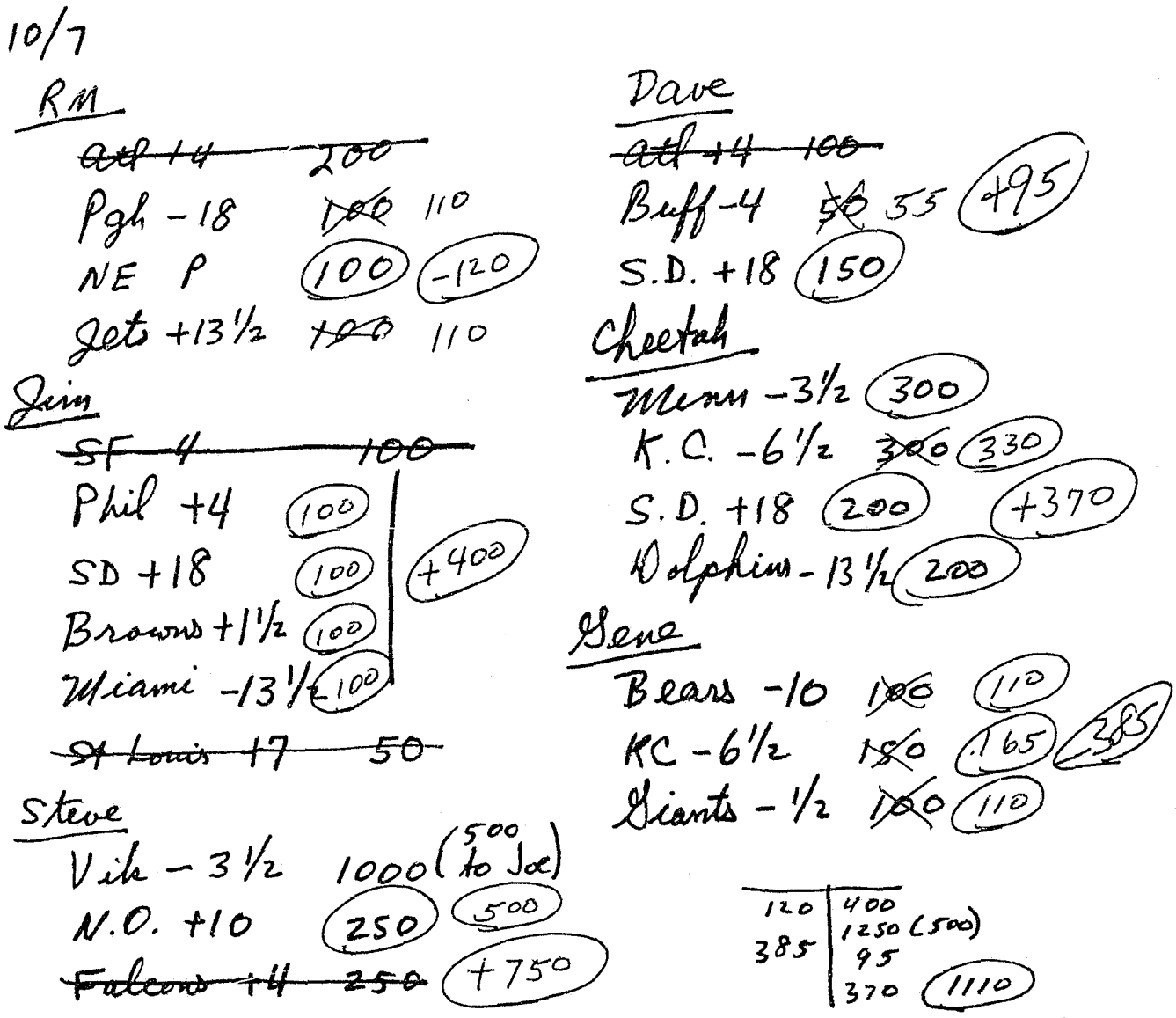



Figure 6

Figure 6 shows football wagers accepted on games covered by the schedule depicted in Figure 4. They have all the indicia of bookmaking: they contain bettor's names; there is multiple wagering on the same team at the same point spread (e.g., Atlanta and San Diego at three wagers each); there are self-defeating wagers (i.e., in 5 of 11 contests, wagers appear on each team); and the indication of layoff of $500 of "Steve's" $1,000 wager on Minnesota. Lines drawn through a wager indicate "push", a point spread which was the actual difference in scores.

Note the difference in the handwritten notations of this schedule shown in Figure 7 and the one containing line information in Figure 4. The notations in Figure 7 would be consistent only with a bookmaker. Here the bookmaker is keeping a running account of the wagers he has accepted on each team. For instance, on the Dallas-Washington game he accepted wagers until he held $6,100 on Washington and $5,100 on Dallas. At that point he laid off $1,000 of Washington wagers to "J. V." Thereafter he accepted $4,800 more on Washington and $2,000 on Dallas. Again he laid off, here $2,000 in Washington wagers to "J. V." Two last-minute wagers were received subsequent to his final layoff, but these did not adversely affect his balanced book. His final holdings were $8,000 on Washington and $7,300 on Dallas. He would make $30 if Washington won and $1,500 if Dallas won.

A financial record reflecting the status of the bettors' accounts is shown in figure 8. This particular sheet pertains to sports wagers and the amounts owed by the bettors to the bookmaker are shown to the left of the names and the payments made by the bookmaker to the bettor for winning wagers are shown to the right of the names. A sheet such as this represents a large operation employing "runners" to handle groups of bettors. The encircled numbers preceding each list of names represent the runners and the figure following the encircled number represents the overall amount which the runner must pay to or collect from the named customers.

While such records establish the existence of persons actively engaged in the bookmaking enterprise (i.e., the ten runners) they cannot be used for the purpose of establishing the amounts wagered since there is no way to determine, without the presence of wagers to which these records pertain, whether the notations are for a single wager or pertain to multiple wagers culminating in one overall pay or collect figure.

Some indication that these records pertain to football or basketball wagering may be shown by the fact that a considerable number of the "collect" figures are multiples of eleven and that all of the "pay" figures are multiples of five.

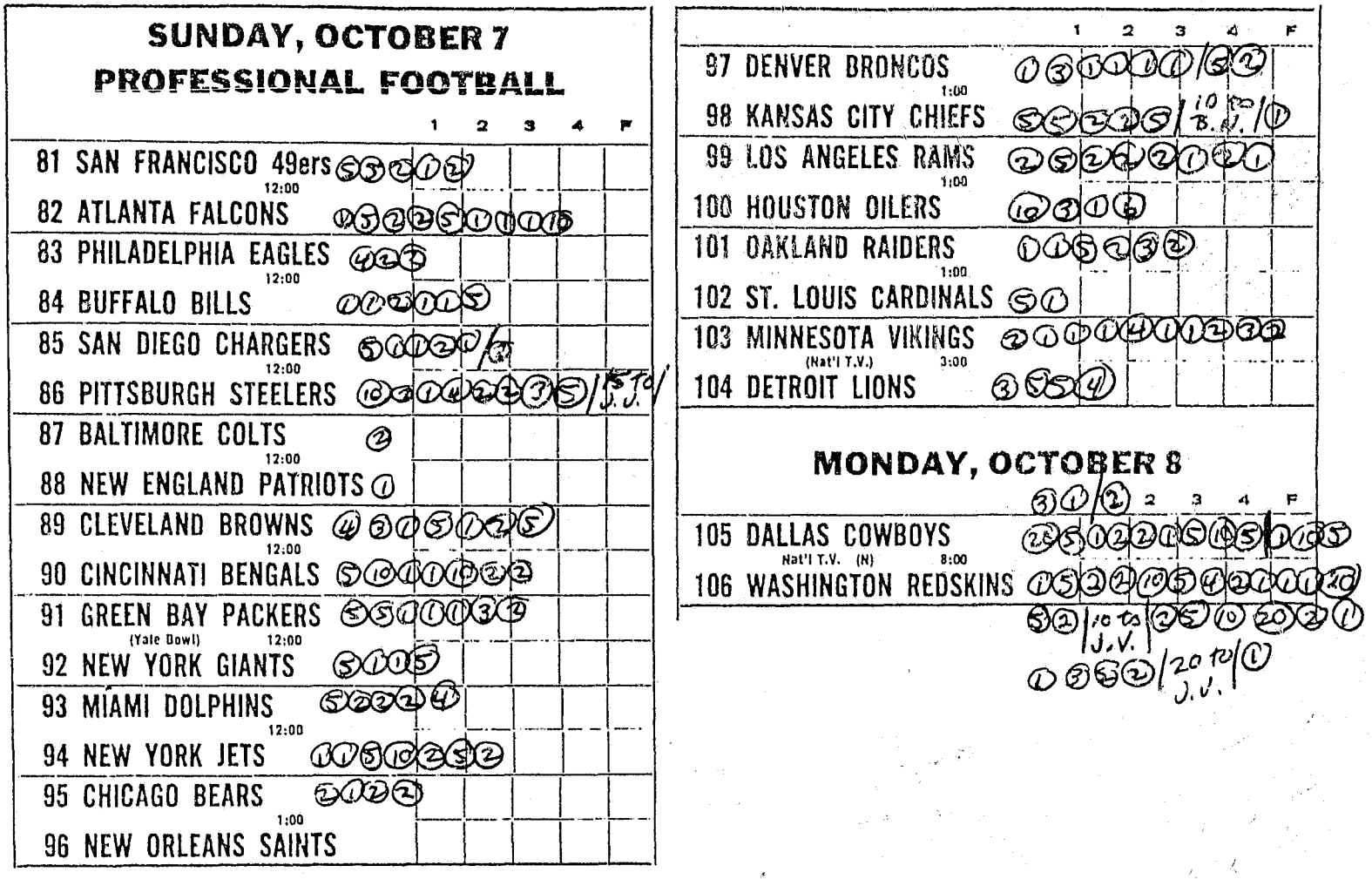

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7
PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL
1 2 3 4 F
81 SAN FRANCISCO 49ers
12:00
82 ATLANTA FALCONS
83 PHILADELPHIA EAGLES
12:00
84 BUFFALO BILLS
85 SAN DIEGO CHARGERS
12:00
86 PITTSBURGH STEELERS
87 BALTIMORE COLTS
12:00
88 NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS
89 CLEVELAND BROWNS
12:00
90 CINCINNATI BENGALS
91 GREEN BAY PACKERS
(Yale Bowl) 12:00
92 NEW YORK GIANTS
93 MIAMI DOLPHINS
12:00
94 NEW YORK JETS
95 CHICAGO BEARS
1:00
96 NEW ORLEANS SAINTS
1 2 3 4 F
97 DENVER BRONCOS
1:00
98 KANSAS CITY CHIEFS
99 LOS ANGELES RAMS
1:00
100 HOUSTON OILERS
101 OAKLAND RAIDERS
1:00
102 ST. LOUIS CARDINALS
103 MINNESOTA VIKINGS
(Nat'l T.V.) 3:00
104 DETROIT LIONS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8
1 2 3 4 F
105 DALLAS COWBOYS
Nat'l T.V. (N) 8:00
106 WASHINGTON REDSKINS



Figure 7

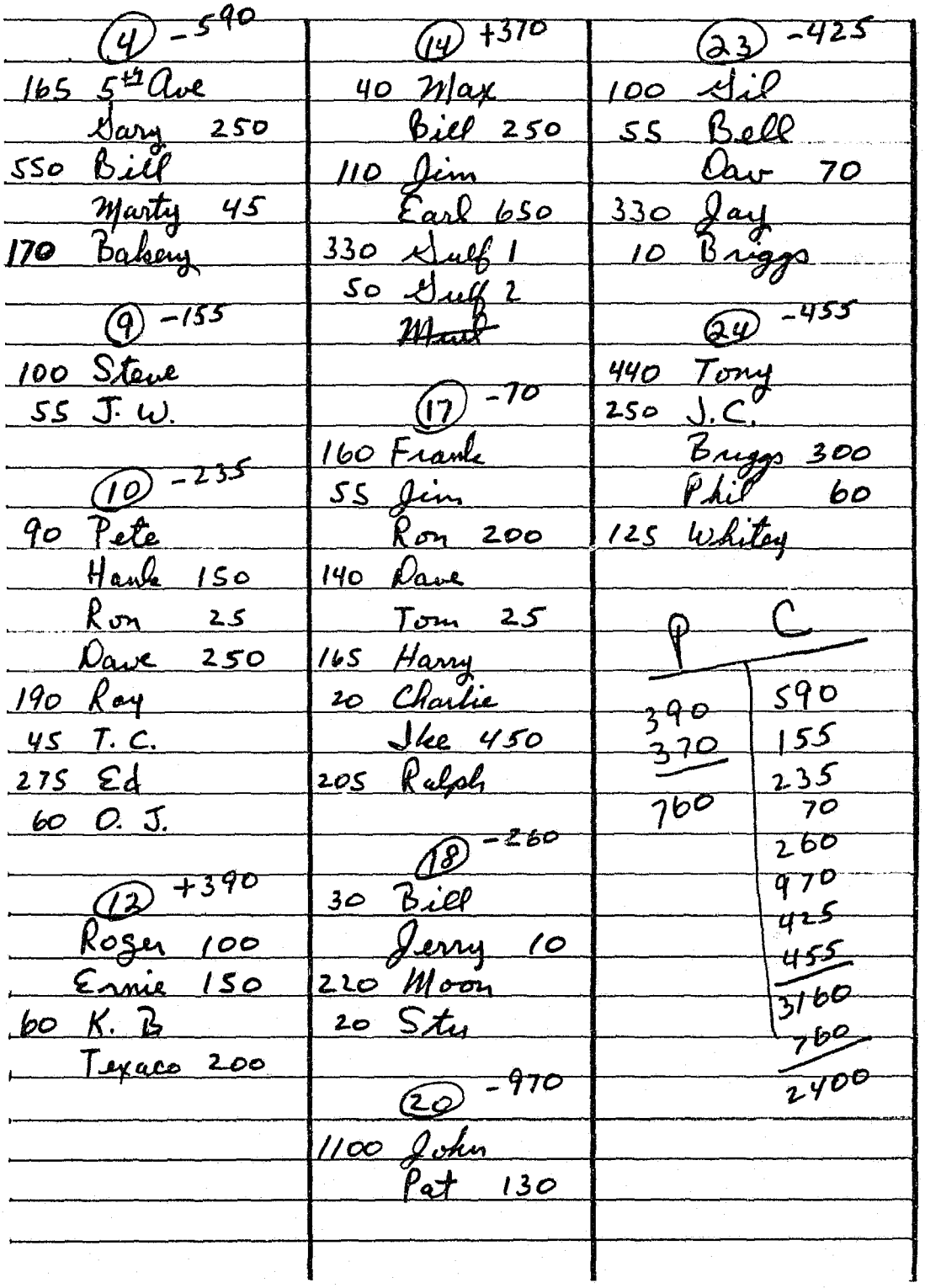



Figure 8

A financial record reflecting status of bettors' accounts.

Baseball and horse race wagers are shown in Figure 9. To establish bookmaking in the baseball contests, pair opposing teams and see if vigorish is present. Three examples have been encircled. In the first example it has been necessary to reduce the wagers to a common denominator. The favorite is listed first and the underdog last, except in the third example where there is an even contest with vigorish on both sides.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 3 to 2 = 15 to 10 | Minn | 7 to 5 | Kansas City | 11 to 10 |
| Atlanta | 10 to 13 | Cleve | 5 to 6 | New York | 11 to 10 |

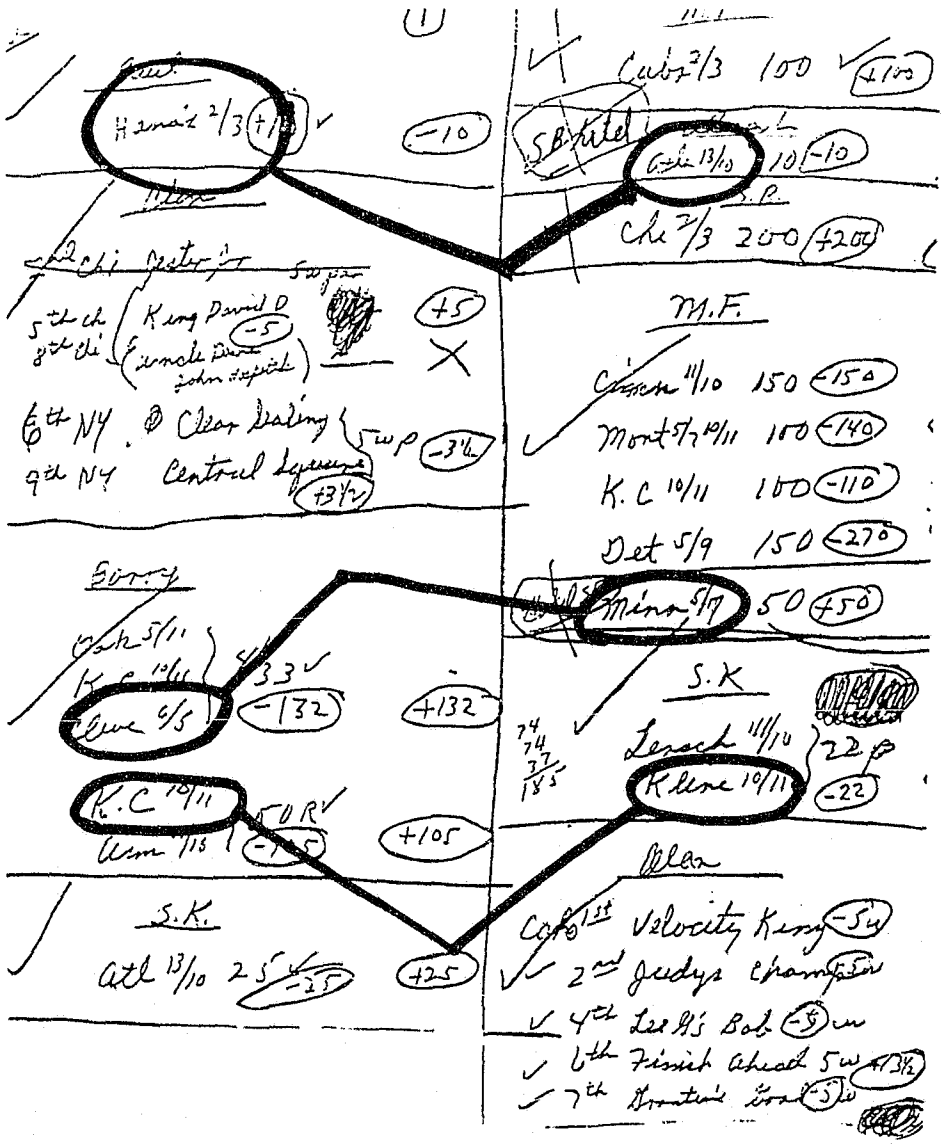
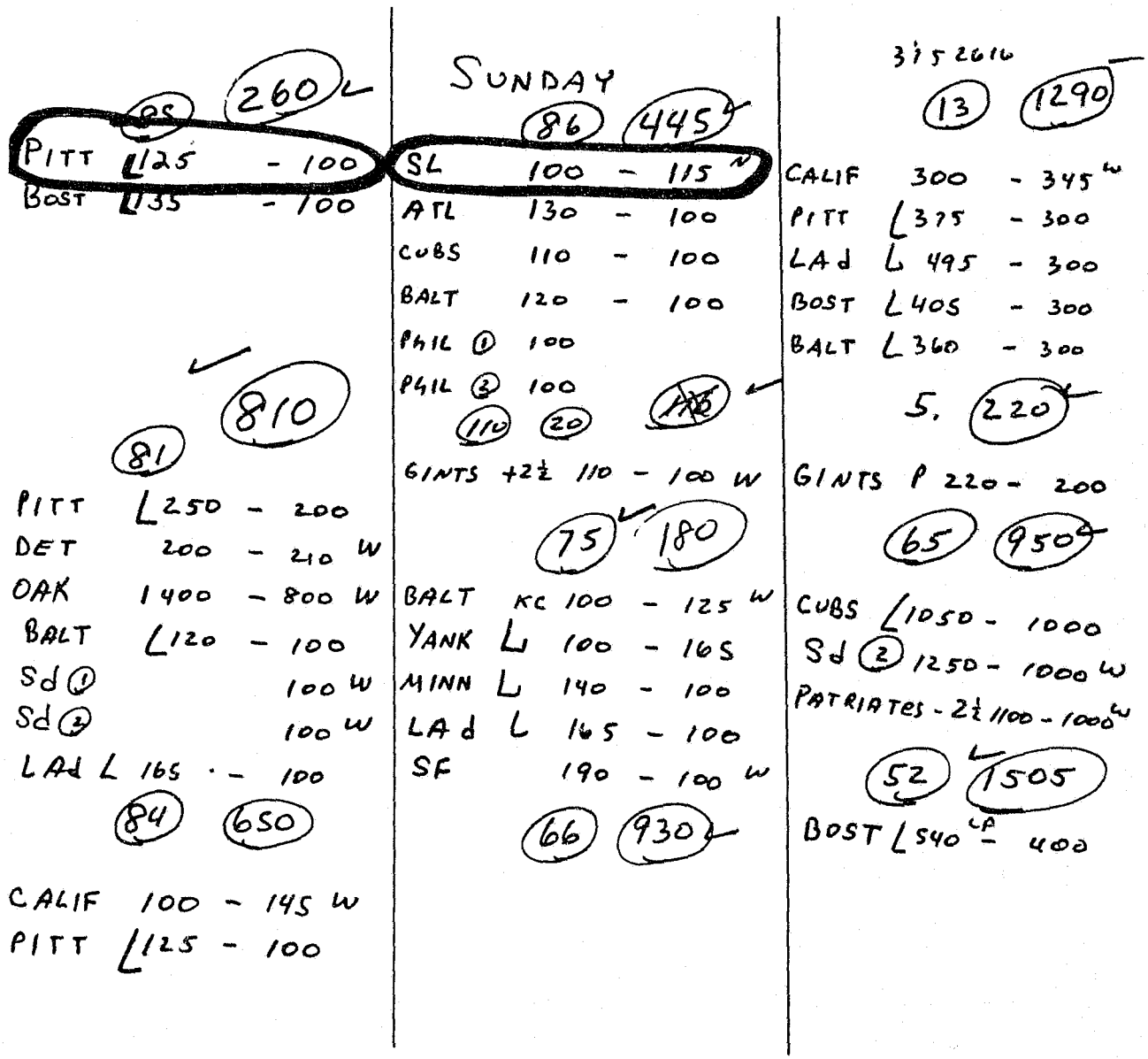


Figure 9




This is another example of recorded baseball wagers. Just as in previous examples, the existence of bookmaking can be shown by taking opposing teams and noting the existence of vigorish. The encircled teams show Pittsburgh playing St. Louis with the line:

Pittsburgh 125 - 100
St. Louis 100 - 115

| | 1/1 | 1/2 | 1/3 | 1/4 | 1/5 | 2/1 | 2/3 | 3/1 | 3/2 | 4/1 | 4/5 | 5/2 | 5/4 | 5/6 | 5/7 | 5/8 | 5/9 | 5/11 | 5/12 | 5/13 | 5/14 | 5/16 | 5/17 | 5/18 | 5/19 | 5/23 | 6/5 | 7/5 | 8/5 | 9/2 | 9/5 | 9/10 | 10/11 | 10/13 | 10/17 | 11/5 | 11/10 | 12/5 | 13/5 | 13/10 | 14/5 | 16/5 | 17/5 | 17/10 | 18/5 | | 5/17 | 5/18 | 5/19 | 5/23 | 8/5 | 7/5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Odds to $1.00 | 1.00 | .50 | .3333 | .25 | .20 | 2.00 | .6666 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 4.00 | .80 | 2.50 | 1.25 | .8333 | .7143 | .625 | .5555 | .4545 | .4166 | .3846 | .3571 | .3125 | Odds to $1.00 | .2941 | .2777 | .2631 | .2173 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1 |
| 1/1 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.667 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 6.00 | 3.333 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 3.60 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 3.667 | 3.429 | 3.25 | 3.111 | 2.909 | 2.833 | 2.769 | 2.714 | 2.625 | 1 1 | 2.588 | 2.555 | 2.526 | 2.435 | 4.40 | 4.80 | 5. |
| 1/2 | 3.00 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.875 | 1.80 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 6.00 | 3.75 | 7.50 | 2.70 | 5.25 | 3.375 | 2.75 | 2.571 | 2.437 | 2.333 | 2.182 | 2.125 | 2.077 | 2.036 | 1.969 | 1 2 | 1.941 | 1.916 | 1.895 | 1.826 | 3.30 | 3.60 | 3. |
| 1/3 | 2.667 | 2.00 | 1.778 | 1.667 | 1.60 | 4.00 | 2.222 | 5.333 | 3.333 | 6.666 | 2.40 | 4.666 | 3.00 | 2.444 | 2.286 | 2.167 | 2.074 | 1.939 | 1.889 | 1.846 | 1.809 | 1.75 | 1 3 | 1.725 | 1.703 | 1.684 | 1.623 | 2.933 | 3.20 | 3.46 |
| 1/4 | 2.50 | 1.875 | 1.667 | 1.562 | 1.50 | 3.75 | 2.083 | 5.00 | 3.125 | 6.25 | 2.25 | 4.375 | 2.812 | 2.292 | 2.143 | 2.031 | 1.944 | 1.818 | 1.771 | 1.731 | 1.696 | 1.641 | 1 4 | 1.618 | 1.597 | 1.579 | 1.522 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.2 |
| 1/5 | 2.40 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.44 | 3.60 | 2.00 | 4.80 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 2.16 | 4.20 | 2.70 | 2.20 | 2.057 | 1.95 | 1.867 | 1.745 | 1.70 | 1.661 | 1.628 | 1.575 | 1 5 | 1.553 | 1.533 | 1.516 | 1.461 | 2.64 | 2.88 | 3.1 |
| 2/1 | 6.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.60 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 7.50 | 16.00 | 5.40 | 10.50 | 6.75 | 5.50 | 5.143 | 4.875 | 4.666 | 4.363 | 4.25 | 4.154 | 4.071 | 3.937 | 2 1 | 3.882 | 3.833 | 3.789 | 3.652 | 6.60 | 7.20 | 7. |
| 2/3 | 3.333 | 2.50 | 2.222 | 2.083 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.777 | 6.666 | 4.166 | 8.333 | 3.00 | 5.833 | 3.75 | 3.055 | 2.857 | 2.708 | 2.592 | 2.424 | 2.361 | 2.307 | 2.262 | 2.187 | 2 3 | 2.157 | 2.129 | 2.105 | 2.029 | 3.666 | 4.00 | 4.3 |
| 3/1 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 5.333 | 5.00 | 4.80 | 12.00 | 6.666 | 16.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 7.20 | 14.00 | 9.00 | 7.333 | 6.857 | 6.50 | 6.222 | 5.818 | 5.666 | 5.538 | 5.428 | 5.25 | 3 1 | 5.176 | 5.111 | 5.052 | 4.869 | 8.80 | 9.60 | 10 |
| 3/2 | 5.00 | 3.75 | 3.333 | 3.125 | 3.00 | 7.50 | 4.166 | 10.00 | 6.25 | 12.50 | 4.50 | 8.75 | 5.625 | 4.583 | 4.286 | 4.062 | 3.889 | 3.636 | 3.541 | 3.461 | 3.393 | 3.281 | 3 2 | 3.235 | 3.194 | 3.158 | 3.043 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6. |
| 4/1 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 6.666 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 8.333 | 20.00 | 12.50 | 25.00 | 9.00 | 17.50 | 11.25 | 9.166 | 8.571 | 8.125 | 7.777 | 7.272 | 7.083 | 6.923 | 6.785 | 6.562 | 4 1 | 6.47 | 6.388 | 6.315 | 6.086 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13. |
| 4/5 | 3.60 | 2.70 | 2.40 | 2.25 | 2.16 | 5.40 | 3.00 | 7.20 | 4.50 | 9.00 | 3.24 | 6.30 | 4.05 | 3.30 | 3.086 | 2.925 | 2.80 | 2.618 | 2.55 | 2.492 | 2.443 | 2.362 | 4 5 | 2.329 | 2.30 | 2.274 | 2.191 | 3.96 | 4.32 | 4.68 |
| 5/2 | 7.00 | 5.25 | 4.666 | 4.375 | 4.20 | 10.50 | 5.833 | 14.00 | 8.75 | 17.50 | 6.30 | 12.25 | 7.875 | 6.416 | 6.00 | 5.687 | 5.444 | 5.091 | 4.958 | 4.846 | 4.75 | 4.594 | 5 2 | 4.529 | 4.472 | 4.421 | 4.26 | 7.70 | 8.40 | 9.10 |
| 5/4 | 4.50 | 3.375 | 3.00 | 2.812 | 2.70 | 6.75 | 3.75 | 9.00 | 5.625 | 11.25 | 4.05 | 7.875 | 5.062 | 4.125 | 3.857 | 3.656 | 3.50 | 3.273 | 3.187 | 3.115 | 3.053 | 2.953 | 5 4 | 2.912 | 2.878 | 2.842 | 2.739 | 4.95 | 5.40 | 5.85 | 1. |
| 5/6 | 3.667 | 2.75 | 2.444 | 2.292 | 2.20 | 5.50 | 3.055 | 7.333 | 4.583 | 9.166 | 3.30 | 6.416 | 4.125 | 3.361 | 3.143 | 2.98 | 2.852 | 2.666 | 2.597 | 2.538 | 2.488 | 2.401 | 5 6 | 2.372 | 2.342 | 2.316 | 2.232 | 4.033 | 4.40 | 4.766 | 10. |
| 5/7 | 3.429 | 2.571 | 2.286 | 2.143 | 2.057 | 5.143 | 2.857 | 6.857 | 4.286 | 8.571 | 3.086 | 6.00 | 3.857 | 3.143 | 2.939 | 2.786 | 2.667 | 2.493 | 2.428 | 2.374 | 2.326 | 2.25 | 5 7 | 2.216 | 2.19 | 2.165 | 2.087 | 3.771 | 4.114 | 4.457 | 9.429 |
| 5/8 | 3.25 | 2.437 | 2.167 | 2.031 | 1.95 | 4.875 | 2.708 | 6.50 | 4.062 | 8.125 | 2.925 | 5.687 | 3.656 | 2.98 | 2.786 | 2.641 | 2.528 | 2.363 | 2.302 | 2.25 | 2.205 | 2.133 | 5 8 | 2.103 | 2.076 | 2.052 | 1.978 | 3.575 | 3.90 | 4.225 | 8.937 |
| 5/9 | 3.111 | 2.333 | 2.074 | 1.944 | 1.867 | 4.666 | 2.592 | 6.222 | 3.889 | 7.777 | 2.80 | 5.444 | 3.50 | 2.852 | 2.667 | 2.528 | 2.42 | 2.262 | 2.203 | 2.154 | 2.111 | 2.042 | 5 9 | 2.013 | 1.987 | 1.965 | 1.893 | 3.422 | 3.733 | 4.044 | 8.555 |
| 5/11 | 2.909 | 2.182 | 1.939 | 1.818 | 1.745 | 4.363 | 2.424 | 5.818 | 3.636 | 7.272 | 2.618 | 5.091 | 3.273 | 2.666 | 2.493 | 2.363 | 2.262 | 2.115 | 2.06 | 2.014 | 1.974 | 1.909 | 5 11 | 1.882 | 1.858 | 1.837 | 1.77 | 3.20 | 3.491 | 3.782 | 8.0 |
| 5/12 | 2.833 | 2.125 | 1.889 | 1.771 | 1.70 | 4.25 | 2.361 | 5.666 | 3.541 | 7.083 | 2.55 | 4.958 | 3.187 | 2.597 | 2.428 | 2.302 | 2.203 | 2.05 | 2.007 | 1.961 | 1.922 | 1.859 | 5 12 | 1.833 | 1.81 | 1.789 | 1.724 | 3.116 | 3.40 | 3.683 | 7.77 |
| 5/13 | 2.769 | 2.077 | 1.846 | 1.731 | 1.661 | 4.154 | 2.307 | 5.538 | 3.461 | 6.923 | 2.492 | 4.846 | 3.115 | 2.538 | 2.374 | 2.25 | 2.154 | 2.014 | 1.961 | 1.917 | 1.879 | 1.817 | 5 13 | 1.792 | 1.769 | 1.749 | 1.685 | 3.046 | 3.323 | 3.60 | 7.6 |
| 5/14 | 2.714 | 2.036 | 1.809 | 1.696 | 1.628 | 4.071 | 2.262 | 5.428 | 3.393 | 6.785 | 2.443 | 4.75 | 3.053 | 2.488 | 2.326 | 2.205 | 2.111 | 1.974 | 1.922 | 1.879 | 1.842 | 1.781 | 5 14 | 1.756 | 1.734 | 1.714 | 1.652 | 2.986 | 3.257 | 3.528 | 7. |
| 5/16 | 2.625 | 1.969 | 1.75 | 1.641 | 1.575 | 3.937 | 2.187 | 5.25 | 3.281 | 6.562 | 2.362 | 4.594 | 2.953 | 2.401 | 2.25 | 2.133 | 2.042 | 1.909 | 1.859 | 1.817 | 1.781 | 1.723 | 5 16 | 1.698 | 1.677 | 1.658 | 1.598 | 2.887 | 3.15 | 3.412 | |
| 5/17 | 2.588 | 1.941 | 1.725 | 1.618 | 1.553 | 3.882 | 2.157 | 5.176 | 3.235 | 6.47 | 2.329 | 4.529 | 2.912 | 2.372 | 2.218 | 2.103 | 2.013 | 1.882 | 1.833 | 1.792 | 1.756 | 1.696 | 5 17 | 1.675 | 1.653 | 1.634 | 1.578 | 2.847 | 3.106 | 3.365 | 7. |
| 5/18 | 2.555 | 1.916 | 1.703 | 1.597 | 1.533 | 3.833 | 2.129 | 5.111 | 3.194 | 6.388 | 2.30 | 4.472 | 2.875 | 2.342 | 2.19 | 2.076 | 1.987 | 1.858 | 1.81 | 1.769 | 1.734 | 1.677 | 5 18 | 1.653 | 1.632 | 1.614 | 1.555 | 2.811 | 3.066 | 3.322 | 7.0 |
| 5/19 | 2.526 | 1.895 | 1.684 | 1.579 | 1.516 | 3.789 | 2.105 | 5.052 | 3.158 | 6.315 | 2.274 | 4.421 | 2.842 | 2.316 | 2.165 | 2.052 | 1.965 | 1.837 | 1.789 | 1.749 | 1.714 | 1.658 | 5 19 | 1.634 | 1.614 | 1.595 | 1.537 | 2.779 | 3.031 | 3.284 | 6.94 |
| 5/23 | 2.438 | 1.828 | 1.623 | 1.522 | 1.461 | 3.652 | 2.029 | 4.869 | 3.043 | 6.086 | 2.191 | 4.26 | 2.739 | 2.232 | 2.087 | 1.978 | 1.893 | 1.77 | 1.724 | 1.685 | 1.652 | 1.598 | 5 23 | 1.575 | 1.555 | 1.537 | 1.482 | 2.678 | 2.921 | 3.165 | 6.695 |
| 6/5 | 4.40 | 3.30 | 2.933 | 2.75 | 2.64 | 6.60 | 3.666 | 8.80 | 5.50 | 11.00 | 3.96 | 7.70 | 4.95 | 4.033 | 3.771 | 3.575 | 3.422 | 3.20 | 3.116 | 3.046 | 2.986 | 2.887 | 6 5 | 2.847 | 2.811 | 2.779 | 2.678 | 4.84 | 5.28 | 5.72 | 12.10 |
| 7/5 | 4.80 | 3.60 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.88 | 7.20 | 4.00 | 9.60 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 4.32 | 8.40 | 5.40 | 4.40 | 4.114 | 3.90 | 3.733 | 3.491 | 3.40 | 3.323 | 3.257 | 3.15 | 7 5 | 3.106 | 3.068 | 3.031 | 2.921 | 5.28 | 5.76 | 6.24 | 13.20 |
| 5/6 | 5.20 | 3.90 | 3.467 | 3.25 | 3.12 | 7.80 | 4.333 | 10.40 | 6.50 | 13.00 | 4.68 | 9.10 | 5.85 | 4.766 | 4.457 | 4.225 | 4.044 | 3.782 | 3.683 | 3.60 | 3.528 | 3.412 | 6 5 | 3.365 | 3.322 | 3.284 | 3.165 | 5.72 | 6.24 | 6.76 | 14.30 |
| 9/2 | 11.00 | 8.25 | 7.333 | 6.875 | 6.60 | 16.50 | 9.166 | 22.00 | 13.75 | 27.50 | 9.90 | 19.25 | 12.37 | 10.06 | 9.429 | 8.937 | 8.555 | 8.00 | 7.791 | 7.615 | 7.464 | 7.219 | 9 2 | 7.117 | 7.027 | 6.947 | 6.695 | 12.10 | 13.20 | 14.30 | 30.25 |
| 9/5 | 8.80 | 6.20 | 5.733 | 5.50 | 5.36 | 8.40 | 4.666 | 11.20 | 7.00 | 14.00 | 5.04 | 9.80 | 6.30 | 5.133 | 4.80 | 4.55 | 4.355 | 4.073 | 3.965 | 3.877 | 3.80 | 3.675 | 9 5 | 3.623 | 3.577 | 3.537 | 3.408 | 6.16 | 6.72 | 7.28 | 15.40 |
| 9/10 | 3.80 | 2.85 | 2.533 | 2.375 | 2.28 | 5.70 | 3.166 | 7.60 | 4.75 | 9.50 | 3.42 | 6.65 | 4.275 | 3.483 | 3.257 | 3.087 | 2.955 | 2.763 | 2.691 | 2.631 | 2.578 | 2.494 | 9 10 | 2.459 | 2.428 | 2.40 | 2.313 | 4.18 | 4.56 | 4.94 | 10.45 |
| 10/11 | 3.818 | 2.863 | 2.545 | 2.386 | 2.291 | 5.727 | 3.181 | 7.636 | 4.772 | 9.545 | 3.436 | 6.681 | 4.295 | 3.50 | 3.272 | 3.102 | 2.969 | 2.777 | 2.704 | 2.643 | 2.591 | 2.505 | 10 11 | 2.47 | 2.439 | 2.411 | 2.324 | 4.20 | 4.582 | 4.963 | 10.5 |
| 10/13 | 3.838 | 2.654 | 2.359 | 2.211 | 2.123 | 5.308 | 2.948 | 7.077 | 4.423 | 8.846 | 3.184 | 6.192 | 3.981 | 3.243 | 3.033 | 2.875 | 2.752 | 2.573 | 2.506 | 2.45 | 2.401 | 2.322 | 10 13 | 2.289 | 2.26 | 2.238 | 2.154 | 3.892 | 4.246 | 4.60 | 9.731 |
| 10/17 | 3.176 | 2.382 | 2.117 | 1.985 | 1.906 | 4.765 | 2.647 | 6.353 | 3.97 | 7.941 | 2.859 | 5.559 | 3.573 | 2.912 | 2.723 | 2.581 | 2.47 | 2.31 | 2.25 | 2.199 | 2.153 | 2.084 | 10 17 | 2.055 | 2.029 | 2.006 | 1.933 | 3.494 | 3.812 | 4.129 | 8.735 |
| 11/5 | 6.40 | 4.80 | 4.266 | 4.00 | 3.84 | 9.60 | 5.333 | 12.80 | 8.00 | 16.00 | 5.76 | 11.20 | 7.20 | 5.866 | 5.486 | 5.20 | 4.978 | 4.654 | 4.533 | 4.431 | 4.343 | 4.20 | 11 5 | 4.141 | 4.089 | 4.043 | 3.895 | 7.04 | 7.68 | 8.32 | 17.60 |
| 11/10 | 4.20 | 3.15 | 2.80 | 2.625 | 2.52 | 6.30 | 3.50 | 8.40 | 5.25 | 10.50 | 3.78 | 7.35 | 4.725 | 3.85 | 3.60 | 3.412 | 3.266 | 3.054 | 2.975 | 2.908 | 2.85 | 2.756 | 11 10 | 2.718 | 2.683 | 2.652 | 2.556 | 4.62 | 5.04 | 5.46 | 11.55 |
| 12/5 | 6.80 | 5.10 | 4.533 | 4.25 | 4.08 | 10.20 | 5.666 | 13.60 | 8.50 | 17.00 | 6.12 | 11.90 | 7.65 | 6.233 | 5.829 | 5.525 | 5.289 | 4.945 | 4.816 | 4.708 | 4.614 | 4.462 | 12 5 | 4.40 | 4.344 | 4.294 | 4.139 | 7.48 | 8.16 | 8.84 | 18.7 |
| 13/5 | 7.20 | 5.40 | 4.80 | 4.62 | 4.32 | 10.80 | 6.00 | 14.40 | 9.00 | 18.00 | 6.48 | 12.60 | 8.10 | 6.60 | 6.171 | 5.85 | 5.60 | 5.236 | 5.10 | 4.984 | 4.885 | 4.725 | 13 5 | 4.659 | 4.60 | 4.547 | 4.388 | 7.92 | 8.64 | 9.36 | 19. |
| 13/10 | 4.80 | 3.68 | 3.067 | 2.875 | 2.76 | 6.90 | 3.833 | 9.20 | 5.75 | 11.50 | 4.14 | 8.05 | 5.175 | 4.216 | 3.943 | 3.737 | 3.578 | 3.345 | 3.258 | 3.185 | 3.121 | 3.019 | 13 10 | 2.976 | 2.939 | 2.905 | 2.80 | 5.06 | 5.52 | 5.98 | |
| 14/5 | 7.60 | 5.70 | 5.066 | 4.75 | 4.56 | 11.40 | 6.333 | 15.20 | 9.50 | 19.00 | 6.84 | 13.30 | 8.55 | 6.966 | 6.514 | 6.175 | 5.911 | 5.527 | 5.383 | 5.261 | 5.157 | 4.987 | 14 5 | 4.918 | 4.855 | 4.80 | 4.626 | 8.36 | 9.12 | 9.87 | |
| 16/5 | 8.40 | 6.30 | 5.60 | 5.25 | 5.04 | 12.60 | 7.00 | 16.80 | 10.50 | 21.00 | 7.56 | 14.70 | 9.45 | 7.70 | 7.20 | 6.825 | 6.533 | 6.109 | 5.95 | 5.815 | 5.70 | 5.512 | 16 5 | 5.435 | 5.368 | 5.305 | 5.113 | 9.24 | 10.08 | 10. | |
| 17/5 | 8.80 | 6.60 | 5.866 | 5.50 | 5.28 | 13.20 | 7.333 | 17.60 | 11.00 | 22.00 | 7.92 | 15.40 | 9.90 | 8.066 | 7.542 | 7.15 | 6.844 | 6.40 | 6.233 | 6.092 | 5.971 | 5.775 | 17 5 | 5.694 | 5.622 | 5.556 | 5.356 | 9.68 | 10.56 | 11. | |
| 17/10 | 8.40 | 6.05 | 5.60 | 5.375 | 5.24 | 8.10 | 4.50 | 10.80 | 6.75 | 13.50 | 4.86 | 9.45 | 6.075 | 4.95 | 4.629 | 4.387 | 4.20 | 3.927 | 3.825 | 3.738 | 3.664 | 3.544 | 17 10 | 3.496 | 3.45 | 3.41 | 3.287 | 5.94 | 6.48 | 7. | |
| 18/5 | 9.20 | 6.90 | 6.133 | 5.75 | 5.52 | 13.80 | 7.666 | 18.40 | 11.50 | 23.00 | 8.28 | 16.10 | 10.35 | 8.433 | 7.886 | 7.475 | 7.155 | 6.691 | 6.516 | 6.369 | 6.243 | 6.037 | 18 5 | 5.933 | 5.877 | 5.81 | 5.60 | 10.12 | 11.04 | 11. | |

To illustrate how the chart works, take a parlay of two events such as a wager on a 7-to-5 favorite and a 5-to-4 favorite. The first event is represented by the "5/7" figure in the left column and the second event by the "4/5" figure along the top row. The intersection of row and column shows the figure "3.086" which represents a payoff figure of $3.09 for each dollar wagered (including the one dollar originally wagered).

Method of derivation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Original wager: | 1.00 |
| 7-to-5 favorite = 5/7 of $1.00 = | .7142 |
| Successful first event: | 1.7142 |
| 5-to-4 favorite = 4/5 of $1.7142 = | $1.3713 |
| Carryover of first portion | 1.7142 |
| Total winnings with original wager | $3.0855 |

# II

# NUMBERS WAGERING

At the opposite end of the economic spectrum from the sports bettor we find the vast number of persons who wager a small amount each day (except Sunday) in hope of gaining a coveted "hit" (i.e., their choice proves to be the day's winning number). To these people the legal lotteries are not appealing since, with rare exception, they cannot choose the precise number which their intuition tells them will hit. Mystique and superstition are the stock in trade of a numbers player, accounting for such common items as dream books and publications dealing with astrology and numerology.

We have seen that the sports bookmaker's profit comes from his vigorish (i.e., requiring the bettor to risk the loss of elevendollars in order to win ten dollars on a straight bet). In numbers, the vigorish is obtained by the operator's paying for hits at a rate which represents far less than the risk the bettor assumes. For instance, in a three-digit numbers bet the top payoff is generally $600 for a one dollar wager, yet the bettor's chance of winning is 1 in 1000. With such vast appeal and widespread participation, the large operator will have his wagers fairly well balanced among the 1000 possible numbers, therefore hits can be paid easily from the bettors' money leaving approximately 40% gross profit (versus a theoretical 3 to 5% gross profit in sports bookmaking). This figure is deceptive, though, since a numbers enterprise employs far more persons per dollar wagered, incurs more administration expenses, and with its operatives more numerous and visible, risks more arrests and their accompanying costs. Most backers of numbers wagering businesses strive to achieve a net profit of about ten percent of moneys wagered. Experience has shown that seven or eight percent is a more realistic figure.

With a comfortable profit margin and good financial backing (frequently by organized crime) there is less need for a numbers business to operate interstate, a fact which was one of the prime moving factors behind the enactment of the Illegal Gambling Business statute.

More so than in sports or horse race bookmaking, numbers terminology, mechanics, and organizational structure show great variety. Derivation of the winning number alone would consume a volume if any attempt were made to present it in a comprehensive manner. Set forth below is a general picture which will serve as a springboard for learning the precise operations and technology in a particular area.

## Organizational Structure

At the bottom of the hierarchial totem pole is the person who accepts wagers directly from the bettors. These are known as writers, runners, sellers, etc., and generally are individuals with ready access to the public (e.g., elevator operators, shoeshine boys, newspaper vendors, bartenders, waitresses). Customarily they are paid a percentage of the wagers they write (unlike sports bookmaking, numbers wagering is done on a cash basis), usually from fifteen to thirty percent, and frequently they are given a ten percent tip from bettors receiving payment for hits. In only a very few places do writers furnish their customers with a written record of the wager.

The numbers writer is strictly a salesman and assumes no financial burden for the numbers he writes. It is essential, therefore, that his wagers reach trusted hands before the winning number or any part of it is known. Sometimes this is done by telephone; other times the wager records (commonly known as work, action, business, etc.) are physically forwarded to a higher echelon by a pickup man (frequently a taxi driver, vending machine serviceman, etc.)

In a small operation the wagers may go directly to the central processing office (commonly called the bank, clearinghouse, counting-house). More often, in large enterprises they are given to management's field representative (known as the field man, controller, etc.) who may be responsible for making a quick tally to determine the existence of any heavily played numbers which should be laid off. At such levels of operation one frequently finds charts consisting of 1,000 spaces numbered 000 to 999 where tallies can be made for all wagers or only for certain wagers meeting a minimum dollar value.

Near the top of the totem pole is the bank, the place where all transactions are handled. During the collection process the bank will be making decisions as to whether or not to layoff certain heavily played numbers. After the winning number is known the bank will meticulously process the paperwork to determine how much action has been written, how many hits are present and the controllers and/or

writers involved. Provision will be made for the payment of hits. Frequently, if the hits are small the payment will be made directly by the writer and deducted from the amount he owes the bank. In other cases, particularly large hits, payment will first be made to the writer by the bank or the controller.

Numbers wagers produce a large volume of records, hence the bank will seldom keep the recorded wagers for much longer than a week. Some retention is necessary in case of claims arising by bettors or writers. Not infrequently a winning number may be missed by the bank's clerical personnel, resulting in a claim for an "overlook."

Behind the bank and at the top of the totem pole is the financial backer who may or may not be associated with the day-to-day operations. He will frequently provide the funds to furnish bond and legal counsel to employees who are arrested.

Settlement with the writers may be on a daily basis, but more frequently it is done on a weekly basis. The bank will prepare a "tape" (i. e., adding machine tape showing the gross action written, deductions for the writer's commission plus any payment for hits he has made from his own funds, and ending with the amount due from the writer to the bank) advising the writer how much to pay the collector, controller, or other person who represents the bank.

## Wagers

There are three general numbers systems: a three-digit system based on 1,000 possible numbers, and two two-digit systems, one based upon 100 numbers and one based upon 78 numbers.

Three-digit system:

Here the bettor can choose any number from 000 to 999. He can play the number straight or all possible permutations of it (called a "boxed" or "combo" number). Unless otherwise stated he will play it for just that day, but he can also play the number for a longer period. "Weeklies" and "keep-ins" are played for a week and the amounts shown should be multiplied by six.

123-50

(This is a straight bet for 50¢ on number 123)

123-c60
123-[60]
123-5

(Here are several variations of how a boxed or combo wager on #123 may be written. Some writers record the amount of the total wager, some record the amount on each permutation).

123-25 c10
123-50 [30
25-123-100

(Here are several variations showing a straight wager with a boxed or combo wager. Some enterprises include in the combo number an additional amount on the straight number; others apply the combo only to the remaining permutations. Some recording systems indicate the type of wager by placement of the amount figure, such as the last example where the straight bet is to the right of the number wagered and the combo is to the left).

In addition to a wager on the full number, bets can be made on portions, such as a single number (called "single action"). Here "leads" or "front action" are wagers on the first digit and "back action" on the last digit.

3XX-25
XX8-25

(Shown are a lead 3 and a back 8, each for 25¢)

Similarly, a bettor can place a wager on two of the three digits (commonly called "bleeder" or "bolita"). The wager shown below is for $1.00 on 4 as the first number and 7 as the second.

47X-100

Payments for single and double action are, of course, reduced. Payment for a winning two-digit number is usually about 50 to 60 for 1, and for single-digit wagering it is usually 7 or 8 for 1.

The basic three-digit system can be adapted to offer other types of bets, but these are not common. In some areas (e.g., Boston)

a four-digit number is available, although the basic action is of the three-digit variety. The four-digit payoff is generally 3,600 or 3,500 for 1 (a small return since the bettor's chance is one in 10,000). Numbers wagering systems like this offer a greater variety of wager types and the nature of a wager is frequently determined by the placement of the amount wagered figure. For instance, the recorded wager "5-10-50 1234 100-75-25-40" could indicate that "1234" was the four-digit number wagered upon for $1.00. The figures to the left of the wagered number would stand for 5¢ on #23, 10¢ on #12, and 50¢ on #123. The figures to the right of the wagered number would stand for 1.00 on #1234, 75¢ on #234, 25¢ on a permutation of all four numbers (in some cases only three of the four numbers), and 40¢ on #34.

Two-digit system (100 base):

Popular in the southeast, these systems provide more winners (the odds against the bettor are 100 for 1, rather than 1,000 for 1), but the payoffs are reduced (generally 60 for 1). Single action is frequently available under these systems.

Two-digit system (78 base):

Believed to have originated in Chicago, these systems are known by various names such as "Chicago wheel" and "policy" and exist primarily along Mississippi river towns, but have been found recently in cities in Alabama and Texas. These are generally neighborhood operations where the winning numbers are drawn in a lottery style. There are one or two drawings per day and there may be as many as three subdrawings within each major drawing. With a multiplicity of available wagers and payoff amounts these systems are the exception to the rule that numbers wagering is simple. Although there are variations within this basic system, the general starting point is that twelve winning numbers will be chosen. A bettor may wager

| | |
|---|---|
| A day number | a single number |
| A flat | two numbers |
| A gig | three numbers (this is the most common bet) |
| A horse | four numbers |
| A jack | five numbers |

All numbers chosen must be among the twelve drawn. In addition, where there are subdrawings, a bettor may wager that his choices will appear in each subdrawing (e.g., a "cross gig"). Payments for 1 through 5 choices are usually 5, 30, 200, 400, and 2000 for 1. Taking the most common, the gig, the probability of winning is

$$12/78 \times 11/77 \times 10/76 = \frac{1320}{456456}$$

and the odds are 345.8 for 1, giving about the same gross profit as found in other types of numbers businesses.

In addition to the basic wagers, the bettor may choose a "saddle" (any two choices of his gig bet will hit; therefore one gig contains three saddles), a "spider" (three gigs are written in a column. Gigs made by taking numbers from the rows and columns form a six-way spider, these and the two diagonals form an eight-way spider, and these plus the perimeter numbers - beginning in the center of the row or column - form a twelve-way spider). There are also wagers by number and position, such as a "cap" where the numbers will be consecutively chosen, and a "grand cap" where they will be the first three chosen). The list continues with "combination," "side," and "stovepipe" wagers.

## Cut Numbers

There are certain numbers which have no more likelihood of becoming hits than any other number; however, because of the frequency with which they are played they represent potentially large losses to the organization. These are designated "cut numbers" and receive a smaller payoff, frequently as little as one-half the usual amount. These numbers may be passed by word of mouth, but with increasing frequency the numbers enterprises are issuing, "cut cards" which identify the numbers and state what payment will be made for a hit. Some cards have so many numbers, or advise that any "combination" (actually permutation) of the listed numbers is cut that the device is obviously a ruse to disguise a general lowering of payoffs.

## Derivation of Winning Number

Use of a drawing (such as in the Chicago Wheel) has already been noted. In some organizations the winning number is issued by proclamation from the enterprise itself, after examining its charts to make certain that it will not be hit too hard with that number. Other operations peg their winning number after a portion of the winning number in a legal lottery. Use of an independent and well publicized number is the most popular and the most common. Three general sources are utilized: data from the financial pages, racetrack parimutuel handle figures, and racetrack parimutuel payoffs. Myriad mechanics exist; the examples set forth below are merely illustrative. In each case the betting public will, by word of mouth, be apprised of the source and mechanics for determining the winning number.

Financial pages:

New York Stock Exchange

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Issues advanced | 287 | |
| Issues declined | 693 | |
| Issues unchanged | 140 | Winning number 730 |

New York Bond Sales

$13,270,000 — Winning number 327 (Last 4 numbers are always zero)

U.S. Treasury Balance

$3,726,542,753.57 — Winning number 753

Parimutuel handle:

Aqueduct $5,187,294 — Winning number 294

Parimutuel results:

Laurel

3rd race

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mary B | 9.20 | 6.40 | 3.80 | | 19.40 |
| Charger II | | 4.60 | 3.40 | = | 8.00 |
| Evil Eye | | | 3.60 | | 3.60 |
| | | | | | 31.00 |

5th race

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sid | 4.80 | 3.20 | 2.60 | | 10.60 |
| Big Jim | | 6.20 | 4.00 | = | 10.20 |
| Attaboy | | | 3.40 | | 3.40 |
| | | | | | 24.20 |

7th race

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G Man | 3.60 | 2.80 | 2.20 | | 8.60 |
| Mac III | | 5.60 | 3.60 | = | 9.20 |
| Mamma's Boy | | | 6.00 | | 6.00 |
| | | | | | 23.80 |

Winning number is 143

## Wager Records

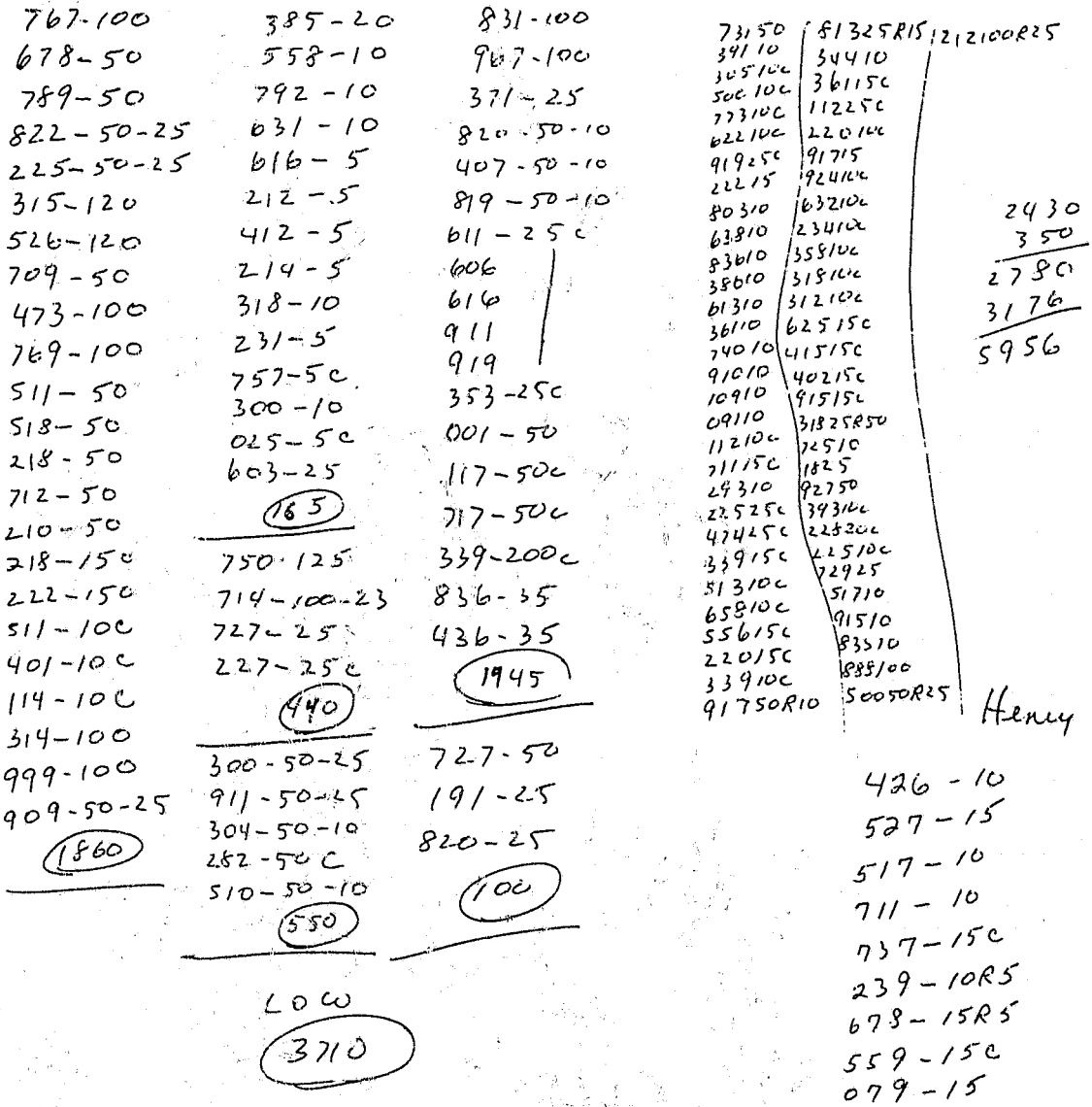
These may be easily recognized at the first echelon as consisting of wagered numbers followed by the amounts wagered. Our investigative processes are such that raids usually take place above the mere writer level. These records will probably not contain bettors' names; the identities found will be those of writers. Individual wager slips, frequently bundled or enclosed in an envelope, may be found. Long lists of numbers wagers are common, particularly where wager communications from writers to controllers or the bank are made by telephone. At an organizational level above the writer, one frequently encounters charted numbers (i.e., all wagers or only wagers above a certain monetary value arranged numerically on a chart so that layoff decisions may be made).

## Financial Records

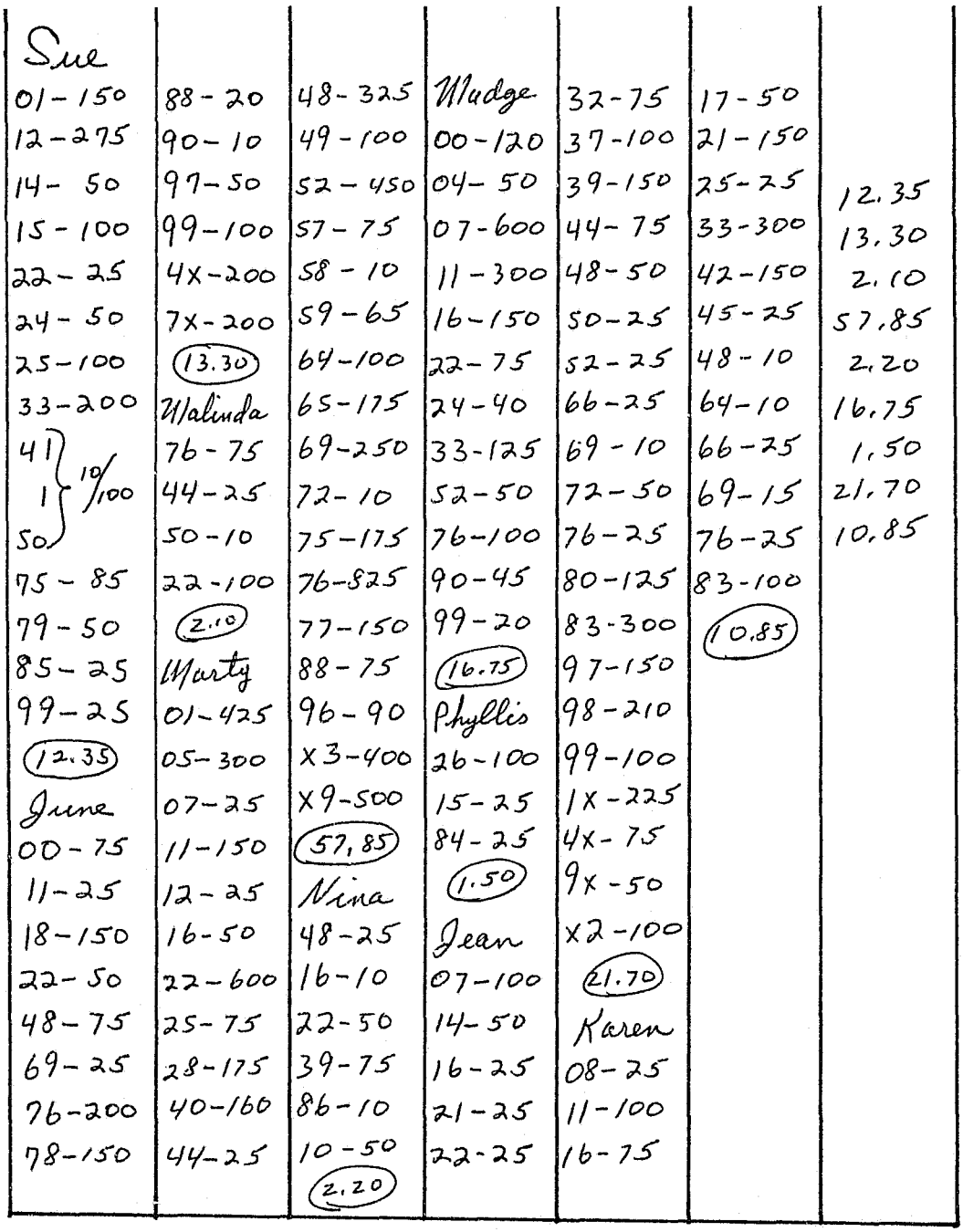
Typical records will be lists of writers and their balances, and adding machine tapes showing the writers' gross action, and computations used to determine the net amount due the bank.

## Paraphernalia

A numbers operation involves considerable clerical processing of voluminous records. General office supplies such as pencils, paper, envelopes, and particularly adding machines will be found. Also frequently encountered are blank chart forms and large quantities of cut cards. Dream books and similar publications may be found and are used in attempting to anticipate what number might be heavily played in the event of some especially newsworthy event.

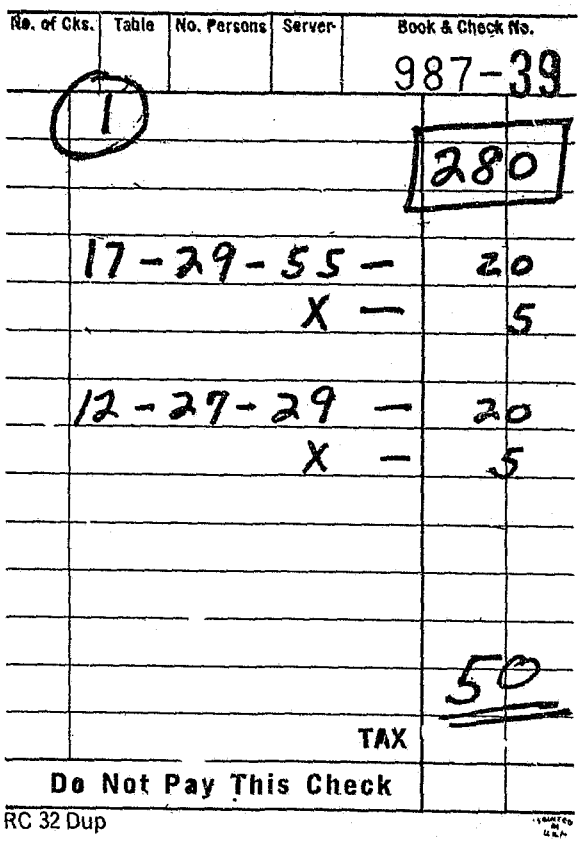



Representative wager slips from a three-digit numbers system. Two slips are very characteristic of those executed by a writer. The slip at the bottom right might possibly have been written by the bettor himself and then given to the writer. The primary consideration of whether or not the slip represents the work product of a writer is the number of wagers. Also to be considered are the variety of wagers, repeated wagers, etc. In the slip at the bottom right the "R" indicates a combination wager on the remaining permutations of the stated number (e.g., "239-10 R 5" is 10¢ on 239 and 5¢ on 293, 329, 392, 923, and 932).

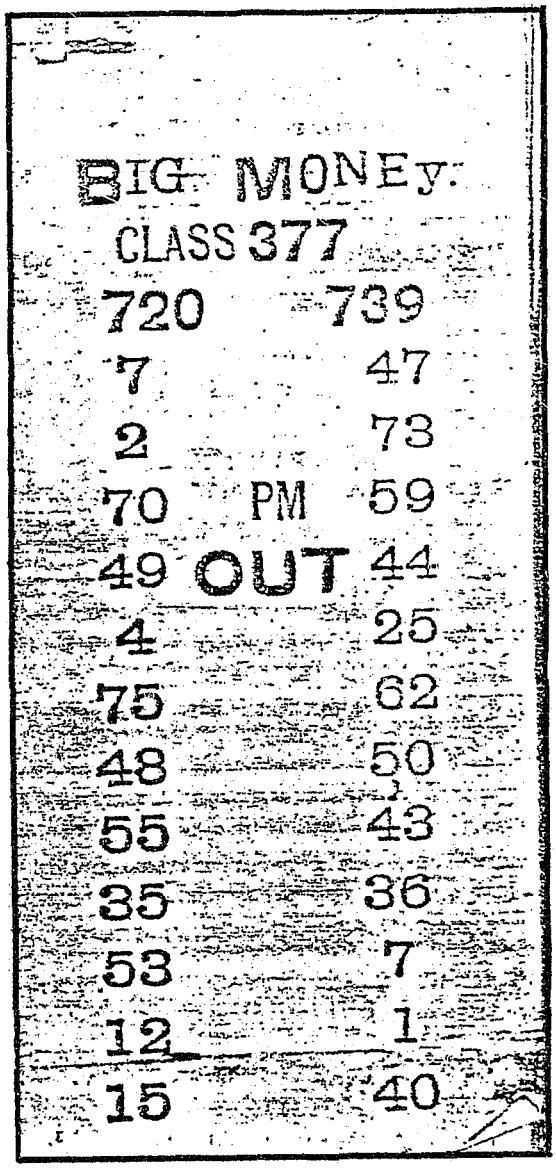


Sue
01-150
12-275
14-50
15-100
22-25
24-50
25-100
33-200
41
1 } 10/100
50
75-85
79-50
85-25
99-25
(12.35)
June
00-75
11-25
18-150
22-50
48-75
69-25
76-200
78-150
88-20
90-10
97-50
99-100
4X-200
7X-200
(13.30)
Malinda
76-75
44-25
50-10
22-100
(2.10)
Marty
01-425
05-300
07-25
11-150
12-25
16-50
22-600
25-75
28-175
40-160
44-25
48-325
49-100
52-450
57-75
58-10
59-65
64-100
65-175
69-250
72-10
75-175
76-825
77-150
88-75
96-90
X3-400
X9-500
(57.85)
Nina
48-25
16-10
22-50
39-75
86-10
10-50
(2.20)
Madge
00-120
04-50
07-600
11-300
16-150
22-75
24-40
33-125
52-50
76-100
90-45
99-20
(16.75)
Phyllis
26-100
15-25
84-25
(1.50)
Jean
07-100
14-50
16-25
21-25
22-25
32-75
37-100
39-150
44-75
48-50
50-25
52-25
66-25
69-10
72-50
76-25
80-125
83-300
97-150
98-210
99-100
1X-225
4X-75
9X-50
X2-100
(21.70)
Karen
08-25
11-100
16-75
17-50
21-150
25-25
33-300
42-150
45-25
48-10
64-10
66-25
69-15
76-25
83-100
(10.85)
12.35
13.30
2.10
57.85
2.20
16.75
1.50
21.70
10.85

Shown above is a numbers wager slip for a two-digit numbers system. The uniform appearance suggests that the writer is taking the wagers over the telephone. The persons whose names are listed above each series of wagers are probably waitresses or similar persons who are passing wagers given to them by their customers. Most of the wagers are in numerical order, suggesting that an arranging process is performed by these individuals as an aid to the writer receiving these wagers. Note that single-digit action is present and also that the gross action is noted at the end of each series and also recorded at the right side of the slip.



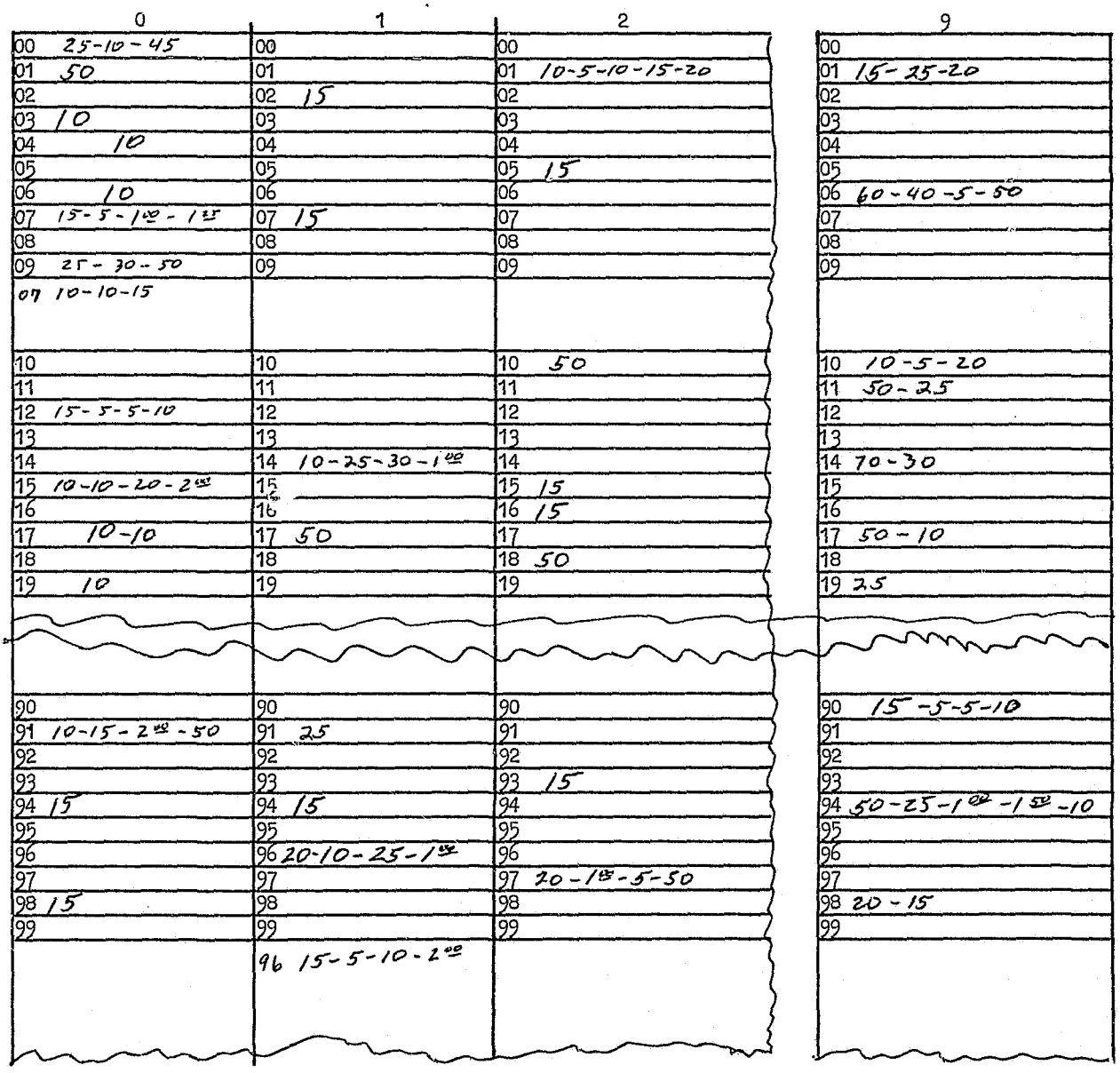

Shown above is a wager slip written on a two-digit numbers system of the "Chicago Wheel" variety. The "280" at the top right signifies the number of the drawing. The "1" at the top left is probably the route number. The "50" at the bottom right is the total value of the wagers written on the slip. Recorded on this slip are two gig wagers, each for twenty cents and each gig wager cross gigged for five cents. In a cross gig the bettor wagers that the three numbers he selected will appear in each subdrawing.



BIG MONEY:
CLASS 377
720 739
7 47
2 73
70 PM 59
49 OUT 44
4 25
75 62
48 50
55 43
35 36
53 7
12 1
15 40

Shown above is a "Result Slip" for a two-digit numbers system based on the Chicago Wheel principle. These are issued by the Organization to apprise the bettors of the winning numbers for a particular drawing.

The slip shown above lists the class and the numbers of each drawing, 720 and 739; the "PM" in the center indicates that it is an afternoon drawing. The "OUT" is generally a space reserved for listing numbers routes which have not turned in their wagers by the time of the drawing and hence all wagers written by writers on these routes are invalid. This particular slip shows two drawings each containing twelve numbers.



| 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00 25-10-45 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 01 50 | 01 | 01 10-5-10-15-20 | 01 15-25-20 |
| 02 | 02 15 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 10 | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 10 | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 | 05 | 05 15 | 05 |
| 06 10 | 06 | 06 | 06 60-40-5-50 |
| 07 15-5-1$^{00}$-1$^{50}$ | 07 15 | 07 | 07 |
| 08 | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 09 25-30-50 | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 07 10-10-15 | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 10 50 | 10 10-5-20 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 50-25 |
| 12 15-5-5-10 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 10-25-30-1$^{00}$ | 14 | 14 70-30 |
| 15 10-10-20-2$^{50}$ | 15 | 15 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 15 | 16 |
| 17 10-10 | 17 50 | 17 | 17 50-10 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 50 | 18 |
| 19 10 | 19 | 19 | 19 25 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 15-5-5-10 |
| 91 10-15-2$^{00}$-50 | 91 25 | 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 | 93 15 | 93 |
| 94 15 | 94 15 | 94 | 94 50-25-1$^{00}$-1$^{50}$-10 |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 20-10-25-1$^{50}$ | 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 20-1$^{50}$-5-50 | 97 |
| 98 15 | 98 | 98 | 98 20-15 |
| 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| | 96 15-5-10-2$^{00}$ | | |

Above is shown a portion of a chart used by a numbers wagering enterprise to follow incoming wagers on all possible numbers from 000 through 999. Information contained on this chart will be used as the basis for making any necessary layoffs.

X-12 .00 T

623.75
148.50
167.25
165.00
223.80
210.40
1,538.70 T

Gross wagers written, Monday through Saturday. Note the large Monday figure, the result of weekly wagers which, for accounting purposes, are counted with Monday's action.

153.87
153.87
15.38
15.38
15.38
15.38
15.38
384.64 T

Computing the writer's 25% commission. The calculating machine can only add and subtract, therefore the 25% figure is obtained by moving the decimal point to get 10% + 10% + 1% + 1% + 1% + 1% + 1%.

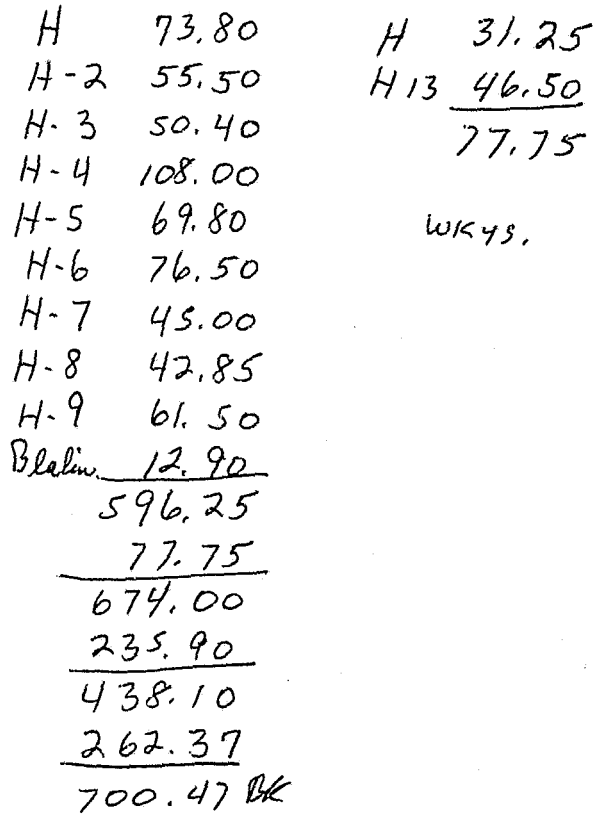
1,538.70
384.64 -
1,154.06 T

Gross action less writer's commission.

1,154.06
450.00 -
704.06 T

Gross, less commission, less payment for 75¢ in hits (@ 600 for 1) made from the writer's funds. Final figure is net amount due the bank.

Depicted above is a typical adding machine tape prepared by a numbers enterprise to inform the writer, X-12, that he owes the bank $704.06 and to furnish the calculations used to obtain this figure.




Shown above is a financial record reflecting the accounts of numbers writers handled by controller "H". The daily wagers for each writer are listed and a total figure obtained. Thereafter the weekly numbers from writers "H" and "H13" are added to obtain the gross value of wagers written that day. A 35% deduction is then made (probably representing the commission of the writers and the controller) and this figure is then added to the previous balance to obtain the overall money due the bank.

Another common form in which these records are found consists of a list of names or coded identities followed by running account figures (i. e., daily totals which are crossed out when figures for a subsequent day are entered.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 243-4036 | 12:00 | X-3 |
| 222-1912 | 12:04 | X-4 |
| 243-2703 | 12:08 | X-7 |
| 641-4941 | 12:12 | X-8 |
| 527-8007 | 12:20 | X-10 |
| 920-2163 | 12:25 | R-14 |
| 979-1832 | 12:35 | R-19 |
| 525-6541 | 12:40 | R-20 |
| 527-7668 | 12:45 | R-21 |
| 527-0020 | 12:50 | A-1 |
| 528-4136 | 12:55 | A-2 |
| 684-8271 | 1:05 | A-3 |
| 892-9458 | 1:10 | A-4 |
| 920-6332 | 1:15 | A-6 |
| 243-1219 | 1:20 | A-7 |
| 558-1864 | 1:25 | Pete |
| 235-1233 | 1:30 | Ralph |
| 235-3454 | 1:40 | T-1 |
| 235-9471 | 1:50 | T-3 |
| 920-2810 | 1:55 | T-4 |
| 974-1302 | 2:00 | T-7 |
| 641-5494 | 2:05 | T-9 |
| 684-6219 | 2:10 | Marie |
| 235-3400 | 2:15 | C or 235-3475 |
| 527-6771 | 2:20 | C-1 |
| 525-0432 | 2:25 | C-2 |

Depicted above is a sheet setting forth the code designations for numbers writers and the telephone number at which they may be reached. The center column sets forth times which may be either the time when the numbers operation phones the writers to obtain their wagers or the times when the writers are supposed to phone in their wagers.

# III

# HORSE RACE WAGERING

Although the oldest of the major bookmaking activities, horse race wagering today ranks behind sports and numbers wagering in terms of illegal activity. The typical bettor is middle age or beyond and wagers amounts from two to ten dollars per selection.

Information as to the horses which are running on a given day may be obtained from a local newspaper, a "scratch sheet" (such as the "Armstrong Daily News Review," "Turf and Sports Mirror," or "Illinois Sports Journal"), or the "Daily Racing Form." Voluminous data is available in the "Daily Racing Form" and the scratch sheets provide information on the time and nature of each race, the jockeys, the post positions, the weights carried, the probable odds, and the handicapper's estimate of the horses' finishing position. This data, especially that in the scratch sheet, is the basic information needed by the bookmaker in handling his wagers.

Payoffs at the track are, except where a bookmaker's limits are reached, the basis for the bookmaker's payoffs. His vigorish is obtained in this manner: before the track makes a payoff under the parimutuel system (in which the track acts as a broker to pay the winners from moneys it collects from the losers) it deducts for taxes and its operational expenses. The bookmaker, by keeping his wagers roughly equal to the track's, percentage-wise, realizes his profit from that portion which, at the track, goes to expenses and taxes. Since this deduction is generally from fifteen to twenty percent, there is comfortable room for maneuvering. When the bookmaker has too much money on a horse, vis-à-vis the track, he lays off the excess. This layoff process continues wherever lack of balance exists until it reaches the top layoff operations which have their agents stationed near major tracks. Upon being given their orders they make an ultimate layoff by placing large wagers at the track's parimutuel window. In the event that the wager is a winning one, money to assist in making payoffs comes from track winnings. Also, by placing large wagers at the track the track's potential payoff, and consequently the bookmaker's, is reduced.

The bookmaker cannot, of course, know precisely what percentage of money will be wagered on each horse at the track; however, information supplied by the scratch sheet or the "Daily Racing Form" is generally an acceptable guide and, in the event of a high track payment, the bookmaker invokes his limits (generally 15 to 1 or 20 to 1 for a "win" bet, 6 to 1 or 8 to 1 for a "place" bet, 3 to 1 or 4 to 1 for a "show" bet, and 50 to 1 for two-horse events such as the "daily double").

## Wagers

Shown below are the common wagers together with ways in which they may be recorded by a bookmaker. The bookmaker will generally record the bettor's identity, the racetrack, the identity of the horse, the type of wager and the amount of the wager. The name of the track is almost always abbreviated (either by name or location). The identity of the horse may be written out fully or represented by its post position number or the handicapper's number as found on the scratch sheet.

Win - choose the horse which will finish first.

1 NY Joey Boy 2/1

6 L #8 5-0-0

(First race, New York (e.g., Aqueduct), $2 to win on Joey Boy) (Sixth race, Laurel horse with post position or handicap number 8, $5 to win)

Place - choose the horse which will finish first or second.

4 GS Mary Mary X-10-X

(Fourth race, Gulfstream, $10 to place on Mary Mary)

Show - choose the horse which will finish first, second or third.

9 5/A 6 5/3

(Ninth race, Santa Anita, horse #6, $5 to show)

Combo (Across-the-Board) - a single bet encompassing equal amounts for win, place, and show.

B 6 2 2-2-2

(Sixth race, Bowie, horse #2, $2 to win, $2 to place, $2 to show)

Daily Double - choose the winners of the first and second races.

FG $\frac{6}{4}$ DD 10

(Fair Grounds, horse #6 in first race, horse #4 in second race, $10 daily double)

Twin Double - choose the winners of four specified races.

Oak T 4-1-6-12 (10)

(Oaklawn, horses 4, 1, 6, and 12 in the specified races, $10 twin double. Note, a bookmaker will probably be reluctant to accept such a wager)

Quinella - choose the horses which will finish first and second in a single specified race (it is not necessary to indicate which will finish first and which second).

arl 6 3+7 2/Q

(6th race, Arlington Park, horses 3 and 7, $2 Quinella)

Exacta (Perfecta) - same as Quinella except that one must designate which horse will finish first and which will finish second.

5 FE 2/8 $10 E

(5th race, Fort Erie, horse #2 to finish first, #8 to finish second, $10 exacta)

Trizacta (Trifecta) - choose the horses which will finish first, second, and third in a single specified race. The precise order must be given. The manner of recording is similar to Perfecta. The bookmaker will be reluctant to accept these wagers since they represent a very large potential payoff and the customer would likely be most unsatisfied with the bookmaker's limits.

Superfecta - like a trizacta, only choosing four horses.

Wheel - in any two-horse event (e.g., daily double, exacta, perfecta, quinella) choose one horse which is paired with every horse in the remaining part of the event.

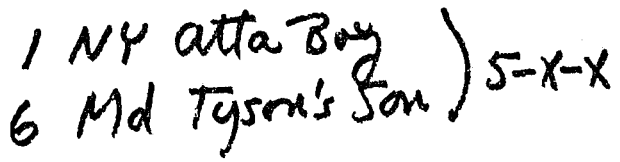
mon #6/2 Wheel $5 DD

(Monmouth Park, daily double, horse #6 in the second race with each horse in the first race, $5. If there are twelve horses in the first race this would be a $60 bet)

The wagers shown above may be found at a track, with the possible exception of the wheel. The wheel, although generally not an official wager, is available by requesting the ticket agent to "wheel it." He will hold the button representing the bettor's one stated choice and then punch out the necessary tickets to complete the wheel.

The following wagers are not found at the track and are available only through a bookmaker.

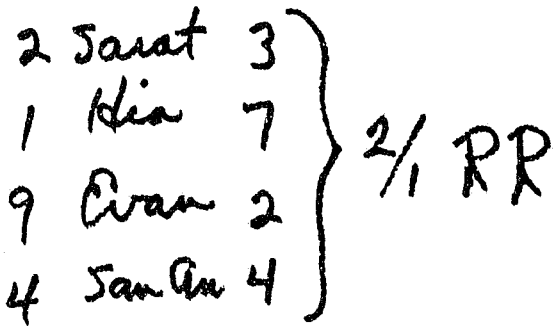
Parlay - choose two or more horses in as many races (can be the same or different tracks) to finish as specified. The wager is lost entirely unless both horses finish as chosen.




($5 parlay to win on the named horses in the stated races) If one horse won and paid $6.40 and the other won and paid $5.80 the bettor would collect

$$\frac{6.40 \times 5.80}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} = \$46.40$$

Round Robin (Birdcage) - a wager on all possible two-horse parlays from three or more horses.



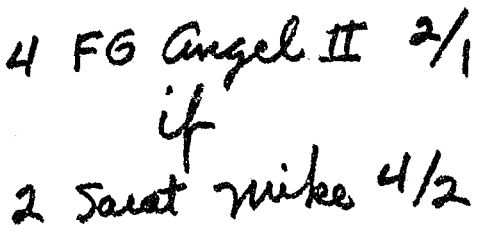

(This would be a $12 bet composed of six two-horse parlays at $2 to win each. The parlays, by horse #:

3 with 7
3 with 2
3 with 4
7 with 2
7 with 4
2 with 4

If horses 3, 7, and 4 won, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th parlays would produce payoffs and the remaining three parlays would lose)

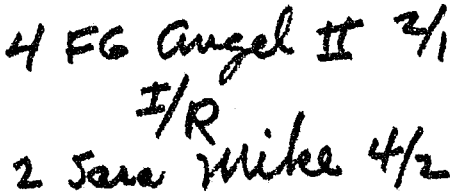
If (Come) - choose one horse to finish as specified.

If that event occurs then a stated amount is placed on a second horse to finish as specified. Unlike a parlay, the bettor can, if the first wager wins, collect even if the second horse fails to finish as specified.



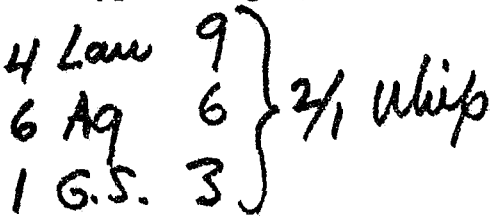

(Fourth race Fair Grounds, Angel II, $2 to win. If that horse wins, then $4 to place on Mike, 2nd race, Saratoga. If Angel II won and paid $5.80, $4 would go on Mike and $1.80 would be credited to the bettor)

If and Reverse - same as an "if" bet, with an additional wager involving the same type wagers and amounts, but with the order of the horses reversed.




(First part same as above wagger. Second part is $2 to win on Mike, 2nd race Saratoga; if he wins then $4 to place on Angel II)

Whipsaw - choose three horses to finish as specified. If any horse so finished, then parlay the remaining two horses for the same amount and type of wager.




($2 to win on the three horses individually. If horse #9 wins, then a $2 win parlay on horses #6 and #3, etc. The wager would cost the bettor $6)

## Other terminology

Time bet - a wager of any type placed shortly before the anticipated time of the race. The time the bet is received is noted and if the race was off before that time there is no wager.

Past Posting - The ability to place a bet where the bettor knows the outcome of the race but the bookmaker does not.

Scratch - The horse fails to run, in which case the bet is off. If two or more horses are involved and the bettor requests "action" then the wager is on for the remaining horse or horses (e.g., horses A and B parlayed for $2 to win. If A is scratched, a straight $2-to-win wager goes on B).

## Account Records

These, like the other account records previously discussed will consist of bettors' names or coded identities with amounts owed to the bettor or due the bookmaker. Unless the wagers to which they pertain are available there is no way to effect exclusive identification.

## Supporting Paraphernalia

A scratch sheet will commonly be found, a "Daily Racing Form" less frequently. Their value as evidence is dependent upon the existence of other materials, notably wager records. Frequently these publications will have race results handwritten thereon. This will most frequently appear as columns of six numbers, all of which are multiples of 20¢ (e.g., 8.6, 4.2, 3.0, 5.6, 2.8, 2.2, for $8.60, 4.20, and 3.00 on the winner, $5.60 and 2.80 on the second horse, and $2.20 on the third horse).

Also found occasionally are parlay manuals which list payoffs for various possible winning two-horse parlays. Generally these are not possessed by a mere bettor. Like sports wagering, there are many publications touting horses or setting forth systems for determining winning horses. These publications have little value as bookmaking evidence.

Shown above are representative scratch sheets seized as evidence in cases from various parts of the country. Such publications are used by bookmakers as handy reference data on the horses running at the five or six tracks covered by the sheet.

The scratch sheet is the basic working document possessed by a bookmaker and furnishes him the data he needs in accepting wagers on the tracks of greatest interest to his bettors. Reproduced in figure 10 is a portion of a scratch sheet page which shows the sort of data the bookmaker needs in handling his action. Underneath the name of the track are set forth the identities of the special races and the condition of the track. For each race, there is shown the length, the classification of horses running and the post time. There follows a list of the horses entered in this race. The first column is the handicap number (where the handicapper believes the horse will finish), the name of the horse, its post position, where it finished the last time it ran, the weight it carries, the probable track odds, and the identity of the jockey.

At the bottom of each listing are set forth the horses which have been scratched (i. e., will not run the race).

Note in the third race the "a" preceding the names of horses "Pleasure Chest" and "Kauai Quill." This indicates that these horses are coupled for racing purposes, which means that if one horse finishes in the money, persons wagering on the other horse will receive the same payoff as if they had wagered on the horse with which it is coupled.

To the bookmaker, perhaps the most useful figure is the probable odds. In the fourth race, Pete Fox has odds of 1 to 1, meaning that the handicapper rates this horse as an even money favorite. Taking the listed odds (1-1, 6-5, 6-1, 15-1 and 30-1) these would translate into percentages of 50, 45.45, 14.29, 6.25 and 3.23 which indicate probable payoffs to win of $4.00, $4.40, $14.00, $32.00 and $62.00. It will be noted that these percentages total approximately 120 percent rather than 100 percent. This is because the track's percentage has been figured into the odds. The bookmaker will attempt to keep the percentage of money on these horses in approximately proportional equal amounts. With these figures, converting the percentages to a base of 100 percent, would mean that the bookmaker should attempt to retain approximately 42 percent of his money on the first horse, 38 percent on the second horse, 12 percent on the third, 5 percent on the fourth and 3 percent on the fifth.

## BOWIE (MARYLAND)

Sept. 10 to Oct. 20 (36 days) D.D.—1st-2nd Races
EXACTA THIRD, FIFTH SEVENTH and NINTH
BOWIE—1 MILE. STRETCH—1,150 FEET
CLOUDY AND FAST
Official Jockeys and Post Positions
LEADING JOCKEYS AT CURRENT MEETING
Bracciale, V Hawley, S Hartack, W

**1 Bo—6 F. 3- & 4-y-o. Mdns. $5,000 Cl. 1:00**

| H.N. | PP | Last Out | Wt. | Odds | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Villiers Lad ↓ x | 3 | 11 | 118 | 5-2 | Bracciale, V |
| 4 Greek Lad | 11 | 8 | 118 | 4-1 | Mahon, G |
| 6 Attorn'y'sDarling | 8 | 6 | 115 | 6-1 | Hinojosa, H |
| 7 Cool Biscuit | 6 | 9 | 115 | 8-1 | Passmore, W |
| 8 Turning Shy | 10 | 5 | 117 | 10-1 | Cooke, C |
| 9 SallyRosenhouse ✲ | 5 | | 115 | 10-1 | Belville, E |
| 10 Great Time ✲ | 12 | | 118 | 10-1 | Lee, T |
| 11 Sweet Robert | 1 | 4 | 118 | 15-1 | Shuk, N |
| 12†Hail Aristocrat | 2 | 4 | 111 | 15-1 | Maguire, T |
| 13 Regal Bronze | 9 | 8 | 118 | 15-1 | Barnes, T |
| 15 Dunset | 7 | 4 | 118 | 20-1 | Nicholson, C |
| 17 Debnetod | 15 | 11 | 118 | 20-1 | Feliciano, P |
| BLINKERS ON—Sweet Robert | | | | | |
| 1*Baron Jet ↓ x | 16 | 6 | 113 | | SCRATCHED |
| 3 Sable Island | 13 | 5 | 118 | | SCRATCHED |
| 5 Our Breeze | 17 | 4 | 115 | | SCRATCHED |
| 14 Charlie Do ↑ | 4 | 5 | 119 | | SCRATCHED |
| 16 Rare Effort | 14 | 10 | 118 | | SCRATCHED |
| 13†Hundr'dDegrees | 18 | 7 | 108 | | SCRATCHED |

**2 Bo—1 1/16 M. 3-year-olds. Claiming. 1:25**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Maxi Mini ⊙ ↓ | 3 | 1 | 114 | 2-1 | Bracciale, V |
| 4 Double Nerve | 1 | 3 | 112 | 4-1 | Belville, E |
| 5*Kinwolds Pride | 8 | 2 | 107 | 5-1 | McHargue, D |
| 6 Rixeyville | 7 | 5 | 112 | 5-1 | Stovall, R |
| 7 Pinhead | 2 | 8 | 112 | 10-1 | Feliciano, B |
| 8 Amberlove ↓ | 9 | 1 | 114 | 15-1 | Howard, R |
| 9 David's Lord x | 10 | 7 | 112 | 20-1 | Agnello, A |
| 10 Mooreroom x | 4 | 4 | 112 | 8-1 | Cusimano, G |
| 11 Lite Hill x | 5 | 6 | 112 | 20-1 | Cooke, C |
| 12 Reason Why | 11 | 8 | 112 | 30-1 | McCarron, G |
| 1*Pinin Crosa x | 13 | 9 | 107 | | SCRATCHED |
| 2 Tell The World x | 12 | 1 | 120 | | SCRATCHED |
| 13†Divot Asphodel | 6 | 10 | 105 | | SCRATCHED |

**3 Bo—6 F. 2-yr-olds. Fillies. Maidens. 1:55**
**$11,500-9,500 Claiming**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Cautious Mill ↓ | 11 | 3 | 119 | 3-1 | Cusmano, G |
| 2 Spark of Flame ↓ | 2 | 5 | 119 | 5-1 | Howard R |
| 3*Hail De Ville ↓ | 5 | 8 | 112 | 4-1 | McHargue, D |
| 4 Bold Regena ↓ | 10 | 4 | 119 | 6-1 | Kotenko, R |
| 5 Aceinambition ↓ | 9 | 9 | 119 | 8-1 | Nicholson, C |
| 8 D'rkBr'wnDi'm'nd | 4 | | 119 | 10-1 | Hinojosa, H |
| 9 Honey Mint ✲ | 7 | | 119 | 10-1 | Grove, P |
| 10 Amy Brook ✲ | 12 | | 117 | 10-1 | Wright, D R |
| 12a-Pleasure Chest | 14 | 4 | 119 | 10-1 | Belville, E M |
| 13a-Kauai Quill | 1 | 4 | 119 | 10-1 | Feliciano, B |
| 15 Hastyherst ↑ | 8 | 4 | 119 | 20-1 | Moreno, O |
| 16 Hail Tennesee ↑ | 6 | 5 | 117 | 20-1 | Vasquez, G |
| BLINKERS OFF—Hail De Ville | | | | | |
| 6 Lady Dunce ↓ | 13 | 7 | 119 | | SCRATCHED |
| 7 May DayQueen ↓ | 16 | 10 | 119 | | SCRATCHED |
| 11 Malay Maid ✲ | 17 | | 119 | | SCRATCHED |
| 14 Brandy Mist ↓ | 3 | 3 | 119 | | SCRATCHED |
| 17 Erin O'Connell ↓ | 15 | 9 | 118 | | SCRATCHED |

a-Coupled Kauai Quill and Pleasure Chest

**4 Bo—6 F. 2-year-olds. Allowances. 2:25**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pete Fox ⊙ x | 1 | 1 | 114 | 1-1 | Cusimano, G |
| 2 Key To The Gun ⊙ | 4 | 1 | 114 | 6-5 | Bracciale, V |
| 3 Oritani | 6 | 2 | 114 | 6-1 | Hartack, W |
| 5 Yorel Miss | 2 | 6 | 111 | 15-1 | Romaine, R |
| 6†Don Struck | 3 | 9 | 107 | 30-1 | Graham, S |
| 4 Gross | 5 | 12 | 114 | | SCRATCHED |

Figure 10

## SUFFOLK DOWNS

**Clear and Fast**

**1ST—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:15. Off, 1:32**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bow Hook | D Meade | 7.20 | 3.60 | 3.40 |
| Snow Warning | B Smith | | 3.60 | 2.80 |
| Rebel Hands | T Sisum | | | 19.60 |

Scr.—Rocade, Vivans Queen, Misty River, Gooseberry Fool, Cuzzins Jim Andy.

**2ND—5½ Furlongs. Time, 1:08. Off, 1:58**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ya No Llano | D Meade | 7.00 | 4.20 | 2.80 |
| Warm N Wild | J Bossio | | 23.80 | 9.00 |
| Sand Devil | R Scott | | | 4.40 |

Scr.—Crewel Work, Free Long, Rockcast'e Jr., Gato Grande, Siklara, Hahn Road.

**DOUBLE (Prog. Nos. 11—3) PAID $30.20**

**3RD—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:14⅕. Off, 2:28**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahogany Pip | C Maffeo | 10.20 | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| Salinas Dream | P Head | | 13.60 | 7.80 |
| Miss Benny | M Marinaccio | | | 17.20 |

Scr.—Dean Of Law, Fast Smiles, Stellar Run, Scouting Llama, Miss Louise M.

**PERFECTA (Mahogany Pip and Salinas Dream) PAID $110.60**

**4TH—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:12⅖. Off, 2:56**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Faci'imyd | R Riera | 7.80 | 4.40 | 4.40 |
| I For Vicki | P Capalbo | | 7.20 | 4.20 |
| Elsa's Girl | W Mayorga | | | 7.40 |

All ran.

**5TH—5½ Furlongs. Time, 1:06⅘. Off, 3:26**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Flight | W Curtin | 21.40 | 9.80 | 5.80 |
| Bold Alden | R Hammonds | | 3.20 | 3.20 |
| Instigator | B Smith | | | 6.60 |

Scr.—Miss Myrtle C.

**PERFECTA (Eastern Flight and Bold Alden) PAID $33.60**

**6TH—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:14⅘. Off, 3:54**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'ke's Rose | J Derouen | 32.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 |
| Prince B. K. | D Smith | | 4.40 | 2.60 |
| Bowling Pins | L Moyers | | | 2.40 |

Scr.—Majesty Eve, Kanika.

**7TH—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:11⅘. Off, 4:23**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BroadwayLullaby | Carr'zlla | 5.20 | 3.20 | 2.40 |
| Greek J. G. | M Broussard | | 3.20 | 2.40 |
| Gent'e Babe | L Moyers | | | 2.80 |

Scr.—I'd Rather Not, Riding Habit.

**PERFECTA (Broadway Lullaby and Greek J. G.) PAID $21.20**

**8TH—6 Furlongs. Time, 1:11⅗. Off, 4:51**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neigh Neigh | L Moyers | 6.80 | 3.60 | 2.40 |
| Jolly Petite | G Mineau | | 3.00 | 2.20 |
| Hat Tipper | R Casey | | | 2.40 |

Scr.—Fast Stream.

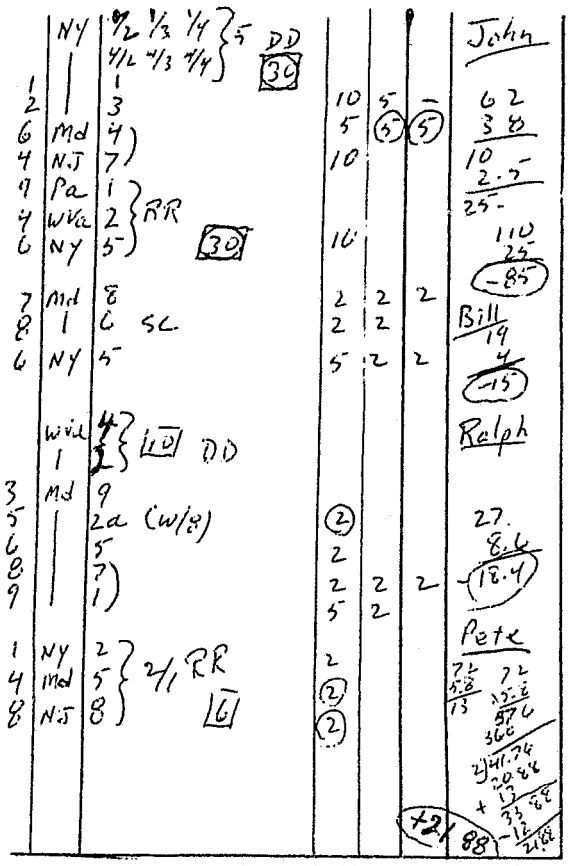
**9TH—1 M., 70 Yds. Time, 1:47⅗. Off, 5:20**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Mc | J Northcutt | 7.00 | 5.00 | 2.80 |
| Litt e Rouge | D Boudrot | | 7.40 | 4.40 |
| Happy Journey | Carr'zz'lla | | | 2.40 |

All ran.

**PERFECTA (Henry Mc and Little Rouge) PAID $82.20**

Another portion of the scratch sheet lists the results of the races on the previous day. The bookmaker will, in all probability, know the results long before he receives the scratch sheet. Of interest to the bookmaker in making certain that he has n't been past posted (i. e., a bettor has placed a bet after the race has been run) is the time the race is off. Reading the results of the first race., Bow Hook, ridden by jockey Meade, paid $7. 20 to win, $3. 60 to place and $3. 40 to show. The second horse, Snow Warning, ridden by jockey Smith, paid $3. 60 to place and $2. 80 to show. The third horse, Rebel Hands, ridden by jockey Sisum, paid $19. 60 to show. The horses whose names are set forth thereafter are the scratched horses.




Shown here is a typical sheet containing horse race wagers. These printed forms are sometimes referred to as "ABC Sheets" or "markers." They can be readily identified by the two columns at the left for race number and track designation and the three columns to the right of the center of the page for the amounts to win, place and show. This sheet shows action on the part of four bettors.

John's bets start with six daily double wagers at $5 each for a total of $30 followed by a wager of $10 to win and $5 to place on the number one horse in the first race at New York. The following bet is $5 across-the-board on horse number three in the second race at New York. The encircled 5's indicate that the horse came in second and the accounting notations in the right column show that it paid $6.20 to place and $3.80 to show. These figures are for a $2 win which was converted to the wagered amounts ($5) by multiplying the sum by two and a half. At the end of the wagers for each individual is an encircled amount indicating the overall balance for the wagers written for the named individuals.

The second wager by Bill was a "scratched" horse and the $4 wager is returned to the bettor. Pete's wagers include two $2-to-win wagers on horses which won, paying $7.20 and $5.80. In addition, one of his round-robin wagers was a winner, paying $20.88. Pete's total winnings of $33.88, less the $12 which the wagers cost, left him with a profit of $21.88.



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STATES OF AME
50

END