

Regis Kennedy-FBI report

Epstein finks around with the Ferrie-fabricated, federally-foisted fiction that Ferrie, in Garrison's concept, was supposed to be Lee Harvey Oswald's "get-away pilot". The FBI knew better, for two of its agents were with Ferrie at in New Orleans, not Dallas. the time of the assassination. The week after my testimony before the New Orleans grand jury, it called ~~xx~~ Regis L. Kennedy as a witness. Attorney General Clark prevented his testimony (because he had nothing to hide, naturally). Throughout its "New Orleans" investigation, the FBI filed meaningless reports that say nothing. One obvious purpose was to have something on file so that on inquiry it could be said, "Oh, yeah, we looked into it. Nothing there." A week after the event, Regis Kennedy filed ~~xxxx~~ ^{this} report, making no reference to its subject, Ferrie. ~~xxxx~~ Ferrie had been investigator for Carlos Marcellos, then on trial. Kennedy had been the federal investigator. Together, they were in attendance on the court. Kennedy says he was there, who was on trial, who he saw, everything but the one important thing-that he was with Ferrie. There can be no mistake about this report, for it is part of the assassination file-and Marcello is not part of it.

Wall FBI reports

from which only white space has been eliminated,
These ~~two~~ FBI reports say nothing and are part of the immediate
Washington and
campaign to deceive the members of the Warren Commission. It required no
investigation to report that "the Cuban Revolutionary Council is an anti-
Castro organization". The government knew that. It, through the CIA, organized
it, at the Skylark Motel in Miami, March 18, 1961, to provide the government in
exile if the Bay of Pigs succeeded. It is to say nothing to say that Arcacha
and Bartes were former "delegates" in New Orleans. Bartes is a great humanitarian
who flew planes in the Congo in 1965 (shorthand: CIA bomber), whose name appears
in Oswald's notebook. Arcacha, friend of Ferris and the ill-assorted crew the
CIA had in New Orleans, took part in a munitions theft for the anti-Castro
activity he headed. It is he who had the office whose address Oswald used. ~~He~~

From the second report one would never dream of the closeness between
Arcacha, Banister and the unnamed "young Cuban man" it would seem Banister
didn't know but who haunted his building. His name is Carlos Quiroga. One would
also think Banister was unknown to the FBI. He had had a spectacular career in it.
One could not even dream of his ONI and CIA connections, or that he had a detective
agency, or was the most violent racist in the area, connected with all the major
fascist groups. Nor does this report say that the FBI visited his office with
the regularity of a dog on his round of the garbage pails. Moreover, his address,
531 Lafayette Street, and the CRC's, 544 Camp, are one and the same building.
He arranged their office space, and but a single inch of lumber separated the
two offices. These pictures are graphic proof of the official deception Epstein
chose to befuddle.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 19631

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that SERGO ARCACHA SMITH was formerly the delegate for the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, Louisiana. BARTES stated that the Cuban Revolutionary Council is an anti-Castro organization.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
 by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /sw Date dictated 11/25/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 19631

GUY BANISTER, Guy Banister Associates, Inc., 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, was telephonically contacted on November 25, 1963 and advised that SERGO ARCACHA SMITH of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, who was the head of that organization in New Orleans, Louisiana, some time ago, had told him on one occasion that he, SMITH, had an office in the building located at 544 Camp Street. Mr. BANISTER stated that he had seen a young Cuban man with SMITH on a number of occasions in the vicinity of 544 Camp Street, but could not recall the name of this young man.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
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Jack Martin-Secret Service-office space

Like the Secret Service and the FBI and Warren Commission he so closely copies, Epstein elected to lie about and defame Jack Martin, which is not easily accomplished. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ This almost-illegible copy of a Secret Service report shows what Martin told me, that he had arranged for the office space for the CIA-fronting and financed CRC and its New Orleans head, Arcacha. This is an address Oswald used on his literature (how much more "pro-Castro could he be than to direct sympathizers to these vengeance-seekers?). The boys played with short-wave radio, too. With only a book-length article of 25,000 words, Epstein had no space for this kind of documentation, any more than his friends on the Warren Commission did. They had only 900 pages in their Report. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mr. Newman stated that when the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" vacated the Newman Building they failed to surrender the keys to their office, adding that they had had several sets of keys to the office. He said that about ten days or two weeks after the Cubans had moved, he had occasion to visit the Newman Building one day and on that occasion he saw a young white man unlocking the door to the office formerly occupied by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said he asked this fellow what he was doing and he remarked that he was taking over the office, whereupon Mr. Newman told him that the office had been closed and that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" no longer had office space in the Newman Building and that he would have to leave. He said there were no indications that the fellow had used the office previously. Mr. Newman described this individual as: White; male; 22/24; 5-9 1/2; 185 lbs.; fair complexion; light brown or blond hair; spoke with a Spanish accent.

Mr. Newman stated that when last seen, Sergio Arcacha Smith claimed to be selling life insurance. The name SERGIO ARCACHA is listed in the 1962 New Orleans city directory with address at 1523 Duplessis St. His wife's name is shown as "Marino L." and his occupation is shown as "Clerk." The above address is located in a housing development known as "Parkchester Apartments."

Mr. Newman stated during this interview that one Jack S. Martin, who lives at the corner of Esplanade Ave. and W. Priour St., had brought Sergio Arcacha and Carlos Quiroga to him and recommended them to him as prospective tenants. He said that Martin had also brought them to Mayor Victor Schiro, New Orleans, and had helped them to get a charter or permit to operate in New Orleans. He said that on one occasion Quiroga appeared to have a short wave radio transmitter which he was trying to repair.

Mr. Newman stated that he has not rented any offices to new tenants in the Newman Building, 544 Camp Street, since about September, 1962. He could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp impression "R P C C 544 Camp ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared in the booklet "The Crime Against Cuba" which had been recovered from Oswald when he was arrested at New Orleans on 9-2-63.

Mr. Newman stated that someone phoned him about three months ago and wanted to rent offices for night meetings and wanted to make an appointment to meet him. He said nothing transpired as a result of this telephone call. He also stated that about four or five months ago another fellow (white; male; about 37/38; 5-11; medium build; light olive complexion; dark eyes; dark brown hair) came to see him about renting an office which he wanted to use for night classes in Spanish. He said this office rented for \$30.00 per month and the subject paid him \$30.00 rental and came back the same week-end to see him. He said this fellow later told him he had not recruited sufficient students and that he no longer wanted the space. He told Mr. Newman to keep the \$30.00 which he had paid him as rental.

During the late afternoon of 11-8-63, Mr. Newman interviewed Mr. Rocky Cairns, 616 Duvaline St., New Orleans, who he said also operates an advertising agency. Mr. Cairns stated that he had been applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 1000 Poydras St., New Orleans and Canal St., New Orleans. He said this was around the time that the film Oswald had a radio debate over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, in 1963. He said this was the only time

Oswald picture-CAP

~~_____~~
Like Liebeler, Epstein says Oswald "may" have been in one of the two New Orleans Civil Air Patrol Cadet units when he was in ~~junior~~ high school in New Orleans, and that Ferrie had been in charge of one. Ferrie had been in charge of both, and Oswald had been a member, witness this picture of him in uniform. The membership lists were available. Liebeler was told where by a witness, under oath. He ignored it, this obfuscating a major indication of conspiracy. And this is the kind of "evidence" Epstein uses for his criticism of Garrison.

Ferrie pix-CAP

The late homosexual, maniacal genius, David Ferrie, expellee of a Roman Catholic seminary and reject from the priesthood, is the man on the right in fetigues in this second Civil Air Patrol picture available to tpstein as it was to Liebeler, the Warren Commission and the rest of the government.

Cocktail Party: 'Truth Still Not

(continued from preceding page)

Chicago; Singer had lunch with him in a non-meat restaurant on Broadway and co-scripted a screenplay based on a Singer short story in "Short Friday"; and God—well, Steinberg was the son of a Winnipeg rabbi. Steinberg's act—he's become a regular on the Johnny Carson television program and has been held over several times at Greenwich Village's Bitter End—deals mostly with a mischievous God. "Don't worry about the burning bush, my son. Take off your shoes, my son . . . ah ha, the third one today." Steinberg says that "I'm the first Jewish Dylan Thomas. The poetry I could handle, but I'm not good at drinking." He's played Second City in Chicago and was the faggoty brother in Jules Feiffer's Broadway play, "Little Murderers." Proudest moment as a comic came, he says, when a Grey Lines tour walked out on his act. "I'll always sacrifice an audience for a piece of material."

Epstein on Garrison

Edward Jay Epstein is expanding into Viking Press book his "New Yorker" section of New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the JFK murder. Tentative title: "The Tangled Web." Says Epstein, "If there is any evidence of a conspiracy in New Orleans, I doubt if Garrison's style of investigation will find it." Epstein's book will draw many parallels between Sen. Joseph McCarthy and Garrison, but, says Epstein, "I'm not qualified to discuss Garrison's motives. For all anyone

knows, the late David Ferrie, a prime Garrison suspect, may have been mixed up with Lee Harvey Oswald. It is very difficult to establish the truth." Epstein still believes that not all of the truth about the assassination—including the number of gunmen—is known. Epstein's 30,000-word article on Garrison prompted a seven-page typewritten response from Harold Weisberg, author of several "Whitewash" books analyzing and criticizing the Warren Commission Report: "Garrison cannot win," Mr. Weisberg writes. "The Epsteins [critics of Garrison] defame him for not having produced evidence that satisfies them. Were he to do so outside the courtroom, they'd assail him because it is improper. If his case is as shallow as the Epsteins pretend, why cannot they and the Clay Shaw defense (led by the Federal government, which has openly intruded in a purely state matter) let Garrison fall on his face in court, in public? The basic right of defendant Shaw [Garrison says Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, knew Oswald] is to a speedy trial. That has been denied Shaw by his counsel alone, for Garrison has opposed all the delays, each of which, since Sept. 15, 1967, the date he set for the trial, was the invention of the defense . . . Epstein's writing will ultimately convince thinking people there has to be a reason for the ceaseless campaign against Garrison and the steadfast refusal of any major newspaper or magazine to print a story with any of the available evidence showing the official account of the President's murder is false. The government cannot tolerate any judicial determination of fact. There can be none that does not destroy the Warren Report. To destroy the Report is to rewrite 'Macbeth,' for there was Federal involvement in John Kennedy's murder. Its whitewash also is Federal." Mr. Garrison's response to Mr. Epstein's analysis was to announce that his office had been exchanging information with a foreign intelligence agency that, he said,

Known About JFK Murder?

had "penetrated the forces involved in the assassination" of JFK.

'I Have Too Much Sense'

Doubleday is moving up to September (from late autumn) publication of Allen Drury's "Preserve and Protect," for which McCall's had paid \$50,000 for serialization rights and then decided not to publish. A McCall's editor said it didn't like "the book's anti-Negro, anti-U.N. view." Mr. Drury says that the theme of "Preserve and Protect" is violence, "as it becomes political in motivation and gathers behind a Presidential candidate." Mr. Drury has noted that rumors were abroad that the violence-supported candidate was in some way, shape, manner, fashion or form, based upon—suggested by—or otherwise mys-

teriously associated with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. He says, "The rumor is not only false, it is absurd. In the first place, Senator Kennedy [had] too much sense either to court or accept support from violence elements. In the second place, I have too much sense to fictionalize Sen. Kennedy."

Report-p. 408-renting

Without non sequiturs there could have been no Warren Report and no Epstein. Here is the evasion by which the Report and Epstein's benefactor, Counsel Liebeler, skirted around Oswald's connection with the CIA, Banister, Ferrie and that strange assortment of CIA- revanchist Cubans at the address 544 Camp St. Whether or not Oswald rented an office is meaningless, for as his literature shows, he used the known CIA address. ~~There was no Fair Play For Cuba Committee in New Orleans.~~ Oswald, CIA agent, invented it as part of his establishment of an intelligence "cover". He stamped it with his no-so-lily-white hands.

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

In this pamphlet I have not endeavored to describe in any detail the immense progress that Cuba has made under the Castro regime. For information about this aspect of the Cuban Revolution I refer the reader to the following:

Books and pamphlets

Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, *Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1960. Cloth, \$3.50; paperback, \$1.75.

C. Wright Mills, *Listen, Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba*, Ballantine Books, New York, 1960. 50¢.

Paul A. Baran, *Reflections on the Cuban Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1961. 35¢.

Sources for both internal developments in Cuba and the invasion of April 1961

Fair Play, bulletin of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

The Independent, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, N. Y.

Monthly Review, 63 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N. Y. (especially see dispatches from *Guardian* Editor-in-Exile, Cedric Belfrage, Havana).

New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y.

I. F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington 15, D.C.

Petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General, by American Lawyers, and supporting Memorandum of Law concerning the Policy of the American Government relating to Cuba under the Neutrality Laws, Treaties with Cuba, and International Law, New York, 1961. (Copies may be obtained from Mr. Jesse Gordon, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N. Y. Price \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing.)

F D C C
544 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA

W. Lee Report - official edition, p 118

exiles in a street demonstration and being "officially cautioned" by the police, events which "robbed me of what support I had leaving me alone."³³⁴

In spite of those claims, the Commission has not been able to uncover any evidence that anyone ever attacked any street demonstration in which Oswald was involved, except for the Bringuier incident mentioned above, which occurred 8 days after Oswald wrote the above letter to V. T. Lee.³³⁵ Bringuier, who seemed to be familiar with many anti-Castro activities in New Orleans, was not aware of any such incident.³³⁶ Police reports also fail to reflect any activity on Oswald's part prior to August 9, 1963, except for the uneventful distribution of literature at the Dumaine Street wharf in June.³³⁷ Furthermore, the general tenor of Oswald's next letter to V. T. Lee, in which he supported his report on the Bringuier incident with a copy of the charges made against him and a newspaper clipping reporting the event, suggests that his previous story of an attack by Cuban exiles was at least greatly exaggerated.³³⁸ While the legend "FPCC 544 Camp St. NEW ORLEANS, LA." was stamped on some literature that Oswald had in his possession at the time of his arrest in New Orleans, extensive investigation was not able to connect Oswald with that address, although it did develop the fact that an anti-Castro organization had maintained offices there for a period ending early in 1962.³³⁹ The Commission has not been able to find any other indication that Oswald had rented an office in New Orleans. In view of the limited amount of public activity on Oswald's part before August 9, 1963, there also seems to be no basis for his claim that he had distributed "thousands" of circulars, especially since he had claimed to have printed only 2,000 and actually had only 1,000 printed. In addition, there is no evidence that he received any substantial amount of materials from the national headquarters.³⁴⁰

In another letter to V. T. Lee, dated August 17, 1963, Oswald wrote that he had appeared on Mr. William Stuckey's 15-minute television program over WDSU-TV called "Latin American Focus" as a result of which he was "flooded with callers and invitations to debate's ect. as well as people interested in joining the F.P.C.C. New Orleans branch."³⁴¹ WDSU has no program of any kind called "Latin American Focus."³⁴² Stuckey had a radio program called "Latin Listening Post," on which Oswald was heard for less than 5 minutes on August 17, 1963.³⁴³ It appears that Oswald had only one caller in response to all of his FPCC activities, an agent of Bringuier's attempting to learn more about the true nature of the alleged FPCC "organization" in New Orleans.³⁴⁴

Oswald's statements suggest that he hoped to be flooded with callers and invitations to debate. This would have made him a real center of attention as he must have been when he first arrived in the Soviet Union and as he was to some extent when he returned to the United States. The limited notoriety that Oswald received as a result of the street fracas and in the subsequent radio debate was apparently not enough to satisfy him. He exaggerated in his letters to V. T. Lee in an appar-

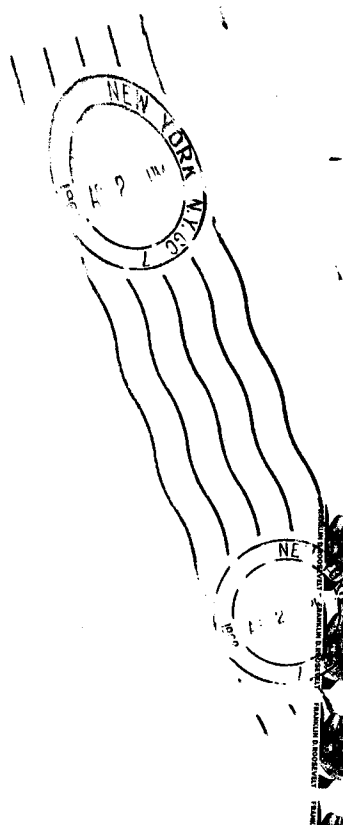
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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Mr. Stuckey
Mr. Bringuier
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