

NO 89-69/dc
DALLAS 89-43

20 - 21
Hair - brown
Peculiarities - suntan

CORE added that as he recalled only the two persons described were observed by him to pass out handbills on this occasion and he stated he saw no other person handing out these pamphlets.

From among the persons pictured in the photographs which CORE observed he identified the following named persons and added that these individuals were present on that occasion as spectators of the activity at the Trade Mart:

J. EHARA, identified by CORE as Japanese who operates an Import Export Firm named Kasuga & Co., Ltd. on the third floor of the International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (telephone number 525-7841).

JOHN ALICE, Owner, John Alice & Co., Import Export Firm, International Trade Mart.

Mrs. ISAAC DELORES NEELEY named by CORE as his former secretary and presently associated with the New Orleans Press Group, New Orleans, Louisiana.

CORE stated that he possibly observed the activity at this mart for approximately 20 or 25 minutes at the time in question and added that since he thought this information might be useful to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he then telephoned that organization and reported the nature of the activity described above.

692

64
466

Other Individuals and Organizations
Interviewed or Interviewed Date 11/29/63

ARCACHA, SERGIO

MANUEL GIL, employee, Information Council of the Americas, Inc., 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD personally and could not say that he had ever personally conversed either in person or by telephone with OSWALD. GIL stated he had become aware of OSWALD in approximately August, 1963 at which time OSWALD had been arrested by the New Orleans Police Department in connection with the passing out of leaflets by OSWALD and a fight which had developed between OSWALD and other individuals at that time. GIL stated subsequent to the arrest of OSWALD the Information Council of the Americas, Inc., had prepared a tape of a debate or interview between OSWALD, EDWARD BUTLER, Staff Director of the Information Council of the Americas, Inc., and other individuals. GIL stated the tape which they had prepared was for dissemination use in Central American countries and the debate or interview had actually occurred on a radio program, New Orleans radio station WDSU.

GIL stated there was a time when he thought an individual who had made numerous telephone calls to him was OSWALD and at that time he had related his suspicions that the person who had made the telephone calls to him was OSWALD to Mr. EDWARD BUTLER. GIL explained that the reason he had felt that the person making the telephone calls was OSWALD was simply on the basis that the voice of OSWALD which he had heard at the time of the interview, sounded very similar to the voice of the individual who had made the telephone calls to him previously.

GIL stated the person making the telephone calls to him had a first name of STEVE, but he could not recall what the last name had been. GIL advised that STEVE had first started making telephone calls to him in approximately November or December, 1961 and continued to make telephone calls until approximately January, 1962. GIL stated he had considered STEVE a "crack pot" but STEVE had called him so many times requesting that he, STEVE, be put in touch with the head of the "Cuban Resistance Group" that he, GIL, had finally referred STEVE to SERGIO ARACCHA, who was "head of an anti-Castro Cuban organization" in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA EARL L. HASSELL /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CR 75

The copies of these pages I found in both files are less clear than they could easily have been. I have, therefore, used the clearer page of each. The original file is 75. At no point does the FBI report or reveal that the Cuban Revolutionary Council was organized by the CIA. The black marks are produced when Xerox copies are made from Xerox copies.

46765

GIL stated he had referred STEVE to ARCACHA merely as a means of getting rid of STEVE's nuisance calls.

GIL advised that STEVE had related his, STEVE's, plan to free Cuba was simply that STEVE wanted an organization to drop him into Cuba and he, STEVE, would kill Castro by means of a rifle with a telescopic site.

GIL pointed out that since seeing the recent newspaper publicity concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD which indicated OSWALD had been in Russia during the period of the telephone calls from STEVE, he, GIL, had changed his mind as to the source of the calls but prior to that time had been of the opinion that they were probably from LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

GIL stated he was sure that SERGIO ARCACHA, who he, GIL, understood was presently in Houston, Texas had interviewed STEVE and ARCACHA would probably have additional information on STEVE.

GIL stated he seemed to recall that STEVE had furnished him a telephone number which was at the New Orleans Greyhound Lines Terminal and he recalled having reached STEVE through this number on at least one occasion. GIL advised that he did not necessary believe that STEVE was an employee at the New Orleans Greyhound Terminal but STEVE just seemed to hang around the area of the telephone number he furnished.

GIL advised it was possible that he had STEVE's telephone number and last name among numerous papers which he, GIL, had at his home and on completion of his appointments for the day would check the papers at his home and advise the New Orleans Office of any additional information he could determine.

472

CR75

4648

Date 11/29/63

MANUEL GIL, employee, Information Council of the Americas, Inc., 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised, after checking personal papers at his home, that he had determined that the "Steve" concerning whom he had previously furnished information, was STEVE NAISHALL, of 150 Mohle Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, home telephone ED 1-2789, telephone where he could be reached at the New Orleans Greyhound Bus Terminal ED 1-9198.

GIL stated, after giving due thought as to possible logical contacts for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, that LUIS CERVIGON was a "pro-Castro" individual who is currently teaching high school Spanish in the St. Claude area of New Orleans and in his, GIL's, opinion would have been a logical contact for OSWALD.

GIL stated he knew that LUIS CERVIGON had contacts in Cuba because prior to engaging CERVIGON in an argument after a public address which he, GIL, had made, all of his mail going into Cuba had been opened prior to delivery and this had not happened prior to the time of the argument. GIL stated the only other information he knew concerning LUIS CERVIGON was that CERVIGON had a brother named CARLOS CERVIGON.

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
 by SA EARL L. HASSELL, JR. /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

W
469

KP

CO-2-34,030

Oswald, Lee H. Post-Russian Period 2-2

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

U. S. Secret Service

Chief

December 3, 1963

SAIC Rice - New Orleans

Lee Harvey Oswald - Assassination of President Kennedy

This will confirm telephone call from Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni on November 29, 1963, instructing that complete investigation be made in New Orleans covering Lee Harvey Oswald's employment, education, background, associates, bank accounts, etc., also addresses.

Deputy Chief Paterni was informed at that time that a local attorney, Dean Andrews, who had been contacted by Oswald on several occasions in about June, 1963, had received a telephone call on November 23, 1963, by a man giving the name of Clay Bertrand, who inquired as to whether or not he would be willing to defend Oswald in the murder and assassination cases. Clay Bertrand has not been located to date.

This will also confirm telephone call from Deputy Chief Paterni on December 2, 1963, who requested that we obtain a tape recording of a debate involving Oswald broadcast over a local radio station, information of the existence of the tape having been received from the mother-in-law of Arnesto Rodriguez, who operates a Spanish language school in New Orleans. Chief Paterni was informed that we had already secured the tape from Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban, and that Arnesto Rodriguez was in the process of furnishing us with a copy of transcription of the tape, from which copies would be made immediately. Chief Paterni requested that the tape and copy of transcription be sent to SAIC Bouck, PRS, by the Captain of the earliest flight from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., this date.

This will also confirm my telephone call to SAIC Bouck, PRS, at approximately 5:00 PM on December 2, 1963, advising that the tape and copy of transcription would be sent to Dulles Airport by Eastern Airlines Flight No. 526, departing New Orleans 6:40 PM and arriving at 9:58 PM. SAIC Bouck advised that the material would be picked up at Dulles Airport.

The debate was broadcast over WDSU Radio, New Orleans, 8/21/63, and involved Oswald, Carlos Bringuier, an anti-Castro Cuban refugee, Ms. Ed Butler, of the Information Council of The Americas, and Bill Stackoy, reporter on the States-Item Newspaper, New Orleans.

cc - Dallas

CR 87 444

Here again the distortion and unclarity are unnecessary and the black marks are from Xeroxing Xeroxed copies. This Secret Service report is from File 87 and also appears in the other files indicated. The number "444" stamped in the lower corner is the Secret Service "control number", used for internal identification. Interestingly enough, the Oswald breakdown has his New Orleans career, his activity immediately prior to the assassination, described as his "Post-Russian Period". The one thing the government would not acknowledge on any level is his connections with those Cuban groups related with the CIA.

68

470

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No. 946

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Miami, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Closed</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Person Identified:</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Miami, Florida</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>April 24 - May 5, 1964</u>	Name : <u>Sylvia Odio</u> Address: <u>Dallas, Texas</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA Ernest I. Aragon</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Inquiries in Miami leading to the identity and current whereabouts of Father Walter Machann have been unsuccessful. Juan Martin and "Leopoldo" have not been identified by sources in Miami. Personal interview of Rogelio Cisneros Dias disclosed he went to Dallas, Texas, in June, 1963, and contacted Sylvia Odio for the purpose of being introduced to an Uruguayan for the purchase of small arms. Re-interview of Rogelio Cisneros Dias revealed that the Uruguayan is definitely identified as Juan Martin.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to report submitted by the reporting agent dated April 24, 1964. Further reference is made to long distance telephone call from Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Chief's Office, on May 4, 1964, requesting further investigation in this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On April 27, 1964, Monsignor Fitzpatrick, Catholic Diocese of Miami, was reinterviewed relative to Father Walter Machann, of Polish extraction. Monsignor Fitzpatrick searched his official Catholic Directory, which has the names of all Catholic priests working in the United States, and the name of Father Walter Machann did not appear in the Directory. Monsignor Fitzpatrick emphasized that if Father Walter Machann were assigned to the Miami Diocese he would know of him.

On the same date I personally interviewed Sister William, Director, Centro Hispano Catolico (Catholic Spanish Center), 130 NW Second Street, Miami, Florida, which assists all needy persons of Latin origin, including Cubans, relative to Father Walter Machann, and she stated Father Walter Machann was not known to her.

DISTRIBUTION <u>Chief</u> <u>Miami</u>	COPIES <u>Orig & 1</u> <u>2cc</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>Ernest I. Aragon</u>	DATE <u>5-5-64</u>
		APPROVED <u>JOHN A. MARSHALL</u>	DATE <u>5-5-64</u>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-51500-1

The correct spelling of the priest's name is "Machann". In an effort to avoid as much confusion as possible, I use the Commission's preferred misspelling, "McChann". Pronunciation is like "m'can". At the time of this report, Secret Service Inspector Tom Kelley was interviewing Father Machann in New Orleans.

69
471

1476

Sister William suggested that if Father Walter MacHann was believed to have come from Dallas, Texas, that inquiry of the Catholic Chancery, 2122 Kidwell Street, Dallas, Texas, might disclose further information regarding Father MacHann.

Discreet and extensive inquiries among Cuban sources in Miami leading to the identities of Juan Martin and "Leopoldo" had been unsuccessful to date.

In accordance with long distance telephone call from Inspector Kelley on May 4, 1964, Rogelio Cisneros was personally interviewed at his residence, 347 NE 36th Street, Miami, Florida. He further identified himself as Rogelio CISNEROS Diaz, an officer of JURE at Miami, Florida, and added that the name "Eugenio" is his designated "war" name. He stated that the JURE office in Miami is located at 1878 West Flagler, Miami, Florida.

Mr. Cisneros said he went to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, Florida, in June, 1963, and had travelled there alone, by plane. Mr. Cisneros fixed the date of his travel to Dallas as June, 1963, by associating other events.

Mr. Cisneros said that when he travelled to Dallas their JURE office in Dallas was already in operation, having been established in May, 1963.

Rogelio Cisneros stated he went to Dallas, Texas, specifically for the purpose of contacting Sylvia Odio who was to introduce him to a person in Dallas who was interested in selling them small arms. Cisneros said he contacted Sylvia Odio only once, and at that time he was accompanied only by Jorge Rodriguez Alvarada, their Dallas delegate, and no one else.

Mr. Cisneros said he does not know Leopoldo, adding that Leopoldo is not common as a Cuban name, and that so far as he knew, Leopoldo was not a member of JURE in Dallas. He further stated he did not know Leon, either as an individual, or as a member of JURE of Dallas.

Francisco Gutierrez, a Dallas member of JURE at the time Rogelio Cisneros went there in June, 1963, when interviewed, also stated he did not know Leopoldo nor Leon.

Rogelio Cisneros related that the man to whom Sylvia Odio introduced him was believed to be an Uruguayan who was well known to Sylvia Odio from previous contact in Cuba. Cisneros said he did not approve of the Uruguayan's tactics and had discontinued further negotiations with him. Cisneros added he did not recall the Uruguayan's name and indicated it might be Leopoldo, but emphasized he could not be certain.

472 700

The above information was made known to Inspector Kelley by means of long distance telephone call on May 5, 1964;

After speaking with Inspector Kelley the reporting agent recontacted Rogelio Cisneros by telephone and the name of Juan Martin was mentioned to him. Cisneros spontaneously exclaimed that Juan Martin was the name of the Uruguayan who had been introduced to him by Sylvia Odio. This was confirmed by Francisco Gutierrez.

Cisneros then related that Juan Martin operates a well established wash yourself laundry believed to be known as "Dixie", located near one of the biggest or principal bowling alleys in Dallas, situated on one of the main streets. He stated he had made only one contact with Juan Martin at the laundry and, although he was not familiar with Dallas, the location of the laundry was clarified for him by Francisco Gutierrez, who was more familiar with the City of Dallas.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Unless otherwise directed, the investigation of this matter at Miami is considered closed.

71
413

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	OFFICE New Orleans, La.	FILE NO. CG-2-34,030
STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald	
PERIOD COVERED December 1-5, 1963	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Anthony E. Correts and SA Roger D. Counts		

SYNOPSIS

Extensive investigation conducted thus far has failed to establish that the "FOR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had offices at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. It has likewise been impossible to find anyone who recalls ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at this address.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to report dated 12-3-63, submitted by SA A. G. Vial and covering investigation conducted during the period November 22, 1963, through December 2, 1963, by SA's A. G. Vial, Anthony E. Correts, and Roger D. Counts, as well as SAIC John W. Rice.

On Pages 14 and 15 of the above-mentioned report, comment was made on the address "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.", which appeared on some of the literature in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when he was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department on 8-9-63 for fighting with several Cubans. Mention of the address "544 Camp Street" is also made on page 2 of my report of 12-1-63, covering investigation conducted by SAIC John W. Rice and myself during the period November 23-27, 1963.

On 12-1-63, reporting agent interviewed Mr. Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr., 1205 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3720.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. is 72 years of age, having ^{been} born in Havana, Cuba on 8-13-91. He stated that he attended the Cheret Institute (no longer existent) at New Orleans, completing a high school course and specializing in English. This was about 1907. He said he subsequently attended the Soule Business College, New Orleans, graduating therefrom in September, 1909, having completed a 2-year commercial course. He said he returned to Cuba and subsequently established himself in the wholesale electrical business. He said he continued in the electrical business in Havana until

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
100-100000	Orig. & 2 cc's	<i>A. G. Vial</i>	12-3-63
New Orleans	2 cc's	APPROVED	
Dallas	2 cc's	<i>John W. Rice</i>	

Commission

11/14

In the case of these lengthy Secret Service reports, where despite the best investigative efforts information useful in reconstructing the story of Oswald in New Orleans does appear, the Commission was satisfied to have nothing but illegible reports. Those in its 26 volumes are little better than these.

72
4942

Page 2
CO-2-34,030
December 9, 1963

November, 1960, when Castro confiscated all of his assets, including his home in Havana, his country estate outside of Havana, and all of his other properties, bank account, etc.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Sergio Arcacha Smith, mentioned on Page 15 of SA VE/1's report of 12-3-63, was formerly the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, with offices at 544 Camp Street, Room 416, second floor, New Orleans, La. He said that Arcacha was "fired" from his position as New Orleans delegate to the "C.R.C." by the organization's main office in Miami, because practically all Cubans in New Orleans were against Arcacha and his activities - not because he was cooperating with Castro but because of his dishonesty. According to Mr. Rodriguez, Arcacha was misappropriating the organization's funds. Mr. Rodriguez was of the opinion that Arcacha may possibly be now in Miami but not at all certain as to this.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Carlos Quiroga, mentioned on Pages 14 and 20 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63 knew Arcacha well and was with him frequently (very close connection) at 544 Camp Street. Mr. Rodriguez did not know what happened to Quiroga's connection with Arcacha after the latter was fired.

Mr. Rodriguez stated that Arcacha made frequent visits to the office of Ronny Caire, then located at 705 Cahal Bldg., New Orleans. He said Ronny Caire was the principal organizer of the organization known as "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE", with headquarters at Ronny Caire's office and not at 544 Camp Street. He said that Ronny Caire had prevailed upon Arcacha to join or become a part of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that Arcacha was connected with the "CRUSADE" even after he was fired as New Orleans delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL", against the opinion of the Cubans.

According to Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., Carlos Quiroga was not an actual member of either the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA" or the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but participated in meetings held for the purpose of promoting unity among or between the several local anti-Castro organizations such as the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE."

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was founded primarily to raise funds with which to buy arms and supplies for use by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and that the "CRUSADE" had no actual revolutionary activities of any kind against Castro. He added that the "CRUSADE" was, however, definitely opposed to Castro and would offer cooperation in the overthrow of Castro.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Ronny Caire had a quantity of pamphlets or circulars printed, which he had distributed by hand, soliciting funds for the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE." According to Mr. Rodriguez, Ronny Caire showed that contributions were to be sent either to 544 Camp Street or to the Post Office box of Sergio Arcacha.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. said that he had never seen Oswald in his life and only knew that Oswald had had a fight with Carlos Ingulier and two other Cubans on Canal Street, New Orleans, for which he had been arrested on 8-9-63. He said that he had no idea why