

Waco

0315

No. *457*

RECORD OF Correspondence, Reports
Documents, Telephone Conversations,
Oral Interviews and conversations

CC-2-34,030
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Assassination of President

Date & Time Received: 12-9-63

Received by: eed

Received from: New Orleans (via CO Mail)

Comments

(Brief summary of Document
conversation, etc.)

Activities of Lee H. Oswald while living in
New Orleans

M/R New Orleans 12-3-63 (22 pages)

Summarizing much of the investigation conducted
by the NO office

Attachments:

- Retail Credit Report
- Application for Employment
- Covers of "The Shooters' Book of Guns"
- List of Members, FPC
- Copy of receipt signed by Bringuier & Geraci
- Copy of statement signed by Alba
- Photostat of Service No. 21575 (NO Publ Serv)
- Photos. of Remove ORDER ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 86019 (NOPSI)
- Basic Pamphlets - Crime against Cuba
- * Lit. List - Prices - FPCC (Dallas)
- FPCC appl. form stamped A. J. Hidell
- * Window envelope bearing ret add Box 877 Austin
- * Pamphlet of FPCC entitled Drums of War (Dallas)
- Photos. fingerprint card Lee Harvey Oswald
- Photos. fingerprint card James Abner Haydel
- FBI transcript of crim record

*** Copy Lee H. Oswald W2 Form dtd 5-10-63 to Safety Instr. To Employ
ees dtd 5-21-63
** List of Names dtd 10-3-61 attached to two copies of news items
re FPCC appearing in Clarion-Ledger
Re: *Lee Harvey Oswald* M/R *CO-2-15344*
** Names & activities of individuals who visited Cuba in Feb. 1961
* Not attached when indexed *(Waco)* 3/21/60 NEW HAVEN*

Information Passed for Action to:
** Attached but not listed

No Action Necessary

(Waco)

407

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

407
JP

WAC

ORIGIN	FIELD	OFFICE	New Orleans, La.	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE Assassination of the President		STATUS Investigation Continued		TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President John F. Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, La.		PERIOD COVERED November 22, 1963 December 2, 1963		Lee Harvey Oswald	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA's A. G. Vial; Anthony E. Gerrets; Roger Counts, and SAIC John W. Rice					

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 11/26/63. During the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, Wm. B. Reilly Coffee Co., Inc. and employees of this company.

A former schoolmate of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came into contact with him.

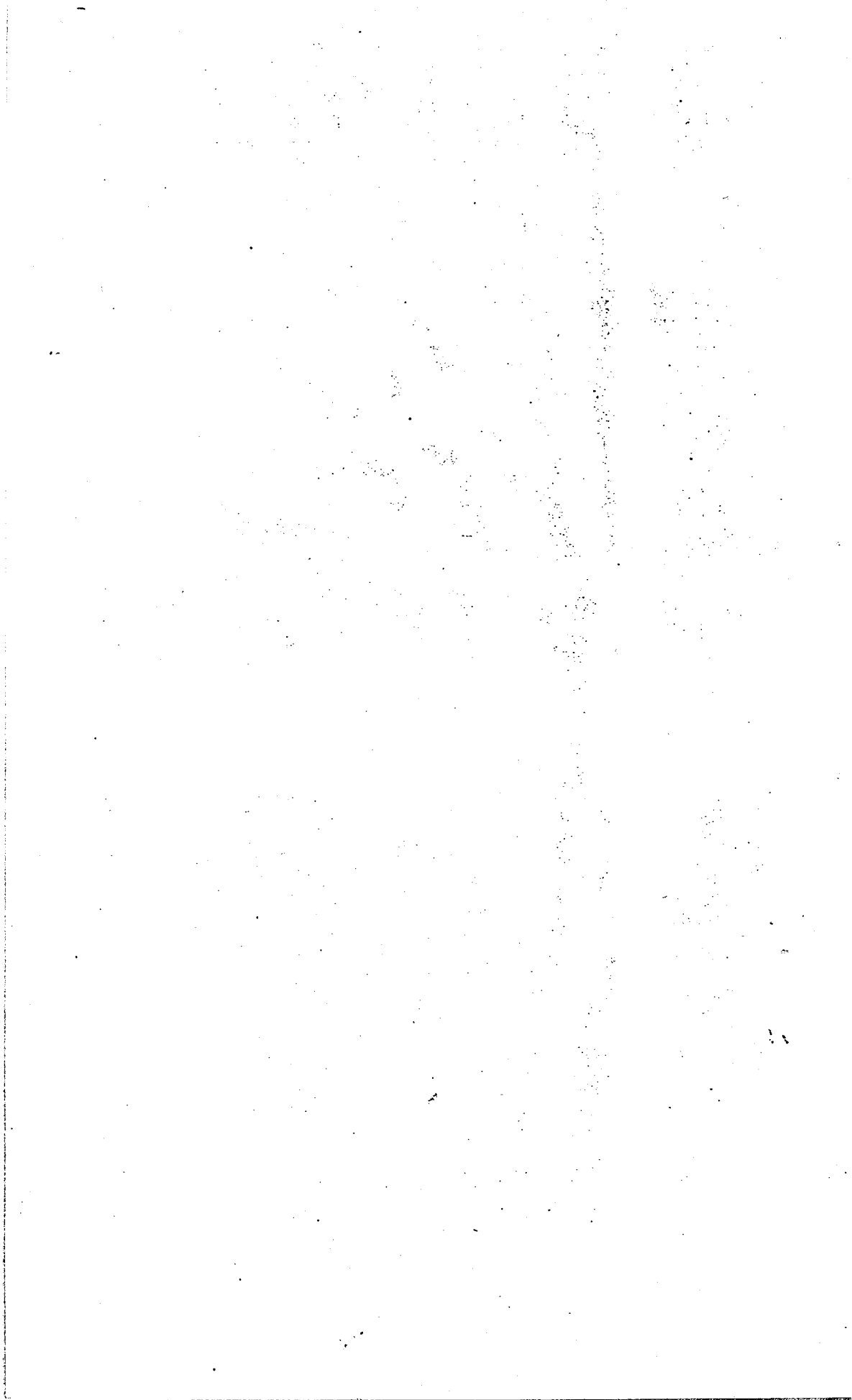
Checks were made with the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell, Fair Play for Cuba and other names. Only the subject was of record. A check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell and Fair Play for Cuba. Only Oswald was of record at 1907 Magazine St., City.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau in the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans Office, La. State Unemployment Agency, furnished records to this office through the local FBI Office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

DISTRIBUTION <i>Chief</i> Dallas San Antonio New York Newark New Orleans	COPIES Orig. & 2 w/attach. 2 cc's w/ 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 2 cc's	REPORT MADE BY <i>A. G. Vial</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 12/3/63
		APPROVED 407 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12/3/63



At 1:00 A. M. on 11-23-63 called the First District, NOPD, and attempted to contact Lt. W. Gaillot, Ptn. F. Hayward, or Ptn. F. Wilson, as they had arrested Lee Harvey Oswald on 8-9-63. None of them was available for interview.

Desk Sgt. Roger Bacon, First District, advised that Oswald had been interviewed by Lt. Martello, who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit, NOPD, but who was then assigned to the First District. Further, that Lt. Martello had gone off duty at 11:00 P. M., 11-22-63, and could probably be contacted at his home, telephone number UN 1-9397.

A phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home but he was not available. At 2:30 A. M. another phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home and he furnished the following information:

He had interviewed Oswald either on a Saturday or Sunday morning with reference to Oswald's arrest on 8-9-63. Oswald had furnished his date of birth as 10-18-38; said he had served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and claimed he received an honorable discharge on 9-17-59 at the Marine Air Station, El Toro, Santa Anna, Calif. Oswald had stated he was married to the former Marino Prossa but later said his wife's name was Marino Trossakaya and that she was an alien M-I. He said he and his wife had one child, June Lee Oswald, 17 months of age, and they had been living at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, for about four months. Prior to coming to New Orleans, Oswald claimed he had lived at 4709 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Oswald claimed his mother's name was Margaret Oswald, address not known, and that his father was Robert Lee Oswald, deceased. He said he had two brothers, Robert Oswald, who lived in Ft. Worth, Texas, and John Oswald, who lived in Arlington, Texas.

Oswald claimed he had attended the Beauregard School, New Orleans; Warren Easton High School, New Orleans; and a grammar school, Riegiala-West, in Ft. Worth. He furnished his Social Security No. as 433-54-3937 and his Selective Service No. as 41-114-39532.

Oswald claimed he had become interested in Fair Play for Cuba organization in Los Angeles, California, during 1958, while he was in the U. S. Marine Corps. In addition, Oswald had claimed there were about 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans at the time, but declined to furnish any names.

Lt. Martello said that at the time of Oswald's arrest, he had various pamphlets in his possession and these had been kept by Lt. Martello. He said he would turn them over to this office if we so desired. He also stated that before being transferred to the First District, he had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, NOPD, for about two years and that during this time he became familiar with various Communist front organizations.

He said that an address in the 1100 block of Pine St., New Orleans, seemed to be the center of activity in New Orleans for various Communist type front organizations. He said that a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, lived at the Pine St. address where numerous meetings were held. He said he had learned from one of his

sources that Dr. James Dombroski was seen on several occasions at the home of Dr. Reissman and at the home of a neighbor of Dr. Reissman, name unknown, who is also supposed to be a professor at Tulane University. Dr. Reissman, the unknown professor, and Dr. Dombroski were all said to be active in the integration movement in New Orleans.

Dr. Dombroski is said to have migrated to the United States from Poland. In 1956 Senator Eastland had held hearings in New Orleans and during these hearings a person named Paul Crouch had allegedly identified Dr. Dombroski as a top member of the Communist Party in the South, along with Myles Horton, Mt. Eagle Folk School, Mt. Eagle, Tenn.

Lt. Martello said he had asked Oswald where meetings for members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization were held and Oswald had replied at various places in New Orleans. He said he had asked him if any of the meetings were held on Pine St. and Oswald had replied in the affirmative. He said he had asked him if he was acquainted with Dr. Reissman and Oswald replied he was. He said he had also asked him if he knew Dr. Dombroski and Oswald evaded the question and never did answer it.

He said although Oswald refused to furnish the names of any of the 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba group in New Orleans, Oswald had admitted that this group met about once each month.

Lt. Martello said there was a group in New Orleans organized under the name of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, and that Reissman was affiliated with this group, as were two attorneys, Ben E. Smith and Bruce C. Waltzer, Waltzer being a law partner of Smith. Further, that when Dr. Dombroski appeared before the Eastland Committee in New Orleans in 1956, Bruce C. Waltzer represented Dombroski.

Lt. Martello recalled that when Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, Oswald's aunt, name and address not recalled, later determined to be Mrs. John Murrett, 757 French St., New Orleans, had called at the First District Police Station to inquire as to the reason for his arrest and after being informed that he had been distributing literature which was Pro-Castro, she refused to assist Oswald in any way.

This same aunt had told Lt. Martello that Oswald had married a Russian girl after he had defected to Russia. As a result of the information furnished by the aunt, Lt. Martello said he had re-interviewed Oswald while he was still in Jail and obtained the following information:

Oswald was a Lutheran by religion and he worked at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans. He claimed to have worked on heavy machinery. Oswald said he made \$60 per week and said that he started work at the company in May, 1963, and had worked until July 17, 1963. He claimed that prior to that he had worked at the Jackson Brewing Co., New Orleans, for one and one-half months.

He said Oswald had told him that his aunt, Mrs. John Murrett, was related to a local New Orleans politician, the name of this person not recalled.

Lt. Martello said Oswald spoke about his ideological beliefs and made the remark that he did not believe in free enterprise. He said he asked him if he believed in Communism, but Oswald laughed and said he did not go for that. He said he asked him what he did believe and Oswald replied that Kruschew was just like the politicians in America. He said Oswald told him that he had been very much impressed with the Russian system of Government but that the people in power there were nothing but politicians.

Lt. Martello was told that when time permitted, someone from our office would personally interview him at which time the literature which had been seized from Oswald would be picked up.

Shortly after the phone conversation with Lt. Martello, SA Anthony E. Gerrets, New Orleans, made a LD phone call to SA Robert Steuart, Dallas. SA Max Phillips, who was then in the Dallas Office, listened to the phone conversation. Information developed by us was furnished SA's Steuart and Phillips.

On the morning of Saturday, 11-23-63, called at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans, and jointly interviewed Mr. William I. Monahan, Vice President in charge of finance, and Mr. William B. Reily III, Vice President in charge of operations. Neither remembered Lee Harvey Oswald. They furnished the employment file with reference to Oswald which contained the following listed items:

Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report
Application for Employment

Both were photostated and copies were obtained for our use.

The Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report under Item 27, reflects as follows:

"1. Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a Maintenance Man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U. S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable. (The Standard Coffee Company is a branch of the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc.)

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: His character, habits, and Morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and living conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residents in this section is good."

On the Application for Employment form, it reflects that Lee Harvey Oswald, Social Security No. 433-54-3937, 757 French St., telephone number HU 8-4326, attended Eastgard Grammar School and Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, graduating from Warren Easton in 1959.

On the reverse of the application it reflects that from 1959 to 1963 he was in the U. S. Marine Corps and prior to 1959 in school.

Under Personal Character Reference, he listed the following names:

John Murrett, pharmacist, 757 French St., HU 8-4326
W. S. Oswald, retired, 138 Elmeer St., VE 5-7869

The above is lined through, and the following name inserted
Sgt. Robert Sidell, active duty, USMC
Lieut. J. Evans, active duty, USMC

Both forms have been photostated and they are listed as attachments to this report, as well as Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 5-10-63, and a form, Safety Instructions to Employees, dated 5-21-63, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Records of the Reily Co. reflected that a William Stout Oswald, 706 Division St., Metairie, La., a teacher at Metairie Grammar School, had been employed by the Reily Co. the previous two summers as a route salesman. Various papers pertaining to his employment with the company were photostated and photostats furnished this office. They can be referred to for details.

Further, that Robert Oswald, 811 Giuffrias Ave., Metairie, employed by J. J. Krebs & Sons, Surveyors, a brother of William Stout Oswald, had signed a Standard Coffee Company, Inc., Employee's Bond, on 4-23-63, as surety for William Stout Oswald.

Mr. Monahan, a former FBI Agent, stated that Jules J. Oswald, 8908 Westgate, Metairie, home phone 721-4340, had been employed by the company for the past 20 years in the IEM Department and that Mr. Oswald had been attending a school in New York and should have returned to New Orleans on the night of 11-22-63.

It was learned that Charles Joseph LeBlanc, maintenance man and Oswald's supervisor, William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., worked to some extent with Lee Harvey Oswald. He was interviewed on 11-23-63 and stated the subject was very arrogant, did not do his work properly, and never associated with any of his fellow employees. According to Mr. LeBlanc, during coffee breaks employees of the coffee company would usually go to the Crescent City Garage, which is located next to the coffee company. He said Oswald would also go but all he ever saw him do was to read the gun magazines at the Crescent City Garage.

It was learned that Mr. E. C. Barbe, Jr. was one of Oswald's supervisors at the coffee company. He was interviewed and he said that in connection with his duties, Oswald was required to keep written records in their Oil and Grease Maintenance Book. From this book he obtained and furnished the writer with seven pages of handwriting and handprinting of Oswald.

Mr. Barbe said that Oswald was an unsatisfactory employee and after reviewing the reports written by Oswald, he had concluded that Oswald was a "nut" as the reports did not make sense to him, Mr. Barbe. He also stated that during coffee breaks Oswald usually went to the Crescent City Garage.

Adrian Aloa, part owner and operator of the Crescent City Garage, 6184 Magazine St., New Orleans, is well known to this office as the official cars of the office are stored at the Crescent City Garage.

On the morning of 11-23-63 called at the garage to interview Mr. Alba. He was not available. He was contacted at his home by telephone and he stated that he remembered Oswald primarily because he, Mr. Alba, is a gun collector and Oswald always expressed interest in guns. In the office of the Crescent City Garage, Mr. Alba keeps a supply of gun magazines and sporting magazines such as Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, etc. Also, The Shooters' Book of Guns.

He gave me permission to take two of the gun magazines. He said he recalled that during the time Oswald visited the Crescent City Garage, he, Mr. Alba, had a 6.5 millimeter rifle of Japanese make and .30 caliber Springfield rifle at the garage and that Oswald had handled both guns. Mr. Alba was requested to call at our office on Monday, 11-25-63, for further interview.

SA Gerrets interviewed Mr. Arthur Bero, Supervisor of Investigations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, on 11-23-63. The complete results of the interview will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SA Gerrets.

During this interview SA Gerrets had determined that Lee Harvey Oswald had been assigned FBI No. 327 925 D and that his fingerprints had been contributed by the U. S. Marine Corps on 10-24-56 under the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information, along with other information, was furnished SA Steuart, Dallas, by LD phone at 12:35 P. M. on 11-23-63.

On 11-23-63 contacted Jules J. Oswald by telephone. He said that he was not related to Lee Harvey Oswald as far as he knew. He said he had never met him nor had he known Oswald was employed by the William B. Reilly Coffee Co., Inc. Mr. Oswald said he had returned to New Orleans from New York on Saturday morning, 11-23-63, by Delta Airlines Flight #9. He also stated he was not related to, nor did he know, William Stout Oswald.

On 11-23-63 by telephone contacted Mrs. Hazel Oswald, 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, La. phone VE 5-7869. She stated that William Stout Oswald, now deceased, who formerly lived at 136 Elmeer Place, had four sons, named as follows:

<u>William S. Oswald</u>	- Deceased
<u>Lee Oswald</u>	- Deceased since 1939 (father of Lee Harvey)
<u>Harvey Oswald</u>	- Deceased for past five years
<u>Thomas Oswald</u>	- Deceased

Mrs. Oswald said she was married to William S. Oswald and was his second wife. By his previous wife, he had two sons, Norman A. Oswald, who lives at 706 Division St., Metairie, and William S. Oswald, Jr., who lives at 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, with her. She said this William S. Oswald is partially paralyzed and has never been in the military service.

She said she had last seen Lee Harvey Oswald in May, 1963. She related that she had received a phone call from him and he had asked her how he could contact Harvey Oswald. She said he did not know that his uncles, William S. Oswald, Harvey Oswald, and Thomas Oswald had passed away. She said he finally asked her who she was, and she told him she was the second wife of his uncle, William S. Oswald.

She told Harvey that she had a large, framed picture of his father and that he could have the picture if he wanted it. She said the same day he came to the house to get the picture and he had stayed about 45 minutes. She said he was alone at the time and he told her his wife was in Texas and he had come to New Orleans to look for a job. She said he had mentioned that he was a photographer or was interested in getting a job in the photography field. He had also mentioned that he was staying with an aunt, his mother's sister, name of the aunt not recalled by Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald said she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey's mother, Marguerita, when he, Lee, was 14 years of age and that Marguerita was seeking information concerning the obtaining of assistance from the VA for Lee Harvey. As she recalled, Marguerita and Lee Harvey had come to New Orleans from New York and Mrs. Oswald subsequently went to work at Bert's Shoe Store in New Orleans, probably as a saleslady.

Mrs. Oswald said she knew that Lee Harvey had defected to Russia and had subsequently returned to the United States, but she did not mention this to him for the reason she did not want to embarrass him. She described him as a peculiar sort of person and she said she never saw him after this one occasion.

On the morning of 11-23-63 contacted William Stout Oswald, 705 Division St., Metairie, by phone and requested that he call at the office for interview. He was interviewed later the same date at the office. He is a W; M; 27; DOB 11-6-35; 5-7; 153; rust colored hair; single; a college graduate; and is employed as a teacher at the Metairie High School. He stated that although Harvey Lee Oswald is said to be his second cousin, he had never met him nor had he known that Harvey was also employed by the William B. Reily Coffee Co. during part of the same time that he was employed there. He explained that the Standard Coffee Co. was a branch of the Reily Co. and that the Standard Coffee Co. was the sales branch of the Reily Coffee Co. He said he had been employed as a route salesman for the company and never had any reason to go to the main office, William B. Reily.

On his application form, William had given the names of the following persons as references. He said he had been recommended for employment by the company by Henry Davis, who is still employed there.

* Henry Davis, Auditor, 2723 David Drive, Metairie, La.
Eugene Solen, teacher, 584 Metairie Court
Jacob Hoppe, Engineer, 510 Dayflower Drive, Metairie

As Henry Davis had accompanied William to the office, he was interviewed on 11-23-63. He said he did not know Harvey Lee Oswald even though both were employed by the same company. He was unable to furnish any information of value.

Davis is a W; M; 28; 5-7; 150; ruddy complexion; dark hair. He said he had been employed by the Standard Coffee Co. for the past five years.

On 11-23-63 received a phone call from Lt. Martello, New Orleans PD. He said he could not remember the name of Oswald's aunt who had visited Oswald at the First District, NOPD, but he did remember that he had furnished the woman's name to the FBI. Also, that he had been interviewed by an FBI agent on or about 8-9-63 and at that time he had given the agent some of the literature that had been seized from Oswald as well as cardboard signs that Oswald had been carrying at the time of his arrest on 8-9-63.

Later during the day a telephone call was received from Mrs. Hazel Oswald. She said that Oswald's mother's maiden name was Claverie; that she did not know the name of Mrs. Oswald's first husband and that her second husband was Lee's father. She said that Lee's father died in August, 1939, and Lee was born in October, 1939. After the death of the father, the family moved to New York. When Lee and his mother returned to New Orleans a number of years later, about 14, Lee's mother contacted Hazel and said she had returned to New Orleans because Lee did not like New York.

She said that as far as she knew, Lee's mother was supposed to be living in Arlington, Texas, a suburb of Ft. Worth, and she was allegedly employed as a practical nurse. She said that Lee's mother had several sisters living in New Orleans but that she did not know the names of any of the sisters.

On 11-23-63 a LD phone call was received from SA Steuart, Dallas, and he advised that Oswald was related to the following-named persons in New Orleans:

- Marilyn Murrett, a school teacher who was the daughter of a sister of Oswald
- Jean Murrett, a Jesuit Priest
- Bogie Murrett, professional baseball player
- Charles Murrett, dentist

SA Steuart requested that the above-named people be interviewed if they could be located. He was informed that this family apparently lived at 757 French St., New Orleans. This was known for the reason that Lee Harvey had furnished for reference purposes the name John Murrett, 757 French St.

On 11-23-63 called at the above address and interviewed Mr. Charles (Dutz) Murrett, his wife, and their daughter, Marilyn. Mrs. Murrett said she was the sister of Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. She said in addition to Marilyn, she had a son, Jean Murrett, a graduate of Loyola University, New Orleans, who is now studying for the priesthood at a seminary in Mobile, Alabama, a son, John Bogie Murrett, an ex-professional baseball player, now married and living at 6622 1/2 Louis XIV St., New Orleans, and Dr. Charles Murrett, a dentist, who practices in St. Bernard Parish.

Mrs. Murrett said that on an unknown date in May, 1963, she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he was calling from the bus station in New Orleans and that he was in New Orleans to look for work. He asked Mrs. Murrett if he could stay with them a few days until he found a job and a place to live. She said she told him it would be all right for him to stay with them and subject came to the house the same date at which time he was alone. Upon arriving at the house he told them he was married and that he had a wife and child and that the wife and child would join him later after he got settled.

Mrs. Murrett said each morning the subject would leave the house and apparently he looked for work. He would return about the same time each afternoon. After living with them for several days, he told them he had found a job at the Reily Coffee Co.

She said that either on a Saturday or a Sunday afternoon, without any advance notice, a W; F; about 38; 5-9; slim build; big-boned; brown hair, cut short, who said she was divorced and lived in a big house in Texas; spoke Russian; claimed she had studied at the University of Pennsylvania, came to 757 French St. in a brown or tan colored station wagon bearing Texas plates. She said the woman had two children with her, both girls, about 3 and 5 years of age respectively, in addition to Oswald's wife and small child.

Mrs. Murrett said this woman was very friendly but Oswald's wife appeared to be ill at ease. Further, that the woman had mentioned a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, New Orleans, as a friend and that Oswald had also mentioned that he knew, or was acquainted with, Dr. Reissman.

Mrs. Murrett said that the unknown woman along with her children and Oswald, his wife and child, left her house the same day and she had never seen any of them from that time on. She said before leaving, Oswald told her he had found an apartment at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans.

She said that all she could remember about the station wagon other than the color was that it was loaded down with household goods and articles of furniture.

She said that after Oswald left her house, he would sometimes phone her to determine if he had received any phone calls or messages. She said that as far as she could remember, no one had tried to contact him after he left. She stated positively he had never had any visitors during the time he had stayed at her home and that she never saw any guns or rifles in his possession.

She said that if she recalled correctly, either the Russian woman or Oswald made the remark to the effect that Dr. Reissman had visited with Oswald or Oswald had visited the Dr. at his home. In any event it was her impression that Oswald came into contact with Dr. Reissman through the Russian woman. Mrs. Murrett said one of the two told her that Dr. Reissman had a daughter who was studying in Russia.

Mrs. Murrett said as best she could recall, Oswald received one LD phone call from his wife during the time he stayed with the Murrett family. She said the call was not made collect and that it was made during the same week that Oswald found the job at the Reily Coffee Co.

Mrs. Murrett said she was a sister of Oswald's mother, that their maiden name was Claverie; and Oswald's mother's first husband was named Eddie Pic and that Oswald's father was her second husband. Mrs. Murrett said she had not been in contact with Oswald's mother for a number of years.

She said she and her husband and their children knew that Oswald had defected to Russia but they had never discussed this with him for the reason he never mentioned it.

Mrs. Murrett said she was aware that Lee Harvey had been arrested in New Orleans in August of 1963. She said shortly after his first arrest, two FBI agents had called at her home and interviewed her concerning him. She said she told the agents that Oswald had stayed with her for a few days; that his wife and the unknown woman from Texas in the brown station wagon had called for him at her house and all of them had supposed gone to 4907 Magazine St.

She said the agents left her home and returned the following day and had told her Lee Harvey was not at home but there was a brown station wagon with Texas plates parked in front of 4907 Magazine St. The agents left and she had not seen them again.

She said she had been re-interviewed by several agents on 11-23-63.

Miss Marilyn Murrett (W; F; 35; 5-7; 120; dark brown hair, very long) was interviewed on 11-23-63. She stated that she had returned to the United States in January, 1961, from a round-the-world trip. She said she had remained out of the country for 3½ years. She said she had returned to the United States from England, her port of entry being New York City.

She said from the United States she had traveled to Hawaii; Hong Kong; Japan, worked in Japan about 1 year; Australia, worked there about five months; New Zealand, worked there about five months; from New Zealand she said she had traveled rapidly through Singapore; Thailand; Burma; India; Iraq; the Holy Land; England and then to the United States.

She mentioned that she had visited East Berlin and had been detained there for twelve hours after which she was released.

She said while in Australia and New Zealand she had taught 7th and 8th grade biology and English and in Japan she taught all grade level subjects.

She produced her cancelled passport bearing No. 769007, date of issue 4-28-58.

She also produced cancelled passport bearing No. 21203697 and she stated on this passport she had traveled through Mexico and Central America by bus. She said this trip had lasted from July, 1963, through August, 1963.

She claimed that the trip around the world was by tramp steamer and that it cost her very little for travel. She gives the appearance of being a very peculiar sort of person.

On the afternoon of 11-23-63 called at the First District, NOPD, and personally interviewed Lt. Martello. He furnished me with the following literature which had been seized from Oswald at the time of his arrest on 8-9-63, which is listed below:

- Basic pamphlets - 14 - THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA by Corliss Lamont (3)
- An envelope with return address of Box 877, Austin, Texas, Texas Employment Commission (The postmark on this envelope cannot be determined but it appears to be August, 1963.)
- Applications forms, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing a rubber stamp of "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La."
- Literature List: Retail Prices, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
- Pamphlet, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y., entitled DRUMS OF WAR.
- Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets, one bearing a rubber stamp of Lee H. Oswald, 1407 Magazine St., New Orleans, La. The other bears a rubber stamp of "A J Hidell P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La."

(The latter-mentioned pamphlets were forwarded to the Dallas Office by SAIC Rice.)

Lt. Martello said that the Intelligence Division, NOPD, would have a complete file on Oswald and possibly the Fair Play for Cuba organization.

He stated that while assigned to the Intelligence Division he had learned that Dr. Leonard Reissman, home address 1121 Pine St., New Orleans, a professor at Tulane University was very active in an organization called NOCPA (New Orleans Council of Peaceful Alternatives) better known as "Ban the Bomb". Bruce Waltzer, previously mentioned, was very active in several organizations, including NOCPA. Lt. Martello said it was his information that Waltzer made frequent trips to Mexico City, supposedly for the purpose of obtaining the finances from the Castro Government to keep the NOCPA and other organizations favorable to the Castro Government going.

Lt. Martello said that Dr. Reissman held meetings at his home in connection with the NOCPA as well as the Fair Play for Cuba organization. He related that on one occasion he had learned that a pamphlet pertaining to the Fair Play for Cuba organization had blown out of Dr. Reissman's car and apparently Dr. Reissman had not noticed this for the reason Lt. Martello had obtained possession from an informant.

Lt. Martello said in the event he could think of anything else that would assist us, he would contact the office.

On the evening of 11-23-63 contacted SA Barnhart, Naval Intelligence, New Orleans. As Oswald had furnished as references Sgt. Robert Hidell, USMC, and Lt. J. Evans, USMC, Lt. Barnhart was requested to make the necessary check through the fastest means possible to determine if he could obtain any information concerning the two and if they existed, their present addresses. He said he would pass this information on to either Mr. Lloyd G. Beck, Assistant Supervising Agent, or Mr. David J. Kerr, Supervisor, Naval Intelligence.

At 1:30 A. M. on 11-24-63, Mr. David Kerr, Office of Naval Intelligence, contacted SAIC Rice by telephone, advising that a thorough search had been made of the Marine Corps records with the following results: There are four persons on active duty by the name of J. Evans, and twelve on inactive duty (records on the latter would be available at the Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri). He said that there was only one officer, Lieutenant John Stewart Evans, Serial No. 071445, born 8-28-34 at Cincinnati, Ohio, who is presently on duty with Training Squadron 6, Whitney Field, Milton, Fla., who might be associated with Oswald's reference. He further advised that there is no record of a "Hidell" either on active duty or inactive; and that the only similar name is John R. Heindel, age 38, born in Louisiana, who is not active, his record being available at the Federal Records Center, St. Louis.

By Office Memorandum dated 11-26-63, SAIC Forrest G. Guthrie, Mobile, was requested to attempt to interview Lieut. John Stewart Evans at Whitney Field, Milton, Florida. SAIC Guthrie was also requested to interview Oswald's first cousin, Jean Murrett, at the Jesuit Seminary, Mobile, Alabama, where he is studying for the priesthood. It was requested that both of these individuals be questioned as to whether or not they know A. J. Hidell, or Alek James Hidell.

When Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, three Cubans had been arrested with him, one of them being named Carlos Bringuier, owner, Casa Roca Clothing Store, 107 Decatur St., New Orleans.

The writer interviewed Bringuier on the night of 11-23-63 at his place of business. He stated that on 6-21-63, a W; M; about 15, and a companion visited his store. He said the two boys told him that they wanted to assist his organization, primarily to fight Castro. He said he told the boys they were too young but they could assist his cause by selling 50¢ bonds for his organization. He produced a receipt dated 6-21-63. It is quoted as follows:

"I give to Philip Geraci III, 2201 Green Acres Rd., VE 5-2696 \$10.00 (ten dollars) in bonds of the Cuban Student Directorate to be sale and he agree with me to sign both together. June 21, 1963. /S/ Carlos Bringuier, Delegate, N. O., LA. /S/ Philip Geraci III."

He said during the early part of August, 1963, Philip Geraci III had returned to his store and had told him that while trying to sell the bonds, he had been stopped by a man who claimed to be an FBI agent and the man had told him he needed a city permit to sell the bonds. For this reason Geraci had brought the bonds back to Carlos.

While Geraci and his unknown companion were in the store, Lee H. Oswald came into the store and while Carlos was engaged with a customer, Oswald had apparently engaged in a conversation with the two boys. He, Carlos, then had a conversation with Oswald who asked him what his position was with the Cuban Student Directorate, which is said to be an anti-Castro organization. Carlos said he had explained to Oswald that he was an officer and Oswald said he wanted to contribute to the movement. He wanted to volunteer his services insofar as training the Cubans to fight. Carlos said he declined Oswald's offer for the reason he thought Oswald might be an FBI agent in disguise, planted to try to determine their future actions.

He said the reason he thought this is because Geraci had told him before Oswald into the store about being stopped by a person he thought to be an FBI agent. He said he told Oswald that if he wanted to contribute any money, he should send it direct to their headquarters in Miami.

The day following Oswald's visit to the store, Oswald returned and left with Carl a book, "Guidebook for Marines". He said he thought by this action, Oswald was trying to gain his confidence.

He said about four days later Celso M. Hernandez came to his store, Hernandez being a member of his organization, and told him that an American was distributing pro-Ca literature on Canal St., New Orleans. Carlos said that with another member named X Cruz, he went to look for the American, but could not find him. They had then returned to his store. Shortly thereafter, another Cuban had come to the store and said the American was then in the 700 block of Canal St.

Carlos said he immediately went to the 700 block of Canal St. with two other Cubans, Celso M. Hernandez and Miguel Mariano Cruz, and they located the American, who turned out to be Oswald. He said Oswald appeared surprised to see him and had tried to shake hands with him, Carlos, but Carlos said he refused to shake hands. He said Oswald was handing out pamphlets entitled "viva Fidel" and "Hands Off Cuba." Carlos said he was so angry he tried to strike Oswald as a result of which someone called the police and they were arrested.

He said at the time of the arrest, he recalls that the police reprimanded Oswald concerning the name and address, "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." which had apparently been placed with a rubber stamp on the pamphlets. The police contended that instead of the post office box number, there should have been a street address.

Carlos also recalled that Oswald had showed the police a Fair Play for Cuba membership card signed by Vincent Theodore Les. He said Oswald had also shown the police some type of credential issued by the New Orleans Branch, Fair Play for Cuba.

Subsequent to this he said he saw Oswald when they appeared in court at New Orleans. He said Oswald had been fined \$10 and the charges against the Cubans had been dismissed. He said when they appeared in court, Oswald was apparently alone.

On 8-21-63 he said he had debated with Oswald over radio station WDSU, New Orleans. Carlos said after this debate he never saw Oswald again. In addition to the "Guidebook for Marines", Carlos gave the writer a copy of The Cuban Report published by Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (Cuban Student Directorate, P. O. Box 4805, Miami, Florida). Also, the receipt signed by Philip Geraci III.

The cover page of the "Guidebook for Marines" bears the name L. H. Oswald, apparently placed there with a rubber stamp. At the bottom of this page, written in pencil, the name Pvt. Lee H. Oswald, NO. 16 230 appears. On page 91 of this book, the name L. H. Oswald appears. On page 189 under the caption Sight Setting, the following is underlined in pencil:

"1 minute of angle or approximately 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards"

On Page 145, which pertains to The Pistol, someone has apparently overstamped this page with a rubber stamp and the wording appears to be in a foreign language. Carlos asked that this book be returned to him when it has served its purpose. Apparently he attaches some historical value to the book.

Subsequent to this interview with Carlos, he called at the office on several occasions and he was interviewed by SAIC Rice. The results of the interviews will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SAIC Rice.

Carlos said that during the initial interview that as he was suspicious of Oswald, after their arrest on 8-9-63, he had sent one of his members, Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, phone 94341062, to Oswald's home for the purpose of trying to infiltrate his organization. He said Quiroga had gone to Oswald's home on several occasions but had obtained no information of value. Quiroga had told him that Oswald's wife was a Russian and she appeared to be happy about being in the United States, but Oswald had indicated that he was dissatisfied with the country.

Carlos also said that on 11-23-63 a W; K; late 40's; 6-0; 200; brown hair; had called at his store and had bought a cloth cap, green in color. He said the man made the remark that Oswald had not killed the President and as the man was apparently trying to start an argument, he, Carlos, ignored the man after selling him the cap.

During the course of our investigation it was ascertained that some of the literature in the possession of Oswald bore the stamped address "FPCC 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La." On 11-23-63 SA Anthony E. Gerrets ascertained by telephonic contact with Mr. Sam Newman, owner of the building at 544 Camp Street, that several Cuban revolutionaries had occupied office space in this building over a period of three or four months, but that they had gotten behind in their rent, and he was forced to request them to move. According to Mr. Newman, the leader of this group was one Louis Rabel (correct name later determined to be Luis Ravel); further, that Billy Monteleone, of the Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans, was also associated with this group. Mr. Newman indicated that one Carlos J. Grimader, a certified public accountant with offices in the Audubon Building, New Orleans, should be able to furnish information regarding this group of Cubans as he had acted as bookkeeper or accountant for them.

According to Mr. Newman, after he had evicted the group of Cuban revolutionaries referred to above, he discovered that an unknown subject (white; male; 22/24; 5-9 1/2; 185; fair complexion; light brown hair; spoke with Spanish accent) had moved into the space in the building vacated by the Cubans without notifying him. He said that he saw this individual on only one occasion, and had no idea as to what his name might be. He said that in view of his experience with the Cuban revolutionaries, he refused to rent office space to this unknown individual, and told him that he would have to vacate at once.

SA Gerrets contacted Carlos J. Grimader, CPA, by telephone on 11-23-63. He said that he recalled a group of anti-Castro Cubans who had occupied office space at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. According to Mr. Grimader, these Cubans were members of organizations known as "Crusade to Free Cuba Committee" and "Cuban Revolutionary Council", (Consejo Revolucionario de Cuba). He said that the following individuals were associated with these two groups and were authorized to sign checks:

Luis Ravel - 4651 Marigny Street, New Orleans, La.
(telephone Whitehall 745544 and 28647905)
Sergio Arcacha Smith - may have lived at 544 Camp St.
Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr. - no address indicated
Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Jr. - alleged owner Berlitz School
of Languages, 1209 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans
Joaquin Villodas Bird - 3402 London Ave., New Orleans
(telephone 94445958)
Manuel Gil - 912 Egan St., New Orleans (telephone 944-1171)

In an effort to determine if Oswald or A. J. Hidell had occupied office space at 544 Camp Street, during the evening of 11-23-63, SAIC Rice, SA Gerrets, and the reporting agent interviewed at the office one James Arthur, apparent harmless Protective Research subject of file CO-2-32,791, who resides at that address. He stated that an unknown man had attempted to rent an office at 544 Camp Street, but that he discouraged him. He could not describe the subject, but stated that a Mrs. Downing, who has an office on the second floor of the building, had seen him and may be able to describe or identify him.

As information had been obtained to the effect that Oswald had worked at the Jackson Brewing Co., 620 Decatur St., City, phone 52327461, by phone contacted Mr. Gray, Personnel Manager, on 11-25-63. He stated Oswald had never been employed by his company.

Contacted the Dixie Brewing Co., Inc., 2401 Tulane Ave., phone 524-0511, on 11-25-63 and Miss Elitha Kelly, payroll clerk, advised that Oswald had never been employed by this company.

Also attempted to contact the personnel manager of the Falstaff Brewing Co., 2601 Gravier St., phone 524-7171, on 11-25-63, but the place was closed due to a holiday. On 11-25-63 contacted Mr. H. Peyton Hurst, manager of the local Social Security Office, New Orleans, at his home at 6304 Ruth St., Metairie, and requested that he check with his Main Office, Baltimore, re Lee Harvey Oswald. It was also requested that if possible, a check be made in the name of A. J. Hidell, no further information available. He said that if Oswald and Hidell were one and the same person, the Social Security files might be cross referenced in these two names. He said as 11-25-63 was a holiday, he would submit the request on the following day.

Subsequently, Mr. Hurst advised that this inquiry should be made of their headquarters office in Baltimore. On 11-26-63, Inspector Kelley was furnished this information at the Dallas office during a telephone conversation with SAIC Rice; and he advised the Protective Research Section had Oswald's Social Security number and that contact would be made with the Social Security Administration at Baltimore by our headquarters office.

On 11-25-63 Adrian Alba, Crescent City Garage, called at the office and was re-interviewed. He furnished a written, sworn statement with reference to his showing Oswald some of his guns and Oswald's attempt to have him, Mr. Alba, purchase a carbine for him. The statement is self-explanatory and can be referred to for details.

On 11-25-63 called at the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc., Delta Building, 348 Baronne St., New Orleans, phone 524-7660, and interviewed Mr. Lance A. Garcia, Assistant Manager. A credit report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald had been obtained from the W. B. Reilly Coffee Co., Inc. on 11-23-63. Records of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. were checked in the names A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell and various combinations of this name such as Haidl, Haydl, Haydel, etc., with negative results.

As the name R. J. Haydel, Jr. and R. J.'s Electrical Service, 4909 Danneel St., New Orleans, had come to the attention of SAIC Rice, checks were made in these names.

R. J. Haydel, Jr., 1935 Upperline St., New Orleans, was of record. His file indicated that he had done business as R. J.'s Electrical Co., 4909 Danneel St. Further, that he lived at 1935 Upperline St. with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Haydel, Sr. Subject's file reflects that numerous companies have been trying to locate him for the reason he failed to pay his bills. A review of his file reflects that he owes approximately \$2,500 to various companies.

There was also a limited file on R. J.'s Electrical Service, 4909 Danneel St., New Orleans, which reflected that Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. Account No. 109-000 had been trying to locate the owner of the business for the reason he failed to pay a bill.

There was also a file on Roger J. Haydel, Sr., 331 Octavia St., New Orleans. His file reflected that he owed numerous persons.

The complete reports of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. pertaining to R. J. Haydel, Jr., R. J.'s Electrical Service, and Roger J. Haydel, Sr. were loaned to the writer and a receipt was signed for same. They are to be returned when they have served their purpose.

The same date called at the Main Office, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and interviewed Mr. L. E. Hevron. He furnished a photostatic copy of their Service Order No. 21575, dated 5-9-63, which reflects that on 5-9-63 Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., lower center apartment, had made application for electricity and gas at 4907 Magazine St. He furnished his place of employment as Leon Israel Co., 300 Magazine St., New Orleans.

Mr. Hevron also furnished a photostat of their Remove Order No. 86019, dated 10-7-63, for Lee H. Oswald. There is a notation on this form as follows:

"Caretaker called party vacated"

As a result of the above, electric and gas service at 4907 Magazine St. had been discontinued on 10-7-63.

According to the records of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haydel, Sr. had moved from 331 Octavia St., City, to 1935 Upperline St. on 9-23-61, and he is still receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Patricia J. Lacaze live at 4909 Danneel St. and have been residing at this address since 3-22-62. The writer recalled interviewing a John and Patricia Lacaze, payees of a check, file 3-13-5333 some years ago.

A photostat of Install Order No. 13237, dated 3-22-62, was obtained. It shows that the Lacaze's have phone numbers 895-7874 and TW 920334, the latter number being the phone number of R. J. Haydel, Sr., 1935 Upperline St., City.

Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haydel, Jr., after having been interviewed by SA Gerrets and SAIC Rice, was preparing to depart the office. He was interviewed by the writer and stated phone number 895-7874 had been changed to 891-5365. Further, that he was more or less living in a common-law relationship with Patricia Lacaze, co-payee, file 3-13-5333. Further, that as he is an electrician and is seldom home, Patricia Lacaze takes his phone calls for him. He indicated he expects to marry her at a future date.

On 11-26-63 called at Ed Smith Stencil Works, 426 Camp St., New Orleans, and interviewed Mr. J. B. Moore, Vice President. A copy of the application form, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing the name "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." was shown to him. He said without a doubt this had been made with a Superior Swiftset, No. 2 1/2. He said these sets cost \$2.50, were manufactured by the Superior Equipment Co., Chicago, and were sold by practically all stationery stores, department stores, etc. He said the set contained all the letters in the alphabet and using the set a person could make name stamps in any combination of names.

Mr. Moore was shown a photograph of Oswald but stated he had never seen this person before.

On 11-26-63 called at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau and made name checks in the following names:

- Fair Play for Cuba - negative
- Lee Harvey Oswald - negative
- A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell-Haydel - negative
- Dr. Leonard Reissman - negative

There was a file under the name Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil. It was reviewed and reflected that the local representative is Carlos Bringuiet. Further, that a Mrs. Geraci had called the Better Business Bureau on an unknown date to advise that Bringuiet had given her son a book of tickets to sell. The Better Business Bureau had checked with City Hall, New Orleans, and was informed that Bringuiet had called at City Hall and was given the necessary form to execute in order to make it legal for him to sell tickets or bonds in connection with the Cuban Student Directorate. The file reflects that Mrs. Geraci had been so notified.

There was a file on the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, Crusade to Free Cuba, P. O. Box 50523, New Orleans, which had been rented as of 10-2-52 under the above listed name. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted. (X)

There was also a file under the title of The Information Council of the Americas, INCA Truth Tapes Headquarters, 620 Gravier St., New Orleans, phone 523-9614. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

On 11-26-63 SA Gerrets received a telephone call from Mr. Robert Critcher, Field Representative, Louisiana State Unemployment Office, 630 Camp St., New Orleans. He stated that Lee Harvey Oswald had registered with their office for unemployment benefits, had filed a claim for benefits and was registered for work.

Mr. Critcher said that the last time Oswald reported to his office was about 1 1/2 months ago when he filed a claim for benefits. Further, that all wage claims were against the State of Texas. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should first contact Mr. Jerminal Messina, District Superintendent, State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 430 Canal St., City, phone 524-1741.

The same date made phone call to Mr. Messina and he stated that early on the morning of 11-26-63 an FBI agent had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald.

He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

SAIC Rice later contacted ASAIC Sylvester, FBI, New Orleans, and he stated that if Mr. Messina would authorize his office to make a reproduction of the records pertaining to Oswald, his office would make some and furnish them to this office. SAIC Rice contacted Mr. Messina by phone and he stated he would contact the FBI office and authorize the reproduction of the records. They were furnished this office by SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, on 11-27-63, and a copy of the complete record was furnished the Dallas office by Office Memorandum dated 11-29-63.

On 11-26-63 LD phone call was made to Capt. R. E. Horton, Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge, La. He was requested to make a name check in the following listed names and advise this office of the results immediately:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Clay Bertrand
Fair Play for Cuba
A. J. Hidell-Haydel, etc.

The same date a phone call was received from Capt. Horton. He stated that he had an FBI transcript of the criminal record of Oswald, as well as a fingerprint card re Oswald, and would furnish us with a copy of each. Also, that he had a record of James Abner Haydel, home address, Bunkie, La., who had been arrested at Houma, La. on 1-6-55 for indecent exposure. He said he would furnish a photostat of the fingerprint card of the subject in the event it would be of any value.

He said his office also had a list of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization and related information but that he could not furnish this unless authorized to do so by Colonel Burbank of the State Police. He said he had no reason to believe that Colonel Burbank would not authorize him to furnish it, but he would check with him if he gave his approval, he, Capt. Horton would send the list along with the other requested by a state trooper. This material was delivered in the office on the morning of 11-27-63.

All of the material furnished has been reviewed but none of the names mentioned have been associated with any of the persons being investigated at the present time.

On 11-26-63, with SA Gerrets, called at the Quality Flower Shop, 1916 Canal St., phone HU 24618, where we interviewed Edward Voebel, a former schoolmate of Lee Harvey Oswald.

He stated that in either 1954 or 1955 he had persuaded Oswald to join the Civil Air Patrol, Moisant Unit, Jefferson Parish. He said Oswald attended about four meetings and then dropped out, giving as his reason for doing so the fact that it was a considerable distance from his home on Exchange Place to Moisant Airport.

Voebel said when he joined the CAP, Capt. Dave Farrie, a former pilot or co-pilot for Delta or Eastern Airlines, was the commander. He could not say if Capt. Farrie was the commander at the time Oswald joined. He said he does not know if Oswald was acquainted with Farrie, who is alleged to be a homosexual.

Voebel said he has had no contact with Oswald in the past eight years. He promised to contact this office in the event he should think of anything that would be of value to this office.

Voebel did mention that he collects guns. Further, that he has an Italian-make rifle of the same type as the one allegedly used to shoot the President; that he shot this rifle several times, but it is so poorly constructed he decided that it was best not to shoot it anymore for the reason he was afraid it would explode.

A local attorney, Dean Andrews, with whom SAIC Rice is acquainted, had informed SAIC Rice that a person furnishing his name as Clay Bertrand had called him and asked him if he was interested in defending Oswald. (The full particulars concerning the call received from Mr. Andrews will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SAIC Rice.)

There are a number of Bertrands listed in the New Orleans Telephone Book. None listed are named Clay. There is a Charles C. Bertrand, 1321 Bienville St. Park, phone 524-7827. Assuming that the Charles C. could stand for Charles Clay, on 11-26-63 by phone contacted Mrs. Charlene Bertrand, Apt. C., 1321 Bienville St. Park. She stated her husband's full name is Charles Caffery Bertrand; that he is a doctor and could be contacted at the Admit and Accident Room, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 523-2311. She stated she did not know anyone named Clay Bertrand.

On 11-26-63 with SA Gerrets called at Pan American Films, 822 N. Rampart St., City, and obtained a roll of film in accordance with the previous arrangements made by SAIC Rice.

The same date with SA Gerrets called at the WML Broadcasting Co., 1024 N. Rampart St. City, where we obtained various still shots in accordance with previous arrangements made by SAIC Rice.

On 11-27-63 interviewed Mrs. Eugenia Donnelly, 544 Camp St., New Orleans, home address 3418 Royal St., New Orleans, for the reason James Arthus, previously mentioned, had stated that Mrs. Donnelly had seen the man who tried to rent an office at 544 Camp, the man stating he wanted office furniture such as chairs and tables and that he wanted to hold meetings at night. Mrs. Donnelly emphatically stated that she had not seen the man in question. She said it was well known that Arthus was an obvious mental case and that he sometimes made foolish statements to attract attention. She was shown a photo of Oswald but stated she had never seen him before.

As Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have had some conversation with Philip Geraci III, 2201 Green Acres Road, in the store of Carlos Bringuier, on 11-20-63 attempted to contact Geraci by phone, VE 5-2696. It was learned that his number had been changed. Subsequent to this, SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, New Orleans, informed the writer that agents of his office had interviewed Geraci who acknowledged that he had talked to Oswald for a very short time while he, Geraci, was waiting to speak to Bringuier. SA Gaskell said that Geraci could furnish no information of value.

On 11-30-63 contacted Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, phone 945-1062. He stated he was furnishing the following information in confidence for the reason his father is in prison in Cuba and if the wrong persons should learn that he is cooperating with the Government, he feels that the Castro Government might harm his mother and father.

Carlos said that after Oswald had been arrested on 8-9-63, Carlos Bringuier ordered him to infiltrate Oswald's organization if he could. He said he went to Oswald's home at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, the date not recalled, but it was between the date Oswald appeared in court and the date of the debate, possibly on 8-16-63.

He said he spent about one hour talking to Oswald who told him he learned to speak Russian at Tulane University, New Orleans. (Carlos said Oswald spoke to his young daughter in a foreign language. When Carlos asked Oswald what language he was speaking, Oswald said Russian.) He said Oswald had not mentioned to him that he had defected to Russia. He said Oswald asked him to join the Fair Play for Cuba group and had given him an application form. Oswald told him he could join for \$1.

He said that during the conversation, Oswald stated that if the United States should invade Cuba, he, Oswald, would fight on the side of the Castro Government.

He said Oswald never did mention any of the names of members of the Fair Play for Cuba group. He did say that meetings were held at various private homes in New Orleans.

Carlos said he had been willing to join the Fair Play for Cuba group provided it was done with the backing of the FBI or the local police force. He said he had made this known to Lt. Martello, NOPD, who apparently forgot about it.

He said he did not contact the FBI for the reason on a previous occasion he had their office that Oswald was handing out what he assumed to be pro-communist literature in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, and the FBI had given him a cold shoulder.

Carlos said he had called at our office previously and had been interviewed by SA [redacted]

On 11-30-63 with SA Counts called at the Leon Israel Coffee Co., 300 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. Milton J. Ruth, Vice President. He said an agent from the FBI had previously interviewed Mr. R. J. Abel, Personnel Manager, concerning the former employment of Oswald by this company. The records failed to show that Oswald had ever been employed there or even submitted an application. Mr. Ruth could not say if a check had been made in the name of Alek James Hidell or A. J. Hidell.

On 5-9-63, when Oswald had made application to the New Orleans Public Service for gas and electricity for 4907 Magazine St., he furnished his employer's name as Leon Israel Co., 300 Magazine St., City.

On 11-30-63 a call was made to the Falstaff Brewing Co., 2601 Gravier St., City, phone 524-7171. This company does not have any records to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was ever employed there.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 4903 Magazine St. to interview the occupants as they reside nextdoor to the apartment formerly occupied by Oswald and his wife. The residents, Mr. & Mrs. Alex Ames, were not at home. A daughter stated they would return home later in the day and she furnished their phone number as TW 924382.

Later during the day Mr. Ames was contacted by phone. He stated that the only persons he had ever seen visit Oswald was someone for radio station WDSU, New Orleans, in connection with a debate that Oswald took part in. He said an unknown woman driving a blue station wagon bearing Texas plates had apparently moved Oswald and his wife into the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. He said this same woman had returned at a later date and moved Oswald's wife and child. He said that either three or four days after Oswald's wife moved, Oswald apparently moved during the night, as no one saw him after this.

Mr. Ames said this would have taken place during the latter part of September, 1963. He said he had met Oswald on the street several times and had told him hello, but Oswald had never replied. He said that Oswald's wife was friendly and polite even though she did not speak very much English.

Mr. Ames said he and his wife had often commented that Oswald apparently did not believe in doctors or medical treatment for his wife, who was pregnant at the time, for the reason there was never any indication that his wife contacted a doctor.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 5105 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. HENRY Gogreve, owner of a combination grocery store and bar. The bar does business under the name of Crone's Bar and the address for same is 5101 Magazine St. Mr. Gogreve stated that he recalled both Oswald and his wife. With reference to the wife, he said she seldom bought more than a loaf of bread and on occasion, she would buy one lemon.

He said on one occasion, during the day, Oswald came into the bar and asked him to turn the television set on as he wanted to watch a certain program. He said he told Oswald that he did not turn the set on in the day; that Oswald became angry and left the bar. He was unable to furnish any additional information of value.

Mr. Gogreve said that on 11-26-63 two Cubans, a man and a woman, came to his store. The man said they had seen him recently on TV. He said the man remarked that he did not think Oswald was guilty of killing the President and he did not think it was right that Oswald had gotten killed. According to him, the woman was very nervous and both of them finally walked out of the store. He described them as follows:

Cuban male; 20; 5-7; 110; dark hair
Cuban female; 18; 5-0; about 4 months pregnant; long hair

He said he had never seen this couple before and had not seen them since. An office card was furnished Mr. Gogreve and he was requested to contact this office should he see either of them again.

During the week SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, called at the office and it was mentioned to him that when time permitted we intended to check the following leads:

The Michoud Plant, as Oswald supposedly told Adrian Alba, Crescent City Garage, New Orleans, that he had filed an application at this plant and felt that he would be hired.

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, as it was felt that Mrs. Oswald might have applied there for free medical care in view of the fact she was pregnant at the time.

Interview Philip Geraci III, 2201 Green Acres Road, as he supposedly had a short conversation with Oswald in the store of Carlos Bringuier.

As Oswald had lived for a few days with an aunt, Mrs. Murrett, at 757 French St., City, phone HUnter 8-4326, check with a confidential source to determine the LD phone calls made to and from this phone number during the period 5-1-63 to the present time.

Attempt to identify and interview a person who appeared to be a Japanese male, who appears in pictures taken of Oswald, Charles Steele, and an unknown third man, possibly an associate of Oswald.

He said as they had more manpower they might check these leads before we got to them. He promised to notify me of the results if they did get to them first.

On 11-30-63 he advised that the records of Charity Hospital, New Orleans, had been checked and these reflected that on 6-8-63 Lee Harvey Oswald had made an application for medical care for his wife but his request had been denied for the reason he had insufficient Louisiana residence.

He also advised that a contact at the telephone company had informed his office that toll records prior to 7-6-63 had been destroyed. The source had furnished a list of LD phone calls made from or to HUnter 8-4326, listed as follows:

6-6-63	Person to Person	Trade Winds Motel, Biloxi, Miss.	Phone ID 5-2
6-8-63	Station to Station	Same as above	
6-19-63	Person to Person	Elizabeth Kulik, Room 299, San Antonio, Texas	Phone DI 4-1
7-1-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TE 8-35
7-6-63	Murrett, Fayetteville,	Arkansas from coin phone HI 2-9591	Phone TE 8-35
7-7-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TE 8-35
7-7-63	Collect	Barling, Arkansas from John Murrett, coin phone 883-0926	Phone TE 8-35
7-11-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TE 8-35
7-15-63	Person to Person	Jean Murrett, Mobile, Ala.	Phone TE 8-35
7-16-63	" " "	John Murrett from Elam Waller, Atlanta, Ga.	Phone 342-4545
7-18-63	" " "	Miss Elizabeth Kulik Eastern Airlines, Houston	Phone TR 2-1765

(This call was made from a coin operated phone in New Orleans and was charged to phone number HUnter 8-4326.)

8-14-63	Stn. to Stn.	Newark, N. J.	Phone HU 5-1511
9-1-63	Person to Person	Allen Waller, Atlanta, Ga.	Phone TR 2-1765
9-30-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TW 2-9473
10-27-63	DDD	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TW 2-9473

A confidential source will be contacted in the near future in order to verify that toll records for the phone in question prior to 7-6-63 have been destroyed. Also for the purpose of getting a listing of the toll calls made from 10-27-63 until the present time.

He advised that the Japanese previously mentioned was probably named O'Hari; that he has an office in the International Trade Mart, but he has not as yet been located for interview.

On 12-2-63 contacted a confidential source for the purpose of verifying that toll records pertaining to telephone number HUnter 8-4326 dated prior to June 1, 1963, had been destroyed. The person contacted said he would make a re-check and advise the results.

Shortly thereafter, a phone call was received from our contact and he stated that whoever had originally checked the records had made a mistake for the reason they had records pertaining to calls made from 4-24-63 to 5-8-63. These phone calls are listed below.

4-24-63	Bonton, N. J.	Area Code 201-	Phone DE 4-1034
5-10-63	" " "	" " "	" " "
5-15-63	" " "	" " "	" " "
5-15-63	" " "	" " "	" " "
5-8-63	Irvington, Texas	Area Code 214	Phone DE 3-6607
			Phone EL 3-1628

The contact stated he would notify the FBI Office with reference to the above calls.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The phone calls made from phone number HUnter 8-4326 will be checked out at a future date in the event this is deemed necessary.

Investigation is continued.

ATTACHMENTS - Chief's Office and Dallas

- Financial Report, Retail Credit Company, re Lee Harvey Oswald X
- Application for Employment executed by Lee Harvey Oswald X
- Covers of two "The Shooters' Book of Guns" dated September, 1962, and September, 1963, respectively. (The covers are being sent to Dallas. Photos of same are being sent to the Chief's Office.) X
- List of members, Fair Play for Cuba X
- Copy of receipt signed by Bringuier and Geraci Y
- Copy of statement furnished by Adrian Alba X
- Photostat of Service No. 21575 signed by Lee H. Oswald on 5-9-63 (New Orleans Public Service) X
- Photostat of Remove Order No. 86019 dated 10-7-63 (NOPSI) X
- Basic Pamphlets-14-THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA by Corliss Lamont (1 each to Chief's Office and Dallas) X
- Literature List: Retail Prices, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (Dallas)
- The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, application form, stamped, A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La. (1 each for Chief's Office and Dallas) X
- Window envelope bearing return address, Box 877, Austin, Texas (Dallas)
- Pamphlet of Fair Play for Cuba Committee entitled DRUMS OF WAR (Dallas)
- Photostat of fingerprint card, Lee Harvey Oswald X
- FBI transcript of criminal record, Lee Harvey Oswald X
- Photostat of fingerprint card, James Abner Haydel X

AGV/mjl

RETAIL CREDIT COMPANY
 CHARACTER-FINANCIAL REPORT



CONFIDENTIAL
 New Orleans, La

Acct. No. 6605

Dist. Acct. File or Pol. L. Br. Cl. #
 ns: _____

5-16-63 16
 OSWALD, LEE HARVEY
 New Orleans, La. 1757 French St.
 Maintenance-Standard Coffee Co

REPORT FROM
 (If not city in heading) (State whether former or)

Transactions -
 Amount \$ -
 Mo. Notes \$ -

<p>IDENTITY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How long known to you and informants? How long has applicant resided at present residence address? About what is his age? (If around 21 verify if possible.) Is he married? Number of dependants including wife? Show racial descent. <p>BUSINESS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Show name of present employer. In what line of business is applicant engaged? What position does he hold? How long with present employer? <p>STABILITY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is he employed FULL TIME? (If not, show how many days per week he works, etc.) Are prospects for continued permanent employment good? Is he steady, progressive and does he live within his income? <p>FINANCES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate applicant's net worth. Of what does worth consist principally? Does he own or rent his home? What is applicant's ANNUAL EARNED income? Estimate added ANNUAL income from positions, rents, dividends, disability, etc. Show source. If wife employed, by whom? h. ANNUAL income. Do you learn of any foreclosures, suits, judgments, failures, garnishments, bankruptcies against him? (If so, which, give details.) <p>CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are home surroundings favorable? (If not, explain.) In what type of class, vicinity, neighborhood does applicant live? (Show middle class, etc.) Any criticism of neighborhood, street, fair dealings, character or reputation? (If any, cover as follows.) Do you learn of any criticism due to illness, activities, domestic trouble, morals or habits? (If so, cover as follows.) Do you recommend doing business with applicant? 	<p>1. You - Informants - days - 2. 2wks-Prev U.S. intv Au 23 3. Yes Marines 4. AS Number of Dependents 5. Standard 6. Standard 7. Coffee Business 8. Maintenance Man 9. one week*prev U.S. Marine 10. Yes 11. Yes 12. Yes 13. 2,500(Est) 14. Personal affects and Saving 15. rent 16. 3,500(Est) 17. none 18. No Source 19. No 20. Yes 21. middle class 22. No 23. No 24. Yes</p>
---	---

REMARKS: 25. BUSINESS: Cover former and present business connections, success, business reputation; prospects for future and general stability.
 26. FINANCES: Comment on present and past financial standing, record for living within his means or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.
 27. CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: Comment on character, habits, and morals, home surroundings and class of associates. City, type of neighborhood, stability and class of residents in the section.

1. Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a Maintenance Man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U.S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable.

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: His character, habits, and morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife, and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residents in this section is good.

Please print or type

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Perm.

Company THE R. R. FOLLY CO. INC. Date 9/2/42

Name in full: LET. HARVEY W. SWALD Location 110 W. ...

Present address: number, street, city and state. 15 157 ... ST. Social Security Number 433-54-3450

How long have you lived there? 23 1/2 Telephone number HU 64321

Permanent or last address, Street 1A ME City GAME State _____

How long lived there? _____ Address at which you lived longest in last 5 years: _____

City _____ Street _____ State _____

How long lived there? _____ Do you live with parents? _____ Board _____ Rent _____

Own home? _____

List under Employment Record on next page all additional addresses at which you lived in the past 5 years with street addresses and how long of each.

Have you taken recent physical examination? yes For what purpose? _____

Did you pass? yes Time lost through accident or illness in past two years _____

What is present condition of your health? GOOD

Are you willing to take physical examination? yes

Elementary school - Name Plainsville S.H.S. High school - Name Warrenton S.H.S. Grade Finished _____

Name of college _____ Year graduated _____ Age at end _____ Degree _____

Course taken _____

Age 23 Date of Birth Oct 3, 1919 Sex: Male Female

Physical Qualities: Height 5 9 Weight 150 Health EXCEL

Marital Status: Single Married Divorced Separated Engaged

Number of Children 1 Age 15 MONTHS

How long married? 26 M. Separated? no Other dependents NO

Education: Completed High School

Weekly income from last job _____

Minimum living expenses _____

Previous Occupation, name exact duties Active Duty

Does applicant have any other income, personally or from spouse? no

If so, what amount _____

Number of jobs held in last five years _____

Length of time since last employed _____

Physical deformity or impairment - Hernia _____

Speech No Right eye No Left eye No Hearing No

Feet & Legs No Back No Hands & Arms No

Any other defect none

NAME OF EMPLOYER (SHOW PRESENT POSITION FIRST)	STREET ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	NAME OF FOREIGN OR SUPERVISOR	NATURE OF WORK	WEEKLY EARNINGS	REASON FOR LEAVING TO LEAVE
(Present Job - If Any)						
(Last Job)						
(Next Preceding)						
(Next Preceding)						
(Next Preceding)						

You employed of present: 6-1-41 May we write your present employer now: Yes
 Change how you: None Show your discharge to your supervisor: None

PERSONAL CHARACTER REFERENCE: None
 What is your draft status: None Were you in the Armed Services: Yes What type of: Investigative Services

NAME: ALBERT J. EVANS
 OCCUPATION: Investigative Services
 STREET NO. OR BOX AND TOWN AND TELEPHONE: 1577 Pennsylvania St. Allentown Pa.

Have you ever been employed by us before? None In what capacity? None
 Do personal acquaintances in our employ: None WAY HERE YOU FIRST INTERESTED IN WORK WITH US? None

Signature: Alvin Miller

I am at liberty to investigate in any manner I see fit. The information given above is for the purpose of being used in any manner I see fit. I am at liberty to investigate in any manner I see fit. The information given above is for the purpose of being used in any manner I see fit. I am at liberty to investigate in any manner I see fit. The information given above is for the purpose of being used in any manner I see fit.

Accepted By: [Signature]
 Starting Date: 5-10-63 Starting Salary: 1.50 per hr
 407

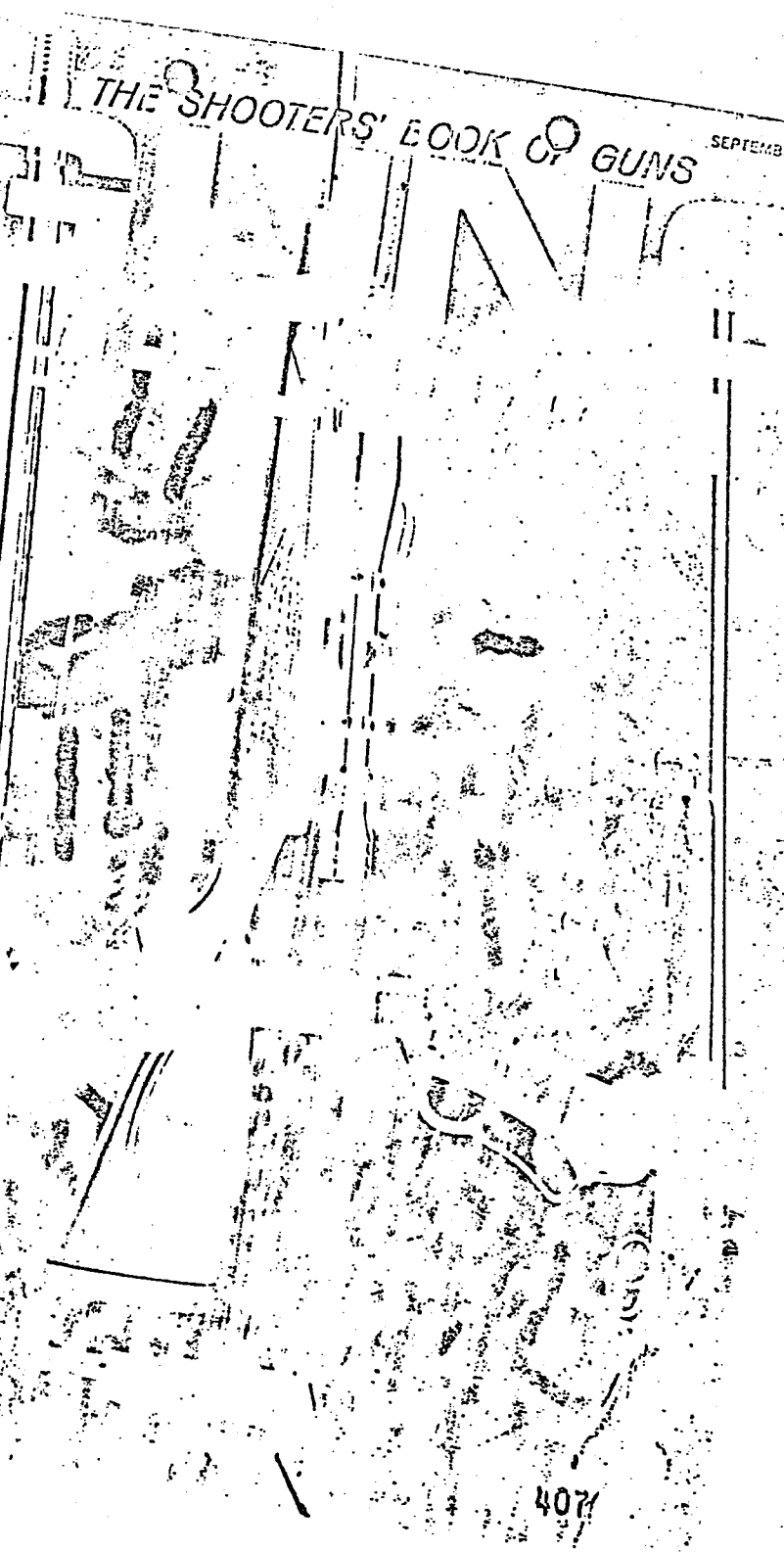
MACO
BOOKS

THE SHOOTERS' BOOK OF GUNS

SEPTEMBER

FALL
ALL
GUNS
ISSUE

PLUS
TOMAHAWKS!
BOW-HUNTING!
NEW AMMO TESTS!



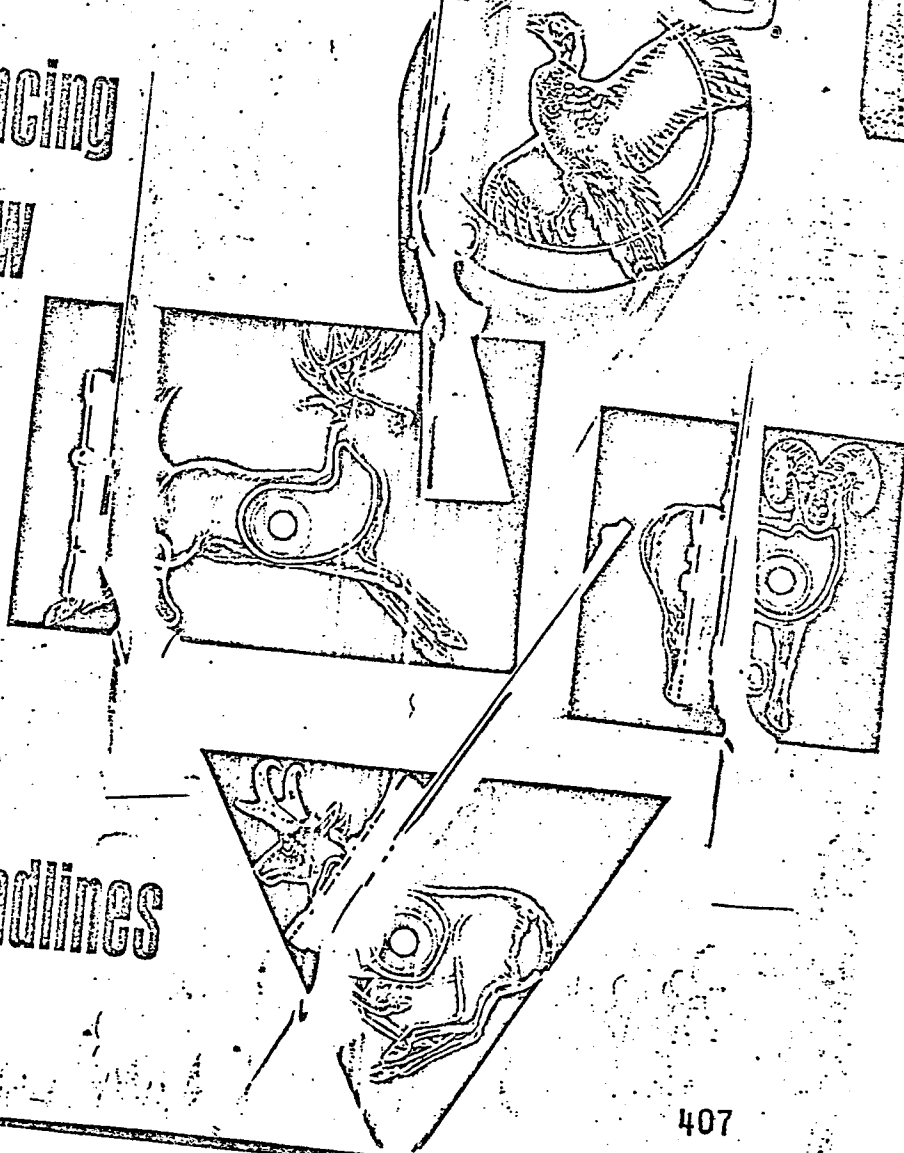
407

THE SHOOTERS' BOOK OF GUNS

SEPTEMBER
5

GUNS AND HUNTING

Announcing
The New
Guns
And
Scopes
That Will
Make Headlines
This Fall



Feb. 1968

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

not for Publication

- 1. Albert Rayline
2814 Fulton
Berkeley 5, Calif.
1859 #2
- 2. Allison, G. I.
124 Rochester St.
Rochester, Pa/ 8303 xyz
- 3. Allison, Mrs. G.I.
Same as above
- 4. Aronax, Dale Miss
1114 E. 59 St. RA 820
Chicago, 37, Ill.
- 5. Aronax, David
108 Fletcher Hall
Ann Arbor, Mich
1886 2
- 6. Arms, Zoria
2513 Buchanan St.
San Francisco 23, Calif
1983 xyz
- 7. Ashara, Charles
2121 Chalgrove Rd.
Birmingham, Mich.
1873 2
- 8. Ashare Sam
Same as above
- 9. Ashare, Vera
Same as above
- 10. Barker, Louise
5721 Harper Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
1884 xyz
- 11. Barnett, Arald
2609 Hampton Ct.
Chicago, Ill.
- 12. Bader, Ingrid
Detroit, Mich.
- 13. Beafort, William
2020 Pleasant View Ave.
Red Wing, Minn.
- 14. Berkowitz, William
St. Johns College
Humphries 201
Annapolis, Md.
- 15. Bernstein, ISidore
Chicago, Ill.
- 16. Beatty, James L.
45 Longridge Road
Orinca, -California
- 17. Barnstein Joseph
18644 Kansasa
Detroit 21, Mich
- 18. Bernstein, Reva
- 19. Blumberg, Paul
1210 A Virginia
Berkeley, Calif.
- 20. Blyler, James A.
128 Catharine St.
Ithaca, N. Y.
- 21. Bostin Dr. Martin N.
1525 Pennsylvania Ave.
Baltimore 17, Md.
- 22. Batley Paul J.
1411 Kentucky St.
Barnes, Kansas.
- 23. Boyle, Richard D.
44 Sybee St.
San Francisco Calif.
- 24. Brading, D.A.
Het Haven, Conn.
- 25. Bragin Joseph
202 N. Orchard St.
Madison Wis.
- 26. Brill, Dorothy
1732 W. Libdon
Chicago, Ill.
- 27. Bruce, Leo
5226 S. Dorchester
Chi. Ill.
- 28. Bruce, Richard J
1411 N. Murray St.
Madison Wis.
- 29. Burns, Ron
1111 Drummond St.
Montreal, Quebec
- 30. Burghorn, Susan
5941 S. Kimbark
Chi. 15, Ill.
- 31. Brown, Benson
2426 Fulton
Berkeley, Calif.
- 32. Church Philip E.
5747 University
Chicago 37, Ill.
- 33. Camalau, George
865 E. Market St.
Akron 5, Ohio
- 34. Cooper, Peter
128 Claridge Dr.
Carsonville, Pa.
- 35. Chambers J. E.
625 Davis St.
Evanston, Ill.
- 36. Chambers Mrs. J. E.
615 Davis Chicago Ill.
- 37. Chandler Keith
637 N. Rush, Chi. Ill.
- 38. Chandler Mrs. K.
- 39. Chapman Mrs. E.
127 N. Dearborn, Chi. Ill.
- 40. Chapman Leonard
- 41. Christman, Jerry
389 E. 56 St.
Chicago, Ill.
- 42. Chin, Frank
2168 Hancock Way
Berkeley, Calif.

also description of Activities (attached)

- ✓ 43. Davis, Roger
1330 N. Barcomb #4
San Jose, 28 Calif.
- * ✓ 44. Dianna, Hana
7625 Yates
Chi, Ill.
- ✓ 45. Drucker, Benjamin
Box #123
Woodside, L.I. N.Y.
- ✓ 45-A Gertrude John
328 Calabrie Ave.
Carol Gates Fla.
(Citra Friedman)
- ✓ 46. Eriurt Jack
1108 S. Main
Ann Arbor, Mich.
- ✓ 47. Eisenberg, Peter
1226 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. (owns \$50)
- ✓ 48. Enerson Juan
494 Elm St.
New Haven, Conn.
- ✓ 49. Elcila, Dave
15166 Summer
Det. 39, Mich.
- ✓ 50. Eskins, Anne
144 W. Johnson
Madison, Wis.
- ✓ 51. Erenberg, Harriet
1907 Dorchester
Chi, Ill.
- ✓ 52. Erenberg, Naomi
Everest, Robert
127 N. Dearborn
Chi Ill.
- ✓ 54. Eddy Betty
Chi, Ill
- ✓ 55. Fox Stephen
3921 Rochester
Det. 6, Mich.
- ✓ 56. Fraunlich, Shirley
2004 S. 33
Chi. Ill.
- ✓ 57. Fisher Mark
67 5th St.
Storford, Conn.
- ✓ 58. Goldborg, Peter D
207 Orange St.
New Haven, Conn.
- ✓ 59. Goldberg Naomi
- ✓ 60. Garcia Bernardo
Pacific School of Rel.
1738 Seaside Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.
- * ✓ 61. Gillman, John
2851 N. 1st
Chi. Ill.
- * ✓ 62. Gourfain, Ed.
5200 S. Kimbark
Chi. Ill.
- * ✓ 63. Gourfain, Mrs Joyce
- ✓ 64. Gourfain, Muriel
c/o Bryan
2426 Fulton
Berkeley, Calif.
- * ✓ 65. Green, Billie
3021 W. Syunyside
Chi. Ill.
- ✓ 66. Gilbert James
Chi Ill. 8319 xyz
- ✓ 67. Goldstein, David
Brooklyn, N.Y.
36 Duin Pl.
8211 xyz
- ✓ 68. Hanscott, Paul
1400 E. 53
Chi Ill.
- ✓ 69. Harris Marilyn
145 Branderick
San Francisco, Calif.
- ✓ 70. Hart, Mary
5650 W. Washington
Chi. Ill.
- ✓ 71. Held Frances
Madison Park Hotel
Chi Ill.
1928 xyz
- ✓ 72. Howard, James E.
Detroit, Mich
1994 xyz
- ✓ 73. Hughes Jann
Chi Ill
- ✓ 74. Himmel Robert
692 W. Forest
Detroit, Mich
- ✓ 75. Harbington, Tora
New York
- ✓ 76. Harris Jay
363 Merrick
Merrick, Long Isl.
- ✓ 77. Henderson, Lynn
25 W. 8 St.
New York, N.Y.
- ✓ 78. Henderson Mary
1834
- ✓ 79. Healey, Hugh
407 Ransom St.
Chapel Hill, N.C.
- ✓ 80. Hixst, Lester L. Jr
University of Maryland
College Park, Md.
- ✓ 81. Harrison Joseph
925 S. State
Ann Arbor, Mich
- ✓ 82. Kaugh Letchford
5021 Dorchester
Chi. Ill.
- * ✓ 83. Knutt, I. E.
2456 Estor
Chi Ill.
- ✓ 84. Knutt, Mrs. Cille
- ✓ 85. Krach Irving
Detroit, Mich.
- ✓ 86. Kramer Helen
218 N. Lakes
Madison Wis.
1803 xyz
- ✓ 87. Kaufman Ruth
Chi, Ill.
- ✓ 88. Kelley John M.
751 8th St. N.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
1874 2
- ✓ 89. Kelley Marjorie
5721 S. Kimbark
Chi, Ill.

See also description of Activities (attached)

REFERENCE UNIT

- 90- Kelley, Thos. E. 1813 2
- 91- Knapp, Stanley 1724 Middlehurst Cleveland
- 92- Kramer, Geo. 1021 Scarsdale Rd. Scarsdale, N.Y.
- 93- Kutz, Val. 3724 Middlehurst Rd. Cleveland Hts. O.
- 94- Kye, Augustine G. 1814 Kentucky Lawrence, Kansas
- 95- Karp, Keith 24 Allen St. N. Y.
- 96- Lambacher Jerry 8208 Stone Rd. Independence O.
- 97- Lancer Jay Dayton, Fla. 8322 1
- 98- Lancer Mrs. J. 8323 1
- 99- Lancou, Saul P. O. Box 2121 Madison 5, Wis. (Fair Play Tour Leader)
- 100- Lapidus, Abrisi 280 W. Green St. Urbana Ill. 1816 xyz
- 101- Lankin, Arnold 201 N. Orchard St. Madison Wis.
- 102- Lancy, Wm 233 Lake Barkely 8, Calif.
- 103- Masters, Millicent 2520 Ridge R. Barkely Ca. 1935 xyz
- 104- Williams James D. W. of Wisconsin Madison Wis. 1840 xyz
- 105- Para court. Reza, Mrs. Manuel
- 106- Miller Martin 12860 Caille Rd. St. Lyons Mich.
- 107- Miner Anton 622 S. Whipple Chi. Ill.
- 108- Monic, Francis W. 583 E. Jefferson Det. 26, Mich.
- 109- Misis, Alfons Chi. Ill.
- 110- McNight, Calvin J. 1207 Lincoln Ave. Pitts, Pa. 1804 2
- 111- Mizal, Mustafa 139 Vermont Lawrence, Kansas 1989 2
- 112- Mitchell, Andrea 612 State St. Apt G Madison Wis.
- 113- McRiley Laura 6 Birch Hill Rd. August Valley L.I.N.Y.
- 114- Melov, Charles 7813 S. W. 48 St. Miami Fla.
- 115- Melov, Rhea 1960
- 116- Mahosha, Constance Rm 247 Victor Vaughn Houses Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 117- Nearing, Helen K, c/o Vaughn 303 N. E. 27 St. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
- 118- Nearing Scott
- 119- Nedmez, Sandra 506 S. 3 St. Du. Kalb Ill.
- 120- Nidman Shadon 1876 xyz
- 121- North Nora Chi-Ill.
- 122- Nicklas, James Robert 141 W. 23 St. New York, N.Y.
- 123- Nicklas, Mrs. J. Robert 1961 2
- 124- O'Connor Pat 670 S. Ashland Chi. Ill. 1913 xyz
- 125- Orzco, Sean 303 W. North Ave. Chi. Ill.
- 126- Park Herman 213 N Maplewood Chi Ill.
- 127- Pfiffer, Harry 2205 N. Long Chi. Ill. 1916
- 128- Pleasant Gladys 2205 N. Tripp Chi Ill. 1917 xyz
- 129- Pier Key 45 Liberty S. Lyons Mich 8302 xyz
- 130- Pardo, Mateo Jr. 615 Columbus Dr. Tampa 2, Fla. 1866 H
- 131- Peroni Joseph 1639 Kant Ravina Rd. Kent Ohio 1822 1 R
- 132- Peroni Patrick F. 1821 1
- 133- Pleuze Katherine 604 S. Ingleside Chi Ill. 1844 2
- 134- Rrynare, Simon 3715 Waring St. Phila Pa.
- 135- Roberts Nora 203 E. 27 St. N.Y. N.Y.

See also description of Activities (attached)

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

- 136 - Radilly Daniel
608 West Girard Ave.
Phila Pa.
- 137 - Rodriguez Armando
5720 McMahon St.
Phila Pa.
- 133 - Rodriguez Ramon
1964 2
- 139 - Ramsey Alexandra
Bennington College
Bennington Vermont
- 140 - Ryan Russell
c/o Elatsin
425 W. 21 St.
New York, N.Y.
- 141 - Rigazio, Carl
2825 Turk St.
San Francisco Calif.
- 142 - Robinson A. E.
2450 W. Old Plum Grove
Chi Ill. 1918 xyz
- 143 - Ross Martha
5128 S. Ellis
Chi. Ill.
- * 144 - Rosenshine, Daniel
19605 Argyle Crescent
Detroit Mich 1922 xyz
- 145 - Rosenshine Nathan
1920 xyz
- * 146 - Rossen Betty
5715 S. Dorchester
1924 xyz
- * 147 - Mrs. Rossen Jerry
1926 xyz
- * 148 - Rossen John
1921
- 149 - Rossen Mrs Louise
1923 xyz
- 150 - Rossen Tom
1925 xyz
- 152 - Rutherford, Robert
5737 Blackstone
Chi. Ill. 1927 xyz
- 152 - Russell Brenda W.
231 Elizabeth Waters Hall
Madison Wis. 1868 xyz
- * 153 - Saretto, Helene
5548 Kenwood
Chi. Ill.
- 154 - Schiller, Barry
32-25 89th St.
Jackson Hts. 69 NY
- 155 - Schwarfeld, Leslie
1205 Montgomery
San Francisco Cal
1982 xyz
- 156 - Schulte, James
1356 E. Madison Pk
Chi Ill.
- 157 - Schulte Wm
1930 xyz
- 158 - Shaw, Edward
205 E. Grand Blvd.
Detroit 7 Mich
(Fair Play Tour Leader)
- 159 - Shaw Rita
(Not paid up)
- 160 - Stevenson Ed.
Bathhouse U of C
Chi Ill.
- 161 - Stevenson Joseph
1921 xyz exy
- * 162 - Sumner Angus
5110 S. Ridgewood Ct.
Chi Ill. 1933 xyz
- 163 - Sumner Gus
1935 xyz
- 164 - Sumner Robert (Child)
1936 xyz
- 165 - Sumner Ruth (Child)
1934 xyz
- 166 - Spencer Anthony
Chi Ill. 8325 xyz
- 167 - Szwarczoff Monica
2206 North St. N.W.
Washington D.C.
- 168 - Sultzer, Steve
91 E. 13 St. NY NY
- 169 - Silvers, Stuart
Box 1269 Yale St.
New Haven Conn.
- 170 - Spahr Carl
1321 Tennessee St.
Lawrence Kansas
1839 2
- 171 - Spence Jonathan
42 Yale St.
New Haven Conn.
- 172 - Stahl, Fredrina
Wideman Ct.
New London O.
1830 1
- 173 - Steinhilber Paul
3702 St.
Miami Beach Fla.
- 174 - Sabaroff Arnold
2945 Whitcomb
Det. 35 Mich.
- 175 - Sabaroff Tanya
- 176 - Sabaroff Pauline
- 177 - Silverfarb Daniel
2700 W. Outer Drive
Det. Mich
- 178 - Shalinger Ernest
Patinoch College
Yellow Springs O.
- * 179 - Tammenbaum Doreen
Chi Ill.
- 180 - Tarkington Roy E.
749 Islet St.
New Haven Conn.
- 181 - Tussey Bonnie Lee
3054 Euclid Hts Blvd.
Cleveland Hts O.
- * 182 - Talon Harriet
692 W. Forest
Det. 1 Mich.
- 183 - Taplin Barbara
44 W. 22 St.
New York N.Y.
- 184 - Taplin Allen
- 185 - Vanderhoeven Joan
194 W 73 St.
New York N.Y.
- * 186 - Weil Peter
Chi Ill.

* See also description of Activities (attached)

- 187 - Ward Judith
26 Conklin Ct.
Ibi Ill.
- 189 - Ward Richard
- 190 - Wolman David
25354 Monica
Detroit Mich.
- 191 - Wenkert Robert
Box 1932 Yale St.
New Haven Conn
- 192 - Williams Robert L Jr
School of Mines & Metal
Univ Missouri
Rolla Missouri
- 193 - Wilson Linden Jr.
5228 S. W. Humphrey Blvd.
Portland 1 Oregon
- 194 - Winnick Wm.
1220 Chapel St.
New Haven Conn.
- 195 - Wood Court F.
1028 Conn Ave.
Washington D.C.
- 196 - Wahlstrom James
642 State St. Apt. G
Madison Wis.
- 198 - Walser Dr. Christian
Intl House Rm 636
1224 E. 59th St.
Chi Ill
- 199 - Waiter Jack
68 Lakeside Dr.
Rockville Center L I N Y
- 199 - Walter Martha
- 200 - Walter Morris
- 201 - Walter Ruth
- 202 - Walter Sus

203 - Simons Peggy Jo
6505 E. Citizens Hall
Ann Harbor Mich

SEARCHED INDEXED

* See also description of Activities (attached)

The attached information briefly describes some of the activities of individuals in our area who visited Cuba in the month of February 1961, and whose names appeared on the list you submitted to

4. ✓ ARONER, Dale M. - 6219 N. St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, your address, 1414 E. 59th St., Room 820 Chicago, Illinois, the address of the International House at the University of Chicago, where Dale was a student in 1960-1961. Dale is related to Rose W. and William H., same address, both of whom were active in the attempt to integrate the all-white "Rainbow Beach" in Chicago, Illinois, during the past summer months.
11. ✓ BARNETT, Arnold - address, 2609 Hampton Court, Chicago, Illinois. Listed as the Executive Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and also as the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, in 1961. Attends all the local meetings of this organization.
26. ✓ BRILL, Dorothy L. - 1732 W. Albion Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Your Address - 1732 W. Albion Avenue. Dorothy Luria BRILL, AKA Mrs. Elias Alic BRILL, came to our attention as associated with the Progressive Party, then Communist infiltrated in 1949. Showed an affiliation with the Civil Rights Congress (Communist Party in 1949. Believed to have attended the May Day Rally of the International Workers Order, Lodge 465, Auditorium. Membership, now extinct, was a Communist insurance group. Shown the mailing list of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs (Communist spies).
27. ✓ BRUCE, Lee - 5126 S. Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (19 Your address - 5126 S. Dorchester (1961), AKA Leo SEGUNICK. (This is the name he uses in present activity) Using both of above names this Subject has been extremely active in left wing and Communist front groups throughout Chicago. Present at meetings sponsored by the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Civil Rights Congress, American Socialist Forum, and the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. AS SAC of Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. AS SAC of Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

29 November 1961

Continued from page 1.

BRUCE . Lee, Resigned from this position on 4 April 1957 when Communist affiliations were brought out into the open. Attended meeting where Harry Bridges was the featured speaker, under the auspices of the American Forum, 19 October, 1959. Lectured on the subject, "How Free is a Free Citizen", in 1959 at the Circle Pines Center, Cloverdale, Michigan; an interracial resort catering to ex-liberals, Communists and Communist sympathizers. Attended and used his car to transport people from the meeting of the Freedom of the Press Committee meeting (Daily Worker Group), 12 November 1960. Attended a meeting, "A Special Worker Forum", featuring Joseph M. (Communist), and subject also used his car to transport people from this affair, 12 November 1960. Attended meeting featuring Gus HALL (Communist), "Outlook for 1960" 6 February 1960.

35. CHAMBERS Jerry E. - 615 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. Spoke at meeting "Report from Cuba", featuring Robert F. WILLIAMS, 23 February 1961. Packinghouse Workers Hall, 4859 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Auspices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Identified himself as a "free lance photographer" and took pictures of anti-Castro demonstrators, and Communist Police officers detailed to preserve peace during a demonstration of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee 20 and 21 April 1961. Elected Education and Publicity Director of the FPCC at meeting of the Chicago Communist Youth Rally, 32 W. Randolph Street. Took pictures at the Communist Youth Rally, 1 January 1961.

38. CHANDLER, Mrs. K. - 1037 N. Rush Street. Your address - 637 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois, AKA Muriel Jane CHANDLER, Mrs. Keith Arthur CHANDLER, Muriel Jane MC CARTHY, and Muriel Jane BARBER, local addresses- 1563 Birchwood (1945), 1037 N. Rush Street (1961), 21 E. Cedar Street (1961). Librarian, Northwestern University (1945) listed on files of the Chicago Council of the Arts Sciences and Professions, February 1950. Born 21 June 1927 at Caney Kansas. Employed at the B and O Railroad in 1961.

40. CHAPMAN, Landon L. 1940, 127 N. Dearborn street, 1940, (office), 775 N. Eastlake Terrace - 1940, residence. 665 W. Barry (1948). International Labor Defense Attorney, December, 1940 (Communist), Inter-meeting of the Progressive Party (Communist front), Wrigley Field, 1 September 1948. As an attorney, greeted Vito Marcantonio (Communist) 1941. Progressive party candidate for Municipal Congress (Communist) Chairman of the legal panel of the Civil Rights Congress (Communist) 29 November 1948. Signed petition, "End Cold War", auspices of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship at the Progressive Party Convention, 24 February 1950. Attorney for Irving Franklin (Communist) 3 May 1950. Member of the National Lawyers Guild, 27 December 1950. Attended "Bill of Rights" banquet, auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Communist front). Attended American Peace Crusade Convention (Communist front), Coliseum, Chicago, 29 and 30, 1 July, 1951. Member of the Joe WEBBER Defense Committee (Communist), 11 April 1947. Signed open letter to President Eisenhower, urging clemency for the Rosenbergs (convicted spies). Signed letter to President Eisenhower asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs (Communist). Letter to the President asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs (Communist).

29 November, 1961

✓ CHAPMAN, Landon L. Continued,

financial support for the Freedom Riders., Sun-Times - 13 July

✓ 39. CHAPMAN, Mrs. Landon, wife of Landon L. CHAPMAN .✓ 44. DIAMANT, Hans T. - 7625 S. Yates Avenue (1958)
Your address - 7625 S. Yates Avenue., Chicago, Illinois. This card dates back to 1949 and has many entries in which his motor vehicle was observed at meetings, demonstrations etc., of Communist front organizations such as the National Labor Conference for the Progressive Party; Robeson testimonial party; National Guardian Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, and the CC group.✓ 53. EVERIST, Robert - 1736 White Street, Des Plaines, Illinois. Your address (business) 127 N. Dearborn Street., Chicago, Illinois, Mr article, "Lets Be Fair", on leaflet distributed by the Fair Play Cuba Committee, 19 June, 1961.✓ 56. FREUNDLICH, Shirley - 3937 W. Van Buren Street (1955) Your address 400 E. 33rd. street, Chicago, Illinois, Aliases - Shirley Gertrud Grodsky, Mrs. Martin FREUNDLICH .
As Shirley FREUNDLICH - Circulated Progressive Party petition - 19. Contacted by Rosenberg Committee, 1954. Had reservations for the National Lawyers Guild banquet in 1954. One file of the American Socialist Forum, 1955. On File, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1954.

As Shirley GRODSKY: - Represented Progressive Party urging vote against the Broyles Bills, 1949. Signed postcard to Department of Immigration protesting the deportation of Vincent ANDRULIS (Communist) 1950. Signed petition to end the Cold War, Progressive Party Convention, Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, 1950. Present to lend moral support to Aaron BINDMAN (Communist) at the racial disturbance at 56th street and Peoria, 1950. Signed postcard protesting the conviction of Edward SKRIVANEK (Communist, 1950. Presented a medal as leading signature collector in World Peace Appeal drive, 1950. Present at Mayor's office for demonstration sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, 1951. Attended the May Day Rally, Communist party, 1951. Listed with the Labor Youth League (Communist) 1951. Subscribes to the Daily Worker, 1951. Attended the Civil Rights Congress Convention, January 1952, Chicago. Article in the Daily Worker about her visit to Cuba over the New Years week-end on a tour organized by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, stating that "I think its a terrible mistake on the part of our government to do such a thing, Daily Worker of 1/15/61. (In 1961 most of her activity is centered around activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee).

✓ 61. GILMAN, John - 2851 N. 1st. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Your address 2851 N. 1st., Chicago, Illinois (???) no such address here.
Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, 1955. Took the Fifth Amendment before the sub-Committee on un-American Activities, 1955. Appeared as an unwilling witness before the investigating committee to account for money collected for the Ros-

29 November

MOLNAR, Anton J., Continued.

- ected position in these organizations, he appears to have of the most avid Communists in our area during this period of the Communist and Communist front groups which include the following; All Slav Day Congress, Czech Workers Society, the Southwest Chapter of the Progressive Party, International Workers Order #3221; State Committee Meeting of the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professional Workers Order #3221; Labor Youth League, Day Rally of the Communist Party, Chicago and Coo-Hoc Committee of Chicago Trade Unionists; Chicago and Citizens Committee; Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the Civil Rights Congress, Chicago Negro Council, American Peace Crusade Committee; All Nations Press Committee (Daily Worker), the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, International Workers order #2 (joined in 1937), Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act. Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Chicago Committee for Paul ROBESON (fund raising group in behalf of Paul Robeson), Provincial Committee to Aid Victims of the Taft-Hartley Law; Communist for Defense of the First Amendment; Fair Play for Cuba Committee
120. NALMAN, Sheldon, son of Max NALMAN, attorney, Communist party functionary in Chicago.
124. O'CONNOR, Pat - 6720 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Your address, 6720 S. Ashland Avenue. Business manager of the Secularist publication, 6639 S. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 1960. Attended meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, May 1961. Active in picket line demonstration against the Trailway bus lines, 20 W. Randolph street to protest discrimination and segregation practiced by the company in the South against Negroes, 12 June 1961. Assistant to John ROSSEN (prominent Chicago Communist) at 208 N. Wells street office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 23 June 1961. Fair Play for Cuba Committee functionary, 1961. Attended funeral services for Mary MOLNAR, mother of Anton J. MOLNAR.
125. OROZCO, Sean, 301 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Your address - 303 W. North Avenue (same building). An ardent supporter of the African-American Heritage Association. Attended meetings of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and also conducts meetings in his home for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 1961.
126. PACK, Herman - 2118 N. Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Your address - 2118 N. Maplewood Avenue. Subject is twenty-eight years of age (1934), married. Delegate to the High Cost of Living Committee for the thirty-second War Workers local #553. His Ford, 1941 Illinois license number #9592, observed parked in the vicinity of the Chicago Stadium during a Communist rally there in 8/20/41.

29 November

✓ PFEIFFER, H. W. (Harry). Continued,

3714 North Fremont avenue (1942). True name is Johanne H. PFEIFFER, Married, forty years of age, 5'7", 205# (1933). Candidate for Alderman of the 36th Ward on the Communist party ticket, 2/28/33. Arrested 3/30/33 for disorderly conduct and Communist party demonstrations. Fine \$25.00 and Costs, 5/16/33. Arrested and released in attempted hunger strike, March Demonstrations. 26 July 1933. Arrested 7/28/33 at 2014 N. Major Avenue for passing out hand-charged with disorderly conduct. Arrested 8/5/33 at 4537 Fullerton Avenue, Disorderly conduct, Discharged 8/7/33 by Judge Gutknecht. Candidate for Congress on the Communist party ticket, 3/34; Daily Worker. Arrested 8/28/34 North Avenue and Mozart street demonstration, charged with disorderly conduct. Communist candidate for Representative, 25th District on the Communist party ticket, 11/3/34. Fine \$50.00 and costs by Jury, 12/14/34, Judge Jonas. 36th Ward - received 436 votes, Tribune, 2/27/35. Naturalized under Johannes Hans PFEIFFER; took part in victory celebration name as Harry FIFER, United Electrical Union member. Secretary, Progressive German-American Society, one of the sponsors of the May Day Rally, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1948. Identified as a Communist by Carl NELSON, February 1959. Member of local 130 Plumbers Union wrote letter telling of his visit to Cuba; Worker, 2/12/61.

✓ 128. PLEASANT, Gladys - 1412 E. 57th street (1957), 2206 N. Tripp (1959). Your address - 2206 N. Tripp Avenue.

Wife of Roy Wade PLEASANT (Communist - deceased). Nee Gladys HEAL was Mrs. P. CRIMENSBERGER. Her Chevrolet, 1957 Illinois license # 2354 was parked in vicinity of Alfred WAGENKNECHT (Communist) deduction services, Waldheim Cemetery - 1957. Her Chevrolet, 1958 license observed parked in the vicinity of Paul ROBESON birthday party celebration, 4/11/58, auspices of the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship. Made funeral arrangements for her husband Roy Wade PLEASANT. Funeral announcements in the newspaper asked that flowers be omitted, but that memorials could be made to the Suburban Youth Council of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. School teacher in Chicago, Theodore Herz Elementary School, 1 June 1961.

✓ 133. PLEUNE, Katherine (Kitty), 6042 S. Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 1960. Your address - 6042 S. Ingleside Avenue, Permanent residence - Orange, New Jersey. Subject came to the attention of this Unit in 1960. She has been very active in racial disturbances, through picket demonstrations, in Chicago since 1960. Refused to answer questions as to her affiliations in the Communist party. Sentenced to four months in jail in Jackson, Mississippi, and fined \$200.00, on a breach of the peace charges, emanating from desegregation attempts in that state, June 1961. Participated in "Wade - In" activities of desegregation groups in Chicago at 77th street beach through the summer months of 1961. She is reportedly attending many Communist meetings.

PLEUNE, Katherine (Kitty), Continued,

29 November 1961.

to the 1958-59 student register. Attended Freedom Riders Student Peace Union Demonstrations, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee meetings during 1961.

Johanne Hans (1933). Communist party conduct and acts, 5/16/33. March Demonstra-

44. ROSENSHINE, Nathan, Detroit, Michigan. Supported appeal for amnesty of Communist leaders convicted the Smith Act May 1953. Sponsory (honorary) of a Conference to repeal the Walter - Mc Carran Law and to defend the Rights of Foreign Born, auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection Foreign Born, February 1955.

out hand bill 4537 Fuller-Judge Gut-ticket, 6/ Mozart street Communist candid party ticket Jonas on man of th realized - ration par Gave tary, of the Iden- of loc; a; Worl

46-47. ROSSEN, Jerry and Betty, 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue, Chicago. Your address: 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue. Children of John and Louise ROSSEN, only recently becoming active in front groups.

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148. ROSSEN, John - most recent address: 5715 Blackstone Avenue (1 John ROSSEN has been an active Communist, and active in Communist front groups since 1940. He was organizational secretary of the Communist party of St. Louis, and a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis on the Communist ticket in 1942. Among his aliases are J. ROSEN, Albert J. ROSEN, Jacob ROSENBERG, Seldon SPENCER, and ACIDER. It is believed he came to Chicago from St. Louis, Mo., the end of the 1950 season, when he took up residence at 2922 North Racine avenue. Since then ROSSEN has held many offices in Communist front organizations, and has been one of the leaders in disseminating propaganda through the medium of motion pictures. Testified that he WAS a Communist while office manager of the American Peace Crusade, Daily News (Chicago), 3/27/56.

INVOKED the fifth Amendment when questioned by the House un-American Activities Committee in Chicago, Chicago Tribune, 3/28/57. Became active in the Chicago Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, about October 21, 1960.

149. ROSSEN, Louise - 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue (Wife of John ROSSEN) AKA - Mrs. John ROSSEN, - alias L.S. SPENCER. Subject first came to our attention as the wife of John ROSSEN when he was a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1942. Has written many articles in the Daily Worker (Communist official organ) since 1950. She is listed as part of the management of the Cinema Annex Theatre, operated by her husband to show Communist propaganda pictures, 1952. Louise ROSSEN has been active in many Communist front organizations since her arrival in Chicago. She is one of the incorporators of the Maverick Publishing Company, Inc., a newspaper which leans to the left in its writings. 5/1/56. Became active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in October 1960.

153. SARETTE, Helen - 5548 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Your address - 5548 Kenwood Avenue. Identified with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee for the first time in February 1961.

162. SUMNER, Angus Jr. 5450 S. Ridgewood Court; 1961. Your address: 5440 S. Ridgewood Court. Subject active in the Social Workers Party since 1954. See

29 November 1961.

SUMNER, Angus Jr., Continued,

Elected Treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, 1960, (August), Throughout 1960 and 1961, he has been active almost exclusively with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

- ✓179. TANNENBAUM, Doreen, 18 E. Chestnut Street (business), 741 North Wabash Avenue (residence), Your address - Chicago, Illinois. Signed Progressive Party petition, November elections, 9/9/50. Member of the International Workers Order, Lodge #484, Joined May 1949. Born 1919. IWO (Communist Insurance organization). On the mailing list of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - October 1953.
- ✓182. TALAN, Harriet, (Trotskyite), 1956, Michigan. Your Address: 692 W. Forest, Detroit, 1, Michigan. Active in the Socialist Party during her time as an undergraduate student at Wayne University, 3/2/50, Wrote article for the "Socialist paper" - "The Young Socialist", and became corresponding Editor for the same publication, May 1960, Socialist Workers Party candidate for State Treasurer, according to the Militant, 9/26/60.
- ✓186. WEIL, Peter, - 5499 Hyde Park Boulevard (1961), Chicago, Illinois. Your address - Chicago, Illinois. Sponsor, Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 1959. A Photographer by profession. Attended meeting of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee at home of Mrs. and Mrs. Aaron GOURFAIN, June 1961.
- ✓187. WARD, Judith, 716 Conklin Court, Chicago, Illinois. Former address, 716 Conklin Court, Madison, Wisconsin. Judith WARD's present address is 6106 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Wife of Richard E. WARD; both made trip to Cuba last December, 1960, sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Richard E. WARD has been active in pro-Communist causes since 1953. He visited the Soviet Union in 1954 for which he had much praise. He was managing editor of the Chicago Maroon, University of Chicago, student newspaper in 1953, and assisted in organizing a group of college editors for the purpose of visiting the Soviet Union and report on conditions there (1953).



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QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TERMS:	
		UNIT PRICE	
	<p>Agree to Philip Gerasci III, 2201 GREEN ACRES Rd. VE-5-2696 \$10.00 (Ten dollars) in bonds of the Cuban Student Delegates to be sold and he agree with me to sign both together. June 21/63</p>		
	<p>Carls Pringuis Delegate N.O.L.A.</p>		
	<p>Philip Gerasci III</p>		

Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana

Adrian Alba

according to law, deposes and says: _____ being first duly sworn

I have been advised by Special Agent A. G. Fial, U. S. Secret Service that under the provisions of the Constitution I cannot be compelled to be a witness against myself and knowing that anything I may say may be used against me, I wish to make the following statement of my own free will and accord without coercion or threats and without promise of immunity.

This statement is a voluntary act on my part, prompted by my desire to tell the facts and I do not expect to gain any reward or special consideration by reason of having made this statement.

I am 32 years of age and I am married. I have six children. I am a part owner and the operator of the Crescent City Garage, 613 Magazine St., New Orleans, La. The Crescent City Garage is located nextdoor to the William B. Reilly Coffee Co., Inc.

I have been shown this date a small photograph of a white male. I recognize the person in this photograph to be Lee Harvey Oswald whose picture has appeared in the local newspapers on a number of occasions. Concerning this man, I would like to furnish the following information.

A couple of months ago, I do not remember the exact date, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was known to me as "Oswald", and who worked at the William B. Reilly Coffee Co., would come frequently to the office of the Crescent City Garage, and he would read magazines about guns that I had in the office. The magazines in question were, The Shooters' Book of Guns, Guns and Hunting. We have all types of sporting magazines in the office but Oswald always read the gun magazines.

I am interested in guns and so was Oswald. I had a Japanese 6.5 millimeter rifle at the garage. Oswald handled this gun but displayed no particular interest in it. I had a Springfield, 30.06 (30 caliber) rifle at the garage also. Neither rifle had a scope. Oswald handled the Springfield but he showed no particular interest in this gun. I belong to the National Rifle Association and I had mentioned to Oswald that I had ordered a carbine through the NRA. He asked me if I could order one for him and I told him no. He asked me if I would consider parting with mine when I received it. I told him I would not.

Subsequent to the conversation about the carbine, Oswald continued to come to my office. He asked me on several occasions if I had received the carbine and I told him I had not. He never did talk about trying to buy the carbine any more after the first occasion.

A.F.C.C.C.

G. F. V.
11-25-63

407

I did not know Oswald until he went to work for the William B. Reilly Coffee
I only knew him or became acquainted with him by reason of the fact that he
came to my office next to the coffee company to look at my gun magazines.
He told me on one occasion that he would be leaving the coffee company and he
had made an application at the Michoud Plant and that he expected to get on.
He said if he did get on there, he expected to make plenty of money. I don't
know the date on which he left the coffee company.

I never met any of his friends or relatives. It is my opinion that he had an
average knowledge of firearms. I cannot be expected to
I have a high school education. I can read and write and I understand what I
I have read this statement and I understand it. I declare it to be the truth
help me, God.

This statement is a voluntary act on my part, pro-Adrian Albe
tell the facts and I do not expect to gain my release or
sideration by reason of having made this statement.

I am 32 years of age. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of November 1963 at New Orleans, La.
and the date of day of November 1963 at New Orleans, La.

I have been a U.S. Secret Service Special Agent
the local U.S. Secret Service office. Concerning this case, I would like
to know the facts of the case. I would like to know the facts of the case.
Special Agent
U.S. Secret Service
WITNESS
Special Agent
U.S. Secret Service

I am interested in guns and in the field. I had a Remington-Union rifle
at the house. Oswald bought this rifle from Mr. Howard no particular interest in it
I had a Springfield, 30.06 (30 caliber) rifle at the garage also. Oswald can be
with a scope. Oswald handled the rifle but he stored no particular interest
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office. He asked me on several occasions if I had received the carbine and I told
him I had not. He never did talk about trying to buy the carbine any more after
the first occasion.

CPA/LLH

*G. J. J.
11-25-63*

407

407

Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana

Adrian Alba

according to law, deposes and says: _____ being first duly sworn

I have been advised by Special Agent A. G. Vial, U. S. Secret Service that under the provisions of the Constitution I cannot be compelled to be a witness against myself and knowing that anything I may say may be used against me, I wish to make the following statement of my own free will and accord without coercion or threats and without promise of immunity.

This statement is a voluntary act on my part, prompted by my desire to tell the facts and I do not expect to gain any reward or special consideration by reason of having made this statement.

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I have been shown this date a small photograph of a white male. I recognize the person in this photograph to be Leo Harvey Oswald whose picture has appeared in the local newspapers on a number of occasions. Concerning this man, I would like to furnish the following information.

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A. G. Vial

A. G. Vial
11-25-63

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I never met any of his friends or relatives. It is my opinion that he had an average knowledge of firearms.

I have a high school education. I can read and write and I understand what I have read this statement and I understand it. I declare it to be the truth, help me God.

Adrian A. Alba
Adrian Alba

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of November 1963 at New Orleans, La.

W. S. Dial
Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

WITNESS: Arthur E. Bennett
Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

Authority to administer oath : 5 USC 93

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I, undersigned, hereinafter called CUSTOMER, requests NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC., its successors or assigns, hereinafter called COMPANY, to make service connections and to supply ELECTRIC and/or GAS service to Customer's premises on the following specific terms and conditions: Customer agrees that such services will be furnished under the terms and conditions, and at the authorized rates set forth in SCHEDULE A hereof, on file with the regulatory authority and under such further terms and conditions as are hereinafter set forth.

For the payment of electric service furnished, and the sum of _____ Dollars (\$ _____) for the payment of gas service furnished, which deposits shall be increased if necessary to protect Company. Deposits shall be refunded after discontinuance upon notice by Customer that service is no longer required, less all amounts due to any extent. Customer agrees that the point of delivery of the electric and/or gas service shall be at the point where Company's service wires and/or gas pipes cross the boundary of the property for which service is being furnished, except for any loss, damage or injury resulting from any act of God, lightning, fire, flood, or other cause not caused by or her agents, servants or employees, or by any person for whom Customer is responsible or over whom Company has no control. Company is hereby authorized to install, operate and maintain a meter or meters and other equipment of suitable capacity and design to measure the electric service supplied hereunder. The location of such meter or meters and other equipment shall be provided by and at the expense of the Customer and such location shall be satisfactory to the Company. Company shall have free access to said meters and equipment at all reasonable times and no one shall be liable for any damage to property of Company caused by any act or negligence of Customer, his or her agents, servants or employees, on premises by license of Customer.

Readings under this Contract shall mean the period between any two consecutive regular readings by Company of the meter or meters on the Customer's premises to be taken as nearly as may be practicable every thirty (30) days. Bills rendered monthly, semi-monthly or weekly, or Company may suspend delivering electric and/or gas service to Customer until such bill shall have been paid, but the exercise of such right shall not constitute a breach of this Contract. Whenever a Customer's electric and/or gas service is suspended on account of the bill not being paid, service will be restored on payment of the bill and a charge for reconnection. Customer shall be responsible for all electric and/or gas service furnished under this Contract until discontinuance thereof, after notice by Customer to Company.

Company shall not be responsible for any failure, shortage or interruption in the delivery or supply of electric or gas service, whether due to Acts of God, or other industrial disturbances; acts of public enemies; wars, blockades, insurrections, riots, epidemics, fires, arrests or restraints of labor, or other causes beyond the control of the Company and which by the exercise of due diligence the Company is unable to overcome. Like causes of the kind herein enumerated shall not constitute a breach of this Contract. The dates of such notices shall be considered as the time that such causes or contingencies occur. Company shall have notified Company in writing thereof.

Company is hereby authorized and empowered to cut off supply of electric and/or gas service and to remove its meters and other property whenever there is a violation by Customer of any of the terms or conditions hereof, or of the rate schedule aforesaid, or to protect itself from fraud or other injury. Customer shall be notified in writing of any change or contemplated change in the connected load of his or her installation. Such notice shall be non-transferable, except with the written consent of the Company.

Customer hereby agrees to pay bills as Company's office or other duly authorized agency on or before the Due Date shown on the bill. If any bill is not paid by the Due Date, service will be suspended on payment of the bill and a charge for reconnection. Customer shall be responsible for all electric and/or gas service furnished under this Contract until discontinuance thereof, after notice by Customer to Company.

NEW-ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC. [Signature] Customer

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**The
Crime
Against
Cuba**

Corliss Lamont

W.D. ...
11-25-63

by

BASIC PAMPHLETS-14

407

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Corliss Lamont has long been known as a vigorous advocate of international cooperation and world peace. Ever since college days—he was graduated from Harvard in 1924 and took his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1932—he has worked devotedly for such causes as civil liberties, the rights of racial minorities, international understanding and the abolition of war.

Humanist philosopher, writer and teacher, Dr. Lamont was a staunch supporter of the League of Nations while it was in existence, and is presently a member of the American Association for the United Nations and the Foreign Policy Association. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Chairman of the Bill of Rights Fund. He has traveled widely and has published books on philosophy, civil liberties and Soviet affairs. He has traveled Columbia University, Cornell, Harvard and the New School for Social Research, and is now lecturing and writing extensively about the causes in which he believes.

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THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA
by CORLISS LAMONT

I

Walker Lippmann, dean of American columnists, has referred to the Kennedy Administration's support of the anti-Castro military venture in Cuba as an appalling and colossal mistake. But the abortive April invasion was worse than that. It was an outright crime against the Cuban people; and it was also a crime against the American people, against the United Nations and against world peace.

President Eisenhower must share the responsibility with President Kennedy for this enterprise in international immorality. As columnist William V. Shannon said in the *New York Post* of April 9, 1961: "Back in late 1959, the Eisenhower Administration decided to apply to Cuba 'the Guatemala treatment.' That is, the National Security Council gave C.I.A. Director Dulles the go-ahead to organize the Cuban exiles, train a military force and plan an invasion of Cuba."^{*}

^{*} In 1954 Eisenhower's team of the brothers Allen W. and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, engineered the downfall of the progressive Guatemalan Government headed by President Arbenz. This was accomplished through covert U. S. military and other aid to the anti-government forces.

On January 3, 1961, Eisenhower, partly in furtherance of this plan, severed diplomatic relations with Premier Fidel Castro's government.

In his 1960 election campaign, President Kennedy, on October 20, issued a special statement about Cuba, claiming that the Russians had established "a new satellite" there, and suggesting that the United States Government should help to strengthen the "democratic anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro."

This statement by Kennedy aroused considerable misgivings among liberals and progressives, including myself, who had come out in support of his candidacy. But most of us felt that his political attitude towards the Castro regime was votes. Subsequent events designed to catch right-wing were guilty of wishful thinking.

II

In the early, pre-dawn hours of April 17, 1961, some 1,500 Cuban exiles and refugees—recruited, organized, subsidized and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, a subdivision of the American Government—invaded Cuba. This army came in boats supplied by the C.I.A., with tanks and tanks supplied by the C.I.A., and with guns and planes supplied by the C.I.A. The aim was to

secure a beachhead in Cuba, to trigger a mass rebellion against Castro, and to set up a Provisional Government which would then get official American recognition and aid. The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the military aspects of the blueprint for invasion, which was given the code name of Operation Pluto by the C.I.A. Pentagon strategists.

The April 28th issue of *Time*, a magazine distinctly hostile to Castro, stated: "The invaders—all Cubans—were trained by the U. S., supplied by the U. S., and dispatched by the U. S., supplied out a plan written by U. S. military experts. President Kennedy knew D-day in advance and approved." To handle the anti-Castro forces, there were "six main training bases in Cuatrecasas, Nicaragua, and tiny Swan Island off the Honduran coast."

"In recent weeks, the equivalent of fifty freight carloads of aerial bombs, rockets, ammunition and firearms was airlifted into Puerto Cabezas by unmarked U. S. C-54s and C-47s, in such quantities that on some days last month planes required momentary stacking. During Easter week, twenty-seven U. S. C-124 Globemasters roared in three or four, at a time to off-load full cargoes of rations, blankets, ammunition and medical supplies at the U. S.-built airstrip at Retalhuleu, at

**Guatemala City and at Guatemala's San José
airbase.**

The U. S. Navy, at least, rendered direct aid to the expedition against Cuba. One of the Cuban invaders who later escaped to Miami writes in his diary, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* of May 5: "April 14—The flotilla is steaming toward our date with destiny. Two destroyers—I think they are North American—flank us." This information was confirmed from other rebel sources.

U. S. News and World Report (May 15) gave further details: "U. S. destroyers escorted from ships to within six miles of shore. A U. S. aircraft carrier was in escort, as well, but remained about thirty miles offshore. . . . The B-26s of the anti-Castro forces flew from bases 600 miles away. They were escorted by U. S. Navy jets which peeled off about five miles from the beach, and left the B-26s on their own."

As history will permanently record, the Cuban Army and civilian militia smashed and smothered the invasion within three days, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Castro's tiny air force drove off or downed the enemy bombers, and sank most of the ships that had brought the invaders to the shores of Cuba. The entire Cuban people rallied to the support of the Government, and no sign of an uprising could be detected. Thus the

6

long-heralded invasion to "liberate" Cuba ended in complete fiasco, with the Kennedy Administration that had backed this madcap venture discredited throughout the entire world.

The extent to which the U. S. Government was in charge of the invasion is further shown by the fact that just before it began, the C.I.A. hustled off José Miró Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and the other leaders of this principal anti-Castro organization, to an isolated and abandoned airbase in Florida where they were held incommunicado. The C.I.A. then issued news releases in the Council's name, but without its knowledge.

According to *The New York Times* of April 26, these Cuban leaders "were kept from using the phone or from communicating with anyone on the outside. . . . Enraged, several of the Council members announced that they were leaving even if it meant being shot by the armed guards." Finally, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., President Kennedy's coordinator of Latin-American policies, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., another close adviser to the President, flew to Miami to calm down the Revolutionary Council. Apparently the C.I.A. thought that the Council leaders could not be trusted to be discreet.

Earlier the C.I.A. had also kidnapped seven-teen anti-Castro volunteers, because it consid-

7

ered them too Left politically, and held them in a remote jungle camp in Guatemala for eleven weeks before and during the invasion (*New York Times*, May 7). This episode reinforces our general knowledge that the C.I.A., in lining up recruits for and organizing the Cuban expedition, was partial to right-wing elements, including former supporters of Batista. And the two "kidnapping" incidents together prove up to the hilt that the assault on Cuba was master-minded by the C.I.A., and that the Cubans involved, whether leaders or rank-and-file, were essentially captives of U. S. imperialism.

On the very day of the invasion, Dr. Raul Roa, Cuba's Foreign Minister, charged before the Political Committee of the United Nations that his country had been invaded "by a mercenary force which came from Guatemala and Florida and which was organized, financed and armed by the Government of the United States of America." Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson categorically denied these accusations and declared: "The United States has committed no aggression against Cuba. . . . I wish to make clear also that we would be opposed to the use of our territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government."

Thus, as in the incident of the U-2 spy plane fight over the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, the

U. S. Government was caught red-handed in the Big Lie. Everyone who heard Mr. Stevenson speak in the U. N. knew that he was telling a diplomatic falsehood; and it was one that turned out to be most undiplomatic. For only a week later the White House gave out an official release on the Cuban affair, saying that "President Kennedy has stated from the beginning that as President he bears sole responsibility for the events of past days."

The participation by the United States in a military assault on a country with which it was officially at peace was a dishonorable action totally opposed to the best in our traditions as a democracy. It constituted a cynical violation not only of America's ideals of international peace, but also of our laws, our Constitution and at least six international treaties, including our solemn agreements under the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

One of the neutrality laws violated went into effect on June 25, 1948, under Title 18, Section 960 of the U. S. Code, Annotated: "Whoever, sets on foot or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with

whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both." Sections 956 and 959 of Title 18 are also most relevant.

With President Kennedy's assent, the C.I.A. took such complete command of the Cuban invasion that it became in reality a U. S. act of war, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*. However, under the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Item 11) Congress alone has the right to declare war. Thus in the Cuban situation the Kennedy Administration—the Executive Branch of our Government—usurped the power of the Legislative Branch and went ahead on its own to involve the United States in military hostilities that conceivably could have led to a world-wide nuclear conflict.

The aggression against Cuba also was contrary to the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 2, Sections 3 and 4. Section 3 states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered." Section 4 requires: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

10

Likewise the Cuban venture violated Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogotá in 1948 by both the United States and Cuba: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat, against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements."

The American Government's disregard of the U.N., O.A.S. and other international obligations of the United States is in itself a violation of our Constitution, under Article VI, Section 2:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." [Italics mine.—C.L.]

It was ironic that just two weeks after the landing in Cuba President Kennedy, signing a resolution that proclaimed May 1 as Law Day throughout the United States, said in part: "Law is the strongest link between man and freedom,

11

and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind."

III

The official reasons that the U. S. Government gave for its disregard of legal commitments, domestic and international, in the Cuban situation were that Premier Castro had created a Communist dictatorship in Cuba; that international communism had set up a base of operations in that country and was thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine; that Cuba—only ninety miles from American shores—had become a Soviet satellite; and that all this gravely threatened the national security of the United States.

An objective examination of the facts demonstrates that these charges against the Cuban Government are specious and mere pretexts for foreign intervention by means of force and violence. Nobody in his right mind can believe that the Castro regime, governing a little country with a total population of about 6,500,000—less than that of New York City—aims at military aggression against the United States. And Castro has repeatedly declared that he will work out the problem of the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay through peaceful negotiations.

Since, therefore, Cuba does not represent any real menace to the security of the U.S.A., the American enemies of the Castro Administration are compelled to manufacture excuses for the most drastic action, including military invasion, against the Castro regime. These excuses must sound sufficiently plausible to delude the American people and world opinion. This explains the tremendous efforts—on the part of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and the American Government itself—to whip up hysteria in the United States over the subject of Cuba. In this age, nations as well as individuals can be victims of a frame-up.

The revolutionary Government of Cuba came into power in January of 1959 as the result of an indigenous, non-Communist movement led by Fidel Castro to overthrow the reactionary and bloody dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. The small Cuban Communist Party had long looked upon Castro as a well-meaning but blundering adventurer, and gave support to his 29th of July Movement only as it was nearing its final triumph. Throughout the Castro regime's brief existence of two-and-a-half years it has remained independent, while going steadily to the Left and experimenting with a socialist economy especially adapted to Cuban conditions and the Cuban people.

In this leftward trend Premier Castro's Administration was stimulated to a considerable degree by the hostile actions of the American Government and American business interests. Furthermore, when the Eisenhower Administration treated the Castro regime as a pariah and finally ruled out all American-Cuban trade, and finally food and drugs, the Cuban leaders decided to fill in the void, especially in the absolutely essential trade in oil and sugar, by large-scale commercial agreements with Soviet Russia and Communist China. It was at this point that American Government officials, and most organs of public opinion in the United States, started to label the Castro government as "Communist" and to talk wildly of "the Communist" and "Cuba" and "Soviet domination."

But it is important to remember that in our era former colonial or semi-colonial peoples throughout the world, from Indonesia in the Far East to Ghana and Guinea in Africa to Cuba in the Caribbean, have been winning national independence and at the same time setting up dynamically led republics that institute socialist programs in order to bring about rapid economic, social and cultural progress. It is essential to understand that when such regimes put into effect radical measures, as well as establishing

close diplomatic and economic relations with the Communist bloc, this does not mean that they necessarily are Communist-controlled or are becoming Communist.

As Mr. Bella Dombrowsky, the representative of Guinea at the recently concluded session of the United Nations, said in a speech on Cuba before this body on April 17: "States engaged in the decolonization of their structure always discover, and are appalled by the fact that their economy is not adapted to the needs of their national life owing to foreign exploitation. Single crop economies are an essential characteristic of underdeveloped countries. A revolutionary government, in order to foster comprehensive economic development, is bound to alter the colonial shape of the productive system if it wishes to foster national output and the industrialization of the country."

"Contrary to accusations of Communist infiltration which circulate everywhere as soon as an underdeveloped country engages in bold reforms, it should be known that the acts which succeed the assumption of power are the inevitable consequences of a life of dependence and frustration and derive mainly from the paramount claim of people hitherto subjected to a feudal regime. In countries where the national economy is under the control of foreign interests,

misery and wretchedness is the lot of the indigenous population, all of whose labor power is required for the production of raw materials trusts.

"In the field of production, in order to facilitate new crops in line with the needs of the people, and to put an end to the exploitation of the peasantry, in order to call a halt to the inevitable catastrophic repercussions of this general situation on national output—in a word, in order to remedy the irrational utilization of land and bring to an end social injustice and misery, fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them."

Every word of Mr. Doumbova's address applies to what the Castro regime has been trying to do. If the American people and the American Government persist in misunderstanding the situation in Cuba and in other nations that have recently emerged into freedom, the effects on United States foreign policy and international peace will continue to be disastrous. For to ascribe home-grown movements toward national independence and socialism to some sort of Communist conspiracy directed from Moscow or Peking not only vastly exaggerates the power of the Communist bloc, but also leads to pro-

vocative claims of Communist intervention or aggression when it does not exist.

As for international communism having achieved a base in Cuba, this is pure nonsense, notwithstanding the constant propaganda to the contrary in the U.S.A. In the pre-invasion months a rumor was frequently printed that the Soviet Government had already constructed missile bases in Cuba. Of course this was wholly false; and in any case the Soviet Union has no need for such bases, since through its advanced technology it could from its own territory extensively bombard the United States with inter-continental missiles. As Premier Khrushchev declared in his conciliatory message to President Kennedy on April 22, "Our Government does not seek any advantages or privileges in Cuba. We do not have any bases in Cuba, and we do not intend to establish any. And this is well known to you, to your generals and admirals."

On the other hand, the United States has its big Guantanamo base, and maintains scores of other military bases fairly close to Soviet Russia and China, often in countries bordering upon them. As James Reston wrote in *The New York Times* of April 23: "Turkey, for example, has been getting from the United States far more power than Castro ever dreamed of getting from the Russians. The United States power, including

even rockets with nuclear warheads, has been situated in Turkey for a long time, but the Russians, while annoyed by this fact, have not felt obliged to use their power to invade Turkey. A flagrant attempt to inflame American public opinion against Castro is shown in the many reports published about the Cuban Air Force utilizing Soviet MIG jets against the invaders. *Time* even stated that some of them were flown by Czech pilots. That these stories were untrue is indicated by the United States Navy itself. A dispatch from the U. S. base at Guantanamo in *The New York Times* of April 20 states: "The sensitive radar on Navy ships here has picked up no trace of high-speed Cuban or Communist aircraft. Officials, therefore, are confident that there have been no MIG fighters in this area of Cuba at least. Nor has the Navy sighted any foreign submarines." This paragraph was omitted in a later edition of the *Times*.

During May, Senator Wayne Morse (D.) of Oregon, Chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, reported that this body had heard "not a bit of evidence" that there was a single MIG plane in Cuba. According to Senator Morse, the Cuban planes that proved so effective in thwarting the rebel landing were of U. S. manufacture and had been sold to the old Batista government.

Castro's own comment on the make-up of his air force during the invasion crisis was, "Would that we had had a few MIGs in those days!" In any event the Castro regime has a right to purchase for its own self-defense MIG planes, or any other kind, from a foreign government.

Much of the American propaganda barrage against Castro has centered around Cuba's admitted lack of civil liberties and political democracy. This propaganda, in the first place, naturally fails to mention that the Cuban Revolutionary Government has rapidly developed full racial democracy, complete equality between the whites and the Negroes, who make up one-third of the population. Economic, social and political discrimination against colored people, a pervasive evil under the Batista and earlier tyrannies, has disappeared. As Joseph Newman reported in the *New York Herald Tribune* (March 23): "Castro and Guevarra are literally adored by the large number of poor and humiliated Cubans, especially the Negroes. They see these two leaders as saintly and honorable men, dedicated to removing injustices and discrimination."

In two and one-half years the Castro regime has made far more progress towards unqualified civil rights than the United States, particularly in the South, during the entire 100 years since the Civil War began. Actually, many of the

Americans who cry out against "the Castro dictatorship" hate and fear racial democracy, and are scared stiff that it might spread from Cuba to the continents of North and South America.

In the second place, our American propagandists do not point out that the Cuban Government has a democratic mandate in the sense that it is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. This support stems from the fact that the Government has brought to the workers and peasants—the massive legion of the underprivileged—a higher standard of living, release from economic exploitation, vastly increased educational and cultural opportunities, the promise of freedom at no longer being in bondage to U. S. imperialism. Had the C.I.A., the American State Department and President Kennedy known these things, they would not have made the miscalculation that the recent invasion would set off a popular uprising.

U. S. propaganda, in the third place, leaves out of the picture any reference to the relentless political and international pressures that have driven the Castro regime to certain dictatorial actions and policies. The outstanding foreign factor here has been the hostility of the United States, including its far-reaching economic embargo and culminating in April's military assault.

20

That aggression was hardly the sort of episode that could be expected to encourage democracy in Cuba, or in any other country confronted by similar circumstances. And the Cuban Government was certainly justified in putting into effect throughout the island far-reaching measures on behalf of public safety. It is well to recall that the National Emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberties.

There is, in truth, a large element of both inconsistency and hypocrisy in the American Government's call for "free elections" and political democracy in Cuba. It never made any such demands on Batista when he was in the saddle; nor on a number of other Latin American dictators that have been classified as part of "the free world"; nor on various other dictatorships allied to the U. S., such as those of Pakistan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Franco's Spain, Salazar's Portugal, and Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan.

The real reason for the bitter opposition of the United States to the Castro regime is that it has put through radical social and economic reforms, nationalized the huge American property holdings in Cuba, freed the country from U. S. imperialist exploitation, established racial

407

21

democracy and instituted a planned socialist economy that is successfully functioning. Above all, the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have been afraid that revolutionary American peoples to follow, and that it would inspire dangerous ideas even among the Latin American peoples of the United States.

In any case, so far as democracy is concerned, history has demonstrated that a basic law or principle of drastic economic and social change takes place in *any* country, the new regime change into power may feel obliged to put into effect draconian legislation and procedures in order to ensure its survival and the success of its program. This holds especially when the nation in question—like Cuba—has had little or no functioning democracy in the past, is throwing off a reactionary bureaucracy or tyranny, or is threatened by internal counter-revolution and military incursions from abroad.

The principle I have just enunciated clearly applies to the non-Communist Castro government and its efforts to build an indigenous government of socialism geared to the welfare of the Cuban people as a whole; it applies to the various formulations towards socialism that have occurred elsewhere in the twentieth century; and it applies

to our own American Revolution of 1776 against colonialism, when we were very hard on the Tories, some 100,000 of whom fled on the and suffered the confiscation of their property. In the chaotic and difficult conditions that faced the new American Republic subsequent to victory in 1781, we were quite weak on democracy and civil liberties, even after the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791.

It would be well for Professor of History Schlesinger to remind President Kennedy that no presidential elections were held in the United States until 1789, more than seven years after the end of the Revolution; that even then George Washington was unopposed for President, as he was again in 1792; that the theory of our Founding Fathers, as written into the Constitution, made no place for political parties; and that distinct parties did not come into existence until a good twelve years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The eminent philosopher, William Ernest Hocking, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Harvard, in his book *Strength of Men and Nations*, stresses a consideration that is most pertinent to the Cuban situation: "In the world-wide effort to meet the needs of under-developed regions, it must be realized that a degree of dictatorship is inescapable for the first steps. . . ."

A people uneducated and uninformed, devoid of the habit of thinking out their own destiny, must proceed toward self-government under responsible guidance." And in such circumstances the people in general may well want "no gentle looseness of rein but a strict and determined command," just as midshipmen prefer a captain who "keeps a taut ship."

This discussion brings us back to the statement by Mr. Doumboya of Guinea that "hedgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them." As to such acts on the part of the Castro regime, as well as its obvious errors and excesses, the words of Lord Macaulay in his *Essay on Milton* (1825) are remarkably relevant:

"We deplore the outrages that accompany revolutions. But . . . the final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on the most clear, dogmatism on points most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort are to be found.

24

If such miserable sophisms were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world."

IV

I said at the start of this essay that the U. S.-backed invasion of Cuba was a crime against the American people. This is true not only because it greatly increased international tensions and the danger of a horrible nuclear war, but also because it set at naught long recognized democratic principles and Constitutional safeguards in the United States.

In relation to Cuba, President Kennedy and his close associates acted as a tight little group of conspiratorial bureaucrats in violation of parliamentary procedures and the fundamental principle of the Constitutional separation of powers among the three branches of the U. S. Government. Prior to the invasion, Congress was not given the slightest opportunity to debate the Cuban issue; nor was it submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which J. William Fulbright (D.) of Arkansas is Chairman, nor to that Committee's subcommittee on Latin American Affairs. However, Senator Fulbright, knowing about Operation Pluto in advance, almost alone among Administration leaders opposed it in a memorandum to the President.

25

Of course the American people as a whole had no chance to express their opinion on the question of Kennedy's plunging them into the Cuban maelstrom. As Senator Morse put it in a speech on the Senate floor: "There is grave doubt as to the legality of the course of action our country followed last week in regard to Cuba. . . Freedom is worth too much as a human system of government for us to surrender any of our freedom to a police state system in the field of foreign policy, dictated by denying to the people the knowledge of the facts of their own foreign policy." [Italics mine.—C. L.]

Kennedy's Cuban adventure constituted an Executive action running directly counter to the pronouncement in the Declaration of Independence about governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." [Italics mine.—C. L.] As Mr. David Wise, White House correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, wrote on May 2: "If a major foreign policy action—carrying with it the risk of war—must be prepared in secret, then should it be undertaken at all? And a corollary question being asked is how far down the road a democracy can go in emulating the tactics of its enemies before it wakes up one morning and finds it is no longer very different from its foes?"

After the invasion as well as before it, the

Kennedy Administration pursued its policy of undemocracy, endeavoring to stifle a free and full debate on the crime against Cuba in Congress and in American organs of public opinion. The President arranged interviews with the highest ranking Republican leaders such as ex-President Eisenhower, former Vice President Nixon, ex-President Hoover, Governor Rockefeller and Senator Barry Goldwater. The aim was to secure Republican acquiescence in the Cuban assault and a bipartisan blackout on the whole business. In fact, during the first weeks after the invasion it was only Senator Morse who spoke out in the halls of Congress against Kennedy's reversion to "the law of the jungle," as he called it. In the press there was plenty of criticism about how inefficiently the Cuban attack was handled, but precious little about its unethical and hypocritical character.

In a talk April 20 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Kennedy compounded his mistakes of the past by indicating that there would be new ones in the future. "Let the record show," he declared, "that our restraint is not inexhaustible. Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action; if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against

outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are the security of our nation. Should that time ever come, we do not intend to be lectured on intervention by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

These fighting words seemed to contradict the President's pledge of April 12 that "there will not under any conditions be an intervention in Cuba by United States armed forces"; and they were everywhere interpreted as not only a threat to the Latin American allies of the United States, but also as a warning that Kennedy might set in motion unilateral military intervention to encompass the destruction of the Castro Government. It is no wonder that *The Nation* condemned this speech as "one of the most belligerent and reckless . . . ever made by an American President."

Developing further his undemocratic techniques, President Kennedy, in an address to the American Newspaper Publishers Association on April 27, urged the press to censor itself on behalf of national security. Angry at newspaper exposures of the CIA's cloak-and-dagger plot against Cuba, Kennedy asserted: "Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every

story: 'Is it news?' All I suggest is that you add the question: 'Is it in the interest of national security?' And I hope that every group in America—unions and businessmen and public officials at every level—will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to the same exacting test." To buttress his position, the President referred approvingly to the fact that in these "times of clear and present danger the courts have held that even the privileged rights of the First Amendment must yield to the public's need for national security."

In this manner President Kennedy expressed himself as favoring the current tendency in Supreme Court decisions to weaken civil liberties by making sweeping exceptions to freedom of speech as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. I must add that the goal of every tyrant down the ages has been precisely to pressure and frighten the individual into *self-censorship*, so that he will not dare to speak up and protest publicly on controversial issues. When this happens a spirit of conformity and fear engulfs the nation, as in the United States at the height of McCarthyism. And if America's organs of public opinion now adopt the President's recommendations, this country will indeed be in a bad way.

In criticizing the President's speech, the *New York Post* (April 30) stated in an editorial: "Mr.

Kennedy said 'no war ever posed a greater threat to our security' than the present crisis and that 'the danger has never been more clear and that language has never been more clear and its civil liberties usually foreshadows the suspension of case; Mr. Kennedy explicitly asserted that he has no desire to establish the 'wartime discipline' under which the Communists continuously operate. Yet the surface impact and logic of his words is to encourage those who would create such a climate here. The Post was right.

President Kennedy's suggestion about newspapers censoring themselves aroused other news-comments in the press. Under the heading, "When the Government Lies, Must the Press Fib?" I. F. Stone's *Weekly* (May 8) stated: "The national interest in a free society is supposed to lie in the fullest dissemination of the facts so that popular judgment may be truly informed. It is the mark of a closed or closing society to assume that the rulers decide how much the vulgar herd shall be told."

In an editorial of similar purport entitled "The Right Not To Be Lied To," *The New York Times* (May 11) said: "A dictatorship can get along without an informed public opinion. A democracy cannot. Not only is it unethical to deceive one's own people as part of a system of deceiving

an adversary government, it is also foolish." *The Christian Century*, a non-denominational and liberal religious weekly, assailed Mr. Kennedy's proposals to the press and claimed that they carried an overtone of panic.

To summarize this part of my analysis, the Kennedy Administration has dealt a heavy blow to civil liberties through its intimate involvement in the invasion of Cuba, its brink-of-war policy towards the Castro regime and the President's two unfortunate speeches of April 20 and 27. At the same time our Government has given new heart and hope to every right-wing chauvinist in the U. S. A., and to every frenetic, anti-free-dom group in the land, from the American Legion to the John Birch Society.

Plainly, the attack on Cuba was not only contrary to American ideals of fair play and the abolition of war, but also to our basic self-interest as a people and a nation. For the Cuban debacle seriously set back President Kennedy's genuine endeavors towards international peace, and lost the United States an enormous amount of prestige in every corner and continent of the earth, including Canada and Latin America, and lost our allies as well as among our acknowledged foes.

Joseph Barry well summed up the matter in the *New York Post* of April 23: "Whoever wins

in Cuba, we have lost. The Cuban catastrophe has become an American tragedy. In its first 100 days the Kennedy Administration has virtually drained its initial favorable balance in the world's books. . . .

"Everywhere our principle of self-determination has been compromised by Kennedy's defense of intervention, however limited, in Cuba's destiny, and the promise—which in Cuba's is a threat—to intervene heavily should its tiny not be the one we prefer. . . . The neutrals of the world, from Nehru to Tito, have been shocked. The new nations of Africa are fearful of what some already refer to as 'American neo-colonialism.' From Delhi is heard the dismayed doubt that 'the New Frontier may after all be just the old familiar brink.'"

In a letter to *The New York Times* printed on May 13, Cyrus Eaton, well-known Cleveland industrialist, pointed out the international implications of the American Government's failure to obtain dependable factual information concerning Cuba: "If our intelligence on Cuba, only ninety miles away, could be so erroneous and misleading, how much better is it likely to be on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?"

"From first-hand observation in Eastern

Europe, I know that our diplomatic personnel deliberately maintain the most limited contact with government officials and practically none with the common man. . . . By seeking out the most extreme anti-Communist elements wherever it operates, the C.I.A. has largely cut itself off from reliable and useful intelligence."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government had taken a firm and consistent stand on the Cuban situation. Premier Khrushchev in his note of April 22 presented to President Kennedy a series of reasoned arguments opposing the American attitude: "You simply claim," Mr. Khrushchev said, "some right of yours to employ military force when you find it necessary, and to suppress other peoples each time you decide that their expression of will constitutes 'communism.' But what right have you, what right has anyone in general, to deprive a people of the possibility of choosing their social and political system of their own free will?" Khrushchev concluded his message by urging once more that the Soviet Union and the United States work through to peaceful coexistence, with stable agreements on disarmament and other international problems.

In the United Nations on April 26, Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, repeated his Government's pledge to come to the aid of Cuba in case it was subject to military intervention;

and asserted that this promise "was given seriously, more seriously than the British pledge of help to Poland that helped to draw the Western allies into World War II" (*New York Times*, April 27).

As for open U. S. military intervention in the future to get rid of Castro, Senator Morse was correct when he asserted on April 24: "I say to the Senators today that it is my judgment that with Cuba through the use of military might, either direct or indirect, we shall be at least half a century recovering, if we ever recover, the prestige, the understanding and the confidence of one Latin American neighbor after another. . . . Cuba is not a dagger pointed at the heart of the United States, but is instead a thorn in our flesh."

However, Cuba need not even have become "a thorn in our flesh" had the Eisenhower Administration offered economic cooperation and assistance to the Castro regime when it took over early in 1959. America should have been glad at that time that here was a non-Communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere with far-reaching social goals and with intelligent idealists leading it. Here was a chance for the American Revolution to catch up with and participate in the great social revolution that has been sweep-

ing the world during the twentieth century, a chance for the United States to befriend a struggling new regime and give guidance to a strategic reconstruction of the Cuban economy and political system.

Instead of grasping this unique opportunity, the American Government followed its usual policy of hostility towards a new order dedicated to radical social and economic reform, and did everything possible to weaken and undermine it. For the United States this was an extension of the attitude Walter Lippmann describes when he says: "We have used money and arms in a long losing attempt to stabilize native governments which, in the name of anti-Communism, are opposed to all important social change."

But it is not too late to retrieve the situation in regard to Cuba. Despite the American-supported invasion, only a week after it had been repulsed in a statement about Cuba and the United States; "We are willing to hold whatever discussions may be necessary to find a solution for the tension existing between the two countries and to arrive at a formula of peaceful coexistence, diplomatic relations and even friendly relations, if the Government of the United States so desires."

The U. S. State Department brusquely, fool-

ishly and childishly dismissed this conciliatory gesture with the rejoinder, "Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable."

V

However, there is no necessity for this being the final word if the Kennedy Administration will reconsider the whole matter in a spirit of advantage and in the light of what is to the greatest peace. In my opinion, President Kennedy and I should take the following steps:

1. Issue an unqualified pledge that the United States Government will not at any time in the future undertake military intervention against Cuba, either directly or indirectly.
2. Cease all further support to those Cuban exiles and refugees, on American soil or anywhere else, who are planning another invasion attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.
3. Announce that henceforth the United States Government will respect in full all international treaty obligations regarding Cuba.
4. Arrange the speedy resignation from the Central Intelligence Agency of those top officials who had primary responsibility for the C.I.A.'s ignominious role in the Cuban fiasco. Also re-place Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the Administration's coordinator of Latin American policies, who has

displayed an abysmal ignorance concerning Cuba.

5. Accept the Cuban Government's proposal for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.
6. Agree to negotiate the chief political and other problems that exist today between the two countries, including the questions of normal trade relations and of proper financial compensation for the American property nationalized by the Castro regime. [Congressman Frank Kowalski (D.) of Connecticut made proposals along these lines in a speech in the House of Representatives on April 27.]
7. Agree to submit disputes on which agreement cannot at present be reached to the United Nations or the World Court.
8. Lift the ban against American citizens going to Cuba, re-establishing in this sector the precious right to travel.
9. Send to Cuba a special fact-finding commission of distinguished Americans to make a complete, impartial study of the situation there, so that the U. S. Government will have a reliable information on the developments that have taken place under the Castro regime.

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

In this pamphlet I have not endeavored to describe in any detail the immense progress that Cuba has made under the Castro regime. For information about this aspect of the Cuban Revolution I refer the reader to the following:

Books and pamphlets

Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, *Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1960. Cloth, \$3.50; paperback, \$1.75.

C. Wright Mills, *Listen, Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba*, Ballantine Books, New York, 1960. 50¢.

Paul A. Baran, *Reflections on the Cuban Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1961. 35¢.

Sources for both internal developments in Cuba and the invasion of April 1961

Fair Play, bulletin of the Fair Play for Cuba

Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y., York 12, N.Y.

Monthly Review, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, N.Y.

National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N.Y. (especially see dispatches from *Guardian* Editor-in-Exile, Cedric Belfrage, Havana).

New York Times, Times Square, New York, N.Y.

I. F. Stone's *Weekly*, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington 15, D.C.

Petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General, by American Lawyers, and supporting Memorandum of Law concerning the Policy of the American Government relating to Cuba under the Neutrality Laws, Treaties with Cuba, and International Law, New York, 1961. (Copies may be obtained from Mr. Jesse Gordon, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N.Y. Price \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing.)

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To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A J HIDEELL
P.O. BOX 30016
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

- I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of \$1.00 and dues are \$1.00 a month.
- I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find \$5.00 for one year.
- I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

AJH
11-23-63

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD

112-723

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 Place of Birth
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 Birth Date
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 AUG 14 1963

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Date
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Signature

Lee H. Oswald



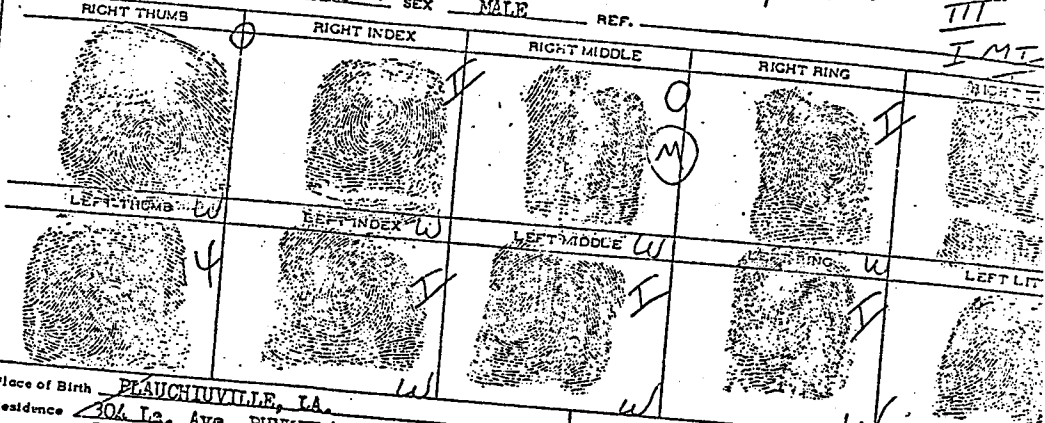
Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

Leave This Space Blank

NAME HAYDEL JAMES ABNER CLASS 140 27W IOI
 (Surname) (First) (Middle) M 32W III

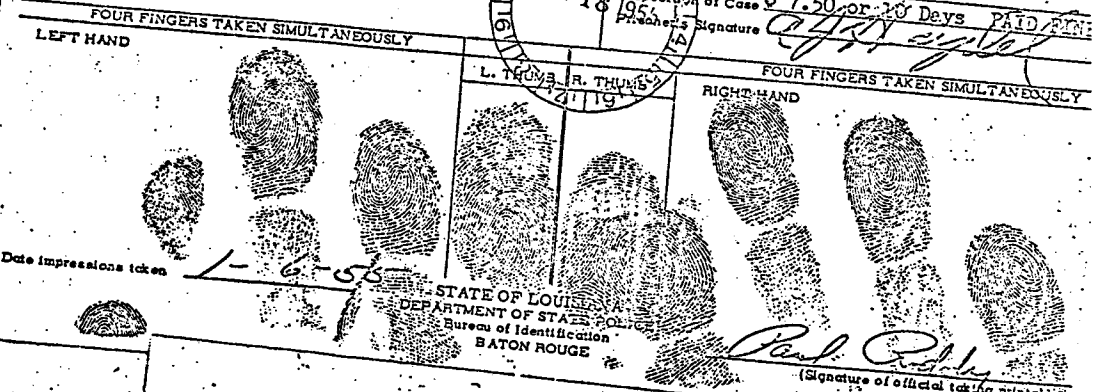
ALIAS _____ REF. _____

NO 272 COLOR WHITE SEX MALE



Place of Birth PLAUCHIVILLE, LA.
 Residence 304 La. Ave. BUNKIE, LA.
 Occupation SALESMAN
 Complexion FAIR Age 44
 Hair BROWN Height 6' 7"
 Date of Birth NOV. 11, 1910 Weight 170
 Arms, Scars, Marks _____ Eyes BROWN Build SLENDER

Record from POLICE DEPT.
 Address HOUMA, LA.
 Date and Place of Arrest 1-6-55
 Agency of TERREBONNE
 Arrested by FOLIER DEPT.
 Charge INDECENT EXPOSURE
 Disposition of Case \$ 7.50 or 30 Days PAID FINE
 Photographer's Signature [Signature]



NAME Haydel, James Abner
 ALIAS Haydel, A. J.

F.P.C. 14 0 27 W IOI
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CRIME indescent exposure
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

10-10-63
 (218)

[Handwritten signature]

STATE BUREAU

591-676

[Handwritten initials]

The following FBI record, NUMBER 327 925 D

is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE OF

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Marine	Lee Harvey Oswald #1653230	10-24-56		
PD New Orleans La	Lee Harvey Oswald #112-723	C-9-63	228 MCS 42-22 dist the peace by creatin a scene	

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Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

Enter

FORM W-4 (Rev. July 1961)
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

EMPLOYEE'S WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

Print full name LEE H. OSWALD Social Security Account Number 433-54-3
Print home address 717 Junot St. City NEW ORLEANS Zone 5 State LA

EMPLOYEE:

File this form with your employer. Otherwise, to avoid withholding U. S. income tax from your wages, you must file this form with your employer.

EMPLOYER: Keep this certificate with your records. If the employee is believed to have claimed too many exemptions, the District Director should be so advised.

HOW TO CLAIM YOUR WITHHOLDING EXEMPTIONS

1. If SINGLE, and you claim an exemption, write the figure "1"
2. If MARRIED, one exemption each is allowable for husband and wife if not claimed on another certificate.
 - (a) If you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2"
 - (b) If you claim one of these exemptions, write the figure "1"
 - (c) If you claim neither of these exemptions, write "0"
3. Exemptions for age and blindness (applicable only to you and your wife but not to dependents):
 - (a) If you or your wife will be 65 years of age or older at the end of the year, and you claim this exemption, write "1"; if both will be 65 or older, and you claim both of these exemptions, write "2"
 - (b) If you or your wife are blind, and you claim this exemption, write the figure "1"; if both are blind, and you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2"
4. If you claim exemptions for one or more dependents, write the number of such exemptions. (Do not claim exemption for a dependent unless you are qualified under instruction 4 on other side.)
5. Add the number of exemptions which you have claimed above and write the total
6. Additional withholding per pay period under agreement with employer. See Instruction 1

I CERTIFY that the number of withholding exemptions claimed on this certificate does not exceed the number to which I am entitled.
(Date) May 10, 1963 (Signed) L. H. Oswald

OSWALD (LAST NAME) LEE (FIRST NAME) H. (MIDDLE NAME)

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES

1. Report at once to your supervisor all injuries no matter how slight.
2. Be thoughtful and orderly in your conduct. Many injuries are the result of "horseplay" and fooling.
3. Always use the safety devices which are provided by the company for your protection.
4. Report to your supervisor any conditions or practices which appear to be unsafe.
5. Employees should, at all times, do everything possible to avoid getting hurt, and avoid injuring any other employee.
6. Be safety conscious and give your supervisor any suggestions you have for improving safety measures or devices.

I have (read) — (had explained to me) and will observe the SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS set forth above.
Signature [Signature] Date May 21, 63
I have reviewed these instructions with the employee and outlined the safe practices to be followed on the work assigned.

Supervisor _____ Department _____
The best safety device is a CAREFUL WORKER

L.P. 842

October 3, 1961.

Handwritten: Neo

EUTIMIO DURAN - Social Worker - Board of Education
WILLIAM N. FLEMING - Independant Journalist
HAROLD V. KNIGHT - Executive Secretary - American Civil L Union
MILTON (CELIA) LITMAN - Attorney
WALTER LOVELACE - Director - University of Colorado Extension Center
CHARLES S. MILLIGAN - Formerly connected with Iliff Theolog School at Denver University
R. FRANKLIN TERRY - Pastor Christ Methodist Church

Other names mentioned in the news account are probably Boulder citizens and unknown to this Division.

HARRY K. NIER JR - White/Male - Born 8-13-1925- is a local attorney he first came to our attention in June 1956, when he defended DAVID and ANN EAKINS both of whom were subpoenaed to appear before the HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE which was conducting hearings in Denver at that time

EUGENE LAWRENCE DEIKMAN - White/Male - Born 11-27-1927- is a local attorney - is known to be associated with New York Attorney NATHAN WITT in defending accused Communists.

NORMAN LEONARD HODGETT - White/Male - Born 8-12-1931- alleged to be connected with the "YOUNG SOCIALIST" a New York Newspaper described as "left wing" - Member of the NAACP and a Member of a "Pacifist Group".

T.E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON - Is believed to be THOMAS EARL ROBERTSON JR White/Male - Born 3-7-1925- in addition to his connection with F.P.C.C. he is believed associated with PHILLIP ISELY in a group known as COMMITTEE FOR A WORLD CONSTITUTION or CAMPAIGN FOR A WORLD CONSTITUTION.

This Division has no evidence or information linking any Boulder citizens with F.P.C.C. other than what is contained in the several news accounts enclosed with this letter.

0316

Form No. 1588 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Chicago	FILE NO.	CO-2-34;030
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION		
Protective Research	Investigation Continued		LEE HARVEY OSWALD -		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		Assassination of		
Chicago, Illinois	11/26 - 11/29/63		President Kennedy -		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agents Edward Z. Tucker and Joseph E. Noonan				

SYNOPSIS

Informant 2-1-266 has advised that one Thomas Mosley has been in touch with a group of Chicago Cubans who may be involved in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Also, that this Cuban group is endeavoring to purchase through Mosley a variety of automatic weapons and explosives.

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the office memorandum to the Chief from Acting SAIC Maurice G. Martineau, Chicago, dated November 26, 1963, under file No. 2-1-611.0. That memorandum, confirming a long distance telephone call to Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, Washington, D. C., verified that this matter had been discussed with Deputy Chief Paterni, who had directed that inasmuch as this information related to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, and that this information also could involve the protection of President Lyndon B. Johnson, that all information developed by the U. S. Secret Service should be made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that a joint investigation should be conducted with an exchange of reports and a free flow of information.

For the information of all offices concerned, 2-1-266 advised on November 26, 1963, that he had heard that one Tom Mosley allegedly had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to one Homer S. Echevarria, and that Echevarria allegedly made a comment the day before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that "we now have plenty of money -- our new backers are Jews -- as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy...."

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	336
		Edward Z. Tucker, Special Agent	DATE
See last page		APPROVED	12-3-63
		Maurice G. Martineau, Acting Special Agent in Charge	DATE
			12-3-63

GENERAL INQUIRIES

On November 26, 1963, at the Chicago Police Department, inquiries were made regarding Thomas Mosley @ Tom, and Homer S. Echevarria @ Homero Samuel Valdivia Echevarria, however, no record could be found for either one of these men.

On November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 advised that he believed that Thomas Mosley and Homer Echevarria, described below, were going to attend a meeting in order to negotiate for the sale of automatic weapons to Echevarria's group.

On the evening of November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 met with Special Agents Joseph E. Noonan and Edward Z. Tucker, U. S. Secret Service, and Special Agents Walt Rogers and Fob Faker, FBI, Chicago. 2-1-266 stated that Mosley allegedly had approached Echevarria some time in September 1963 on the possibility of Echevarria's being able to use some machine guns which Mosley could supply, in order that Echevarria's group of Cubans could invade Cuba. 2-1-266 advised that the day before President Kennedy was assassinated Mosley again had approached Echevarria about the purchase of these machine guns, at which time Echevarria allegedly stated, "We now have plenty of money -- our new backers are Jews -- as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy...." 2-1-266 also alleged that Echevarria advised Mosley that before any deals could be consummated, Echevarria's superiors would have to approve Mosley and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent.

2-1-266 advised that Mosley and Echevarria were going to have a meeting on the evening of November 26, 1963, for the purpose of introducing Mosley to Echevarria's superiors. However, it was subsequently learned that Mosley attempted to telephone Echevarria and it was determined that Echevarria was working and Mosley could not get in touch with him.

After 2-1-266 had departed, in a discussion between Special Agent Noonan, Secret Service, and FBI Agents Rogers and Faker, it was concluded by Special Agent Baker that inasmuch as this investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, who has announced his intention of continuing the late President Kennedy's policies, the Secret Service should have primary jurisdiction in this case but that we should keep the FBI informed of our investigation.

Subsequently, on this same evening, 2-1-266 advised that Thomas Mosley had telephoned Echevarria, and that Echevarria had directed Mosley to meet him at Echevarria's house at 12:00 o'clock noon on November 28, 1963, at which time Mosley and Echevarria were going to meet Echevarria's superiors, who would confer with Mosley.

On November 27, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker proceeded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Main Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois, to check the files of that agency in the name of Homer S. Echevarria. It was determined that Homer Samuel Echevarria had entered the United States on July 6, 1960 at Miami, Florida, via Cuvano Airlines flight No. 803. This file also reflected that Echevarria's alien number is A 12 236 480.

The file showed that upon entry to the United States, Echevarria had indicated that he was going to work for the C. J. Simpson Drilling Company at Dallas, Texas, and that he intended to live at 10353 Denton Drive, in Dallas.

The file also reflected that Echevarria had been living with one Alejandro Bienes, No. 159 Zoga Del Mezio, Las Villas, Cuba, and that Echevarria's wife's maiden name is Teresita Del Nino Jesus, Castellanos Guterres. According to the file, Echevarria has one son named Evelio Carlos Echevarria and Echevarria's parents are listed as father, Evelio, and mother, Orelia Valdivia. The file also reflected that Echevarria had belonged to the Union of Socio de Vocal y Numerario.

The file showed that Echevarria had moved from Miami to Dallas, Texas; from Dallas to 428 Wildwood Drive, Apartment 3, Jackson, Michigan; and then to 140 East Chicago Road, Jonesville, Michigan (while in Jonesville he allegedly worked for the J. E. Wagstaff Company). He then lived at 1204-A Quintard Avenue, Anniston, Alabama. On July 23, 1961 he allegedly was living at 4908 West Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois; he then lived at 2555 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A confidential source advised that Echevarria now resides at 2301 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Investigation has established that Echevarria's telephone, No. 278-2922, was installed on September 24, 1963. No toll calls have been made from that phone.

On November 27, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker proceeded to the Chicago office of the FBI and conferred with FBI Agent Walt Rogers. A copy of the photograph of Echevarria, appearing in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was given to Agent Rogers. During this interview Agent Rogers advised that he knew Evelio Echevarria prior to this date, and that that very morning he had been introduced to Homer Echevarria. This meeting took place at a grocery store located at 2351 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Agent Rogers advised that this grocery store was owned by Cubans and was a favorite meeting place for these people. He stated that the meeting with Homer Echevarria was by chance, and that he was introduced as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agent Rogers believed that since he had met Homer Echevarria that very morning, he, Rogers, should probably stay in the background of this investigation.

Special Agent Rogers stated that from the information provided by the interview with 2-1-266 on the previous night, it was his belief that the organization to which Echevarria belonged was the ~~one~~ of November group; and that this group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of an anti-Castro nature. From his conversation it appeared that the Bureau had reliable information

regarding the activities of this group. It was also felt by Special Agent Rogers that it was highly doubtful that this 30th of November group would be involved in illegal activities.

Special Agents Noonan and Tucker pointed out to Special Agent Rogers that, since they had not been briefed on the activities of Cuban groups in the Chicago area, it would be left to his agency to determine if and when this investigation involved matters of domestic security, and that the U. S. Secret Service should be notified if this developed. In the absence of such notification the investigation would continue, if warranted.

On the same date, a confidential source advised that Teresita Echevarria was employed at the Wells Gardner Company, 2701 North Kildare Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On November 28, 1963, Special Agent Tucker telephoned the FBI and advised that 2-1-265 was going to meet agents of this Service at approximately 3:30 p.m. to advise of any meetings between Tom Mosley and Homer Echevarria. Although Special Agent Rogers, FBI, could not be contacted at this time, Special Agent Tucker was subsequently advised that the FBI would not be at this meeting with 2-1-266 and that they would rely on this Service and its findings.

On November 28, 1963, at approximately 11:55 a.m., Special Agent Noonan observed suspect Thomas Mosley arrive in his personal automobile at the residence of Homer Echevarria. As previously agreed, the surveillance was discontinued at this point. This action was decided upon because the area in which Echevarria resides is heavily populated, and it is highly probable that if a vehicular surveillance had been attempted the investigation might have been jeopardized.

Subsequently on November 28, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker met with 2-1-266, at which time he provided the following account of the meeting between Echevarria and Thomas Mosley.

2-1-266 stated that Mosley had gone to Echevarria's residence, at which time Mosley and Echevarria discussed the policies of President Johnson. Echevarria allegedly described President Johnson as a common person who would get things done. Echevarria stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual, a rich man's son who "did not give a damn about people," while President Johnson would work with people. In any case, Echevarria stated that President Johnson would not stand in their way.

Echevarria made a telephone call which he could not complete. He allegedly then asked his wife for the correct number. When this was provided, Echevarria supposedly said, "Oh, I must have been calling the beauty shop." After completing the second call, Echevarria and Mosley departed in Mosley's car.

2-1-266 stated that the meeting produced the following results. Mosley informed Echevarria and the unknown Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons, and that they had one "banker." Two of the members of the group owned a small screw machine factory. (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and that it is the practice of gun-runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator, and have the barrels reamed out, since the plugging is usually lead.)

Mosley informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of "heat" has been created, and that his party was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal down payment if the Cuban group could provide them with a responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. Mosley informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns, and should they be double-crossed they intended to take retribution.

The unnamed Cuban stated that this deal sounded acceptable to him, and that if Mosley checked out at the police department their organization would get in touch with him through an attorney. This attorney would provide Mosley with a list of equipment which they desired, and all dealings from this point on, between Mosley and the organization, would be handled through the attorney. The unnamed Cuban also stated that the list of equipment would be written in a code which would be taught to Mosley by Homer Echevarria.

Mosley was asked how he could be contacted. He stated that in the past it had been his practice to enter an ad in the personal column of a local newspaper, using the code name, "Black Foot." It was agreed that should this group at any time in the future wish to contact Mosley they would run an ad in the personal column of the Chicago Tribune, which would read, "Black Foot call (a telephone number would be entered) after (a time would be entered)." The unnamed Cuban stated that the telephone number would be a pay phone, which would be covered by either him or a member of his organization for one-half hour before and one-half hour after the time stated in the ad. It would be Mosley's responsibility to contact them within this time. Mosley agreed to this.

Also discussed at the time was the subject of the backers. It is the feeling of 2-1-266 that at least some of the backers of this group are hoodlum elements, and that the backers are not restricted to Chicago.

2-1-266 stated that the unnamed Cuban allegedly is a member of the Student Federation of Revolutionaries.

On November 29, 1963, Special Agent Noona was contacted by Special Agent Walt Rogers, FBI, and Agent Rogers was briefed on the information received from 2-1-266 on the previous day. Agent Rogers stated that the

Student Federation of Revolutionaries may very possibly be the Student Revolutionary Directorate, and that the unnamed Cuban fit the description of one Francisco Blanco, a representative of this group whom he met at the grocery store located at 2351 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, shortly after his introduction to Homer Echevarria on November 27, 1963.

It was learned from Agent Rogers that Lee Harvey Oswald had attempted to join the Student Revolutionary Directorate in New Orleans; that while Oswald was under consideration by this group, he was observed by members of the group distributing literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee; and that, in addition to this, Oswald had taken part in a debate of the Cuban problem against members of the Student Revolutionary Directorate.

Agent Rogers stated, in regard to an attorney who might be working with the Student Revolutionary Directorate, that one Paulino Sierra, an attorney in the Chicago area who became interested in the anti-Castro movement, could possibly be the contact for Tom Mosley. Agent Rogers stated that Sierra has claimed to have a great deal of financial backing and has attempted to organize the great number of anti-Castro movements in this country. There are allegations that the financial backing of Sierra is hoodlum money, but that Sierra has denied this and states that his backers are American businessmen.

Through a confidential source the name of anyone making inquiries at the Chicago Police Department regarding Thomas Mosley will immediately be made available to this Service. It should be noted that this source is extremely reliable and fully aware of the importance of secrecy in this investigation.

SUSPECTS

✓ HOMER S. ECHEVARRIA @ Homero Samuel Valdivia Echevarria - white; male; Cuban; 32 years; born at Jatibonico, Camaguay, Cuba; 5'9"; 160 pounds; black hair; mustache; olive complexion; a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority; resides at 2301 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; drives a 1957 red Chevrolet, 1963 Illinois license LP 1660.

THOMAS MOSLEY @ Tom - white; male; American; 40 years; 6 feet; 180 pounds; black hair; mustache; usually wears a bow tie; a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority; resides at 11400 West Summerdale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; USA; drives a 1960 black Thunderbird, 1963 Illinois license 142 968.

UNKNOWN CUBAN - white; male; about 30 to 32 years of age; approximately 5'7"; 170 pounds; black hair; dark, clear complexion; heavy build.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

It is anticipated that an undercover special agent will be introduced by informant 2-1-266 to Tom Mosley, and that this agent will be present at whatever meetings may take place in the future between Mosley and the Cuban group.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Miami office for a check of Immigration files, as that was Homer Echevarria's port of entry.

Additional copies are being sent to Dallas, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Birmingham with the request that investigation be made at Echevarria's places of residence and employment, as stated above, in the districts of said offices, and that background information on the suspect be obtained.

Copies of this report are also being forwarded to the Springfield office with the request that they make an investigation at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding Echevarria's car. If at all possible, the entire history of this car should be obtained.

Investigation is continued in Chicago for further contacts with 2-1-266 relative to additional meetings between the several suspects.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief ✓	Orig. & 1 cc
Miami	2 cc's
Dallas	2 cc's
Detroit	2 cc's
Grand Rapids	2 cc's
Birmingham	2 cc's
Springfield	2 cc's
FBI, Chicago	1 cc
Chicago	2 cc's

THACKER
CO-2-34,030

U. S. Secret Service

Chief

December 9, 1963

SAIC Marshall - Miami

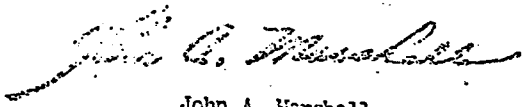
397

Re: Harvey Oswald - Assassination of President Kennedy.

Reference is made to report of SA Joseph E. Noonan, Chicago, dated December 3, 1963. Particular reference is made to Paragraph 3, Page 7, wherein is mentioned one Paulino Sierra, an attorney who resides in Chicago and who is said to have a great deal of financial backing.

Paulino Sierra, a Cuban lawyer, is mentioned in Paragraph 2, Page 3, of memorandum report submitted by SA Aragon dated July 18, 1963, under file CO-2-32,604.

The above is brought to the attention of the Chief's office in the event the information contained in the latter report may be of interest to the Chicago office in connection with the subject investigation.



John A. Marshall
Special Agent in Charge

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