

NO 89-69
MRK, JBL:gas

Mrs. RODGERS said that upon one occasion she observed an individual talking to her husband, ERIC RODGERS, and asked for the location of the OSWALD apartment. This was several days before OSWALD moved. She described this person as white male, 5'7", 175 pounds, dark complexion, wearing dark trouser and a white shirt, and had a foreign appearance, probably Spanish. She recalled that OSWALD received a package of books through the mail and said that in his spare time he always sat on his front porch and read. She recalled an elderly couple visited OSWALD on two occasions, both during the day time, once was on a Saturday and once was on a Sunday. This couple drove up in a green, medium sized station wagon and on the last occasion when this couple called, Mrs. OSWALD packed all of her clothes and personal effects and went off in the station wagon. Mrs. RODGERS remembered that prior to the time Mrs. OSWALD left in the station wagon, a young couple in their early 20's stopped in to see the OSWALDs and that they arrived in an automobile but that she did not know the make or model of the car. She said that she did not see any firearms in the possession of either Mr. or Mrs. OSWALD.

She recalled that after OSWALD lost his job a female, who wore a white coat and who was thought by Mrs. RODGERS to be a welfare worker, called at the OSWALD apartment. She stated that several days later OSWALD brought home a large bag of groceries which she assumed he got from either the welfare agency or a relative.

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This short, dark, heavy-set Spanish-looking man, the man of mystery, the man Dean Andrews said could go to "fist city", was of no interest to the government. When it could not avoid mention of him, it ignored his existence. These are page 106, 107.

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and verified that Mrs. COOPER had discussed this matter with them prior to reporting same. TURNLEY stated that Mrs. COOPER recalled that when filling out the card she wrote the words "LEE" and "OSWALD" so close together that she had to write the word "HARVEY" on an angle between them.

TURNLEY stated that he determined Mrs. COOPER worked 7:30 AM to 11:30 AM and 3:30 PM to 7:00 PM on a split shift and was off duty on November 11, 1963. She worked part of a day on November 12 and 13, 1963. She worked her regular shift on November 14 and 15, 1963. She was then off for three days and again worked her regular shift on November 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1963. Mr. TURNLEY stated that the only available toll tickets at Covington were those for November 21 and 22, 1963, which were visibly checked, and no such ticket was located. He stated that tickets for dates previous to November 21, 1963, had been forwarded to the Accounting Department and were mixed in with all of the other toll tickets, including direct-distance dialing tickets for the entire New Orleans area. He stated the Covington Office of Southern Bell handles calls from Covington, Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, Pearl River, and LeCombe, Louisiana. He said Mrs. COOPER believes the call originated at Slidell, Louisiana.

Mr. TURNLEY stated that he is attempting to arrange for an IBM run on all toll tickets in New Orleans, which he estimated to be approximately 70,000. He stated that the check would consist of three separate runs of these tickets and would necessitate the entire Accounting Section being shut down.

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DL 89-43
HRD/gm

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
(FPCC)
NEW ORLEANS

No record was found in New Orleans of the issuance of a parade permit to LEE HARVEY OSWALD during April, 1962.

New Orleans Police Department records indicate he was arrested August 5, 1963, for disturbance of the peace for which he was fined \$10.00 on August 12, 1963.

Under the name OSBORNE, OSWALD ordered 1,000 copies printed of "Hands Off Cuba" FPCC handbills from Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, May 29, 1963, which he probably received on June 4, 1963. As LEE OSBORNE he ordered 500 copies printed of an FPCC membership application from the Mailers Service Company, 225 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on June 3, 1963, receiving same on June 5, 1963. Shortly thereafter he ordered 300 copies printed of an FPCC membership card by the same firm.

OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, in the 700 block of Canal Street and charged with disturbance of the peace by creating a scene following an altercation with CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ (members of the anti-Castro Cuba Students/Directorate (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil) (D.R.E.) while he was distributing FPCC handbills. At the time of arrest, he was in possession of a National FPCC membership card issued May 28, 1963, signed by V. T. LEE, Executive Secretary; New Orleans Chapter FPCC membership card issued June 6, 1963, signed by A. HIDEEL, President; and a cardboard sign reading "Viva, Viva FIDEL." During police interrogation, OSWALD stated he had first become interested in the FPCC while a Marine at Los Angeles, California, in 1958; that the New Orleans Chapter of FPCC consisted of 35 persons, five of whom regularly attended monthly meetings on Pine Street; denied being a Communist but stated he was a socialist and embraced the teachings of KARL MARX in "Das Kapital"; and that he would not allow members of his family to learn English as he hated America and did not want them to become Americanized; and that there

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CE 2546

This FBI summary from the Commission's 7th file says what the evidence contradicts, that Oswald "ordered" the fake FPCC handbills he distributed under the name of Lee Osborne. In claiming this the FBI acknowledges that Oswald was engaged in a fake, that this was not the literature of the FPCC he distributed.

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were "fat stinking politicians in Russia just like over here."

DRE members indicated OSWALD had offered that organization his services as a trainer of guerrilla fighters on August 5, 1963, which offer was refused.

No connection was established between OSWALD and the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives or the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Copies of the FPCC handbill were found on the campus of Tulane University during the summer of 1963.

OSWALD distributed FPCC handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, Camp and Commerce Streets, New Orleans, on August 16, 1963. A portion of this distribution was televised locally.

OSWALD was interviewed by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY on August 17, 1963, and a portion of the interview was utilized by STUCKEY in his "Latin Listening Post" radio program on Station WDSU, New Orleans, on that date. He also appeared on STUCKEY's "Carte Blanche" radio program on the same station on August 21, 1963, with representatives of DRE and the Information Council of the Americas. During this broadcast, he stated that the FPCC was not a Communist controlled organization and that he was a Marxist.

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That the evidence did not connect Oswald with the objects of then-prevalent "red" witch hunts and that Lt. Martello's police-mind political immaturities were wrong did not subsequently discourage federal investigators who continued to present Oswald as "dedicated" to "Communism and Marxism". This phrase recurs throughout the report. The Stuckey interview with Oswald surfaced during the spring of 1967 at the time the Garrison investigation became public knowledge and was presented in some papers as though it disputed him and contained new revelations that confirm the Report and established this non-existent Oswald political dedication.

The Commission's indexing is part of its prosecution case. The index argues, subtly, as it includes and excludes. There are almost four dozen references to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (R882). There is no testimony that anyone, Oswald or another, ordered this literature. Because the Commission wrote its own rules and adapted them as it went, it took no testimony. The reason is simple: It dared not. Instead, the FBI conducted an "investigation" the reports of which are substituted. Now there was unending complaint about the infidelity and incompleteness of the FBI's reporting, including even a number of Secret Service agents. This troubled the Commission not at all. The untested partisan word of the FBI was to it the equivalent of sworn testimony adduced in accordance with the rules of evidence and tested by cross-

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1Date 12/3/63

DOUGLAS JONES, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod, advised after viewing the photograph of LEE OSWALD, that although he could not positively be sure, he said he did not believe the person ordering the printing of the handbills relating to Cuba last May 29th was OSWALD. He said to the best of his recollection the man ordering the handbills was a husky type person, on the order of a laborer. He said he remembered the person ordering the handbills did not have a Cuban accent and did not look like a Cuban to him and he therefore wondered why this person would be involved with the Cubans. He again stated that he could not positively say the person ordering the handbills was not OSWALD but he did not think it was. JONES said he could not furnish any other identifying data concerning the person ordering the handbills.

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
 by SA DONALD C. STEINMEYER/bap Date dictated 12/3/63

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examination. The case of Oswald's literature is one of the better arguments for the need of cross-examination. So, if we consult the index to the Report to learn what we can about the "Osborne" who allegedly ordered Oswald's literature, we find the first name before that of Oswald is Osborne. There are three. The first listing reads: "Osborne. (See Oswald, Lee Harvey.)" On the same page (R885), three lines lower, is the listing of Oswald, Lee Harvey. The citations are to an appreciable part of the 900 pages of the Report, to a majority of the pages. But, under Oswald, Lee Harvey, there is not a single mention of "Osborne".

Should those seeking this information consult the table of contents, the index yielding but futility and deception, the first promising lead is under Chapter 7, "Lee Harvey Oswald: Background and Possible Motives". The subsection, "Interest in Cuba", begins on page 412. There he will find a lie, that Oswald engaged in "Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities" (R413), but nothing on Osborne or the fact that this literature was not that of the national organization but was printed, allegedly on Oswald's order, in New Orleans, where there was no FPCC.

If the seeker for knowledge persists long enough, by the time he is almost to the end of the well-padded appendix, in Chapter 13, "Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald", all the way back on page 728, he will find this sentence: "Using the name 'Lee Osborne' he ordered a number of printed circulars demanding 'Hands off Cuba' in large letters, and application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter." Here footnote 1078 (R867) refers to the "evidence" supporting these statements. They are impressive in number: "Lee DE 2,4; CE 1410, 1411, 1413, pp.28-31; CE 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545." The important ones are here reproduced from the Commission's files. The first Lee exhibit (20H512-3) makes no reference to the circular. The second is a letter from Oswald saying

There is no "Lee DE" exhibit.

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