

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; 22/2h; 5-9h; 165 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 4523 Duplessis St. His wife's name is shown as "Marise 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 Esplanade Ave. and N. Prieur 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 8-9-63.

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 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Kenny Cairn, 616 Perdido St., New Orleans, where he resides and where he also operates an advertising agency. Mr. Cairn stated that he seemed to recall Oswald applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 704-5 Canal Bldg., corner Camp and Canal Sts., New Orleans. He said this was several months ago and about the time Oswald had a radio debate over Radio Station WFSU, New Orleans, in August, 1963. He said this was the only time

Date 11/25/63

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SAM MIKE NEWMAN, owner of the office building located at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, residence address 1337 Mithra Street, New Orleans, advised that approximately eight to nine months ago he rented office space at 544 Camp Street, which he believed was office number 6 or 7 to several Cubans, names unknown, who were with the Cuban Revolutionary Association. Mr. NEWMAN said he had seen these Cubans previously around the office of GUY BANISTER, Guy Banister Associates, but he did not know their names. Mr. NEWMAN stated he believes one of these individuals was SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH who at that time appeared to be the head of the organization but was later replaced by LUIS RABEL. He said that SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH after being replaced as head of the organization was engaged in selling life insurance in New Orleans. NEWMAN stated that LUIS RABEL could be contacted at telephone numbers WH 7-5544 and 288-7905.

Mr. NEWMAN stated the Cuban Revolutionary Association did not have any money to pay rental on the office space at the time they obtained this space but were to pay rental to him from proceeds derived from a city wide fund collecting campaign they were conducting to raise money for the Cuban people.

Mr. NEWMAN related that the Cuban Revolutionary Association occupied office space at 544 Camp Street for approximately three or four months during which time they did not pay him any rental on the office space they occupied. He said that approximately 1 1/2 months after they moved from the premises he received a check for \$100 from a Mr. GRIMALDI located in the Audubon building, who was a volunteer book-keeper for the organization.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to Mr. NEWMAN at which time he advised that to the best of his knowledge he has no recollection of seeing OSWALD in or around the building located at 544 Camp Street and does not have any recollection of any individual by that name contacting him in regard to the rental of office space in his building.

Mr. NEWMAN further informed that he has never rented office space to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
 by SA FREDERICK C. FINE, JR.
SA LAWRENCE A. ... Date dictated 11/25/63

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This series of reports from the second part of File 75, beginning with page 680, reflect anything but an FBI determination to discover fact which are in conflict with Secret Service re-

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anyone representing that organization. He further stated that he has not been contacted by or rented office space to anyone by the names of V. T. LEE, A. J. HIDELELL, A. T. HIDELELL, ALEX JAMES HIDELELL or O. H. LEE.

Mr. NEWMAN recalled that not over two months ago a man telephonically contacted him wanting to rent an office in the building and at that time furnished his name and the name of the organization he represented but Mr. NEWMAN was unable to recall either name. Mr. NEWMAN stated he is certain the name of the organization had nothing to do with Cuba. The individual who telephonically contacted him wanted the office open at night for meetings of the organization and informed him all he needed was a desk and about fifteen chairs. Mr. NEWMAN stated he had no further contact with this unknown individual who had telephonically contacted him. However, he stated that he believes his janitor, JAMES ARTHUR saw this individual at the building at 544 Camp Street, and talked to him.

Mr. NEWMAN further recalled that about nine or ten months ago a tall, thin man, about 38 years of age, with dark hair contacted him and arranged for the rental of office space at the building at 544 Camp Street. This man told him that he worked as an electrician during the day and desired to teach Spanish at night. This unknown man paid one month's rent of \$30 or \$40 in advance. Mr. NEWMAN said this individual came back the following week and informed him that he had been unable to get enough students to enroll in the Spanish course to "justify fooling with the class" and that he had changed his mind and no longer wanted the office space. The man told NEWMAN to keep the money he had paid in advance rent. Mr. NEWMAN said that he would endeavor to locate a record of this individual's name and if successful he would furnish the name of this individual to the FBI.

The day after I left New Orleans, Garrison subpoenaed William S. and Julius J. Oswald. On May 9, the omniscient Washington Post, which on this subject teaches the Pope holiness, ran this editorial:

Guilt by Name

Jim Garrison, the bombastic district attorney of New Orleans, has apparently discovered a new way to look for evidence. Still seeking gamely to find something to substantiate his charge that President Kennedy's assassination was the result of a major conspiracy, Mr. Garrison is now calling in people named Oswald. His purpose is to ask them about Lee Harvey Oswald, not by asking to all

think what might have happened if the District Attorney of New York had called in Bud Costello to ask about Frank's activities? Or if the Marshal of the Old West had called Henry and William James to ask about Jess?

The field for Mr. Garrison is unlimited. After he finishes with all the Oswalds in New Orleans, he can move his show elsewhere. And, of course, he can call all these people named Ruby. There

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, 66 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 Belgrave, 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 O C C
544 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA

1Date November 25, 1963

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.

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 by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /sw Date dictated 11/25/63

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1Date November 25, 1963

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.

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These are hardly serious FBI reports of serious FBI investigations. They reveal less than the average agent recalled in his memory, much less than the files contained, less than was public knowledge, and are a compound of deception. Banister was a former SA agent and high-ranking New Orleans police official. His business was detective work. He was in New Orleans and arranged for the rental of the CRC

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-

OSWALD DISTRIBUTING IN
NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1963
GIRLS ON WHICH HE HAD

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 281A

