

1Date June 13, 1964

DALE BURGESS, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he recalled receiving a telephone call from DAVID HOY, Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana, on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he was working from noon until 8:00 p.m. that Sunday and that the call came to his attention shortly after 12:00 noon on this date. He stated the call was probably collect, as 99 per cent of the calls received by Associated Press are collect. BURGESS recalled that HOY indicated that he had some information from an individual by the name of DEMAR who had called him concerning OSWALD's arrest. He believed the gist of the matter was that DEMAR believed that OSWALD participated in a memory act which had been conducted by DEMAR at the Carousel. BURGESS recalls that HOY indicated that the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas was owned by JACK RUBY.

BURGESS stated that he released the information on the Associated Press Wire and that he believes it was subsequently used in an Associated Press story which was released from Dallas shortly thereafter.

Mr. BURGESS advised he had no further information in his possession concerning this matter.

On 6/11/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # IP 44-358

by SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER :rme Date dictated 6/12/64

Date June 11, 19641

Records, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Evansville, Indiana, reflect the following calls made on November 24, 1963 from telephone number Greenleaf 6-7760, which was issued to DAVID E. HOY, 1400 Adams Avenue, Evansville. Calls were to be billed to telephone number Harrison 4-8284, which was issued to radio station WIKY, 1162 Mt. Auburn Road, Evansville, Indiana.

Call from Evansville by DAVE HOY to Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI 7-0065 at 11:45 AM for 47 seconds.

Call from same party to same number at 11:46 AM for one minute.

Call at 11:55 AM from same party to same number for sixty minutes.

Call at 1:50 PM for two minutes, fourteen seconds.

Call at 7:12 PM, person-to-person, from same number and billed to same number for BILL DE MAR, Dallas telephone RI 7-0065. (Notation by operator, "Line busy again. Customer requests take line. Emergency call."). Call for period of two minutes, fortythree seconds.

Call at 8:12 PM to BILL DE MAR, name crossed out and call changed to Police Department, Homicide, telephone number RI 8-9711, Dallas, Texas, for a total of four minutes.

On November 23, 1963, two calls, station-to-station, were made from radio station WIKY, telephone number Harrison 4-8284, to KBOX News, Dallas, Texas, telephone DI 8-6350 at 2:30 PM, and 3:00 PM for a total of 28 seconds and one minute respectively.

The above records are available only by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to JOHN STREET, Manager, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, 133 Northwest Fifth Street, Evansville, Indiana.

On 6/11/64 at Evansville, Indiana

DL 44-1639
File # IP 44-358

by SA JAMES ROBERT DUVALL

:kam

Date dictated 6/11/64

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

2
6
JJA

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
 FROM: SAC, BOSTON (44-337)
 SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, DECEASED
 CIVIL RIGHTS
 (OO: DALLAS)

Re Indianapolis teletype to Boston 6/11/64 and Bureau airtel 6/9/64.

President's Commission by letter dated 6/8/64, refers to testimony of WILLIAM D. CROWE, aka BILL DE MAR, former entertainer at Ruby's Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, before the Commission. A portion of Commission's request for investigation in this regard reads as follows:

"an interview with Mr. David Hoy, Radio Station WIKY to determine whether De Mar mentioned seeing Oswald in Hoy's first conversation with De Mar on 11/24/63; when Hoy received this information and what he did thereafter".

Attached are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which includes interview of Hoy on 6/12/64 at Boston, Mass. for Bureau and one copy for Dallas.

On this date by separate airtel 15 copies of FD-302 reflecting interview of DAVID EDWIN HOY on 6/12/64 were sent to Dallas Office for inclusion in their report.

- 3 - Bureau (44-24016) (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Boston (44-337)

JJS/arb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 5 1964

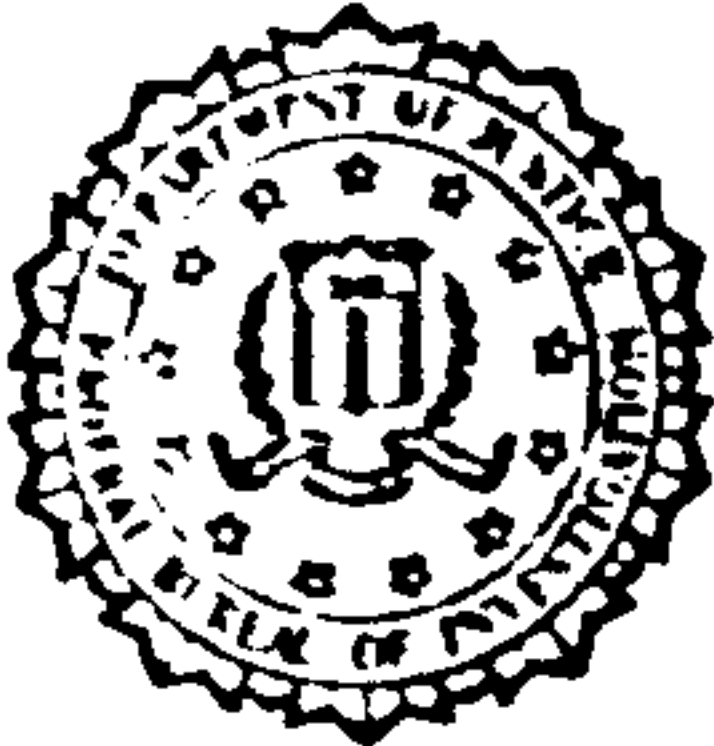
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7 (4) Wick 8-1964

Let to
Pres. Commission
6/12/64
JJA

2 P-2
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5/1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

June 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

President's Commission by letter dated June 8, 1964, refers to testimony of William Crowe, also known as Bill De Mar, former entertainer at Ruby's Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, before the Commission. The Commission requested an interview with David Hoy, formerly with Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana, to determine whether or not in Hoy's conversation with De Mar on November 24, 1963, De Mar mentioned seeing Oswald and if so what he did thereafter.

On June 12, 1964, David Edwin Hoy was located and interviewed at Hotel Braemore, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Date 6/15/68

DAVID EUGENE HOY, age 33, married, stated that his wife, SUE HOY, and his three children reside at 1400 Evans Avenue, Evansville, Indiana. This is his permanent address and he is presently employed in the entertainment field doing a "blind reading act" at Paul's Hall, 700 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He arrived in Boston, June 1, and will leave on June 18 for New York City. He said he never knew JOHN E. HOY or JESSE HINNEY (SMITH), and the only time he was in Texas was September or October of 1966 in connection with the Texas Association of Magicians. He was at Fort Worth, Texas and later at Dallas.

HOY stated that he can recall making a prediction at that time that the city of Dallas would soon make some news. He said he was merely referring to a controversy regarding an airport then going on between Dallas and Fort Worth. He stated that he knows WILLIAM OWENS also known as BILLY SMITH, who is presently in the entertainment field doing a "ventriloquist act." He has known SMITH since they attended high school at Evansville, Indiana and has been in touch with him off and on through the years. SMITH, to his knowledge, has been married and divorced, but his parents are still living in Evansville, Indiana.

HOY is a graduate of Bob Jones University, Mooresville, North Carolina, and studied for the Ministry. In 1967, he was news director for WIII which is an AM and FM radio station in Evansville, Indiana. He was also engaged as a "stringer" for the Associated Press which means he would call any story that came to his attention that had more than local news value.

On 6/15/68 at Boston, Mass. Massachusetts File # 62-11087

by DAVID E. HOY Date dictated 6/15/68

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.

BS 44-337

2.

HOY stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was constantly on the air and spent most of the day at his home, and recalls seeing on television OSWALD having been shot by an unidentified man who was subsequently identified as JACK RUBY of the Carousel Club. He stated that his telephone number at his home is Greenleaf (GR 6-7760) and that his business telephone for the radio station that employed him is HA 4-8324.

It is his recollection that BILLY DEMAR who was then playing at the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas shortly thereafter, called him on the telephone as he knew he would be interested in the news story because he could describe what RUBY was like. He stated he recalls getting a brief description of RUBY from DEMAR in which DEMAR was very generous toward RUBY and thought he was a nice sort of person with an odd patriotic sense of values. He stated that he immediately telephoned his report that he received from DEMAR to the Associated Press in Indianapolis. He stated that he then recalled seeing DEMAR on television in which DEMAR alleged that he believed OSWALD was in the Carousel Club about eight days before. HOY stated he was shocked to hear this and his immediate reaction was that he could not understand why DEMAR had not told him this when he had a short time previously described RUBY. He stated he cannot understand DEMAR knowing that HOY was working for a radio station and being greatly interested in this type of news and still not telling him about it.

HOY stated that he thinks that BILLY DEMAR is the type of person who can be described as a "hard luck guy" and is perhaps extremely naive. He stated he then called the Associated Press who requested that he follow through with DEMAR and that if the story of OSWALD being at the Carousel Club was true, it would be a great development.

BS 44-337

3.

HOY stated he kept close to the telephone throughout November 24, 1963, and made a great many calls from his home and received many calls at his home during the afternoon and evening of November, 24, 1963. He said he could not recall exactly who called him and who he called, but does know that he reached BILLY DEMAR about 1:00 p.m. and asked him if he really meant what he said about having seen OSWALD. His best recollection is that DEMAR replied, "DAVE, I think I saw him, I do not forget faces."

HOY stated he told DEMAR that he should go into hiding because he was in a dangerous position if, in fact, there was a compact between OSWALD and RUBY and other members of the underworld. He told DEMAR that he should immediately contact the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service and give them full details and request their protection. He stated subsequently during the afternoon of November 24, 1963, he had other conversations with DEMAR. On more than one occasion he tried to reach DEMAR on the telephone, but was unsuccessful. He stated that sometimes he believes that this OSWALD's alleged appearance at the Carousel Club was the figment of DEMAR's imagination, and subsequently as a result has questioned DEMAR very closely regarding it. DEMAR, however, still believes he saw OSWALD. He stated that he understands that on June 9, DEMAR appeared before the Warren Committee and his version of the incident is that OSWALD held up or mentioned a strange object. HOY states he seriously questioned what DEMAR actually saw.

HOY stated that the Secret Service contacted him on the telephone on November 25, 1963, and he recalls telling them that DEMAR was in hiding in Dallas and that he did not know his actual whereabouts, but if DEMAR contacted him, he would advise the Secret Service where to reach him.

BS 44-337

4.

He believes that on the following day when he did hear from DEMAR, he called the local office of the Secret Service and furnished them with DEMAR's address. HOY stated that he himself is extremely interested in Extra Sensory Perception, but does not profess to have any ability at it and tells everyone, "I am a fake". He said apparently people do not believe him, and his act that he is performing now has met with good success. He stated that he has been in the entertainment field since January and intends to give show business a try.

HOY stated he has a background in magic, and has some ability as a Magician. He stated that he recalls that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, his boss insisted that he make a telephone call into Dallas and attempt to get a "Beaper" which he described as a telephone type of recording regarding anything of news value out of Dallas. He recalls that in this regard he made two telephone calls about 2:30p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon of November 23, 1963 to KBOX, Dallas, Texas, and that he was unsuccessful in obtaining a "Beaper."

HOY believes that he called Dallas, Texas, on November 24 at about 11:45a.m. It was after DEMAR had first called him and prior to DEMAR's statement on television regarding OSWALD. He stated the subject matter of OSWALD had not come up at this time. He merely got more background on RUBY and DEMAR's observations of what it was like in Dallas on this sad occasion. He stated he cannot remember how many telephone calls he had with him after this or how long this call was, but doubts he talked at 11:55 a.m. for sixty minutes with BILL DEMAR. He stated that throughout the day he was calling New York City and Indianapolis. He stated that about 1:50 p.m. he was in a telephone conversation with DEMAR and that this he believes was after DEMAR's appearance on television at which time DEMAR mentioned OSWALD.

BS 44-337

5.

He believes that after 7:00 p.m., on November 24, 1963, he was talking with DEMAR as he was worried about his safety and during this time he obtained more information about RUBY and Dallas which he subsequently used in his news contacts. He stated that he recalls also that after 8:00 p.m. he talked to a Sergeant at the Dallas Police Station and suggested that possibly BILLY DEMAR needed police protection, but he does not know the Sergeant's name with whom he talked. He believes the officer was not interested in what he had to say. He stated that he was talking with MARTIN ANDERSON of the Associated Press of Indianapolis, Indiana on November 24, 1963, and talked to him on more than one occasion and furnished to him all of the information he was able to obtain from his source at Dallas, Texas, which was BILLY DEMAR.

HOY stated his mind always goes back to the first time that DEMAR talked to him on the telephone and he is unable to understand why DEMAR did not at that time tell him about OSWALD. He stated he questioned DEMAR about it very carefully and DEMAR stated, "I did not think it was very important."

HOY stated that he considers DEMAR a reliable person who would not invent a story merely for publicity. He also recalls a Dallas newspaper calling him November 24, and 25 and asking him questions about BILLY DEMAR, his real name, his background and where he was. He stated that he is quite certain that BILLY DEMAR took his advise and got in touch with the Secret Service who suggested to him he change his hotel location, but that DEMAR did not immediately abide by their suggestion.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

W. C. Sullivan

6-19-64

W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - V. H. Nasca

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

See Oswald

This memorandum recommends interview with Donald H. Janson, news correspondent, "New York Times," who may have pertinent information in captioned matter.

Recently representative of Braniff Airways, Newark, New Jersey, made available letter he had found while cleaning seat pocket of Braniff plane. Letter was dated 5-22-64 and is from one S. Martin to one Don Janson, neither of whom is further identified.

Letter indicates Martin had interviewed unidentified Texas reporter who, after prefacing his remarks with request FBI not be advised, reportedly made following comments:

In February, 1963, he and some prominent Texas men discussed possibility of doing away with Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guiana, or Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, or both. Castro was to be done away with during visit to Mexico. Venture, which was to be privately handled, failed to materialize but allegedly the Government, specifically CIA, which encouraged such things, knew about it. Reporter later heard that, when Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico, Oswald heard of these plans and this was why he killed President Kennedy.

CIA on 6-17-64 advised that the alleged plot to do away with Jagan and Castro were not CIA operations.

Don Janson may be identical with Donald H. Janson, "New York Times" news correspondent. Janson was interviewed in March, 1964, in connection with article he had prepared concerning Oswald. At that time

Enclosure

109-584

① - 105-82555 (Oswald)

VHN:cej

(10)

~~DUPLICATE YELLOW~~

1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
100-584

he appeared to be cooperative. S. Martin is not identifiable in Bureau files on basis of available information.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached airtel will be sent Kansas City -- (where Donald H. Janson has his office) with copies to interested offices instructing that Donald H. Janson be interviewed for all pertinent information he may have in this matter and for the identities of S. Martin and the Texas reporter. If identified, leads will be set forth to have these individuals also interviewed.

F B I

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)
 SUBJECT: MARK LANE
 SM - C
 (OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 5/22/64, concerning subject's contemplated travel to Europe.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and 19 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above regarding subject's foreign travel.

Two copies are enclosed for Dallas for information purposes in view of their interest in this matter.

The pretext on 6/17/64, was conducted telephonically by SA [redacted] under the guise of being an individual interested in the Citizen's Committee of Inquiry (CCI) and the work of MARK LANE. The pretext was made to an unidentified female at the office of the CCI, 156 5th Ave., NYC (telephone number YU 9-6850).

Investigation continuing at New York.

- 5-Bureau (Encls. 20) (RM) (1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (1-100) (CCI)
- 2-Dallas (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM AM) (1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
- 1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
- 1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
- 1-New York (100-117844)

105-82555
 NOT RECORDED
 193 JUN 23 1964

BPM:jmk
(11)

ENCLOSURE

68 JUL 2 1964

6-11-26-3-93

COPY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York:

June 19, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated May 22, 1964, concerning subject's planned travel to Europe on that date.

The June 13, 1964 issue of the "National Guardian", page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled "Oswald: Is the Commission in Doubt?" This article noted that subject was then on a lecture tour of Europe building support for his organization, Committee of Inquiry, which, according to this article, is concerned with the investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy. The article stated that in Paris Lane announced that "the Association of French Jurists will convene an international conference of lawyers after the US elections in November to hear evidence and arrive at its own conclusions about the 'murder of the century'".

On June 18, 1964, Mr. Daniel Strayer, Chief, Records and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York City, furnished information which reflected that Mark Lane of 164 West 79th Street, New York City, passport number E067352, departed the United States on May 22, 1964, as a passenger on Scandinavian Airlines System, Flight #912, en route from New York to Copenhagen, Denmark.

On June 17, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined subject was continuing his lecture tour in Europe and while his plans to return to the United States were somewhat indefinite, he was expected to return to New York during the first week in July, 1964.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

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.

Re: Mark Lane

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

F B I

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)
 FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-7006)
 SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
 IN THE UNITED STATES
 IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies for the Bureau and 2 copies each for Dallas, Miami, New York, and Oklahoma City of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The original letter referred to in letterhead memorandum was furnished during the evening of 6/6/64 by Mr. EARL MANCHESTER, Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, N.J. He advised that this letter had been found in a seat pocket of a Braniff plane that same evening during the process of cleaning. It was possible that it had been placed there days before and on other than the plane's previous flight. The original of the letter, which was without envelope or other data to identify sender or receiver, is being maintained in the 1-A section of Newark file.

5 Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 (1 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 (1 62-) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
 2 Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)
 3 Newark
 (1 105-15291) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 (1 62-3060) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

MTB:mab
 (16)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECEIVED
 199 JUN 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

111-109-101

NK 105-7006

A clipping from the 11/6/63 issue of "The New York Times" was enclosed and briefly referred to in the letter as speaking for itself. This clipping was captioned "City Presbytery Nominates Negro" and refers to Rev. ELDER G. HAWKINS, Pastor of St. Augustine Church, Prospect Ave. and 165th St., New York City, being unanimously nominated by the Presbytery of New York City as its candidate for Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. A statement in the article was circled in ink and underlined indicating that if Rev. HAWKINS "wins the election in Oklahoma City on May 21", he would be the first Negro to head the church body. This part is not referred to in letterhead memorandum as it appears to have no direct relation to the information reported therein.

Newark indices contain no information identical to S. MARTIN or DON JANSON. While the H. L. HUNT referred to is known as a backer of conservative activities in the Southwest, Newark does not possess sufficient information with which to characterize him in letterhead memorandum.

The Bureau and other offices are requested to check their indices for information which might identify S. MARTIN or DON JANSON, as well as the unknown Texas reporter who appears to be from Dallas whose comments are reported in letterhead memorandum.

Dallas, Oklahoma City, Miami and New York advise Bureau of possible pertinent information developed from their own search of indices.

Newark will attempt to develop further information regarding identity of the Braniff plane and location of passenger manifests reflecting names of passengers on the pertinent plane since 5/22/64.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 8, 1964

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 6, 1964, Mr. Earl Manchester, Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey, made available a letter which he had found that evening while cleaning the seat pockets of a Braniff plane.

The typewritten letter was dated May 22, 1964, and directed to one "Don Janson" from "S. Martin". It showed no address for sender or receiver and was without envelope. It was pointed out by Mr. Manchester that the letter could have been left in the plane on any of many previous flights.

The letter from S. Martin to Don Janson refers to in quotes comments of a "Texas reporter", who was described as "a proud and eager friend of that police force of the year in Dallas". It noted that "Vicki" took notes on the interview and that he, Martin, had five hours of recorded conversation with the reporter, whose comments were reported as follows:

"For God's sake, don't tell the FBI, but back about February (1963) when I was working for H. L. Hunt, some very prominent Texas men, R. D. Matthews and I discussed the possibility of doing away with Cheddi Jagan or Castro or both. Not by the U.S. government, you understand, but on a private basis. Hunt said we could have all the cash we needed, the others were in it, too, on a cash basis. We were going to get Castro sometime when he (Castro) went to Mexico. Understand now, we dropped it. R.D. didn't go for it. I didn't go for it. Meanwhile, we understood there was a group in Florida with the same idea. Also, the government knew all about it."

(Our question:) Which branch of the government knew all about it?

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

"The CIA. Not Kennedy. We were going to have men go down to Mexico and pose as oil agents. When Castro came in, we'd get him. The CIA encourages these things. I heard later that when Oswald was in Mexico he heard of our plans and that's why he killed Kennedy. But Kennedy didn't even know what was going on half the time."

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.

6-22-64

Airtel

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan
- 1 - W. R. Wannall
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - V. H. Nasca

To: SAC, Kansas City (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (109-584)

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CUBA

Attached for Kansas City is copy of Newark airtel 6-8-64 with enclosure. The Don Janson mentioned therein may be identical with the Donald H. Janson, news correspondent, "New York Times" who was interviewed by your office on 3-3-64. See report SA Marion C. Street, dated 3-16-64, at Kansas City concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, Kansas City file 105-1736.

Kansas City immediately interview Donald H. Janson in detail concerning the contents of the letter addressed to him by S. Martin. Particularly endeavor to determine the identities of S. Martin and the Texas reporter. If identified, set out leads to have them immediately interviewed for all pertinent information they may have in this matter. Results of interviews conducted should be submitted to Bureau in form for dissemination.

Any pertinent information developed concerning Lee Harvey Oswald should also be promptly submitted to the Bureau under the Oswald caption.

- 1 - Dallas (100-10461)
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - New York
- 1 - Newark (105-7006)
- 1 - Oklahoma City

DUPLICATE YELLOW

① - 105-82555 (Oswald)

VHN:cej
(17)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.


6165-3979

JUN 25 1964

Airtel to SAC, Kansas City
RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
109-584

NOTE:

See memo Wannall to Sullivan, dated 6-19-64, same caption, prepared by VHN:cej.

 CIA, on 6-17-64 advised SA S. J. Papich, Bureau, that the alleged plots to do away with Jagan and Castro mentioned in enclosure to NK airtel 6-8-64 were not CIA operations.

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)
 RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD /
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletypes, 6/16, 6/22/64 and New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 6/19/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies each, for Dallas 3 copies each and for Miami 1 copy each of the following-described items for inclusion in the report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 6/12/64 at New Orleans in captioned matter:

- 1) An FD 302 setting forth interview with ORESTES PENA on 6/5/64;
- 2) An insert setting forth the attempts to verify CARLOS BRINGUIER's statement he telephoned the New Orleans Office of the FBI between 8/15-30/63;
- 3) 4 - FD 302's setting forth contacts with JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, ORESTES PENA's attorney, on 6/16, 6/17, 6/18 and 6/19/64.
- 4) An amended FD 204 setting forth corrected date of report.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies, for Dallas 3 copies and for Miami 1 copy of an amended FD 263 setting forth the corrected date of report as well as the corrected investigative period.

82 ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 72) (ANSD - REGISTERED) (105-82555)
 2-Dallas (Enc. 24) (AM - REGISTERED) (100-10461)
 1-Miami (Enc. 8) (AM - REGISTERED) (105-8342)
 2-New Orleans Enc. filed in 105-82555-4095
 SMC:lyc
 8

E. G. WICK MK/Cons.

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
 79 JUL 7 1964 Special Agent in Charge

9:51 AM

June 22, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
 MR. BELMONT
 MR. ROSEN
 MR. DE LOACH

Lee Oswald

Judge Edward A. Tamm called and advised that Ernest Cuneo had just left his office. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo said he is going to try to see Assistant Director DeLoach today; that he has signed a contract with the Curtis Publishing Company to do 35,000 words, apparently in the book-of-the-week type of thing, on what Judge Tamm thought when Mr. Cuneo first started talking was the Warren Report about the assassination of the President. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo is rather hard to understand and asked if I know whether there is a Senate Committee making a similar investigation. I told the Judge there was not. Judge Tamm continued that Mr. Cuneo mentioned Senators Long and Russell and a couple of others were taking a very vigorous stand and it looked as though there was going to be a repudiation of Warren. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo apparently has talked to Allen Dulles, who says the report is going to be a complete exonerations of the FBI for any responsibility because of the Secret Service's claim that the FBI should have notified them about Lee Harvey Oswald being there and of his background, et cetera. Judge Tamm stated he could not ask questions because he was not too sure of what Mr. Cuneo was talking about, but he thought he would tell me that Mr. Cuneo was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach and he, Judge Tamm, was sure that Mr. DeLoach with his background could explore it with Cuneo. Judge Tamm stated Mr. Cuneo has interviewed a number of people, including as he had mentioned, Dulles, and he has substantial knowledge of what is going to be in the report which is to be released immediately after the Republican Convention.

I told Judge Tamm the Commission was aiming to get the report out on June 26th, that the Chief Justice had told me recently they were planning to have it released on June 26th, but I did not believe they would get it out because in talking with J. Lee Rankin I gathered there was still a great deal of spade work to be done plus the fact that all of the members of the Commission have not been in attendance at all times. Judge Tamm asked if Senator Russell was a member of the Commission, and I told him he was but he has been in attendance very seldom. He has also been at loggerheads with Justice Warren and even threatened to resign several times, but at the insistence of the President, remained on so there would not be a public break in the midst of the report. Judge Tamm stated maybe Cuneo's statement about a repudiation of Justice Warren.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JDE:edm (3)

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

June 22, 1954

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

I stated in the first instance Russell did not want to go on the Commission and the original fight was over Warren Olney, as Justice Warren had wanted him made General Counsel of the Commission, but Senator Russell opposed vigorously, Dulles opposed it, and Congressman Ford opposed it and they all threatened to resign if Olney were appointed. I stated consequently they all started out with chips on their shoulders because Olney is a protege of Warren's. I stated that I thought indirectly they blame me for the attack on Olney although I did not raise a finger to it and it was done without my knowledge, but knowing Olney's hostility I have no doubt that Justice Warren was told of the opposition and both probably think I had my finger in it.

I told Judge Tamm I appeared before the Commission about three weeks ago and out of the clear sky the day before I appeared, Justice Warren invited me to have luncheon with him in his private dining room, and I was a little puzzled, but he could not have been nicer in his solicitude and interest. I stated he talked about the fact I was going to testify the next day and wanted me to offer any suggestions and try to think of anything that ought to be done to tighten up the security of the President. I stated the next day I did appear and that I was there about three hours; that Justice Warren was there but Senator Russell was not nor was John McCoy. I stated in addition to the Chief Justice, there were present Senator Cooper, Congressman Ford, Allen Dulles, J. Lee Rankin, of course, and one or two others, who were probably staff members. I stated the questioning was very cordial and friendly and the atmosphere was really too warm in a pleasant way, but I answered all the questions satisfactorily, I thought, and in any event Mr. Rankin told me the next day that my testimony had great effect on the Commission and he thought it did me a great deal of good. I told Judge Tamm that I got into the field of the extent one can go in the security of the President without violating the civil rights of the people, and I took the position that absolute security could not be furnished the President without violating the constitutional and civil rights of the citizens of the country, that there are a lot of crackpots and members of subversive organizations. I stated I cited a case that had happened a week or so before my appearance in that we had furnished the Secret Service with the names of suspects in Chicago where the President was going to appear and the Secret Service got the Chicago Police to hold these people in house arrest for the time the President was in Chicago, and there had been quite a commotion about it. Judge Tamm commented that this was illegal. I stated I had nothing to do with what the Secret Service does with the information after we furnish it to them, but we have to keep in mind that there has to be a balance between the security of the President, who is very difficult to secure, and the civil rights and constitutional rights of the citizens. I stated that I would say in New York City there possibly

June 22, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

are not less than 5,000 persons who would be on the suspect list and might be put under house arrest when the President visits that city and that would be a police state and I did not think it was the right procedure, but we are furnishing Secret Service with everything we have. I testified that in regard to Oswald, when they questioned whether he was on any suspect list, I stated he was not as he never gave any indication of being a person who might commit violence and we did not know and no one else knew that he had already tried to kill General Walker and this was not told us until after the President was killed and it was Oswald's wife who told us. I stated that Oswald had been playing around with communism, had defected to Russia, but there was no evidence of violence in his makeup, but we are now sending all names of this type of person to Secret Service. I said that will result in many persons being arrested or put under house arrest and I have great concern of the violation of the constitutional and civil rights of American citizens. Judge Tamm asked if my testimony was recorded and I stated it was.

Judge Tamm stated he did want to talk to me and let me know about Ernest Cunco and that he was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach. I told him I was glad he called and I would pass the word on to Mr. DeLoach. I called Mr. DeLoach and advised him.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:40 PM
DATE 6-22-64
BY [Signature]

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1024)

6/22/64

SAC, CHICAGO (157-269) (RUC)

ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT
SECTION
IDENTIFICATION
DIVISION

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, aka.,
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight Allen Long,
John A. Wilson
RM

Enclosed herewith are four cards bearing major
case prints and palm prints of subject.

Subject alleges he paid \$1000 to LEE HARVEY
OSWALD to aid OSWALD's plan to assassinate President
KENNEDY. Subject found legally sane and federal process
dismissed on threat to President JOHNSON. Suggest prints
be filed and maintained.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 62-6115)

DFS/vmm
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

JUL 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

157-1024-1242

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 6/10/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/2-8/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		REPORT MADE BY JAMES J. O'CONNOR	TYPED BY JMS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE:

Tampa report of SA LIONEL E. BELANGER,
12/10/63.
Buairtel to Miami, 5/28/64.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau (2) - 1 copy of Cuban Magazine BOHEMIA, dated January 7, 1962.
1 copy of photo made from picture on page 69 of BOHEMIA, issue of January 7, 1962.

COPIES DESTROYED

3 6 MAR 5 1973

*3. My Copies
Noted & destroyed
P/B 12/17/76*

LEADS

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:	10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) (Encls. 2) 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) 3 - Miami (2-105-8342) (1 cc. cover page to 134-44)	REC 7 EX-114	REC 13
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED <i>6 cc. Bureau memo ICC-645</i>		NOTATIONS	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT			
AGENCY			
REQUEST REC'D			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

MM 105-8342

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

Will complete investigation as set out in Miami airtel to Bureau, May 21, 1964, pertaining to allegation that a Mexican named "DUGLAS" was associated with OSWALD in the assassination.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed issue of BOHEMIA is submitted in event the Bureau desires to furnish same to President's Commission. It is pointed out that no additional copy is available from any established source at Miami.

No translation is made of the article in BOHEMIA which accompanies the photo of the crowd and mock coffin on page 69 inasmuch as the article does not make any reference to the coffin incident.

INFORMANT

The confidential source referred to in the attached report is [REDACTED] He made available his collection of REVOLUCION for review and furnished the January 7, 1962 copy of BOHEMIA which is submitted herewith.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy for

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: June 10, 1964

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION reviewed for period 10/1/63 to 12/31/63 without locating cartoon of FIDEL CASTRO and President KENNEDY, which Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, Cuban exile attorney, had stated depicted the death of President KENNEDY about a week before the assassination. Dr. PENABAZ contacted on 6/5/64, and advised he had not actually seen such a cartoon, but had been told about it by Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES. On 6/7/64, Dr. GARCIA MONTES, former Prime Minister of Cuba, stated he had not seen any such cartoon as described by Dr. PENABAZ, but on the other hand had given Dr. PENABAZ a photograph of a crowd in Havana, Cuba, carrying a mock coffin of President KENNEDY. This photo appeared in the 1/7/62 issue of Cuban magazine BOHEMLA, and was taken during the celebration of the third anniversary of CASTRO's regime. Dr. GARCIA MONTES furnished a copy of a speech made by him on 4/25/64 in which he described influence of FIDEL CASTRO on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. An employee of U.S. Information Agency, Miami, and a confidential source close to Cuban situation, state they have no recollection of any cartoon such as that mentioned by Dr. PENABAZ.

105-82555-4112 - P -

MM 105-8342

DETAILS: Reference is made to the report of Special Agent LIONEL E. BELANGER, dated December 10, 1963 at Tampa, Florida. Page 4 of that report relates to a taped television interview of Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ. In that interview, made on December 5, 1963 by Station WESH-TV, Orlando, Florida, Mr. PENABAZ described a cartoon which he alleged appeared in the Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION about a week before the assassination of President KENNEDY. The cartoon was said to depict "Uncle Sam" laughing at the damage which Hurricane Flora had wrought in Cuba, and in a second drawing, depicted the coffin of President KENNEDY with FIDEL CASTRO laughing. The cartoon was said to be captioned "He who laughs last, laughs best."

On June 2, 1964 a confidential source, who is a former Cuban police official, stated he did not recall having seen any cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ. The source stated he obtains and reviews for intelligence information the Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION and other Cuban publications. The source made available his collection of REVOLUCION, covering the period October 1, 1963 to December 15, 1963. All issues were available except those for November 23 and November 28.

The edition of October 5, 1963, reported Hurricane Flora had arrived in Eastern Cuba on October 4, 1963.

Review of REVOLUCION for this period (except issues for November 23 and 28, 1963) reflected no cartoon as described by Dr. PENABAZ.

On June 5, 1964 review of all issues of REVOLUCION for the period October 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963, was

MM 105-8342

made from the microfilm maintained at the office of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida. No cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ, was located. Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher for USIA, stated he did not recall any cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ having appeared in any Cuban publication.

On June 5, 1964 Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, 15 Circle
Madeira, Coral Gables, Florida, Cuban exile attorney and
writer, stated he had not actually seen the cartoon to
which he referred in the taped television interview,
but had been told about it by Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES,
former Prime Minister of Cuba during the regime of
FULGENCIO BATISTA. Mr. PENABAZ said he believed he had
been told about the cartoon by still another person,
but was unable to recall the identity of such person.
He believed the cartoon appeared in REVOLUCION prior to
the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On June 7, 1964, Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES, 520 Erwin
Gerona Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida, advised that he 1877
first became a Congressman in Cuba in 1922. He had also
served as legal counsel for several United States owned
companies in Cuba, while continuing in Cuban politics.
He said he served as Prime Minister in Cuba from February,
1955 to April, 1957, at which time he resigned and was
appointed Minister of Education.

Dr. GARCIA stated he had no knowledge of a
cartoon such as that described by FERNANDO PENABAZ. He
believed PENABAZ had possibly confused the existence of
such a cartoon with a photograph which he, Dr. GARCIA,
had given Dr. PENABAZ about 6 or 7 months ago. He said

MM 105-8342

this photograph had appeared in the January 7, 1962 issue of the Cuban magazine BOHEMIA. The photograph depicted a huge crowd which had assembled in Havana on January 2, 1962 for a display of Cuban military might and a speech by FIDEL CASTRO on the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of CASTRO's regime. Dr. GARCIA displayed a copy of the BOHEMIA magazine in question.

He pointed out on page 69 thereof, a photograph depicting part of the large crowd gathered for the celebration. This part of the crowd was holding up a mock coffin on which was printed, in English, the words:

"Mr. KENNEDY lies here, Cuban revolution killed him."

A caption under the picture in the magazine, as translated from Spanish, reads:

"The popular repudiation of the aggressive policy of imperialism assumes a most picturesque form: KENNEDY (in the casket) lies here liquidated by the Cuban revolution."

Dr. GARCIA furnished a copy of the photograph in the magazine. He said he had made copies of this photograph available to the Cuban exile group, Unidad Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Unity), for its anti-CASTRO propaganda.

Dr. GARCIA also furnished a typewritten copy of a speech he said he made before the Louisiana Press Association at Shreveport, Louisiana, on April 25, 1964,

MM 105-8342

in which he set forth his observations on the influence of the FIDEL CASTRO regime on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He pointed out that pages 11 to 16 of his speech copy (numbered in the upper right corners), deal with his views upon the assassination. The speech is as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED
DR. MONTES GARCIA
BEFORE THE LOUISIANA PRESS ASSOCIATION
APRIL 25, 1964

Members of the Louisiana Press Association:

I consider this opportunity to speak before your Convention a great honor. Ironically, after living five years in Florida, it is this Association that has given me the chance to speak about the tragedy of my country.

Honors are always appreciated, but more so in the circumstances in which I find myself; a political exile and a man without a country.

I have been a friend of the United States all my life. One reason is that I was born in this country. During the second war for independence, my family had to leave Cuba and I was born in the city of New York in 1897. But the main reason why I am a friend of the United States is that I learned it from my father, who was always grateful for the help and support that you gave Cuba to gain its independence from Spain.

Now, my friends, I am asking you, the members of the press that mould public opinion, to help us again recover our independence. The situation now is much worse than it was in 1898. Then we were fighting Spain which, after all, is the country of our ancestors and our culture is Spanish. The excesses and the crimes of the cruel Captain General Weyler were nothing

compared to what Cuba is suffering today. Thousands of people have been shot, practically without trial, 50,000 political prisoners suffer from hunger and all sorts of indignities in Cuban jails, and a foreign country, alien to all that is Cuban, rules my country through its Communist satrap, Fidel Castro, to whom Russia has given all the weapons necessary to keep the Cuban people in slavery, and a state police organization that Cubans cannot, by themselves, destroy.

You will forgive me, I am sure, for saying these words. I could not speak before the press of the State of Louisiana, so close to our struggles for independence, without asking for your help to free my country from the yoke of Communism. But although that is what is really in my heart, I have not come to tell you what Castro and Communism have done to Cuba and the Cubans. I am aware that I am addressing a segment of the American press, and that I should talk about what you are naturally interested in: the damages to the United States inflicted by Castro and Communism.

Whatever Castro has done, has been done by a Communistic government, and is therefore the result of having a Communistic regime in Cuba. So, it seems to me, and I hope to you too, that a few words about the nature of Communism and its aims are in order.

Many years ago Lenin said: "We will first take Eastern Europe; afterwards the masses of Asia. Then we will surround the United States, which will remain the last bastion of Capitalism. We will not have to attack; the United States will fall into our hands like an overripe fruit." 44 years have elapsed since Lenin said this. During these years Soviet Russia took Eastern Europe, thanks to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements; Asia turned to Communism due to the Chinese revolution, aided and abetted by the United States and by the Korea and Geneva armistices. Now the Communists are trying to surround the United States in its own continent. The tactic to be followed to achieve this objective was formulated by Major Sergei Yuvarov in an article in Red Start that was reprinted by the Cuban magazine Bohemia in March 17, 1957 issue.

In said article, Major Yuvarov mentioned three strategic zones: The Colombia-Panama zone which commands the Panama Canal; the zone of the Central American isthmus from which the canal can be easily attacked, and the third, that he called the Antil-lion belt. He pointed out the possibility of using Cuba as a base of operations, mind you, in the year 1957. Precisely the year in which Castro started his revolution in Cuba.

Could it be possible to fight the Communistic strategy of world dominion with the tactic of pacific co-existence? The ~~Joint~~ Cuban-Soviet declaration of May 23, 1963, says: (Quote)

"The atmosphere of pacific coexistence contributes to the increase of the influence of the Communist parties and to widen the fighting front for Socialism." And it goes on to say: (Quote) "The practice of pacific coexistence does not mean at all the end or the weakening of the political or ideological struggle against Imperialism."

In 1931 Dimitri Manuilsky, the leader of the Communist International, said: (Quote) "The war between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Naturally, today we are not strong enough to attack. . Our policy is to put bourgeois America to sleep, launching the most spectacular peace movement ever seen."

In the book, Basis of Marxist Philosophy, written by Konstantinov, published by the Academy of Science of Russia, which is a textbook in all Communist universities, including, of course, the University of Havana, he says: "The contradictions between Socialism and Capitalism are antogonic contradictions, impossible to reconcile and could only end with the elimination of one of them." This, my friends, is the enemy you are facing only 90 miles from the shores of Florida, in the island of Cuba, that cuts all the maritime communications between the United States and the south, and particularly those of the Gulf of Mexico and the State of Louisiana.

The first damage inflicted by Castro's regime on the United States is economic. It is, of course, the least important because

yours is a very rich country, but it is big enough to hurt.

We begin with properties of United States citizens in Cuba valued at Eight Hundred Million Dollars confiscated by Castro. Then losses of property of the United States Government valued at Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

This requires an explanation. The Nickaro plant, located in Oriente Province, was the property of the United States Government and was confiscated by Castro's regime. And let me add that Cuba holds the biggest nickel reserves in the world which are now lost to the United States Government and are being used by Soviet Russia. I do not have to tell you the strategic value of nickel today.

The third item is the loss in Cuban trade. Although you may have heard that Cuba was an underdeveloped country, the balance favored the United States at the rate of \$125-Million a year for the ten years prior to 1959.

The next item is increase of the price of sugar paid by the citizens of the United States. The price of that commodity has gone way up due to the failure of the sugar crop in Cuba; it comes to around \$600-Million in two years.

Add now the cost of the military mobilization of October 1962. I cannot quote any figure, but it must have run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Then add the cost of the Bay of Pigs invasion. The figure generally mentioned by those in the know is \$40-Million.

Add to this the cost of help given to Cuban refugees in the United States; \$75-Million a year; and the ransom paid for the prisoners of the Bay of Pigs; \$53-Million; and, finally, \$200-Million of merchandise sold to Cuba during the first year of Castro's regime that has not been paid for.

You have probably heard that Cuba's cost to Russia is One Million Dollars a day. Those who say so do not remember that Russia bought Cuban sugar last year at 4.6 and 6 cents a pound and that the price was over 9¢ a pound for 1963 and is still over 7¢ a pound.

But even so, figure the losses suffered by the United States and they average over \$900-Million a year... almost three times as much as Cuba is supposed to cost to Russia.

And if you wish, you may add the \$10-Billion for the Alliance for Progress program. You may remember that it was Castro who, in Buenos Aires in 1959, asked for ten billions from the United States to help Latin America. Then we all laughed at Castro's boutade, until President Kennedy came out with precisely ten billions for the Alianza program. By the way, so much money down the drain as long as Castro's regime remains in Cuba.

But what we have been considering so far is only money, and I must remind you of what Iago said to Othello: "'Twas mine,

'twas his, and has been a slave to thousands.'

But something more important has been lost to the United States due to the presence of Castro's regime in Cuba; prestige.

The attacks on the prestige of the United States by Fidel Castro began during his revolution in the Sierra Maestra. We must remember his constant tirades against Yankee imperialism and the kidnapping of American citizens, and worse, the kidnapping of U.S. sailors from the Guantanamo Base. Never before had anybody in America dared do such a thing.

When he reached Havana, after victory, Castro's first act was to expell the U.S. Military Mission which he called useless and incapable.

Then came the so-called agrarian reform that practically confiscated all the sugar mills including, of course, those owned by American citizens. Later, all American assets in Cuba were confiscated, including, as we have already seen, properties of the United States Government. This was followed by a cataract of insults to the United States and its Government. He called United States Senators "Drunkards," President Eisenhower, "an idiot," the United States, "the featherless and lousy eagle," and insolently dared face this country in his statement of August 24, 1960, in which he said: (Quote) "We are in the trenches against imperialism, rapacious and exploiter; against the bloody and voracious imperialism that has lost a few claws in Cuba."

The most violent speech ever delivered against the United States in the United Nations was Castro's speech of September 1960.

His aim was, of course, to destroy the prestige of this country in Latin America where he knew that nobody can understand how a powerful nation may keep quiet under such provocation, and where courage is admired.

His purpose was clearly reflected in the newspaper "Revolucion," the official organ of Castro's regime, in an editorial of January 2, 1960.

Now, for more than a century, the United States has been at work to keep European countries out of the American continent. It started with the Monroe Doctrine and was followed by the Pan-American conferences of Chapultepec, Mexico, in 1945; Rio de Janeiro in 1947; Bogotá in 1948 where the charter of the OAS was approved. The Communists staged the bloody "Bogotazo" with the object of making the conference fail, but to no avail. Incidentally, Castro was one of the Communist agitators there.

Finally, in 1954, facing the threat of Communism in Guatemala, the OAS approved the Declaration of Caracas. It states: (Quote) "The dominion or control of the political institutions of any American state by the international Communist movement represents a menace to the sovereignty and independence of the

American states that places in jeopardy the peace of America."

Thus was Communism outlawed in America, and the sanctions had already been provided in Rio and Bogotá. And do not forget that armed intervention was one of them.

Then Russia landed troops in Cuba, and nothing happened, and the Monroe Doctrine was dead. When Castro landed troops in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, and nothing happened, the Declaration of Caracas and the Treaties of Rio and Bogotá were also dead, and so was the Pan American system, to all practical purposes.

As a result, the leadership of the United States in the American continent slipped from its hands. Communism advanced and threatened to take over in Guatemala, Peru, Brazil, and Santo Domingo. Ironically, it was only due to military coups, so bitterly opposed by the State Department, that those countries were saved and Communism stopped.

When the rest of the world saw what was happening in America, at the very doorstep of the United States; when they saw that this country launched the Bay of Pigs invasion only to abandon the gallant fighters at the last minute, then two things happened simultaneously: friends of the United States - and France was an example - asked themselves: "If the United States does not get rid of Castro, 90 miles from its shores, for fear of war, will it come to our rescue if we are attacked?"

On the other hand, United States enemies and the so-called

neutralist nations, decided that the United States was an easy target for blackmail. Then there followed Laos, the Berlin Wall, confiscation of American properties in Argentina and Brazil, kidnapping of American citizens in Bolivia, looting of the American Embassy in Cambodia, rioting against the United States in Panama, Zanzibar, Cyprus, and practically everywhere.

The lesson is crystal-clear: A great and powerful nation, a very rich nation, is never loved no matter what it does or what it gives away. Leaders must be respected. Turning the other cheek makes matters only worse.

I think you will agree with me that never has the prestige of the United States been so low. This process was started with Castro's revolution in Cuba, and this situation will not improve as long as he is in power.

This is the way Castro explained the situation in his own peculiar way of expression: "The imperialists have shaken their fingers; their hands, their feet, their heads, their bodies, and notwithstanding all their efforts, a revolutionary government does not fall down. It was not like old times when Uncle Sam shook a finger and a government would fall down."

And that was, my friends, exactly what everybody believed in Cuba before Castro, so great was then the prestige of the United States.

The third damage inflicted by Castro's regime on the United States was the danger of nuclear war in October 1962; at least, the United States Government thought there was such a danger and mobilized accordingly.

When Khrushchev, emboldened by the weakness of the United States Government brought the missiles to Cuba, the Kennedy administration, with a gun pointed at the heart of America, finally reacted. It could have used the opportunity to remove the Russian troops from Cuba, but at least the missiles and the big bombers were removed, or so we are told, because the on-sight inspection was never allowed by Castro.

So, when you hear, as I have often heard, that Castro is a problem for the Cubans and that we must solve it, remember that the United States Government has said emphatically that there was an imminent danger of nuclear war in October 1962, and that was only possible because the Castro regime ruled Cuba. With a friendly government in Cuba, such as our government was, that would have been impossible.

And we come to the last damage inflicted on the United States by the Castro regime, and the most dramatic: the assassination of the President of the United States.

I want to emphasize that I do not mean to say that Castro actually ordered Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that a man who was a devoted Fidelista and imbued with

his ideas was impelled to do it.

Even the hypothesis that Castro plotted the murder of President Kennedy is not absurd or impossible. For one thing,

He Castro is a murderer. He started in life at the University of Havana murdering ^{C. L.} Fernández Caral, a university policeman. He shot Leonel Gomez, a student, who escaped with his life miraculously, and he was one of the conspirators in the murder of a student leader, Manolo Castro.

Then, Castro was the one that could have profited by the crime. Certainly not Soviet Russia. Relations between this country and Russia never have been better since the Second World War. But Castro was alarmed at the rapprochement of the two countries and fearful that Russia might sacrifice him to better said relations.

On September 28, the Reuters Agency, reporting on Castro's speech of that day, said: (Quote) "Dr. Castro is believed to suspect that the Soviet Union may be prepared to settle Cuba's fate directly with the United States."

On September 12, Pravda published an article warning Castro: (Quote) "The establishment of normal relations between the United States and Cuba would be in the interest of both states, and would promote peace and international security."

Castro answered in his speech of September 28th. I quote: "While tensions are relaxing in other parts of the world, while

tensions decrease in other parts of the world, Yankee imperialists try to tighten the Cuban blockade."

And then he stresses the contrast between the policy of relaxation of Russia and his own: (Quote) "Cuba has its own line which corresponds to the concrete conditions in which the Cuban revolution comes forth, and to the specific conditions of the spot in the world where it comes forth, the vicinity to Yankee imperialism and the brotherhood with a continent exploited by imperialism."

This is a declaration of independence with respect to the Russian policy of peaceful coexistence.

And, finally, he adds: (Quote) "This is the time of the peoples... when the peoples all over the continent shake the yoke of the empires and dig the graves of the exploiters... we are veterans in this struggle and know how to handle them."

On September 7th, at the Embassy of Brazil in Havana, he said: (Quote) "The leaders of the United States should think that if they are aiding in terrorist plans to eliminate the Cuban leaders, they themselves cannot be safe."

In September, Oswald traveled to Mexico for the ostensible purpose of getting a transit visa from Cuba. He stayed a week in that city and had a very long conference with the Cuban ambassador.

And, of course, the advantage of the elimination of President Kennedy could have been to interrupt the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow.

But again I repeat: I do not say that Castro induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that the peculiar brand of Castro's Communist ideology was responsible for the murder of the President of the United States.

Oswald was a confessed Communist. Even in handcuffs, he raises his fists in the Communist way: (Show the picture).

He was a devoted sympathizer of Castro. In April of 1963 he distributed Castro propaganda in New Orleans. In July he rented an office for the distribution of that propaganda; he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, an anti-Castro organization, by offering his services in New Orleans as a military instructor. The 9th of August he was distributing Castro propaganda in that city; a scuffle arose and he was fined \$10.00. In the same city, the 17th, on the occasion of a radio interview with K. Stucky, he made statements in favor of the Castro regime. On the 21st, he took part in a 4-man panel at WDSV as a sympathizer of Castro.

So there is no doubt that Oswald was a devoted Fidelista and that he was serving Castro in every way he could.

What was Oswald hearing from Castro before November, 1963?

(Quote) "The behavior of President Kennedy was that of a pirate. In fact, never had a president of the United States degraded so much the dignity of the office." (January 3, 1963).

"The rulers of the United States have shown their souls of gangsters and pirates." (January 15, 1963).

On July 26, 1963, he says, "The imperialists are hypocrites and President Kennedy is a ruffian."

On June 4, 1963, he says, "What is needed is the cessation of the policy of subversion, of sabotage, of violation of the air space."

In October, 1963, he calls the policy of the United States towards Cuba "cynical and hypocritical."

On January 7, 1962, the Cuban magazine Bohemia printed this photograph. (Show photograph). For those who cannot read it from where they are sitting, the legend on the casket reads:

"Here lies President Kennedy. The Cuban revolution killed him."

Oswald, as a fervid Castroite, must have known of Castro's speech of September 28 in which his fear of being sacrificed to a Russian-American rapprochement was clearly expressed. Oswald must have reached the conclusion that the President of the United States was the worst enemy of the Cuban revolution and the main danger to its survival and triumph. The next step was to murder the President.

You may think that all this is only my personal opinion.

But there is a fact we cannot get away from: President Kennedy was murdered by a devoted Fidelista, who was even willing to spy for him. If Castro had not been helped by the United States Government to win power, or if his regime had been suppressed at the Bay of Pigs, or before, the President of the United States would be alive today.

I hope you will agree with me that the presence of Castro and his Communistic regime in Cuba is a very serious threat for the United States. I hope you will agree with me that, for the preservation of this country, the cancer must be extirpated.

In the past, the United States has faced grave dangers and has always found the wisdom and the courage to deal with them.

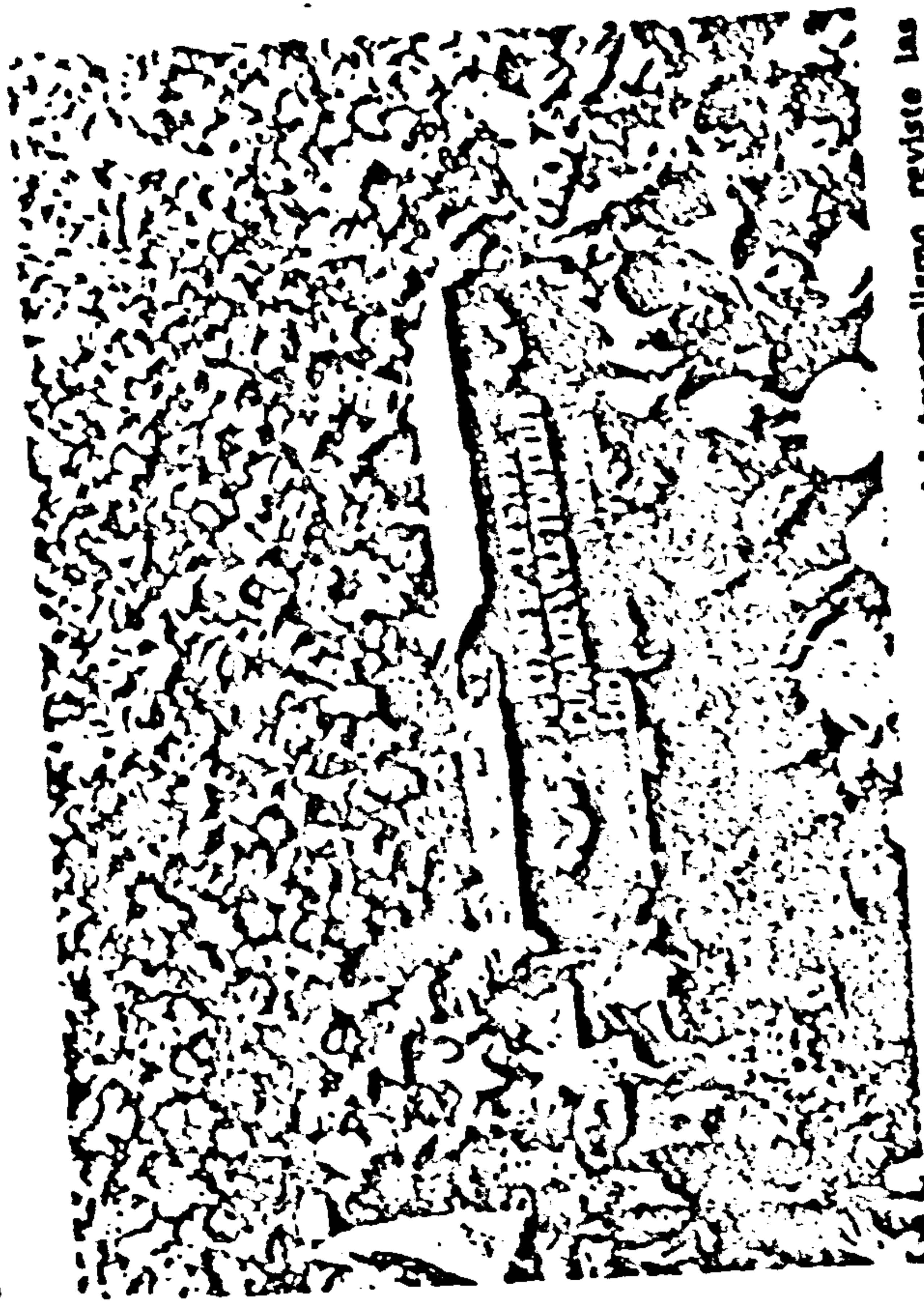
Communism, my friends, presents the gravest danger you ever faced, but in its glorious past the United States of America will find, with the help of God, the strength to save itself and Christian civilization.

MM 105-8342

It is noted that former Ambassador to Cuba (1957-59) EARL E. T. SMITH, in his book "The Fourth Floor," states on page 180:

"JORGE GARCIA MONTES held the office of Prime Minister longer than any other Prime Minister in Cuba. In the opinion of the Embassy, he was a man of integrity and reliability. His opinions and his information were later borne out to be correct and reliable.

On June 8, 1964 the same confidential source, former Cuban police official, previously mentioned, furnished a copy of the magazine BOHEMIA dated January 7, 1962. He stated the many photographs, including that of the crowd holding the mock coffin which appears on page 69, were all apparently taken at the anniversary celebration of the CASTRO revolution in Havana on January 2, 1962. He said the text of the article is the speech made by FIDEL CASTRO at this celebration and contains no reference to the group holding the coffin.



El repodio popular a la política agresiva del imperialismo reviste las formas más pintorescas en Kennedy (en el estado) yace aquí liquidado por la revolución cubana.