

DL 100-10461
11

ITEM NO.

DESCRIPTION

D82-3

At Heroes Monument in Minsk.

D82-4

A closeup of the Palace of Culture in Minsk.

D84-1

D84-2

D84-3

These photographs are not identifiable by MARINA OSWALD. She said the person in the center front of the photograph depicted in D84-1 appears to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

D91

MARINA OSWALD said she cannot identify this photograph of the October, 1963, page of a calendar nor could she identify positively the handwriting which is written on this page.

1Date 3/31/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629
Belt Line Road.

She stated ISAAC DON ~~LEVINE~~ has contacted her on several occasions in the past when she resided at the MARTIN residence and at the FORD residence with respect to writing a book. She does not have a contract with LEVINE and does not expect to sign a contract with him or to authorize him to write anything concerning her. She advised she has not given LEVINE any material whatsoever, such as letters, photographs, or other documents. She has conversed with LEVINE on a number of occasions concerning her background and her life with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARINA was also questioned concerning a statement made by PAVEL ~~GOLOVACHEV~~ in a letter to her on September 15, 1962. GOLOVACHEV wrote this letter from Minsk, Russia, and commented on Poyodin's Play, "A Man With The Rifle." In a prior letter to GOLOVACHEV, MARINA had inquired as to the basic idea of the play on behalf of PAUL ~~GREGORY~~, an acquaintance of hers, to whom she was teaching Russian.

MARINA explained one of the key thoughts in the play is that "now we do not have to fear a man with a rifle." This thought came about in the following manner: World War I followed by the revolution in Russia made a man with a rifle in Russia a feared person. In the play, an old woman is explaining to her audience how at a time, which was after World War I and after the Russian revolution, she had been in the forest picking mushrooms and had suddenly noticed a man with the rifle. She became afraid. However, the man with the rifle did not harm her but, instead, helped her pick the mushrooms. So she told her audience that "now we do not have to fear a man with the rifle." MARINA explained this was one of the central themes of the play. She said PAUL GREGORY had questioned her about this theme and it was for that reason she had questioned GOLOVACHEV.

501

on 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agents WALLACE R. HEUTMAN & W. JAMES Date dictated 3/31/64

WOOD/eah

Date 4/3/641

MARINA OSWALD, who resides at 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas was interviewed.

She advised that the person whose nickname is "Tolia" is one ANATOLI, last name unknown, who is a friend of her girl friend, LARISSA PETROVNA PETRUSEVICH, who resided in the same apartment house as did the OSWALDs in Minsk, Russia.

MARINA identified a personal note addressed to herself signed "Tolia" (Inventory Item No. 144) as being from ANATOLI.

MARINA advised she had identified a photograph of this ANATOLI which photograph was among other snapshots in her personal possessions which were acquired by the Dallas Police Department in the search of the RUTH PAINE residence on November 22-23, 1963.

MARINA was questioned further concerning clothing jackets which had been owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said to the best of her recollection LEE HARVEY OSWALD had only two jackets, one a heavy jacket, blue in color, and another light jacket, grey in color. She said she believes OSWALD possessed both of these jackets in Russia and had purchased them in the United States prior to his departure for Russia. She said she cannot recall that OSWALD ever sent either of these jackets to any laundry or cleaners anywhere. She said she can recall washing them herself. She advised to her knowledge OSWALD possessed both of these jackets at Dallas on November 22, 1963.

on 4/1/64 at Richardson, Texas 502 File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent WALLACE R. MELIMAN:vm Date dictated 4/2/64

Date 4/6/641

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence, 6295 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

She was questioned further concerning the silver-colored bracelet, which LEE HARVEY OSWALD had given her following his return to Dallas, Texas, after his trip to Mexico. She said this bracelet was very similar to a bracelet which LEE HARVEY OSWALD wore. His bracelet had the name "LEE" engraved upon it. She stated she believed OSWALD purchased his bracelet about the time they were residing on Elisabeth Street, or perhaps during the time they rented a place on Neely Street.

She recalled OSWALD's watch had been in disrepair and, instead of having the watch fixed, he bought the bracelet and wore it in place of the watch. On a previous occasion, when OSWALD's watch was in disrepair, he had had it fixed at Leonard's Department Store in Fort Worth, Texas. This was at a time when they resided in Fort Worth.

She believes OSWALD was working at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall at the time he purchased the bracelet.

MARINA said she does not know where OSWALD purchased the bracelet which he presented her. OSWALD did not say he had purchased it in Mexico. He presented it to her within the first hour after they were reunited following his trip to Mexico. She recalls seeing a bracelet very much like the bracelet which he gave her in the Woolworth Store at New Orleans.

She did not like the bracelet and never wore it.

on 4/3/63 at Richardson, Texas 5-3 File # 100-10461
by Special Agent WALLACE E. HEITMAN/eah Date dictated 4/6/64

DB 100-10461

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

A. Alleged Visit to American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on July 26, 1963

B. During Period September 25, 1963 -- October 3, 1963

CC
CC
DO 100-10481

A. Alleged Visit to American Museum
of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge,
Tennessee, on July 26, 1963

Date 3/26/641

Mrs. MARVELLE AWALT, 3713 Centenary, telephone EMerson 1-4616, telephonically advised that her daughter, JEAN, graduated last week from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tennessee.

In July, 1963, Mrs. AWALT and Mrs. H. R. HOLT, 332 Donaldson, San Antonio, Texas, made a trip to the University of Tennessee to visit JEAN AWALT. On the occasion of this trip, they visited the American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where they signed the register for individuals from Texas. Mrs. AWALT states she does not remember whether she signed her name as Mrs. MARVELLE AWALT or Mrs. M. B. AWALT.

During Mrs. AWALT's recent visit to Tennessee to attend the graduation of her daughter, JEAN, who resides at 1621 West Cumberland, University of Tennessee Dormitory, she was accompanied by her married daughter, Mrs. MARK MUNTZEL, unknown address on Cedarbrush, Dallas, Texas. On this occasion, Mrs. MUNTZEL, JEAN AWALT, and Mrs. MARVELLE AWALT again visited the American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Mrs. AWALT stated she was searching through the register to find where she had previously signed as a visitor from Texas, and opposite the date July 26, 1963, noticed the following appearing in the register: "LEE H. OSWALD, USSR, Dallas Road, Dallas, Texas."

Mrs. AWALT stated she believed there was possibly a name immediately above or below the name OSWALD of a person she cannot recall, but who was from the area near Dallas, Texas.

on 3/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING:vm Date dictated 3/25/64

CC CC
D 100-10461

B. During Period September 25, 1963 --
October 3, 1963

Date 3/17/641

CORNELIUS D. LeFEVRE, 3020 Mesquite Road, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information regarding his departure from Mexico on October 3, 1963:

LeFEVRE advised he is a retired mechanical engineer and as such has numerous business interests in Mexico. He advised that in June, 1963, he and his wife, JESSIE, departed Fort Worth by bus to San Antonio, Texas, and thereafter traveled to Laredo, Texas, by train and taxi and journeyed from Laredo to San Miguel, GTO, Mexico, and remained there until October 3, 1963.

LeFEVRE advised that on the morning of October 3, 1963, he and his wife traveled by train from San Miguel to Nuevo-Laredo, Mexico, but as the train was late, they missed their train connection in Nuevo-Laredo and consequently took a taxi from Nuevo-Laredo to Laredo, Texas, crossing the border at approximately 10:00 a.m., October 3, 1963. He advised he and his wife traveled in the taxi alone and did not recall observing any other individuals fitting the description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. LeFEVRE stated he is aware of LEE HARVEY OSWALD due to the widespread publicity and feels sure if he had observed OSWALD at that time he would have recalled.

LeFEVRE furnished the following description of himself:

Race	White
Sex	Male <i>kill</i>
Age	76
Born	Highland, New York
Height	6'
Weight	205 pounds
Hair	White
Eyes	Blue
Peculiarities	Goatee.

on 3/16/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 3/17/64

Date 3/17/641

JESSIE E. LEFEVRE, 3020 Mesquite Road, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information relating to a trip to Mexico by her husband and herself:

Mrs. LEFEVRE advised she and her husband entered Mexico approximately the middle of June, 1963, and journeyed to San Miguel, GTO, Mexico, on business matters. She advised they departed San Miguel in the early morning of October 3, 1963, to return home and journeyed to Nuevo-Laredo, Mexico, by train and they crossed the border approximately 10:00 a.m., October 3, 1963, by taxicab. Mrs. LEFEVRE advised she has been fully apprised of LEE HARVEY OSWALD due to recent publicity and feels sure that neither she nor her husband had occasion to observe OSWALD during their departure from Mexico.

on 3/16/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and
A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 3/17/64

Date 3/17/64

Interview, Ill. Capital 11/2

RICHARD T. SCHUBERT, resident of house trailer at 6715 Heartsill Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information relative to his entry and departure from Mexico on October 1, 1963:

SCHUBERT advised that on the evening of September 30, 1963, he, accompanied by his wife BEATRICE, drove from Dallas, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, by personal automobile and spent the evening of September 30 - October 1, 1963, at a Laredo hotel. He advised on the afternoon of October 1, 1963, he and his wife took a taxicab across the border to Nuevo-Laredo, Mexico, after having obtained temporary visitors visa. He advised they took the cab directly to the Nuevo-Laredo airport arriving about 2:30 p.m. SCHUBERT advised the next flight to Monterrey, Mexico, departed at 6:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, and they arrived at Monterrey approximately 7:30 p.m. and checked into the Ambassador Hotel in that city. SCHUBERT advised he and his wife stayed at the Ambassador the evenings of October 1 and 2, 1963, and returned to the United States by return flight the afternoon of October 3, 1963.

SCHUBERT advised his trip was strictly of a pleasure type and had no business implications whatsoever. He stated he has no acquaintances in Monterrey or elsewhere in Mexico and that he and his wife decided merely to spend a three-day vacation in that country.

SCHUBERT stated he was fully acquainted through recent publicity media with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and felt sure if he had seen this individual previously he would have recalled it. He stated however to the best of his knowledge he does not recall having seen OSWALD at any time either upon his entering or departing Mexico.

SCHUBERT advised he is presently employed by Mobil Oil Company as night maintenance manager in the Dallas area and has been so employed for nine years. SCHUBERT furnished the following description of himself:

on 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent EUGENE F. PEIRAKIS and
A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 3/17/64

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DL 100-10461

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	51
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'8"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Grey and balding ..
Eyes	Blue.

Date 3/17/641

Mrs. BEATRICE L. ~~S~~CHUBERT, 6715 Heartsill, Dallas, Texas furnished the following information relating to her recent trip to Mexico on October 1, 1963:

7111 Mrs. ~~S~~CHUBERT interview advised she is employed as a registered nurse at Scottish Rite Hospital in Dallas and she and her husband, RICHARD T. ~~S~~CHUBERT, each had a four-day holiday occurring approximately September 30 to October 4, 1963, and that they accordingly made plans for a pleasure trip to Mexico. She advised they decided to fly to Monterrey, Mexico, for a three-day holiday and accordingly traveled from Dallas to Laredo, Texas, on the evening of September 30, 1963, where they spent the night. She advised that after obtaining a tourist visa they crossed the border by cab approximately 1:30 p.m., October 1, 1963, and caught a plane at Nuevo-Laredo, Mexico, airport at 6:00 p.m., on October 1, 1963.

Mrs. SCHUBERT advised after spending two days at the Ambassador Hotel in Monterrey they returned by airlines to Nuevo-Laredo the afternoon of October 3, 1963.

Mrs. SCHUBERT advised she is fully aware of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD incident as a result of the wide publicity and she feels sure she would be able to recall having seen OSWALD at some time in the past; however, she advised she is quite positive neither she nor her husband observed or were in contact with OSWALD at any time either entering or departing Mexico. She pointed out that the majority of travelers who accompanied her and her husband were young lady tourists and she recalls only two or three men in their party.

on 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and
A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 3/17/64

Date 3/24/641

IGNACIA CHAVEZ y MARTINEZ, 1400 Duluth Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed regarding her travel from Mexico into the United States at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. Miss MARTINEZ advised that in September, 1963, she journeyed to Mexico in furtherance of church work and accordingly traveled to various communities in northern Mexico. She advised that on completion of her tour on October 3, 1963, she returned to the United States by train and crossed the border from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, Texas, at approximately 10:00 a.m., October 3, 1963. She advised she is fully aware of the likeness of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that to the best of her recollection she does not recall seeing OSWALD at any time during her journey across the border.

on 3/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and
A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 3/20/64

1Date 4/6/64

~~CLEMENTE~~ SAENZ, Route C, who resides on the HERBERT GREENE farm, nine miles north of Lamesa, Texas, on U. S. Highway 87, advised he and his wife, PELEPIA SAENZ, entered Old Mexico, at Nuevo Laredo, about September 24, 1963, en route to Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, to visit relatives. This trip was made in his own car. They left Saltillo about 9:00 A.M., October 3, 1963, in his car, and drove to the check-point just south of Nuevo Laredo. They arrived at this Mexican Immigration Station at about 5:00 P.M., October 3, 1963, turned in their travel cards and drove to Laredo, San Antonio, and into Lamesa, Texas. He advised he and his wife were the only passengers in his car and he did not pick up any hitchhikers. He viewed the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated although he now knows who OSWALD is he definitely did not see OSWALD while on his trip to Mexico.

on 3/30/64 at Lamesa, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPEENS and
AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR./ds Date dictated 4/2/64

1Date 4/6/64

Mrs. ~~FERMINA SAENZ~~, Route C, who resides on the HERBERT GREENE farm, U. S. Highway 87, nine miles north of Lamesa, ~~ad-~~ Texas visited she accompanied her husband, ~~CLEMENTE SAENZ~~, in their car, to Saltillo, Mexico, about September 24, 1963. She and her husband were the only occupants in the car. They departed from Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, at about 9:00 A.M., October 3, 1963, and arrived at the Mexican Immigration check-point, about sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, at about 5:00 P.M., October 3, 1963. They did not pick up any hitchhikers and she is positive she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD while on this trip to Mexico.

on 3/30/64 at Lamesa, Texas 5 File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS and
AUREY ELKOTT, JR./ds Date dictated 4/2/64

1

Date 4/6/64

Lucia Moreno
 Mrs. MAGDALENA MORENO, 306 North Avenue P, advised on about September 15, 1963, she and her husband, LUCIO CASTRO, made a trip to Mexico City, Mexico, and remained there, and at Monterey, Mexico, until about 1:30 P.M., October 3, 1963, when they departed from Monterey, via bus. They arrived at the Mexican Immigration check-point, some sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, about 5:00 P.M., October 3, 1963. They entered Texas at Laredo and then proceeded to Lamesa, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

She viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised although she knows who OSWALD is, she is positive she did not see OSWALD while on her trip to Mexico.

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on 3/30/64 at Lamesa, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS and
AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR./da Date dictated 4/2/64

1Date 4/6/64

LUCIO CASTRO, 306 North Avenue P, was interviewed through his wife, MAGDALENA MORENO, who interpreted the conversation. He advised on about September 15, 1963, he and his wife, and three children, ages nine months to three years, traveled to Mexico City, Mexico, via bus. They visited relatives there and then returned to Monterey, Mexico, where they visited relatives. They departed from Monterey, Mexico, via commercial bus, at 1:30 P.M., October 3, 1963, and arrived at the Mexican Immigration check-point some sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 5:00 P.M., October 3, 1963. They entered Texas at Laredo and proceeded to Lamesa, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas."

He viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he is positive he did not see OSWALD while on his trip to Mexico.

on 3/30/64 at Lamesa, Texas 57 File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS and
AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR./ds Date dictated 4/2/64

1Date 4/6/64

~~JUAN CANALES~~, Box 256, advised on about September 26, 1963, he, his wife TEODORA HERRERA ALVAREZ, and nephew PABLO CALAMATEO, Box 288, Hale Center, Texas, traveled to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, in his (CANALES) 1959 Ford, to visit relatives. The three of them were the only passengers in the car and they did not pick up hitchhikers. All three departed from Guadalajara the night of October 2, 1963, in his 1959 Ford, and arrived at the Mexican Immigration check-point, located just south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 9:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M., October 3, 1963. They then traveled to San Antonio, and Hale Center, Texas. He viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he is positive he did not see OSWALD while on this trip to Mexico.

on 4/3/64 at Hale Center, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS/ds Date dictated 4/4/64

1Date 4/6/64

TEODORA ~~HERRERA~~ ALVAREZ, Box 256, ^{Hale Center, Tex} common-law wife of JUAN CANALES, advised she accompanied CANALES and his nephew, PABLO CALAMATEO, to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, in CANALES' 1959 Ford car, on about September 26, 1963. They visited relatives in Guadalajara and departed there the night of October 2, 1963. The return trip was made in CANALES' 1959 Ford and only the three mentioned people were in the car. They arrived at the Mexican Immigration check-point, south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 10:00 A.M., October 3, 1963, and turned in their visitors' cards there. They continued through Laredo, San Antonio, to Hale Center, Texas.

She viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised she is positive she did not see OSWALD while on her trip to Mexico.

on 4/3/64 at Hale Center, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS/ds Date dictated 4/4/64

1Date 4/6/64

PABLO CALAMATEO, Bcx 288, H. L. ... advised he resides next door to his uncle, JUAN CANALES. He advised on September 26, 1963, he, CANALES, and TEODORA HERRERA ALVAREZ, wife of CANALES, entered Old Mexico, en route to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to visit relatives. This trip was made in CANALES' 1959 Ford car and they were the only passengers. They stayed in Guadalajara until the night of October 2, 1963, when they headed toward Laredo, Texas. They arrived at the Mexican Immigration checkpoint south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 10:00 A.M., October 3, 1963. They turned in their visitors' cards there and proceeded through Laredo, San Antonio, and to Hale Center, Texas, in CANALES' 1959 Ford. They did not pick up any hitchhikers. He viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he is positive he did not see OSWALD while on this trip to Mexico.

on 4/3/64 at Hale Center, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS/da Date dictated 4/4/64

March 20, 1964

Date

Mrs. MAMIE A. MILLER, 817 Gregory Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, advised she made a trip to Mexico in early September 1963 and remained approximately one month. She could not recall the exact dates of her entry into Mexico or her return but stated she believes she left Mexico during the first week of October 1963. Mrs. MILLER stated that her deceased husband was a former railroad employee, thereby entitling her to travel free of charge on a pass on trains, and accordingly she occasionally takes pleasure trips. She stated that on this trip to Mexico she had taken a pullman at San Antonio, Texas, and did not leave her compartment except to go to the dining car during the entire trip to Mexico City. She stated she went to Guadalajara where she stayed in a health resort and had then taken a pullman back to San Antonio, Texas, crossing the border into the United States at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. She stated that on her return trip she again only left her compartment to go to the dining car and that Immigration authorities came on to the train near the United States-Mexico border to check her. She stated for this reason she had not seen anyone at the time she crossed the border coming back into the United States with the exception of those individuals in the immediate area of the railroad car she was on and individuals she might have seen in the dining car.

Mrs. MILLER advised that she is seventy-nine years of age, a citizen of the United States, and that she has resided in Greensboro, North Carolina, for the past forty years. She stated that she has seen numerous photographs of OSWALD in the local newspapers and has no recollection whatsoever of having seen him in connection with her trip to Mexico.

On 3-20-64 at Greensboro, N. C. File # CE 105-1731
DL 100-10461
 by SA G. DARGAN FRIERSON:hks Date dictated 3-20-64

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DL 100-10461

RRG/cms

Under date of February 10, 1964, the Office of Security, Department of State, advised LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON had been located at 3 Fullers Lane, Belize, British Honduras. HINKSON admitted his presence in Nuevo Laredo during October, but denied any knowledge of or contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

It should be noted that interview with HINKSON was requested in an effort to obtain any information in his possession concerning departures of OSWALD from Mexico on October 3, 1963 or his subsequent travel on that date from Laredo, Texas to Dallas, Texas.

Date 3/26/64

1

JOE R. McREE, Secretary of Residence, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of his receipts for October 3, 1963, shows that RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, registered LEE HARVEY OSWALD on October 3, 1963. McREE said that BARKER works the 4:00 PM to midnight shift and his name appears on a receipt dated October 3, 1963, made out to LEE H. OSWALD, Toro, California, in the amount of \$3.25.

McREE stated that from a check of receipts for October 3, 1963, he would estimate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD registered at the YMCA between 4:00 and 4:30 PM, on October 3, 1963. McREE based this conclusion on a comparison of the receipts and hours worked by himself and BARKER. McREE stated that BARKER relieved a part-time clerk, Mrs. EVA MARSHAL, at 4:00 PM, on October 3, 1963.

The first receipt signed by BARKER was numbered M15592. The second receipt was numbered M15593, which was the above receipt to OSWALD for the \$3.25 payment received. McREE stated he, himself, signed receipts numbered M15594 and M15595 while BARKER was on duty. McREE said, to the best of his knowledge, he left as usual at 4:30 PM, on October 3, 1963, which would mean that he signed these two receipts after BARKER came on duty at 4:00 PM, but before he left for home at 4:30 PM. This would put OSWALD's registration between the hours of 4:00 and 4:30 PM. McREE said he is not positive, but he feels very sure he left at 4:30 PM, on October 3, 1963, as he had no meetings or other functions to attend in Dallas that night.

McREE further advised that Mrs. EVA MARSHAL checked OSWALD out the next day, October 4, 1963. McREE stated that EVA MARSHAL works part time at the YMCA and presently resides at 5932 1/2 Oran, Dallas, telephone number TA. 4-7128. He said that RAE G. BARKER resides at 7630 Eastern Avenue, Dallas, telephone FL 2-9054. Neither BARKER nor MARSHAL was available for interview.

on 3/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR./eah Date dictated 3/26/64

Date 4/3/641

Mr. RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 N. Ervay, advised he was on duty as desk clerk from 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. on October 3, 1963. BARKER verified his signature on receipt No. M15593 dated October 3, 1963, made out to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of \$3.25. BARKER stated he had been questioned previously by an FBI Agent and at that time said he could not recall registering OSWALD and could not identify a photograph of him. BARKER said he is still unable to recall this incident inasmuch as he registers numerous people throughout the day. He stated from a review of the receipts for October 3, 1963, he would estimate that OSWALD registered that day between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

BARKER could furnish no further information.

on 4/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr.:vm Date dictated 4/2/64

Date 4/3/64

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INA MAE ~~X~~ GUINN, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 N. Ervay, made available the Dallas downtown branch receipts for October 3, 1963. Receipts No. M15590 to M15596 were examined and the following information obtained:

M15590

Date: 10/3/63 Name: CLOYD THOMPSON, Received Payment:
no address, EVA
Room 517

M15591

Date: 10/3/63 Name: JERRY JOSEPH, Received Payment:
no address, EVA
Room 604

M15592

Date: 10/3/63 Name: S. J. GORDON, Received Payment:
no address, PARKER
Room 404

M15593

Date: 10/3/63 Name: LEE H. OSWALD, Received Payment:
Toro, Cal., PARKER
Room 601

M15594

Date: 10/3/63 Name: JACK D. BOOP, Received Payment:
no address, McREE
Room 507

M15595

Date: 10/3/63 Name: DAVID COWSAR, Received Payment:
Dallas, Texas McREE

Membership dues receipt

on 4/1/64 at Dallas, Texas 525 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr. :vm Date dictated 4/2/64

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DL 100-10461

M15596

Date: 10/3/63

Name: ROBERT G. HENSON,
Austin, Texas
Room 513

Received Payment:
BARKER

D 100-10461

IX. CONNECTIONS WITH FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

1

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

On August 22, 1963, Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, secretary to the manager, Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available a transcript of a radio program, "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast on WDSU Radio Station at 6:05 P.M., August 21, 1963. The complete transcript has not been set forth previously and is, therefore, set forth as follows:

"CONVERSATION CARTE BLANCHE"
PROGRAM BROADCAST ON WDSU RADIO
AUGUST 21, 1963, AT 6:05 PM

"----three gentlemen, the subject namely revolving around Cuba. Our guests tonight are LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who is secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It is a New York headquartered organization which is generally recognized as the principal voice of the Castro Government in this country. Our second guest is ED BUTLER, who is executive director of the Information Council of the Americas, which is headquartered in New Orleans and specializes in distributing anti-communist educational materials throughout Latin America; and our third guest is CARLOS BRENIERE (phonetic), Cuban refugee, and New Orleans delegate of the Revolutionary Student Directorate. It is one of the more active anti-Castro refugee organizations.

"BILL, if you will briefly background the situation as you know it.

"Thank you BILL. First, for those who don't know too much about the background of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, this is an organization that specializes primarily in distributing literature and is based in New York. For the several years in which it has been in existence, it has operated principally out of the East and out of the West Coast and a few college campuses. Recently, however, attempts have been made to organize a chapter here in New Orleans. The

"only member of the group to have revealed himself publicly so far is 23 year-old LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who is secretary for the local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He first came to public notice several days ago when he was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace. The ruckus in which he was involved started when several local Cuban refugees, including CARLOS BRENIERE, who is with us tonight, discovered him distributing pro-CASTRO literature on a downtown street. Mr. OSWALD and BRENIERE are with us here tonight to give us opposing views on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and its objectives. Now, I believe I was probably the first New Orleans reporter to interview Mr. OSWALD on his activity here since he first came into public view. Last Saturday, in addition to having him on my show, we had a very long and rambling question and answer session over various points of dogma and line of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Now, I'll give you a very brief digest of some of the principal propaganda lines. I use propaganda as, rather, I should say informational lines for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Number one: The principal thing that they insist is that CASTRO's government today is completely free and independent and is not in any way controlled by the Soviet Union. Another cardinal point of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's propaganda is that Premier CASTRO was forced to seek aid from the Russians only because the United States Government refused to offer him financial aid. In following another line, I asked Mr. OSWALD if he had ever or was a member of the Communist Party; and he said that the only organization to which he belonged was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. OSWALD also gave me this rundown on his personal background. He said that he was a native of New Orleans, had attended Beauregard Jr. High School and Warren Easton High School, had entered the U. S. Marine Corps in 1956 and was honorably discharged in 1959. He said during previous interview he had lived in Fort Worth, Texas, before coming

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"here to establish a Fair Play for Cuba chapter several weeks ago. However, there were a few items apparently I expect that Mr. OSWALD left out of this original interview, which was principally where he lived between 1959 and 1962. Mr. BUTLER brought some newspaper clippings to my attention, and I also found some through an independent investigation -- Washington newspaper clippings to the effect that Mr. OSWALD had attempted to renounce his American citizenship in 1959 and become a Soviet citizen. There was another clipping dated 1952 saying that Mr. OSWALD had returned from the Soviet Union with his wife and child after having lived there for three years.

"BILL Mr. OSWALD, are these correct?

"OSWALD That is correct, yes.

"BILL You did live in Russia for three years?

"OSWALD That is correct, and I think it is the fact that I did live for a time in the Soviet Union that gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is communist controlled.

"BILL Mr. BRENIERE, perhaps you would like to dispute that point.

"BRENIERE Well, I ---- the name of the organization that you represent here in the city because I have some ---- Fair Play for Cuba Committee or Fair Play for Russia Committee?

"OSWALD Well, that is, of course, very provocative question. I don't think it requires an answer.

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"BRENIERE I will tell you why. Because before the communists take over Cuba, Cuba was the head of the Latin American countries and I can show you, in Cuba in 1958 every 37 persons has an automobile and in Russia was 200 persons for one automobile. In Cuba was six persons for one radio, and in Russia was 20 persons for one radio. In Cuba was one television set for 18 persons and in Russia was 85 persons for one television set. In Cuba was one telephone for every 38 persons, and in Russia was one telephone for every 580 persons. Cuba was selling the sugar in the American market and was receiving from the United States more than \$100,000,000 a year over the price of the world market and the United States was paying to Cuba that price in dollars. Right now, Cuba is selling the sugar to Russia; Russia is paying to Cuba 80 per cent in junk, machinery from Russia, and 20 per cent in dollars. I think that Cuba right now is a colony of Russia and the people who are leaving Cuba every day, who is escaping Cuba every day, they disagree with you that you are representing the people of Cuba. Maybe you are representing the colony of Russia here at this moment, but not the people of Cuba. You cannot take that responsibility.

"OSWALD Well, in order to give a clear, concise and short answer to each of those, let's say, questions, I would say that the facts and figures from, oh a country like Pakistan or Burma would even reflect more light on Cuba in relation to how many television sets and how many radios and all that. This I do not think is a subject to be discussed tonight. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as the name implies, is concerned primarily with Cuban-American relations.

"BUTLER How many people do you have in your committee here in New Orleans?

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"OSWALD I cannot reveal that as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"BUTLER Is it a secret society?

"OSWALD No, Mr. BUTLER, it is not; however, it is a standard operating procedure for a political organization consisted of a political minority to safeguard the names and the number of its members.

"BUTLER Well, the Republicans are in the minority. I don't see them hiding their membership.

"OSWALD The Republicans are in a -- well -- the Republicans are an established political party representing a great many people. They represent no radical point of view. They do not have a very violent and sometimes emotional opposition as we do.

"BUTLER Oh, I see. Would you say then that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not a communist front organization?

"OSWALD The Senate Subcommittee, who have occupied themselves with investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, have found that there is nothing to connect the two committees. We have been investigated from several points of view. That is, points of view of taxes, allegiance, aversion and so forth. The findings have been as I say, absolutely zero.

"BUTLER Well, I have the Senate hearings before me and I think what I have in front of me refutes precisely every statement that you just made. For instance, who is the honorary chairman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

"OSWALD The honorary chairman of the committee -- the name of that person I certainly don't know.

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"BUTLER Well, let me tell you, in case you don't know about your own organization.

"OSWALD No, I know about it.

"BUTLER His name is WALDO FRANK, and I'm quoting from the New Masses of September, 1932. The title of his article is 'How I came to communism', a symposium by WALDO FRANK, 'Where I stand and How I got There'. Now, let me ask you a second question. Who is the secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- the national secretary?

"OSWALD Well, we have a national director who is Mr. V. T. LEE, who has recently returned from Cuba and, because of the fact that the United States Government has imposed restrictions on travel to Cuba, he is now under indictment for his traveling to Cuba. This, however, it is very convenient for _____ organizations to drag out this or that literature purporting to show a fact which has not been established in law. I have said that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has definitely been investigated. That is very true. I have also said that the total result of that investigation was zero. That is, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is now now on the Attorney General's subversive list. Any other material he may have is superfluous.

"BUTLER Mr. OSWALD, if I may break in a moment, I believe it was mentioned that you at one time asked to renounce your American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union. Is that true?

"OSWALD Well, I don't think that has a particular import to this discussion. We are discussing the Cuban-American relations.

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"BUTLER Well, I think it has a bearing to this extent, Mr. OSWALD. You say apparently that Cuba is not dominated by Russia and yet you apparently by your own past actions have an _____ for Russia and perhaps for communism, although I don't know you admit that you either are a communist or have been a communist. Could you straighten out that point? Are you or have you been a communist?

"OSWALD Well, I had answered that prior to this program on another radio program.

"BUTLER Are you a Marxist?

"OSWALD Yes, I am a Marxist.

"BUTLER What's the difference?

"OSWALD Well, the difference is primarily the difference between countries, Guinea, Yugoslavia, China or Russia, very very great difference, differences which we appreciate by giving aid to, let's say Yugoslavia in the sum of \$100,000,000 a year.

"BUTLER That is _____. What is the difference?

"OSWALD The difference is as I have said, a very great difference. Many parties, many countries are based on Marxism. Many countries such as Great Britain display aspects and characteristics. I might point to the socialized medicine of Britain.

"BILL Gentlemen, I will have to interrupt; we will be back in a moment to continue this rather lively discussion after this message: (advertisement)

"BILL S. Tonight, BILL STUCKEY and I are talking with three guests, LEE H. OSWALD, who is local secretary of the group

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"called Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and with ED BUTLER, the executive director of the Information Council of the Americas and CARLOS BRENIERE, a Cuban refugee and obviously anti-CASTRO. Mr. OSWALD, as you might imagine, is on the hot seat tonight; and I believe, BILL STUCKEY, you have a question for him.

"STUCKEY Mr. OSWALD, I believe you said in reply to a question from Mr. BUTLER that any questions to your background were extraneous to the discussion tonight. I disagree because of the fact that you refuse to reveal any of the other members of your organization, so you are the face of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. Therefore, anybody who might be interested in knowing more about this organization might be interested in knowing more about you. For this reason I'm curious to know just how you supported yourself during the three years that you lived in the Soviet Union. Did you have a government subsidy?

"OSWALD Well, as I --- I will answer that question directly then, since you will not rest until you get your answer. I worked in Russia. I was not under the protection of the American Government, but I was at all times considered an American citizen. I did not lose my American citizenship.

"STUCKEY Did you say you wanted to at one point, though? What happened?

"OSWALD Well, it is a long, drawn-out situation in which permission to live in the Soviet Union granted to a foreign resident is very rarely given. This requires a certain amount of technicality, technical papers and so forth. At no time, as I say, did I renounce my citizenship or attempt to renounce my citizenship, and at no time was I out of contact with the American Embassy.

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"BUTLER May I interrupt just one second? One of these two statements is wrong. The 'Washington Evening Star' of October 31, 1959, Page 1, reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a former Marine, of 4236 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, had turned in his passport at the United States Embassy in Moscow on that same date and had said that he had applied for Soviet citizenship; and it seems to me that you have renounced your American citizenship if you have turned in your passport.

"OSWALD Well, the very obvious answer to that is that I am back in the United States. A person who renounces his citizenship becomes legally disqualified for return into the United States.

"BUTLER Right. 'Soviet authorities -- this is from the 'Washington Post and Times Herald' of November 16, 1959 -- 'Soviet authorities had refused to grant it although they had informed him that he could live in Russia as a resident alien.' What did you do during the two weeks from October 31, to November 16, 1959?

"OSWALD As I have already stated, of course, this whole conversation, and we do not have too much time, is getting away from the Cuban-American problem. However, I am quite willing to discuss myself for the remainder of this program. As I stated, it is very difficult for a foreigner to get permission to reside in the Soviet Union. During those two weeks and during the date you mentioned, I was, of course, with the knowledge of the American Embassy, getting his permission.

"BUTLER Were you ever in a building at 11 Cuznetskow (phonetic) Street in Moscow?

"OSWALD Cuznetskow? Well, that would be probably the Foreign Ministry I assume. No, I was never in that place, as I know Moscow, having lived there.

"B. SLATER Mr. BUTLER, let me interrupt just a minute; I think Mr. OSWALD is right to this extent. We should get around to the organization which he is the head of here in New Orleans, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. As a practical matter, Mr. OSWALD, knowing as I am sure you do, the sentiment in America against Cuba -- we, of course severed diplomatic relations some time ago -- I would say CASTRO is about as unpopular as anybody in the world in this country. As a practical matter, what do you hope to gain through your work? How do you hope to bring about what you call fair play for Cuba, knowing the sentiment?

"OSWALD The principles of the Fair Play for Cuba consist of restoration of diplomatic trade and tourist relations with Cuba. That is one of our main points. We are for that. I disagree that this situation regarding American-Cuba relations is very unpopular. We are in the minority, surely. We are, however, not particularly interested in what Cuban exiles or rightist members of rightist organizations have to say. We are primarily interested in the attitude of the United States Government toward Cuba, and in that way we are striving to get the United States to adopt measures which would be more friendly toward the Cuban people and the new Cuban regime in that country. We are not at all communist controlled regardless of the fact that I have the experience of living in Russia, regardless of the fact that we had been investigated, regardless of any of those facts, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is an independent organization not affiliated with any organization; our aims and our ideals are very clear and in the best keeping with the traditions of democracy.

"BRENIERE Do you agree with FIDEL CASTRO in his latter speech of July 26 of this year when he qualified President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY of the United States as a ruffian and a thief? Do you agree with Mr. CASTRO?

"OSWALD I would not agree with that particular wording. However, I and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee do think that the United States Government through certain agencies, namely the State Department and the CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba, mistakes which are pushing Cuba into this fear of activity of, let's say, a very dogmatic communist country as China.

"BILL SLATER Mr. OSWALD, would you say that when CASTRO first took power, would you agree that the United States was very friendly with CASTRO, that the people of this country had nothing but admiration for him, that they were very glad to see BATISTA thrown out?

"OSWALD I would say that the activities of the United States Government in regard to BATISTA were a manifestation of not so much support for FIDEL CASTRO, but rather withdrawing of support from BATISTA in other words, we stopped armaments to BATISTA. What we should have done was to take those armaments and drop them into the Sierre Maestre (phonetic) where FIDEL CASTRO could have used them. As for probable sentiment at that time, I think at that time, even before the revolution, there were rumblings of official comment and so forth from government officials against FIDEL CASTRO.

"B. SLATER You have never been to Cuba, of course; but why are the people in Cuba starving today?

"OSWALD Well, in any country emerging from a semi-colonial state and embarking upon reforms which require a diversification of agriculture, you are going to have shortages; after all, 80 per cent of imports into the United States from Cuba were two products -- tobacco and sugar. Nowadays while Cuba is reducing its products as far as sugar cane goes, it is striving to grow unlimited and unheard of for Cuba quantities of certain vegetables such as sweet potatoes, lima beans, and so forth, so that they can become agriculturally independent.

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"B. SLATER Gentlemen, I am going to have to interrupt. Our time is almost up. We have had three guests tonight on 'Conversation Carte Blanche'. BILL STUCKEY and I have been talking with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, secretary of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, ED BUTLER, executive director of the Information Council of the Americas, and CARLOS BRENIERE, a Cuban refugee."

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On August 29, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM K. ~~STUCKEY~~, Tulane University News Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available a transcript of a taped interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by STUCKEY which was recorded at WDSU Radio Studios on the evening of August 17, 1963. The transcript of this tape, which has not been previously set forth completely, is set forth as follows:

"This is the first of a series of Latin Listening Post Interviews of persons more or less directly concerned with the conflict between the United States and Cuba. In subsequent programs, we will present talks with people who are connected with the Cuban Refugee Organizations, people who are connected with President Batista and United States citizens with direct stakes in the outcome of the Cuban Situation. Tonight we have with us a representative of probably the most controversial organization connected with Cuba in this country. The organization is Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The person, LEE OSWALD, Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This organization has long been on the Justice Department's black list and is a group generally considered to be the leading pro-Castro body in the nation. As a reporter of Latin American affairs in this city for several years now, your columnist has kept a lookout for local representatives of this pro-Castro group. None appeared in public view until this week when young LEE OSWALD was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace. He was arrested passing out pro-Castro literature to a crowd which included several violently anti-Castro Cuban refugees. When we finally tracked Mr. OSWALD down today and asked him to participate in Latin Listening Post, he told us frankly that he would, because it may help his organization to attract more members in this area. With that in mind, and knowing that Mr. OSWALD must have had to demonstrate a great skill in dialectics before he was entrusted with his present post, we now proceed on the course of random questioning of Mr. OSWALD.

"Mr. OSWALD, if I may, how long has the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had an organization in New Orleans?"

"We have had members in this area for several months now up until about two months ago however, we have not organized our members into any sort of active group, until as you say, we had decided to feel out the public, what they think of our organization, our aims and for that purpose we have been as you said, distributing literature on the street for the purpose of trying to attract new members and feel out the public.

"Do you have any other activities other than distributing literature at the present time?"

"Well, I assume you mean do I have any organizational duties myself?"

"Yes."

"Yes, as secretary I am responsible for the keeping of the records and the protection of the members' names so that undue publicity or attention will not be drawn to them, as they do not desire it. My duties are as the duties of a secretary of any organization. However, our organization has a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The duties of those people would be more or less self evident than those that are my duties. I do not however belong to any other organizations at all.

"Are you at liberty to reveal the membership of your organization?"

"No, I am not.

"For what reason?"

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"Well, as secretary, I believe it is standard operating procedure that our organization, consisting of a political minority, protect the names and addresses of its members and I have every, uh, that it is my duty and that is my reason to do that.

"Mr. OSWALD there are many commentators in the journalistic field in this country that acquaint the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with the American Communist Party. What is your feeling about this and are you a member of the American Communist Party?

"Well, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with its headquarters at 799 Broadway in New York, has been investigated by the Senate Sub-Committees who are occupied with this sort of thing. They have investigated our organization from the viewpoint of taxes, subversion, allegiance and in general, where and how and why we exist. They have found absolutely nothing to connect us with the Communist Party of the United States. In regards to your question about whether I, myself am a Communist, as I said I do not belong to any other organization.

"I notice from your pamphlets, one bears the title of 'Hands Off Cuba'. I am curious as to whether this applies to the Soviet Union as well as to the United States.

"This organization is not occupied at all with the problem of the Soviet Union or the problem of International Communism. Hands Off Cuba is the main slogan of this committee. It means, it follows our first principle, which has to do with non-intervention, in other words keeping your hands off a foreign state which is supported by the Constitution and so forth and so on. We have our own non-intervention laws, that is, what Hands Off Cuba means. As I say we are not occupied at all with the problem of the Soviet Union.

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"Does your group believe that the Castro Regime in Cuba is not actually a front for a Soviet Colony in the Western Hemisphere?"

"Very definitely. Castro is an independent leader of an independent country. He has ties with the Soviet Union with the eastern block, however I think it is rather obvious as to why and when they are because of the fact that we certainly don't have any trade with them. We are discouraging trade with that country, with our allies and so forth, so of course he has to turn to Russia. That does not mean however, that he is independent upon Russia. He receives trade from many countries, including Great Britain to a certain extent. France, certain other powers in the Western Hemisphere. He is even trading with several of the more independent African States so that you cannot point at Castro and say that he is a Russian puppet. He is not. He is an independent person. An independent leader in his country and I believe that was pointed out very well during the October crisis when Castro very definitely said that although Premier Khrushchev had urged him to have on-sight inspection at his rocket bases in Cuba, that FIDEL CASTRO refused.

"Do you feel that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee would maintain its present line as far as supporting Premier Castro if the Soviet Union broke relations with the Castro Regime in Cuba?"

"We do not support the man. We do not support the individual. We support the idea of an independent revolution in the Western Hemisphere, free from American intervention. We do not support, as I say, the individual. If the Cuban people destroy Castro, or if he is otherwise proven to have betrayed his own revolution, that will not have any bearing upon this committee. We

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"are a committee who do believe that Castro has not so far, betrayed his country.

"Do you believe that the Castro Regime is a communist regime?

"They have not, well they have said that they are a Marxism country, on the other hand so is Ghana, so is several other countries in Africa. Every country which emerges from a sort of a futile state as Cuba did, experiments, usually in socialism, in Marxism. For that matter, Great Britain has socialized medicine. You cannot say that Castro is a communist at this time, because he has not developed his country, his system, so far. He has not had the chance to become a communist. He is an experimenter, a person who is trying to find the best way for his country. If he chooses a socialist or a marxist or a communist way of life, that is something upon which only the Cuban people can pass. We do not have the right to pass on that. We can have our own opinions, naturally, but we cannot exploit that system and say it is a bad one, it is a threat to our existence and then go and try to destroy it. That would be against our principles of democracy.

"As a representative of Fair Play for Cuba Committee, do you feel that capitalism in any form, or at least capitalism as we know it, has any place in the future of Cuba.

"Well, so far the situation has developed where they, Cuba is irrevocably lost as for as capitalism goes and there will never be a capitalist regime again in Cuba. Cuba may go the way of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia or it may go the way to the other extreme. It may go the way of China, in other words, a dogmatic communist system, that depends on how we handle the matter here in the United States.

"Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any particular position in the Cuban, or rather the Chinese and Russian conflict? Has it taken sides as opposed to China's position as convlict or as opposed to Russia's position?

"Well, no, we do not believe on international situations of that sort. As the name implies, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, we are occupied only with the one narrow point of Cuba, the problem of Cuba and what it is to us. We are not occupied at all with the problems of the _____ Russians or the Yugoslavian Russian problems whatsoever.

"I have here with me tonight, various pieces of literature that Mr. OSWALD has been distributing on street corners here in the last week. I'd like to read to you some of the titles. The first is a yellow handbill entitled Hands Off Cuba. Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans Charter Member Branch. There is another pamphlet by the name of 'The Revolution must be a school of unfetered thought -- Fidel Castro.' There is still another pamphlet entitled Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism. And a fourth pamphlet entitled Ideology and Revolution by Jean Paul Sarder. I am curious about a fifth pamphlet I have, Mr. OSWALD. This, to me, was the most interesting. It is entitled The Crime Against Cuba by CARLOS LAMONT. The theme of this pamphlet is that the fact that the United States was committed a grave injustice when it backed the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. Now it has probably a complete ideology here for the National Liberation Movement type of philosophy that we here know of in the new countries. Picking among the paragraphs I see one here that I'd like to here Mr. OSWALD's comment on and I'd like to quote, 'It is well to recall that the national emergency proclaimed by President

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"TRUMAN in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberty'. What is your comment about the veracity of this statement?

"Well, of course, that is the last paragraph of a very long page. That has to do with the fact that propaganda in the United States has slanted and shown Cuba and Castro to me to be in a very bad light. Now they have mentioned, the United States Government, has mentioned that Castro has declared an emergency in Cuba. He has not held elections for instance, because of the fact that there is an emergency situation in Cuba. Now the Castro Government is declaring that it is doing just what this points out. It is doing what we did in 1950 and you recall what happened in 1950. That was during the beginning of the Korean War when we felt that we were going to be in a very very dangerous situation. We adopted an emergency law which restricted newspapers, broadcasters, radio and TV from giving any opinions, any comments which were not already checked out by certain administrative Bureaus of the United States Government. That was under our emergency. At this time, Fidel Castro has his emergency. It is because of us and our attitude and because of the attitude of certain other people, certain other countries in Latin America, certain other countries. This is the parallel, the parallel which this is talking about. An emergency in our country at that time and an emergency in their country at this time.

"Mr. OSWALD this is very interesting to me to find out about the restriction on newspapers in 1950 because I was in the newspaper business at that time and I do not recall seeing any such government bureau established in any office to tell us what to print. Exactly what do you have reference to?

"Well, I have reference to the obvious fact that during war time haphazard guesses and information are not given by anyone. In regards to military strategical comments such as comments or leaks about new fronts or movements and so forth. News was controlled at that time to that extent as it is always controlled during a war or a national emergency, always.

"Do you feel that news is controlled in the United States today regarding Cuba?

"It is a self control, yes, imposed by most newspapers. Of course I don't know whether I am being fair but of course I would have to point to the Times Picayune-States Item syndicated, since it is the only paper we have in New Orleans and a very restricted paper it is. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has often approached this paper with information or comments and this paper has consistently refused, because of the fact that it is sympathetic to the anti-Castro regime. It has systematically refused to print any objective matter, giving the other man's viewpoint about Cuba.

"Would you care to list the dates and the persons who you talked to at the paper that refused to print your material?

"I do not know the name of the reporter. I did speak to the City Editor. I spoke to him one week ago and I spoke to him yesterday, Friday, which was immediately after our demonstration when I and several other of my members had a demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart which was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown last night on the news. At that time, 2:00 I went to the Times Picayune, informed them of our demonstration, which was very well covered by WDSU-TV

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"and they told me at that time that due to the fact that they were not sympathetic to this organization or to the aims and ideals of this organization that they would not print any information that I gave them. They did say that if I would care to write a letter to the editor they might put that in the Letter to the Editor Column.

"Mr. OSWALD does it make any difference to you if any of the activities of the local branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee benefit the Communist Party or the goals of International Communism?

"Well, that is what I believe you would term a loaded question. However, I will attempt to answer it. It is inconsistent with my ideals to support communism, my personal ideals. It is inconsistent with the ideals of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to support ideals of international communism. We are not occupied with that problem. We are occupied with the problem of Cuba. We do not believe under any circumstances that in supporting our ideals about Cuba, our pro-Castro ideals, we do not believe that that is inconsistent with believing in democracy. Quite the contrary. We believe that it is a necessity in supporting democracy to support Fidel Castro and his right to make his country any way he wants to. Not so much the right to destroy us of our rights about defense. In other words, we do not feel that we are supporting international communism or communism, in supporting Fidel Castro.

"What other political leaders in Latin America do you feel fulfill the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's requirements for a democratic political leader?

"Well, you know there's a funny story about Latin America. It goes something like this. Coffee, bananas,

"sugar and a few other products. In other words that refers to the so called banana countries which like Cuba up to this time had a one crop agriculture, a one crop economy and where did those crops go? They went to the United States. Now the attitude of those countries who are controlled by the United States, whose economy depends almost 100 per cent upon who much money the United States pours into them, those countries can be expected to give an independent viewpoint on Cuba or Castro. The few countries which abstained at certain international inter-American meetings during the last year, are those countries which are big enough to support themselves. Those countries being only Brazil, Argentina and perhaps on some occasion the democratic republic of Costa Rica, which is by the way, the only democratic republic in all of Central America.

"What is your definition of democracy?

"My definition, well the definition of democracy, that's a very good one. That's a very controversial viewpoint. You know, it used to be very clear, but now its not. You know when our forefathers drew up the Constitution, they considered that democracy was creating an atmosphere of freedom of discussion of argument, of finding the truth. The rights, well the classic right of having life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In Latin America they have none of those rights, none of them at all. And that is my definition of democracy, the right to be in a minority and not to be suppressed. The right to see for yourself without government restrictions. Such countries as Cuba and we are restricted from going to Cuba.

Mr. OSWALD when was the last time you were in Latin America?