

Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, formation of the organization was financed by money from the Cuban mission to the United Nations.⁽⁷⁾

During this period (early 1963), Oswald wrote the State Department applying for another passport, saying he wanted to visit England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, and Russia. The new passport was issued to Oswald at New Orleans on June 25, 1963.⁽¹⁾

Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban anti-Castro patriot, told Associated Press reporters that Oswald had attempted to infiltrate a Cuban anti-Castro organization, by offering himself (as a former Marine) to train Cubans for an invasion of the island. Bringuier said:

"I was suspicious of him from the start Then a few days later, I encountered him on Canal Street distributing 'Viva Castro' literature. We took all his propaganda away from him. Then the police came and arrested a lot of us The charges against all of us but Oswald were dismissed."⁽¹⁾

Oswald was fined \$10 for disturbing the peace, and released.⁽¹⁾

On August 21, 1963 (shortly after his arrest in the street fight) Oswald appeared as a guest on a New Orleans radio program — known as "Conversation Carte Blanche," station WDSU. During the broadcast, Oswald identified himself as a marxist.

The Cuban Student Directorate in Miami reports that Oswald was President of the New Orleans Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and that the national organization transferred him from New Orleans to Dallas, late in August, 1963, following his interview on the radio program.⁽¹⁾

The exact time of Oswald's move from New Orleans to Dallas is not generally known. Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving, Texas (who had met the Oswalds in Dallas), somehow heard that Mrs. Oswald was destitute in New Orleans, with one small child, expecting another. Mrs. Paine says that, while driving back to Dallas after a vacation

in the East, she stopped off in New Orleans to see Mrs. Oswald. On September 23, 1963, she brought Oswald's wife and child to her home in Irving. Mrs. Paine, formerly a Russian language teacher, said she thought she and Mrs. Oswald could help each other.

On September 26, 1963, *The Dallas Morning News* published an article on William J. Lowery, a Dallas salesman who had been operating as an undercover informant for the FBI on communist activities. Lowery said the communist party, concentrating recruiting efforts on college students, minority groups, and labor unions, has had a great deal of success and is growing in Texas.

On September 26, 1963, Dallas newspapers also publicized President Kennedy's scheduled visit to Dallas in November. On that same day, Oswald crossed the border into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. On September 27, he talked with the Cuban consul at Mexico City, requesting a visa for travel to the Soviet Union, via Cuba. When told that he must wait about three weeks for clearance from the Cuban foreign ministry, Oswald left in anger. On September 28, he visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City requesting the visa, identifying himself as "a militant communist, married with a Soviet citizen," and saying that he had resided three years in the Soviet Union. When told that he must wait for clearance from the Soviet foreign ministry, Oswald left — again in anger.

Oswald arrived in Dallas from Mexico on October 4, and stayed at the YMCA. On October 14, 1963, in the middle of the night (using the alias, O. H. Lee), he rented a room at 1026 North Beckley Avenue, for \$8.00 a week. This rooming house is less than a mile west of the Texas School Book Depository firm (Elm and Houston Streets, on the edge of downtown Dallas) where Oswald got a job, as stock clerk, on October 15, 1963.

The fact that Oswald, on October 15, got a job in a building that was on President Kennedy's