

"Well, that isn't what he told the officers at the time of arrest. He said he was born in Cuba", and this is why I recorded this. We frequently have persons who are arrested in various places in the country. They record different dates, places of birth, and we always record any variations of what we feel is the truth, so our record will be complete on such a situation.

Mr. Stern. Did Lt. Martello tell you anything else at the time you learned this?

Mr. Quigley. No, sir. We didn't discuss it further.

Mr. Stern. What was Lee Harvey Oswald's demeanor during the interview, his attitude, his cooperativeness?

Mr. Quigley. He was receptive at the time I was questioning him about his general background, such as employment, "where have you been, what have you done", he told me he was unemployed at the time. He had previously worked for William Riley Coffee Company there in New Orleans and he had been honorably discharged out of the service; that he had moved to Fort Worth after he had gotten out of the service and married, there were no problems involved here.

But when I began questioning him with regard to his activities in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, then he became reticent, reluctant to furnish information, and in some instances refused to furnish any information.

Mr. Stern. Was he antagonistic, hostile?

Mr. Quigley. He was antagonistic to some extent, not overly

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so. He certainly was not friendly.

Mr. Stern. How long did the interview last, to the best you can recall?

Mr. Quigley. As best I can recall approximately an hour and a half. This would include, of course, my reviewing of the documents with him, and so on.

Mr. Stern. Did you get any indication that he was a dangerous individual or that he was a, potentially a, violent individual?

Mr. Quigley. Absolutely none at all.

Mr. Dulles. What documents did you review with him?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Corliss Lamont report?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir, and the throwaways I went over those generally with him.

Mr. Stern. When you concluded your interview, then what did you do. After a while you talked to Lt. Martello. What did you do after that?

Mr. Quigley. I returned to my headquarters.

Mr. Stern. Did you check your office --

Mr. Quigley. I did check our files and I determined that we had an investigation currently underway with regard to Oswald. I knew it was assigned to an agent in the New Orleans office who sat right in front of me. So I, on Monday morning, I

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discussed the fact that I had interviewed Oswald at the First District Jail on Saturday morning.

Mr. Stern. Do you recall what you told him about the case other than the details. Did you think Oswald was worthy of further investigation?

Mr. Quigley. Well, sir, this was not my decision. I was merely recording the results of an interview. I had nothing to do with the actual investigation of this particular matter.

Mr. Stern. Did you think he was behaving rationally or irrationally?

Mr. Quigley. I would say he was acting rationally. You are speaking of the time I interviewed him?

Mr. Stern. Yes.

Mr. Quigley. Rationally.

Mr. Stern. Were you concerned at all by the fact that he had requested this interview, volunteered for it after his arrest for, in connection with Fair Play for Cuba Committee activity and thereafter was misleading and reluctant to talk to you about these activities, didn't you think it was strange?

Mr. Quigley. No, sir, I just thought this was a normal situation that has occurred many times of persons in custody of the police <sup>who</sup> wish to talk to an FBI agent. We have then come to our headquarters in New Orleans all the time to talk to us. So I didn't consider this unusual at all.

Mr. Stern. Would it be usual or had it occurred before that

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someone you ask for an interview and then refuse to respond to your questions. Didn't that seem strange?

Mr. Quigley. Not necessarily, not necessarily. Frequently people will have a problem and want to talk to an FBI agent, and they want to tell them what their problem is, but then when you start probing into it then they don't want to talk to you. I think that is just human nature. If you are probing too deep it gets a little touchy.

Mr. Dulles. Who <sup>was</sup> had in charge of this other investigation from the FBI office with regard to Lee Harvey Oswald that you found out about later, was this Special Agent Wilton R. Kaack?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. Did you make your report to him, did you?

Mr. Quigley. Orally, yes, I discussed it with him.

Mr. Dulles. When it was sent forward was it sent forward with those documents we have in Exhibit 826 of which your report forms pages <sup>6</sup> through 10?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir. This was prepared -- that is correct -- this was then prepared and transcribed. But I had discussed the matter or discussed the fact that I had interviewed him.

Mr. Dulles. Was Special Agent Kaack your superior or just happened to be in charge of this particular subject?

Mr. Quigley. No. This investigative matter was assigned to him.

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Mr. Dulles. I see. He was the one then who forwarded the report to Washington, this report we have, Exhibit 826?

Mr. Quigley. He is the one who prepared it, yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. And included verbatim your memorandum in this report?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. Pages 7 to 10.

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. 6 <sup>to</sup> 10.

Mr. Stern. Have you found subsequent to this interview, Mr. Quigley, that you had any other contact with the case of Lee Harvey Oswald before this interview?

Mr. Quigley. Yes. I discovered at the time I checked our files that on April 18, 1961, I had as a result of a request of the Dallas office, checked the office of Naval Intelligence records at the U. S. Naval Station at Algiers. My purpose in checking that was merely to record what information their files contained.

Mr. Stern. And then you would send a report to that effect to the Dallas office?

Mr. Quigley. I sent a letter, I believe in that particular case.

Mr. Stern. Any other contact before this?

case or anything to do with his case?

Mr. Quigley. No, sir.

Mr. Stern. After your interview in the police station but before the assassination?

Mr. Quigley. No, sir.

Mr. Stern. Up to the time of the assassination?

Mr. Quigley. No, sir.

Mr. Dulles. I note this case is marked "P", which I understand is pending.

Mr. Quigley. That means --

Mr. Dulles. This was an open case in the New Orleans office?

Mr. Quigley. That is correct, sir. In other words, this indicates to us administratively that there is further investigation to be conducted, whether it be in New Orleans or some other place in the United States or the world, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Dulles. You mentioned Algiers a minute ago. What Algiers is this?

Mr. Quigley. Algiers, Louisiana, sir, right across from New Orleans.

Mr. Dulles. I don't know the geography well enough, I thought it wasn't Algiers in Africa.

Mr. Quigley. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Gentlemen, I think we might as well adjourn

for lunch now.

What time would you like to return, is 2:00 o'clock all  
right with you, or 2:30? Which would you rather have?

We will be back at 2:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 1:05 o'clock p.m., the Commission recessed  
to reconvene at 2:00 o'clock of the same day.)

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The Chairman. The Commission will be in order.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY

-- resumed --

The Chairman. Mr. Stern, you may continue.

Mr. Stern. Before the luncheon recess, Mr. Chief Justice, the witness, Mr. Quigley, had identified and afforded the Commission this one page document which has been marked Commission Exhibit No. 827. He identified it as a copy furnished him by Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department of Lieutenant Martello's own handwritten copy of a document in the wallet of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest. I think it should be admitted, if it may be, in this form.

The Chairman. It may be.

(The document heretofore marked for identification as Commission Exhibit 827, was received in evidence.

Mr. Stern. Also, this morning a question was raised concerning the two membership cards which are mentioned at page seven of the report.

Mr. Quigley, I show you an envelope marked Commission Exhibit 828 for identification. There is a card inside which, unfortunately, has been badly discolored by fingerprint testing. Would you look at it and I think if you turn it in the different directions of light you may be able to make out the typing and writing on the card.

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Mr. Quigley. Yes, I can see this

Mr. Stern. Can you identify the card?

Mr. Quigley. I am in no position to identify this particular

exhibit.

Mr. Stern. Can you tell us anything about the information that appears on the card? Does it compare with any other information you have about another card?

Mr. Quigley. At the time that I interviewed Oswald in New Orleans on August 10, 1963, I observed two Fair Play for Cuba Committee cards. One of them was signed V. I. Lee and was dated May 28, 1963, and it purported to be a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card showing the address of 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York.

In looking at this exhibit, I see that this is a similar card as described in my report.

Mr. Stern. Similar in what respects?

Mr. Quigley. Similar in that the identification I have just described appears on the card in the Exhibit 828. However, I am not able to identify the signature of any person other than V. I. Lee, and the date I am unable to determine, although I do believe I see 5-28-63 typewritten on the card.

Mr. Stern. What about the color of the card? There is a portion on the back, Mr. Quigley, which has not been discolored by the fingerprint treatment.

Mr. Quigley. I notice this is gray in color and it is simi

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3 to a card that was in Oswald's possession at that time which was also gray in color.

Mr. Stern. Mr. Chairman, may this be admitted?

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 828 for identification, and received in evidence.)

The Chairman. It has been identified and has a number, has it?

Mr. Stern. Yes, No. 828.

The Chairman. 828 will be admitted under that number.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Stern. Mr. Quigley, will you look, please, at Commission Exhibit No. 825 for identification at the fourth page from the end of that exhibit?

Can you identify that page for us?

Mr. Quigley. Yes, I can. This is an affidavit that was prepared at the F.B.I. office, Dallas, Texas, on February 17, 1964, which bears my signature as well as the signature of Miss Matty Havens, the Notary Public.

Mr. Stern. What was the occasion for your making this affidavit, Mr. Quigley?

Mr. Quigley. I was instructed to proceed to our Dallas office to prepare such a document. This document relates to informant material. This is the general context of it. Did you care for me to read the document?

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Mr. Stern. I have it.

Does informant mean to you only a person who gives information in return for money or some other valuable consideration, or does it have a broader meaning as far as you are concerned?

Mr. Quigley. It would have a broader meaning as far as I was concerned.

Mr. Stern. What would that mean when you used the word in this affidavit? What did you mean by "informant"?

Mr. Quigley. One who furnishes information.

Mr. Stern. For whatever reason?

Mr. Quigley. Whatever may be the reason, yes.

Mr. Stern. And you did not, according to your affidavit, ask Mr. Oswald --

Mr. Quigley. I did not ask or suggest that Mr. Oswald become an informant of the F.B.I. nor did I offer him any money or any other inducements to become an informant.

Mr. Stern. Did you say anything to him at all about getting in touch with you or the F.B.I. again about any matter?

Mr. Quigley. I did not.

The Chairman. Mr. Quigley, if you will, we will recall you if a document comes just for your identification. It will only take a few moments, I am sure.

Thank you very much for your coming and helping us.

Mr. Quigley. Thank you very much, sir.

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File No. 100-16601-1A64

Date Received 6-22-64

From WFO  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By mail  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description:

*Photo of Marilyn  
Dorothea Murret*



File No. 100-16601-1A65

Date Received 6/18/64

From [REDACTED]  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

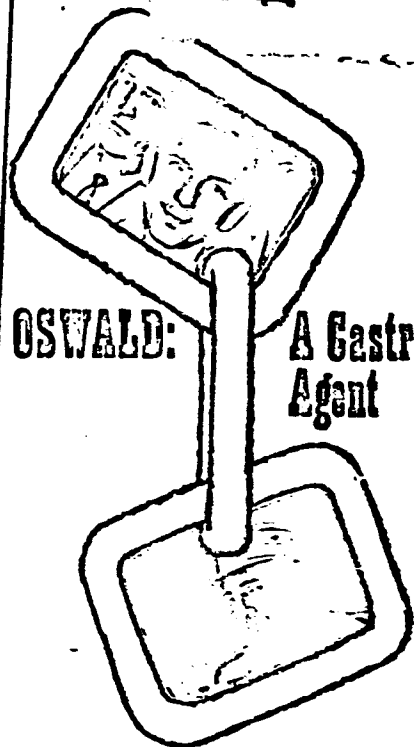
By SA W.C. de Bueys  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned      Yes   
  No

Description:

3 copies of  
a pamphlet  
"OSWALD A CASTRO  
AGENT" by  
Carlos Bringuier

b2, b7d



**OSWALD:**

**A Castro  
Agent**

**In The United States**

by

**CARLOS BRINGUIER**

**D.R.E;**

**DELEGATION**

**P.O. BOX 2506 N.O LA**

**A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION  
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA**

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

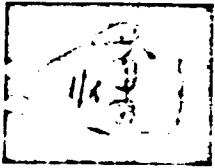
I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since the black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had arrested I was having a late lunch at my home when I read over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a luncheon I never finished. When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the FBI, the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was and how I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Unfortunately, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced... the murders of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my words to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth.

### The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21... three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement within Bringuier's office in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

and that is the whole facts already registered by history.

On August 2, 1964, I received, in the street that I manage in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp a few miles outside of New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fact they had that a Castro agent would be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Barroca. I commiserated with the fear to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is August 5, I was in my more calling with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several streets, became very interested in our conversation. He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I want you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it. The day after this interview that ended without any interest from my part since I did not trust Oswald, he brought the book he had offered. It was "A Guidebook for Marines" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Cito Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know who the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was not other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Carlos Lanzetta entitled "The Cause against Cuba".

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped accusing Oswald and told the public there that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was trying to do so to train exactly what they did to us in Cuba - fill them and send their sons to the execution wall. These words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to let Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba. I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human nor patriotic; that at the same time that they are fighting far from their homes, we would have to stand here in the heart of freedom and justice and had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I wanted to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Cito saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to come near to Oswald to hit him, but when he saw what were my intentions, he put his arms down as an X and told me, "O.K., Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hissell. Later, in November the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hissell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the judge the "Guidebook for Marines" that Oswald gave me and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$1000. That day, August 15, 1964, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsmen Bill Stuckley who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Stuckley the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. Another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communists they don't permit the ones who love freedom and

democracy to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make another program interviewing me. Another time I turned down the offer but when I was sure that Stuckley would do something anyway, I asked him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Stuckley advised me that the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration - this time in front of the International Trade Mart, now in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the leaflets, this time signed by L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's home posing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Castro, he would help Castro because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he wanted to do something good for the country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas, destroyed Oswald completely when Butler showed Oswald's past and his attempts to renounce his American citizenship to obtain Soviet citizenship. At the debate Oswald again showed his extraordinary cold blood. In one of my two questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a villain and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with this particular wording, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the terminology. After the debate I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I listed the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamental at that moment:

First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

Second: Write your Congressmen asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "Klarner".

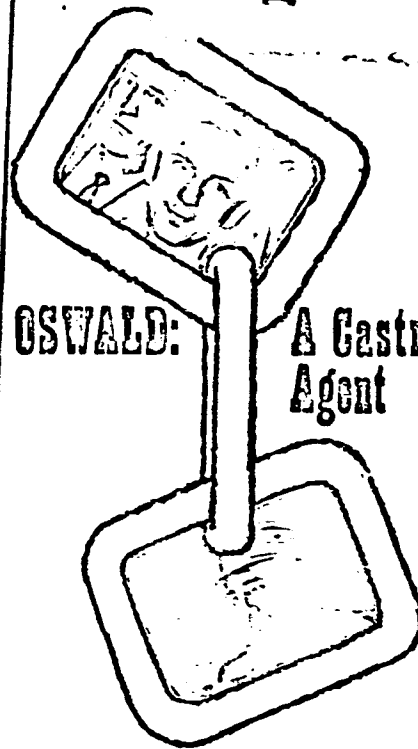
Third: Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the headquarters of the Cuban Student Directorate telling all that happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans. In accordance with the communist tactics, Oswald had been buried in New Orleans but as he was a valuable agent inside the apparatus they would send him to another city to use his services.

It is possible to believe that a person could be qualified as







**OSWALD: A Castro Agent**

**In The United States**

by  
**CARLOS BRINGUIER**  
**D.R.E;**  
**DELEGATION**  
**P.O. BOX 2506 N.O LA**

**A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION**  
**TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA**

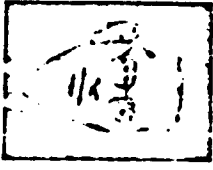
After all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James. He has had the initiative to address you today, in the name of all the Americans who suffer the great tragedy of being snubbed by independent communists. I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that dark Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. I had been just the radio reported that a young man had shot the President. I had been in the room when I heard the news. I had been in the room when I heard the news. I had been in the room when I heard the news.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald," I thought of the FBI, the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them that Oswald was the man who had shot the President. I had been in the room when I heard the news. I had been in the room when I heard the news. I had been in the room when I heard the news.

After leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a personal collection of the information. I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organization, in general, and in particular, the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given me so much love and respect. . . . the murder of their great President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

**The Testimony of Carlos Blangster**



Carlos Blangster is the only man known to have advised the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the assassin, Oswald, and the man known as Blangster, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station on August 21. . . . three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Blangster was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an anti-Castro movement which Blangster headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Blangster relates the FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, as given to him.

and that is the only fact I am deeply regretted by history.

On August 2, 1963, I received in the mail that message in New Orleans, the text of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp a few miles outside New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fact they had that a Castro agent would be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Baranera. I contacted this man in the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached me and after looking around several times he came very interested in our conversation. He told me his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about my plans to fight Castro and especially on my desire to displace the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely curious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help in training Cubans. I was just to notice the special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was no recruiting camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and I refused that offer as a communist agent infiltrated in it. The day after that interview that ended without any interest from my part, I did not turn Oswald, but through the book he had offered, I was a contact for Marxism with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the last page.

On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Chito Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English. Almost with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where the man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street car along that street and search for him. We talked to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as I recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were friends of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Carlos Lamounier entitled "The Castro regime in Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped receiving Oswald and called the police. There that Oswald tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was trying to do so through exactly what they did to us in Cuba — fill them and send their sons to the execution wall. These words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and not to look back. He said that he was not a Communist. I was in a great hurry to get out of the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relative considered in the light of my own opinion (in Cuba), I remembered the fact of my old friends, who were set in the prison of Pichu Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the light against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was another just, human, and patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting for their own homes, we would have to do the same here in the regard that communism agents will try to crack the foundations of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey their order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to reason later on my home and look directly at my own eyes.

When my friend Chito saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment Oswald by one arm, I tried to come near to Oswald but he had been hit when he saw there was my intention. He put his arm down as an X and told me, "O.K., Chito, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his hand in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two period cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his conduct as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The police lieutenant that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Huddell. Later, in November, he was brought under the name of A. Huddell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the judge the "Catechism for Marxism" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$100.00. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by someone Bill Smalley who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Smalley the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. He told me that I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on radio programs to tell all his lies when in the countries that by common sense they don't permit the ones who have freedom and

democracy to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make another program (interviewing me). Another time I would show the offer but when I was sure that Smalley would do something on WTV, I asked him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Smalley asked me what the debate would be held at WTSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration — this time in front of the International Trade Mart, in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the leaflets, the text signed by L. H. Oswald, 6977 Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's house posing as a pro-Castro man, try to get as much information as possible from him, and bring it to the office. Oswald in his house was still waiting for his friend. I received my friend's report and he told me that Oswald had been waiting for me. He said that Oswald was waiting for me because he wanted to see me. He said that Oswald was waiting for me because he wanted to see me. He said that Oswald was waiting for me because he wanted to see me.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he started to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that he was the correct one.

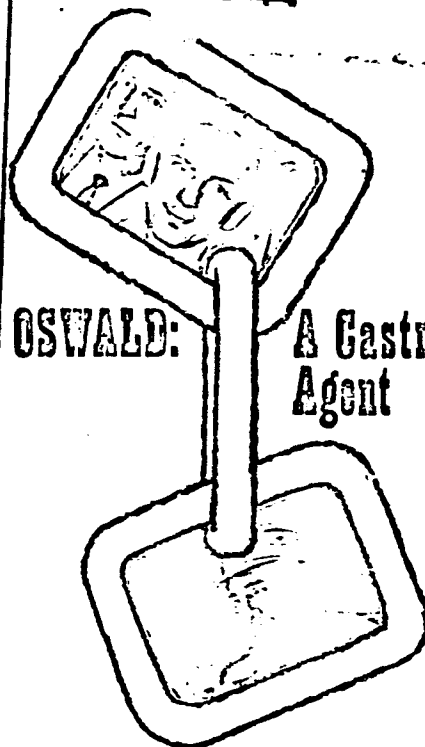
During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas, attacked Oswald completely when Butler accused Oswald's past and his attempt to renounce his American citizenship to obtain Soviet citizenship. At the debate Oswald again showed his extraordinary cold blood.

In one of my own questions to him, I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister John F. Kennedy when in his speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a "ruffian and a thief." Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording, which meant that he agreed with the qualifications but not with the personality. After the debate I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamental at that moment:

- First: Help us identify communists in Cuba.
- Second: Write your Congressman asking for a full investigation on Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "Marxist."
- Third: Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."
- Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the acquaintances of the Cuban Student Directorate asking all the happened and asking them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans. In accordance with the communist tactics, "Oswald had been burned in New Orleans" but as he was a valuable agent inside the agencies they would need him as another spy on his services.

It is possible to believe that a person could be qualified as





**OSWALD:**

**A Castro  
Agent**

**In The United States**

by

**CARLOS BRINGUIER**

**DIRTE;**

**DELEGATION**

**P.O. BOX 2506 N.O LA**

**A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION**

**TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA**



... and the most opportunist American President of all times." Castro said Fujimori Batista was the Cuban dictator ousted by Castro's revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle against us they cannot win... Kennedy is a criminal."

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a communist because he had been disillusioned by Russia and that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But, what is Castro? Castro is the headquarter of communism in the Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one because there are now other heads, at least he is the most vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro and he became so strong that the United States would not have any other alternative than to operate with him.

There are some people who are asking... what were Oswald and Castro looking for with Kennedy's assassination? About this, there is one answer divided in two parts: (1) With relation to Cuba; (2) With relation to the internal front of the United States.

*With Relation to Cuba.* Kennedy could no longer admit Castro's presence in Cuba. There was coming the electoral campaign and everybody knew that Kennedy's opponents, not only outside but inside his Party, would start a strenuous campaign using Cuba as the center of it. Kennedy was conscious of what was coming and many people were expecting something to happen before the elections that would rehabilitate Kennedy's prestige and make him win the election. Among the Cubans in exile was running the rumor of a so-called "Operation Judas" which meant that Castro would be overthrown from inside with Moscow's help. Numerous members from the Cuban Communist Party. There are a lot of articles and speeches that were written and held before Kennedy's assassination telling about this "Operation Judas."

Informed by his spies inside the United States, Castro thought that it would be good to let Kennedy know that he was informed about the plans and that he would not accept his overthrow. Castro, just as are many of the communists, is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the solution of the "Operation Judas." In that situation, taken by irritation and desperation, he went to a reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and expressed it this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. US leaders should think that if they are hiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

With that threat of death against the leaders of this country, Castro was saying that he would not admit his downfall. In the meantime, among the Cubans in exile and even more in some zones of Latin America, were commentators about "Operation Judas."

The bitterest Castro stroke yet on President Kennedy was made early Sunday morning on a rambling, informal post-inauguration dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

Castro also disclosed that Cuba had not yet made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow. A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. There was some speculation that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cast his vote with the Red Chinese. The Prime Minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given more consideration. But he said: "We are waiting into account the Caribbean situation, which of course, involves the Caribbean situation, which has been deteriorated in the last few days due to political attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

Following are some declarations made by President Kennedy before the Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association on Monday, November 18, 1963.

"It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from my country and from all the American countries: it is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort directed by external powers to subvert the free American Republic. This, and this alone divides us. At long at last it *now nothing is possible. Without it, everything is possible.*"

Once this barrier is removed, we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of its Cuban people."

One month before, we could see the possibility of Castro's overthrow with the help of this country. Now, in view of the battle of the electoral campaign, Castro's position is stronger and in the horizon it is not possible to see the possibility of an immediate American action to provide Castro's downfall. Undoubtedly, Lee Harvey Oswald gained a wonderful victory for Castro on that black afternoon in Dallas on Nov. 23. And, what were Oswald and communism gaining in the internal front of the United States with the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy?

Dallas had been characterized by her active anti-communism. There had been different incidents such as the one with Adlai Stevenson, which had attracted the national and international attention to that city. While the communists were spreading hate all over the world against our civilization, they were trying here inside this country to destroy those who hate the ones who originated the hate.

It is ridiculous to think about Oswald's lunacy because he took all the precautions that he could to abandon the place of the assassination. That, thanks to me as God, he failed—the ex-cop Jack Ruby and everything fall down. I would like to know what would happen in this country, in this same city, if the

assassin had not been discovered as soon as he was. Still, even as quickly as he was discovered, there was enough time for those of the left to attack with hysteria "the hate created by the rightists and the racists." Luckily for you anti-communists Americans and for us Cuban refugees, that attempt to move the people of this country to a situation of collective hysteria against the rightists and that could originate a repetition of the tragic night of Saint Bartholomew, had to be stopped when it was found that the suspected assassin being questioned didn't show any connection with the rightists but with the communists and particularly with the Castroists.

Immediately a campaign started against the rightists and the Cuban refugees. It was impossible to permit them to accuse the American people. It made no difference that previously the rightists were blamed publicly—now the situation was different. The accused was a Castroite and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation—all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination—that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a threat of death because I "blamed an innocent and that one day I would have to pay for it." That night, November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a liar and he tried to deny facts as public. In the debate held at WDSU Radio with Lee Harvey Oswald and then Oswald belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Today I am telling you exactly what I told the press on November 23, 1963. If in Cuba there have been murdered anti-communists suffering in prison, I cannot close my mouth cowardly fearing my personal security. And, for my fellow Cubans who were murdered for the young American soldiers killed in the fight against communism and for the one billion human beings in shivers in Eastern Europe and Asia I have to tell the truth and nothing else but the truth with God our Lord calls us to His divine judgment.

As most Americans know by now, Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated by Jack Ruby who uses the alias Jack Ruby. The organization which I respect, Cuban Student Directorate, has turned over proof to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Ruby visited Castro's Cuba in 1959 and again in late 1962 and early 1963. Ruby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Oswald, admitted traveling to Cuba in 1959. While in Cuba, Ruby's contact in Havana was a Castro propagandist, Solomon Pratkanis. Pratkanis operated a tourist agency in Havana. However, as all know, no US visitors have been allowed in Cuba since 1962. Therefore, the tourist agency in Cuba have become outlets for Castro propaganda. The American people need to know what Ruby Pratkanis was doing in Cuba at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Leaders and gentlemen, the facts show that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Castro agent and that as a Castro agent he assassinated the President of the United States of America. In your hands you have the opportunity to avoid the Castro-Communist assassination of your way of life and your families. The enemy has proved to be not ninety miles away but right here inside the United States. The anti-communists and true American patriots must wake up and give their help actively to those who are working in this fight or your nation will be condemned to live in slavery under the guiding more terrible than has been suffered ever by humanity. THE COMMUNIST SOCIALISM.

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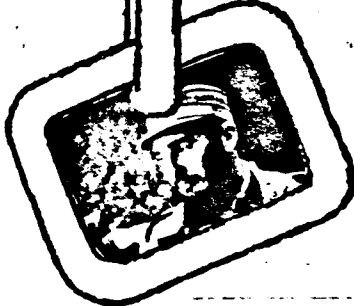
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**OSWALD:**

**A Castro  
Agent**



**In The United States**

by

**CARLOS BRINGUIER  
DIRE;  
DELEGATION  
P.O. BOX 2506 N.O LA**

**A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION  
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA**



... of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I read over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a hunch I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation. I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular, the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced... the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and I think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in fact faith no second spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were there at this moment because there is one thing better which good faith must yield and admit the truth.

### The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debriefed the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous radio debate between the communist Oswald, and the anti-communist Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21... three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

and that is the valid facts already registered by history.

On August 2, 1964, I received, in the name that I manage in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp a few miles outside of New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fact they had that a Castro agent could be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Boveras. I communicated this fact to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is, August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several articles, became very interested in our conversation. He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his desire to work with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about the plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as director of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I went you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it. The day after that interview they ended without any incident from my part since I did not read Oswald for hours. The book he had offered me was "A Guidebook for Marxists" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Cato Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal Street car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I returned his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were leaders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Carlos Lanzetta entitled "The Cuban against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped and asked Oswald and told the public that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was going to do so, then exactly what they did to us in Cuba — fill them and send their sons to the execution wall. These words inspired the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to get out of the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba; I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human, nor patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting far from their homes, we would have to admit here in the rear-guard their communist agents will try to crack the foundations of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey their order from the agents of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to remain here to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Cato saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was coming near to Oswald pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to reach Oswald to tell him, but when he saw that there were my intentions, he put his arms down as an "X" and told me, "O.K. Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me, and put this sign in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. And at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The police officer told Oswald was distributing literature in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hissell, Lawyer, in New Orleans. The police found that the name of A. Hissell was really was bought under the name of A. Hissell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the Judge the "Guidebook for Marxists" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$10,000. That day, August 12, 1964, we saw the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

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democracy to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make another program, interviewing me. Another time I turned down the offer but when I saw that Sanderly would do something anyway, I asked him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Sanderly advised me that the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration — this time in front of the International Trade Mart, now in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the letters, the one signed by L. H. Oswald, 6907 Maple Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's home posing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald at his home and was calling to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Cuba, he would help Cuba because Castro was right.

On August 21 we were at WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he wanted to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

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In one of my two questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the personality. After the debate I gave a press release expanding our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamental at that moment:

- First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.
- Second: Write your Congressman asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "Marxist."

Thank the alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will help you." Unfortunately, due to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I went to the headquarters of the Cuban Student Directorate asking all the happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans. In accordance with the communist tactics, Oswald had been buried in New Orleans' but as he was a valuable agent inside the apparatus they would send him to another city to use his services.

It is possible to believe that a person could be qualified as

a lonely man who, after spending three years in Russia would return disillusioned and become a defender of Fidel Castro, who would seem to get all the information possible about the Cubans in exile in New Orleans and would try to influence one anti-Castro organization? Could he be qualified as a lonely man? He could be a man, but not a lonely one because he was a member of the international movement of men who are trying to destroy the western civilization.

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a communist because he had been disillusioned by Russia and that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But, what is Castro? Castro is the benchmark of communism in the Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one because there are some other benchmarks, at least he is the most vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro and he became so strong that the United States would not have any other alternative than to co-exist with him.

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Informed by his spies inside the United States, Castro thought that it would be good to let Kennedy know that he was informed about the plans and that he would not accept his overthrow. Castro, just as are many of the communists, is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the solution of the "Operation Judas." In that situation, taken by irritation and desperation, he went to a reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and expressed it this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U.S. leaders should think that if they are siding erroneously plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

With that threat of death against the leaders of this country, Castro was stating that he would not admit his downfall. In the meantime, among the Cubans in exile and even more in some areas of Latin America, were communitarians about "Operation Judas."

The bitterest Castro attack yet on President Kennedy was made early Sunday morning in a rambling, informal, post-midnight dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

"Kennedy is the Batista of his times... and the most opportunistic American President of all times," Castro said. Fulbright, Batista was the Cuban dictator caused by Castro's revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle against us they cannot win... Kennedy is a creature, Cap-

to assassinate," and a member of an oligarchic family that controls several important posts in the government. For instance, one brother is a Senator and another Attorney General... and there are no more Kennedy officials because they get no more money."

Castro also declared that Cuba had not yet made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow. A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. There was some speculation that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cut his ties with the Red Chinese. The Prime Minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given most consideration. But, he said: "We are talking into account the current world situation, which of course, involves the Cuban situation, which has been deteriorated in the last few days due to practical attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

Following are some declarations made by President Kennedy before the Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association on Monday, November 18, 1963:

"It is important to restate what we now divide Cuba from my country and from all the American countries; it is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, in the name of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort directed by external forces to subvert the other American Republics. This, and this alone divides us. At least, at this time, we would like to see, without it, everything is possible."

"Once that barrier is removed, we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere."

No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communists and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people."

One month before, we could see the possibility of Castro's overthrow with the help of this country. Now, in view of the battle of the electoral campaign, Castro's position is something in the nature of it is not possible to see the possibility of an immediate American action to provide Castro's overthrow. Undoubtedly, Lee Harvey Oswald gained a wonderful victory for Castro on the black afternoon in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, what were Oswald and communism gaining in the internal front of the United States with the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy?

Dallas had been characterized by her active anti-communism. There had been different incidents such as the one with Adlai Stevenson, which had attracted the national and international attention to that city. While the communists were spreading their all over the world against our civilization, they were trying here inside this country to destroy those who hate the ones who originated the hate.

It is ridiculous to think about Oswald's lunacy because he took all the precautions that he needed to abandon the plans of the assassination. But, thanks be to God, he failed—the escape failed and everything fell down. I would like to know what would happen in this country, in this same city, if the

assassin had not been discovered as soon as he was. Still, even as quickly as he was discovered, there was enough time for some of his left to attack with hysteria "the hate created by the rightists and the media." Luckily for you anti-communists the rightists and the media did not attempt to move the Americans and for the Cuban refugees that attempt to move the people of this country to a situation of collective hysteria against the rightists, and that could originate a repetition of the tragic night of Santa Barbara, had so far stopped when it was found that the suspected assassin being questioned didn't show any connection with the rightists but with the communists and particularly with the Castroes.

Immediately a campaign started against the rightists and the Cuban refugees. It was impossible to prevent them to arouse the American people. It made no difference that previously the rightists were blamed publicly—now the situation was different. The accused was a Communist and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation—all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination—that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a threat of death because I "threw" an lance and that one day I would have to pay for it. That night, November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a liar and he tried to deny facts as public as the debate held at WDSU Radio with Lee Harvey Oswald and that Oswald belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Today I am telling you exactly what I told the press on November 23, 1963. If in Cuba there have been murdered 10,000 Cubans, if in my country there are more than 80,000 anti-communists suffering in prison, I cannot close my mouth without fearing my personal security. And, for my fellow Cubans who were murdered for the young American soldiers killed in the fight against communism and for the one billion human beings in slavery in Eastern Europe and Asia I have to tell the truth and nothing but the truth until God our Lord calls us to His divine judgment.

As most Americans know by now, Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated by Jack Ruby, a man who was the alias Jack Ruby. The organization which I represent, Cuban Soldiers Direct, has turned over proof to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Ruby valued Castro's Cuba in 1959 and again in late 1962 and early 1963. Ruby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Oswald, admitted traveling to Cuba in 1959. While in Cuba, Ruby's contact in Havana was a Castro propagandist, Solomon Pristas. Pristas operates a tourist store in Havana. However, as all know, no U.S. visitors have been allowed in Cuba since 1962. Therefore, the course moves in Cuba have become easier for Castro propaganda. The American people need to know what Ruby was doing in Cuba at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Ladies and gentlemen, the facts show that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Castro agent and that as a Castro agent he assassinated the President of the United States of America. In your hands you have the opportunity to avoid the Communist domination of your way of life and your families, and right here inside the United States. The anti-communists and true American persons must wake up and give their help actively to those who are working in this fight or your name will be consigned to live in slavery under the tyranny more terrible than has been suffered ever by humanity. **THE COMMUNIST SOCIALISM.**

APPROXIMATE COSTS AVAILABLE:  
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File No. 100-16601-1A67<sup>c</sup>

Date Received 6/4/61

From \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

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(CITY AND STATE)

By Warren C. de Bruyn  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

**Descriptions**

Agent's notes re interview  
with Carlos B. Mangum,  
N.O. office.

Notes

SA Warren E.

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File No. 100-16601-1A-68

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From Airtel  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

to NO  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

7-27-64  
(CITY AND STATE)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

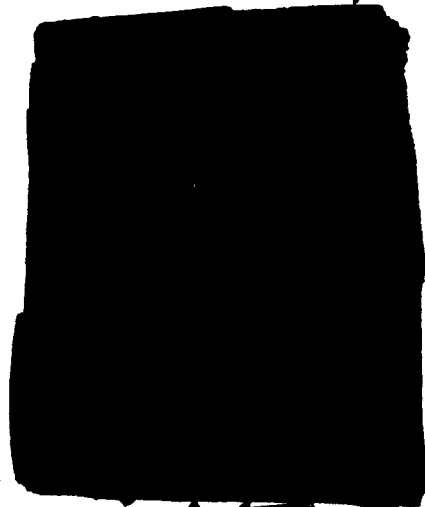
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Date of Declassification Indefinite  
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JAMES MARVIN SMITH 68

100-16601-1A

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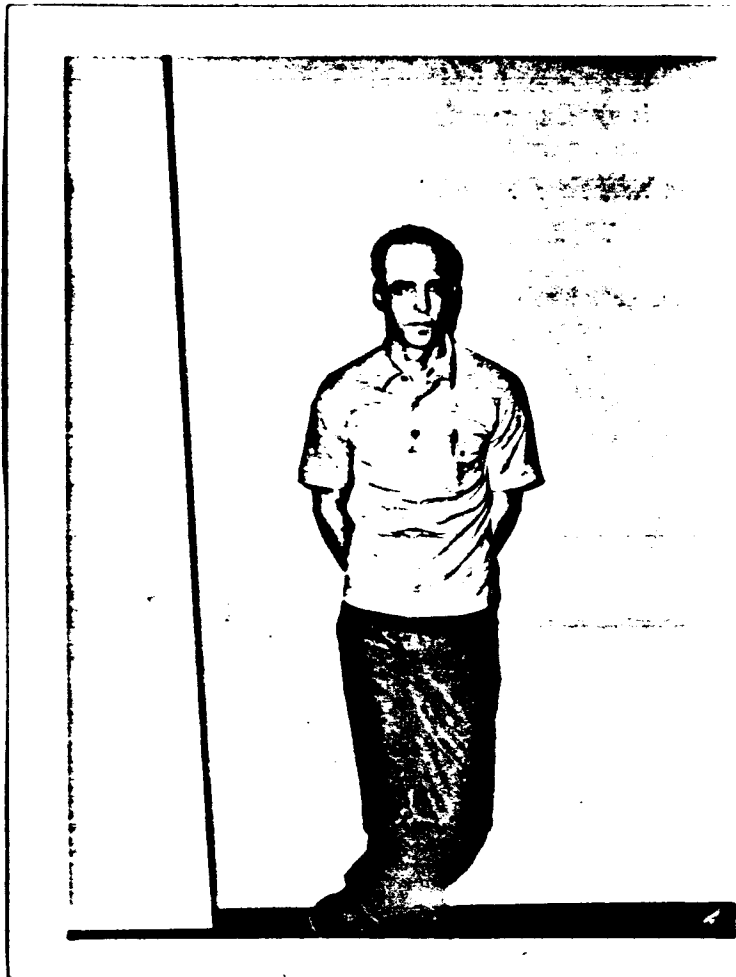
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File No. 100-16601-1A-69

Date Received 9-2-64

From Dallas  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: *One Self-Explanatory  
Letter and enclosures thereto.  
Bureau regards Enclosures to  
Commission's letter to total six  
items rather than four indicated in  
incoming.*



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RASKIN  
General Counsel

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Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

AUG 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to page 640 et seq. of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; page 18 et seq. of the report of Special Agent O'Connor, dated December 31, 1963 at Miami, Florida; and to page 558 of the report of Special Agent Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, which concern the allegations of Mrs. Silvia Odio of Dallas, Texas that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October 1963. I also refer to your letterhead memorandum, dated July 30, 1964 at Miami and August 3, 1964 at Dallas concerning the same subject. I enclose transcript of the testimony Mrs. Odio gave to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff in Dallas on July 22, 1964 as well as a letter to me from James J. Rowley of the United States Secret Service, dated May 3, 1964 and the memoranda covered by Secret Service Control Numbers 3670, 1426 and 1476, all of which relate to the above subject.

It is a matter of some importance to the Commission that Mrs. Odio's allegations either be proved or disproved. It appears from the report of Special Agent O'Connor mentioned above that at approximately the time Mrs. Odio said she saw Oswald in Dallas there was considerable activity in that area on the part of "DRE", another organization composed of anti-Castro Cubans. It is possible that Mrs. Odio has confused "JURE" and "DRE" and that the representatives she saw allegedly in the company of Oswald were from "DRE", or from some other anti-Castro organization. It is also possible that they were in fact pro-Castro individuals attempting to infiltrate the anti-Castro groups in Dallas.

100-16601-1A-69

- 2 -

Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to determine who it was that Mrs. Odio saw in or about late September or early October 1963. Reference is made in particular to "Guillermo Othon," a "DRE" delegate present in Dallas at or about that time, referred to on page 26 of the report of Special Agent O'Connor. We also note that Mrs. Odio's description of one of the men allegedly with Oswald corresponds to some extent with the description given by Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez of a man who was allegedly with Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans in August of 1963, in that both of them had a bald spot on the forepart of their hairline. In that connection we note your letterhead memorandum dated July 31, 1964 at New Orleans and we enclose a transcript of the testimony of Mr. Rodriguez.

We also note that the report of Special Agent Haitman dated March 13, 1964 refers to an Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino. He should be interviewed on the possibility that Mrs. Odio may have confused his name with that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We are also concerned about the possibility that Oswald may have left New Orleans on September 24, 1963 instead of September 25, 1963 as has been previously thought. In that connection Marina Oswald has recently advised us that her husband told her he intended to leave New Orleans the very next day following her departure on September 23, 1963. She also indicated that he told her an unemployment check would be forwarded to Mrs. Ruth Paine's address in Irving from his post office box in New Orleans. We also have testimony that Oswald left his apartment on the evening of September 24, 1963 carrying two suitcases. It also seems improbable to us that Oswald would have gone all the way back to the Wynn-Dixie store at 4303 Magazine Street to cash the unemployment check which he supposedly picked up at the Lafayette branch of the post office when he could have cashed it at Martin's Restaurant, where he had previously cashed many of his Reilly checks and one unemployment check. That is particularly true if he received the check on September 25, 1963, as previously thought, and had left his apartment with his suitcases the evening before.

On the possibility that Oswald may have stayed in New Orleans on the night of September 24, 1963 at some place other than at his apartment, would you please check the guest lists of inexpensive hotels in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus depots, the Lafayette branch of the post office and such other

areas in the City of New Orleans that you deem appropriate to determine whether or not Oswald stayed in any of them on the night of September 24-25, 1963.

The above investigation seems indicated to check Mrs. Odio's story that Oswald was in her apartment in late September of 1963. Since he was with his wife in New Orleans until she left on September 23, 1963 and was in Mexico after September 26, 1963, the only time he could have been in Odio's apartment appears to be the nights of September 24 or 25, 1963, most likely the latter.

In that connection we note that the Continental Trailways bus that left Dallas at 11:00 p.m. on September 25, 1963 for Laredo, Texas, made a connection in Alice, Texas with the Trailways bus that left Houston, Texas at 2:35 a.m. on September 26, 1963, also bound for Laredo. Thus, Oswald could have been in Dallas on the night of September 25, 1963 and still have been on the bus on which he was seen by Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, according to your letterhead memorandum on Oswald dated December 23, 1963 at Washington, D. C.

Would you please determine whether or not any tickets were sold in Dallas on September 24-25, 1963 covering transportation on Continental Trailways buslines from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

Please conduct whatever additional investigation you deem appropriate to determine the possible validity of Mrs. Odio's testimony. We think it might be in order to determine Mrs. Odio's veracity in other areas by checking on some of the testimony she gave concerning her background. We note that she claims to be acquainted with Manolo Rey, (Tr. 364), an anti-Castro leader in Puerto Rico, and that her father is a political prisoner of Fidel Castro.

In connection with the above, in addition to the reports mentioned above, we note, among others, the reports of Special Agent Callendar dated December 24, 1963 at New Orleans, Special Agent Fults dated December 11, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964 at Houston, Special Agent Callendar dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Special Agent Kenny dated December 23, 1963 at San Antonio, and Special Agent Callendar dated April 16, 1964 at New Orleans, and your letterhead memorandum dated April 15, 1964 at New Orleans.

Would you please keep Mr. Wesley J. Liebler of our staff generally advised of your investigation as it proceeds. In view of our time schedule we would appreciate receiving a report as soon as possible.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)

Transcript of Testimony (Mrs. Odio)

USSS ltr, dated May 5, 1964

Memoranda (SSC Nos. 3670, 1426, 1476)

Transcript of Testimony (Mr. Rodriguez)

**TESTIMONY OF SYLVIA ODIO**

The testimony of Sylvia Odio was taken at 9 a.m. on July 22, 1964, in the office of the U.S. attorney, 801 Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. LIEBELER. Would you please rise and take the oath? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. ODIO. Yes; I do.

Mr. LIEBELER. Please sit down. My name is Wesley J. Liebeler. I am an attorney on the staff of the President's Commission investigating the assassina-

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*Volume 11*

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## VOLUME 11

tion of President Kennedy. I have been authorized to take your testimony by the Commission, pursuant to authority granted to the Commission by Executive Order 11130 dated November 25, 1963, and joint resolution of Congress No. 137.

Under the rules of the Commission, you are entitled to 3 days' notice of the hearing, if you wish one. You are also entitled to 3 days' notice of the hearing, and you are not required to answer any question that you think might incriminate you or might violate some other privilege you may have. I think the Secret Service did call you, or Martha Joe Stroud, here in the U.S. attorney's office, called you and gave you notice.

Mrs. Ohio. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you wish to have an attorney present?

Mrs. Ohio. No; I don't think so.

Mr. LIEBELER. We want to ask you some questions about the possibility that you saw Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. Ohio. Before you start, let me give you a letter of my father's which he wrote me from prison. You can have it. It was very funny, because at the time he wrote it, the FBI incident happened a week later. I told my father this man had been in my house and he introduced himself as your friend; and he wrote me back in December telling me that such people were not his friends, and he said not to receive anybody in my house, and not any of them were his friends, and he didn't know those people. At the time I did give the names of one or two, and he wrote back, "I actually don't know who they are."

Mr. LIEBELER. Let's come to this during the course of the questioning, but I am glad you brought it up. I do want to get to it, because it may help us determine who these people were.

Mrs. Ohio. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. First of all, would you tell us where you were born?

Mrs. Ohio. In Havana, Cuba.

Mr. LIEBELER. Approximately when?

Mrs. Ohio. 1937.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long did you live in Cuba?

Mrs. Ohio. Until, well, I studied in the United States, so I mean—you mean my whole life until—it was 1960.

Mr. LIEBELER. 1960?

Mrs. Ohio. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Then you left Cuba and came to the United States, is that correct?

Mrs. Ohio. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you come to in the United States?

Mrs. Ohio. We first came to Miami, and we stayed there just a few days and left for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and we stayed there 2 years.

Mr. LIEBELER. Then from Ponce, did you come to Dallas?

Mrs. Ohio. From Ponce, I came straight to Dallas last year, March of last year.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that you have been in Dallas since March of 1963, is that correct?

Mrs. Ohio. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You indicated that you had gone to school in the United States. Where?

Mrs. Ohio. Eden Hall Convent of The Sacred Heart, in Philadelphia.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long did you go to school there?

Mrs. Ohio. Three years.

Mr. LIEBELER. That is what, high school?

Mrs. Ohio. That's right. From 1951 to 1954.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was that period of 3 years the only time you were in the United States prior to the time that you came to Dallas in March of 1963? The only time in the United States over any extended period of time?

Mrs. Ohio. Excuse me, when I got married in 1957, I stayed 8 months—9 months in New Orleans.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that you lived in the United States for 9 months in 1957?

Mrs. Ohio. That's right.

## VOLUME 11

Mr. LIZANZA. You had been in Philadelphia for 3 years from 1951 on, is that correct?

Mrs. O'NEIL. No; from 1951 to 1954, when I graduated.

Mr. LIZANZA. And for the period in New Orleans and when you came to the United States finally?

Mrs. O'NEIL. In 1960, December 25, 1960.

Mr. LIZANZA. So after you came in December of 1960, you went to Puerto Rico and lived in Puerto Rico for 2 years, and you came to Dallas in 1963 and you have been here ever since?

Mrs. O'NEIL. That's right.

Mr. LIZANZA. Would you tell us briefly what your educational background is, Mrs. O'NEIL?

Mrs. O'NEIL. Well, I had grammar school in Cuba. I started high school in Cuba and then I was sent to the Sacred Heart and I applied for college, and went back and studied law in the University of Villanova. I did not finish because my career was interrupted because of Castro, and I didn't finish law.

Mr. LIZANZA. How much training did you have in law?

Mrs. O'NEIL. I had almost 3 years.

Mr. LIZANZA. Of law study in Cuba?

Mrs. O'NEIL. Yes.

Mr. LIZANZA. My record indicates that on December 18, 1963, you were interviewed by two agents of the FBI, Mr. James P. Hosty and Bardwell D. Odum. Do you remember that?

Mrs. O'NEIL. That's correct.

Mr. LIZANZA. It is my understanding that they interviewed you at your place of work, is that correct?

Mrs. O'NEIL. Yes.

Mr. LIZANZA. Do you remember approximately what they asked you and what you told them?

Mrs. O'NEIL. I think I remember. Not exactly, but I think I can recall the conversation.

Mr. LIZANZA. Would you give us the content of that conversation, as best you can recall it?

Mrs. O'NEIL. They told me they were coming because of the assassination of President Kennedy, that they had news that I knew or I had known Lee Harvey Oswald. And I told them that I had not known him as Lee Harvey Oswald, but that he was introduced to me as Leon Oswald. And they showed me a picture of Oswald and a picture of Ruby. I did not know Ruby, but I did recall Oswald. They asked me about my activities in JURE. That is the Junta Revolutionary, and it is led by Manolo Ray. I told him that I did belong to this organization because my father and mother had belonged in Cuba, and I had seen him (Ray) in Puerto recently, and that I knew him personally, and that I did belong to JURE. They asked me about the members here in Dallas, and I told him a few names of the Cubans here. They asked me to tell the story about what happened in my house.

Mr. LIZANZA. Who was it that you had seen in Puerto Rico?

Mrs. O'NEIL. Mr. Ray, I had seen. He was a very close friend of my father and mother. He hid in my house several times in Cuba.

So they asked me to tell him how I came to know Oswald, and I told them that it was something very brief and I could not recall the time, exact date. I still can't. We more or less have established that it was the end of September. And of course, my sister had recognized him at the same time I did, but I did not say anything to her. She came very excited one day and said, "That is the man that was in my house." And I said, "Yes; I remember."

Mr. LIZANZA. Tell us all the circumstances surrounding the event when Oswald came to your house.

Mrs. O'NEIL. Well, I had been having little groups of Cubans coming to my house who have been asking me to help them in Junta. They were going to open a revolutionary paper here in Dallas. And I told them at the time I was very busy with my four children, and I would help, in other things like selling bonds to help buy arms for Cuba. And I said I would help as much as I could. Those are my activities before Oswald came. Of course, all the Cubans knew

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that I was involved in JURE, but it did not have a lot of sympathy in Dallas and I was criticized because of that.

Mr. LIZALEA. Because of what now?

Mrs. ONTO. Because I was sympathetic with Ray and this movement. Ray has always had the propaganda that he is a leftist and that he is Castro without Castro. So at that time I was planning to move over to Oak Cliff because it was much nearer to my work in Irving. So we were all involved in this moving business, and my sister Annie, who at the time was staying with some American friends, had come over that weekend to babysit for me.

It either was a Thursday or a Friday. It must have been either one of those days, in the last days of September. And I was getting dressed to go out to a friend's house, and she was staying to babysit.

Like I said, the doorbell rang and she went over—she had a housecoat on—she wasn't dressed properly—and came back and said, "Sylvia, there are three men at the door, and one seems to be an American, the other two seem to be Cubans. Do you know them?" So I put a housecoat on and stood at the door. I never opened my door unless I know who they are, because I have had occasions where Cubans have introduced themselves as having arrived from Cuba and known my family, and I never know.

So I went to the door, and he said, "Are you Rarita Odlie?" And I said, "I am not. That is my sister studying at the University of Dallas. I am Sylvia." Then he said, "Is she the oldest?" And I said, "No; I am the oldest." And he said, "It is you we are looking for." So he said, "We are members of Ure."

This at the time struck me funny, because their faces did not seem familiar, and I asked them for their names. One of them said his name was Leopoldo. He said that was his war name. In all this underground, everybody has a war name. This was done for safety in Cuba. So when everybody came to exile, everyone was known by their war names.

And the other one did give me his name, but I can't recall. I have been trying to recall. It was something like Angelo. I have never been able to remember, and I couldn't be exact on this name, but the other one I am exact on; I remember perfectly.

Mr. LIZALEA. Let me ask you this before you go ahead with the story. Which one of the men told you that they were members of Ure and did most of the talking? Was it the American?

Mrs. ONTO. The American had not said a word yet.

Mr. LIZALEA. Which one of the Cubans?

Mrs. ONTO. The American was in the middle. They were leaning against the staircase. There was a tall one. Let me tell you, they both looked very greasy like the kind of low Cubans, not educated at all. And one was on the heavier side and had black hair. I recall one of them had glasses, if I remember. We have been trying to establish, my sister and I, the identity of this man. And one of them, the tall one, was the one called Leopoldo.

Mr. LIZALEA. He did most of the talking?

Mrs. ONTO. He did most of the talking. The other one kept quiet, and the American, we will call him Leon, said just a few little words in Spanish, trying to be cute, but very few, like "Hola," like that in Spanish.

Mr. LIZALEA. Did you have a chain on the door, or was the door completely opened?

Mrs. ONTO. I had a chain.

Mr. LIZALEA. Was the chain fastened?

Mrs. ONTO. No; I unfastened it after a little while when they told me they were members of Ure, and were trying to let me have them come into the house. When I said no, one of them said, "We are very good friends of your father." This struck me, because I didn't think my father could have such kind of friends, unless he knew them from anti-Castro activities. He gave me so many details about where they saw my father and what activities he was in. I mean, they gave me almost incredible details about things that somebody who knows him really would or that somebody informed well knows. And after a little while, after they mentioned my father, they started talking about the American.

He said, "You are working in the underground." And I said, "No, I am sorry."



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to say I am not working in the underground." And he said, "We wanted you to meet this American. His name is Leon Oswald." He repeated it twice. Then my sister Annie by that time was standing near the door. She had come to see what was going on. And they introduced him as an American who was very much interested in the Cuban cause. And let me see, if I recall exactly what they said about him. I don't recall at the time I was at the door things about him.

I recall a telephone call that I had the next day from the so-called Leopoldo, so I cannot remember the conversation at the door about this American.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Did your sister hear this man introduced as Leon Oswald?

Mrs. ONTO. She says she doesn't recall. She could not say that it is true. I mean, even though she said she thought I had mentioned the name very clearly, and I had mentioned the name of the three men.

Mr. LIZSKEA. But she didn't remember it?

Mrs. ONTO. No; she said I mentioned it, because I made a comment. This I don't recall. I said, "I am going to see Antonio Alentado," which is one of the leaders of the Cure here in Dallas. And I think I just casually said, "I am going to mention these names to him to see if he knows any of them." But I forgot about them.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Did your sister see the men?

Mrs. ONTO. She saw the three of them.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Have you discussed this with her since that time?

Mrs. ONTO. I just had to discuss it because it was bothering me. I just had to know.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Did she think it was Oswald?

Mrs. ONTO. Well, her reaction to it when Oswald came on television, she almost passed out on me, just like I did the day at work when I learned about the assassination of the President. Her reaction was so obvious that it was him, I mean. And my reaction, we remember Oswald the day he came to my house because he had not shaved and he had a kind of a very, I don't know how to express it, but some little hairs like if you haven't shaved, but it is not a thick moustache, but some kind of shadow. That is something I noticed. And he was wearing—the other ones were wearing white dirty shirts, but he was wearing a long sleeved shirt.

Mr. LIZSKEA. What kind of shirt was it, a white shirt?

Mrs. ONTO. No; it was either green or blue, and he had it rolled up to here.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Almost to his elbows?

Mrs. ONTO. No; less than that, just the ends of the sleeves.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Did he have a tie?

Mrs. ONTO. No tie.

Mr. LIZSKEA. Was it a sport shirt, or working shirt?

Mrs. ONTO. He had it open. I don't know if he had a collar or not, but it was open. And the other one had a white undershirt. One of them was very hairy. Where was I? I just want to remember everything.

Mr. LIZSKEA. You mentioned when your sister saw Oswald's picture on television that she almost passed out. Did she recognize him, do you know, as the man that had been in the apartment?

Mrs. ONTO. She said, "Myrlia, you know that man?" And I said, "Yes," and she said, "I know him." "He was the one that came to our door, and it couldn't be so, could it?"

That was our first interview. We were very much concerned after that. We were concerned and very scared, because I mean, it was such a shock.

This man, the other one, the second Cuban, took out a letter written in Spanish, and the content was something like we represent the revolutionary counsel, and we are making a big movement to buy arms for Cuba and to help overthrow the dictator Castro, and we want you to translate this letter and write it in English and send a whole lot of them to different industries to see if we can get some results.

This same petition had been asked of me by Alentado who was one of the leaders of JUNE, here in Dallas. He had made this petition to me, "Myrlia, let's write letters to different industries to see if we can raise some money." I had told him too, I was very busy. So I asked and I said, "Are you sent by Alentado? Is this a petition?"

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Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned this Alentado who was one of the JURE representatives here in Dallas. Is that his full name?

Mrs. ONTO. His name is Antonio.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know a man by the name of George Rodriguez Alvarada?

Mrs. ONTO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who is he?

Mrs. ONTO. He is another member of JURE. And at the time, a little after that, after December, I was more in contact with him, and I will tell you why later. They are all members of JURE here in Dallas, working hard.

And so I asked him if they were sent by him, and he said, "No". And I said, "Do you know Eugenio?" This is the war name for -- That is his war name and everybody underground knows him as Eugenio. So I didn't mention his real name. He didn't know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who did you ask this?

Mrs. ONTO. I asked these men when they came to the door—I asked if they had been sent by Alentado, because I explained to them that he had already asked me to do the letters and he said no. And I said, "Were you sent by Eugenio," and he said no. And I said, "Were you sent by Ray," and he said no. And I said, "Well, is this on your own?"

And he said, "We have just come from New Orleans and we have been trying to get this organized, this movement organized down there, and this is on our own, but we think we could do some kind of work." This was all talked very fast, not as slow as I am saying it now. You know how fast Cubans talk. And he put the letter back in his pocket when I said no. And then I think I asked something to the American, trying to be nice, "Have you ever been to Cuba?" And he said, "No, I have never been to Cuba."

And I said, "Are you interested in our movement?" And he said, "Yes."

This I had not remembered until lately. I had not spoken much to him and I said, "If you will excuse me, I have to leave," and I repeated, "I am going to write to my father and tell him you have come to visit me."

And he said, "Is he still in the Isle of Pines?" And I think that was the extent of the conversation. They left, and I saw them through the window leaving in a car. I can't recall the car. I have been trying to.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know which one of the men was driving?

Mrs. ONTO. The tall one, Leopoldo.

Mr. LIEBELER. Leopoldo?

Mrs. ONTO. Yes; oh, excuse me, I forgot something very important. They kept mentioning that they had come to visit me at such a time of night, it was almost 9 o'clock, because they were leaving for a trip. And two or three times they said the same thing.

They said, "We may stay until tomorrow, or we might leave tomorrow night, but please excuse us for the hour." And he mentioned two or three times they were leaving for a trip. I didn't ask where, and I had the feeling they were leaving for Puerto Rico or Miami.

Mr. LIEBELER. But they did not indicate where they were going?

Mrs. ONTO. The next day Leopoldo called me. I had gotten home from work, so I imagine it must have been Friday. And they had come on Thursday. I have been trying to establish that. He was trying to get fresh with me that night. He was trying to be too nice, telling me that I was pretty, and he started like that. That is the way he started the conversation. Then he said, "What do you think of the American?" And I said, "I didn't think anything."

And he said, "You know our idea is to introduce him to the underground in Cuba, because he is great, he is kind of nuts." This was more or less—I can't repeat the exact words, because he was kind of nuts. He told us we don't have any guts, you Cubans, because President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs, and some Cubans should have done that, because he was the one that was holding the freedom of Cuba actually. And I started getting a little upset with the conversation.

And he said, "It is so easy to do it." He has told us. And he (Leopoldo) used two or three bad words, and I wouldn't repeat it in Spanish. And he repeated again they were leaving for a trip and they would like very much to see