

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION

181

COPY

8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 6/23/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

El Paso airtel to Bureau of 5/4/64, which furnished information concerning the whereabouts of GABRIEL CONTREPAS in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico.

ADMINISTRATIVE

MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA, whose interview is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is identical with the MARIO RESENDIZ concerning whom extensive investigation was conducted in the State of Coahuila in an effort to locate him. The Bureau has been previously advised of these efforts to locate RESENDIZ.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED]

The confidential source is [REDACTED] whose information was furnished to SA ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ in the form of a written report dated 5/23/64 (located in [REDACTED])

CLASSIFICATION

REC 4 105-82555-4255

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified

- 6 - Bureau (Encs. 13)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
 - (1 - El Paso, 105-1264 - Info.)
- 1 - Mexico City

CDA:plb

79 JUL 7 - 1964

12

Remained at City

MC 105-3702

"Confidential" since it contains information from a source operating in the foreign field who is furnishing information of continuing value to the Bureau.

LEAD

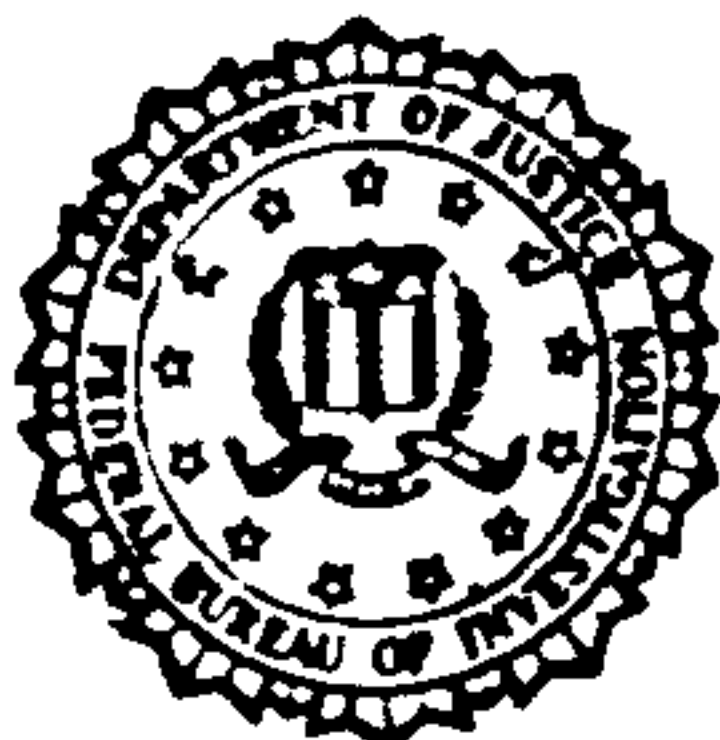
MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to follow vigorously and report immediately all investigation conducted in this case.

COPIES

No local dissemination was made of the attached LHM. Three copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead memorandum, to the office of origin, Dallas, and to the El Paso Office for information since it has previously conducted investigation looking toward the location of GABRIEL CONTRERAS.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. His name was continued in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 18.

According to the guest records of the hotel, MARIO RESENDIZ, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied room No. 21 from September 26 through October 1, 1963, and GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was a resident of room No. 14 from September 26 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA

On June 18, 1964, MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA was located and interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio by a confidential source abroad, at which time he furnished the following information:

He formerly resided with his sister in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, but now resides at Progreso No. 103, Villa Frontera, Coahuila, Mexico, telephone number 103. He is self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio. He did not specifically recall staying at the hotel during the September-October, 1963, period mentioned above, but was certain he was there if the hotel record so indicated.

RESENDIZ was shown a number of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this person was unknown to him by name, photograph, or description and went on to state that he had never noted the presence of an American at the Hotel del Comercio.

INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

The following information was supplied by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On May 23, 1964, the source located and interviewed GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who operates an electrical appliance shop at the corner of Gonzalez Ortega and Primero de Mayo streets in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. The following information was supplied to the source by CONTRERAS:

CONTRERAS was in Mexico City from September 26, 1963, to October 2, 1963, and resided at the Hotel del Comercio during that period. He always stays at this hotel when he visits Mexico City, which is approximately once every month.

Following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, CONTRERAS observed photographs of OSWALD in the press. He then recalled that on one occasion at lunch time while eating at the small restaurant next door to the Hotel del Comercio he sat down at a table with an unknown American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTRERAS told source that during his stay at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through October 1, 1963, this was the only time he observed OSWALD, and he could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

Dallas should thoroughly review this matter to insure that all items set out therein are correct. Any additional corrections necessary should be promptly brought to the attention of the Bureau. This matter must receive immediate attention so it can be disseminated to the President's Commission.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5-20-64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the evidence and who could identify it by inspection. On 5-22-64, Jevons of the Laboratory in a conversation with the Commission determined that wherever possible photographs of evidence could be used in place of the actual evidence. Some of the items to be identified were obtained by WFO, Bureau officials and by other field offices. The Bureau by letter 6-22-64, advised the Commission that we had some unexpected delays beyond our control. However, this matter was being closely followed. When the revised pages are received from Dallas, the Commission will be promptly notified.

6-30-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA**

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel 6-27-64, and enclosed letterhead memorandum of the same date relating to the tracing of certain specified items of evidence numbered 1 through 37 by the President's Commission.

Before the letterhead memorandum can be disseminated the following corrections are necessary:

1. Throughout the letterhead memorandum you have not consistently identified Agents of this Bureau. In order to be consistent, Agents of this Bureau should be appropriately identified the first time they were referred to under each specific item. Identification of our Agents was omitted on

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>
2	3
6	4
9	3
11	2
19	5 (This will be inserted by the Bureau)
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1

MAILED 27,
JUN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____ 1 - New Orleans
- Mohr _____ 1 - WFO
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____ RDR:las
- Conrad _____ (6)
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

REC-31

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

4256

JUL 6 - 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>
27	1
28	4 (This will be inserted by the Bureau)
29	4 (This will be inserted by the Bureau)
31	3 (This will be inserted by the Bureau)
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	2
37	1
38	1
39	1

It will be necessary that revised pages be submitted where indicated above.

2. Pages 7 and 8. Advise if Captain G. M. Doughty referred to on Page 7 is a different individual from Detective C. M. Dhority referred to on Page 8.

On Page 8, Paragraph 3, it is indicated that Officer J. M. Poe advised he recalled marking two cartridge cases before giving them to Pete Barnes, but he could not locate his markings. It would appear Poe should be questioned concerning the type of markings to account for his inability to find same on 6-12-64.

If necessary submit revised pages.

3. Page 26, Paragraph 2, first line, should read "Rose identified same as photographs of negatives"

4. Page 33, Paragraph 2, Line 3, date should be "November 23, 1963."

5. Page 35, Paragraph 2, Line 3, should read "to the President's Commission investigating"

6. Page 38, Paragraph 1, Line 4, the name at the end of the line does not appear correct. This should be verified and appropriately corrected at which time revised page submitted, if necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 6/23/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[Redacted] has conducted a very extensive investigation in an effort to identify and locate passengers who traveled on bus No. 332 from Mexico City and San Luis Potosi to Monterrey. Among the numerous inquiries conducted by him was a check of Mexican Social Security records in Monterrey. This check led to the location of MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON, who in turn furnished the full identity and location of CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ, as well as confirming that PEDRO GONZALEZ and JOSE CRUZ traveled with him on the bus.

In the interest of thoroughness in this investigation, ESQUIVEL and CARDENAS were interviewed by [Redacted] after they had been located by [Redacted]

SOURCE

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [Redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" to protect the Bureau's operations in the foreign field.

- 6 - Bureau (Encs. 13)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
 - (1 - San Antonio, 105-2909 - Info.)
- 1 - Mexico City

CDA:plb

56 JUL 78 1964

4257

BEC:G

7-1

SC 118

2cc [Redacted] 1cc [Redacted] 2cc filed [Redacted] [Redacted]

MC 105-3702

REQUEST OF BUREAU X

Mexico City cable #640 of 5/20/64 furnished a home address for bus passenger MARGARET A. WOLFF of 2 Delaware Street, Dumont, New Jersey, and suggested that Newark locate and interview WOLFF. In the interest of evaluating the interviews of ESQUIVEL and CARDENAS as set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and in evaluating interviews of other bus passengers who might be located in the future, the Bureau is requested to advise whether WOLFF has been located and interviewed and, if so, to furnish the results of her interview to the Mexico City Office.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico:

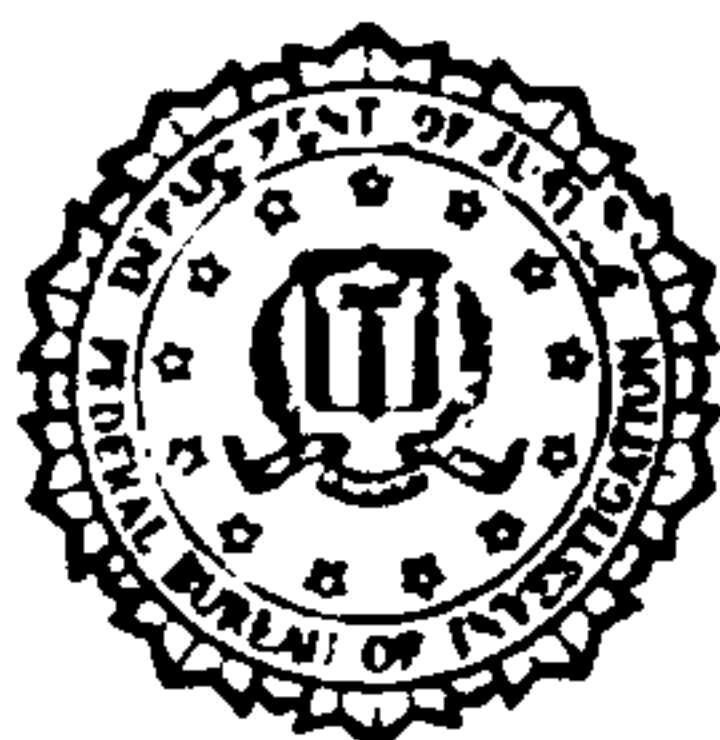
Through [REDACTED] will endeavor to locate and interview bus passenger PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA.

At Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico:

Through [REDACTED] will endeavor to locate and interview JOSE CRUZ CUELLAR.

COPIES

Three extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead memorandum, to the office of origin, Dallas, and to the San Antonio Office for information since it has conducted considerable investigation in the past to locate fellow bus passengers of OSWALD.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, investigation disclosed that one H. O. LEE, believed to be identical with OSWALD, departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line called "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). A total of sixteen passengers, including LEE, boarded the bus in Mexico City with destinations of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; Laredo, Texas; and points beyond. Ten additional passengers boarded the same bus in San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Among the passengers who boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi were MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL, CECILIO CARDENAZ, PEDRO GONZALEZ, and JOSE CRUZ.

INTERVIEW OF MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON

On June 14, 1964, MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON, Amado Nervo No. 2454 Norte, Colonia Bella Vista, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source abroad:

He is a welder. In late September, 1963, he and three friends, CECILIO CARDENAS, PEDRO GONZALEZ, and JOSE CRUZ, all welders from Monterrey, went to Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, to seek employment. They were unsuccessful in obtaining work there and started back to Monterrey via Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

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declassification

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36 MAR 2 1973

C O N F I D E N T I A L

On approximately October 2, 1963, ESQUIVEL and his three friends left Guadalajara on a bus of a company called "Camiones Azules" (Blue Buses) bound for San Luis Potosi. Upon arrival in the latter place they transferred to a Transportes del Norte bus which stopped there en route to Monterrey from Mexico City. It was his recollection that the bus left San Luis Potosi at approximately 11:00 AM.

ESQUIVEL observed only two Americans on the Transportes del Norte bus. One was an elderly lady and the other was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, thin build, and having dark hair. The two Americans did not appear to be traveling together, but ESQUIVEL observed that they conversed in English from time to time. The young man appeared to have been assigned a seat in front of the one assigned to the woman. (From investigation previously conducted it would appear that the elderly American woman is possibly identical with MARGARET A. WOLFF, a passenger on the Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Monterrey on October 2, 1963.)

ESQUIVEL did not know the identity of either of the Americans. He stated the young American man resembled the person appearing in photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which were displayed to him, but he could not state definitely that the two were identical.

INTERVIEW OF CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ

On June 15, 1964, the confidential source abroad interviewed CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ, Porfirio Diaz No. 716 Sur, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, who furnished the following information:

Late in September, 1963, CARDENAS and three friends from Monterrey traveled to Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, to seek employment as welders. His three friends were identified as MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON, PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA, and JOSE CRUZ QUELLAR. Unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain employment, they decided to return to Monterrey, stopping at Guadalajara en route.

About October 2, 1963, the four departed Guadalajara for San Luis Potosi on a bus of the company called "Camiones

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Azules." Arriving in San Luis Potosi, they transferred to a Transportes del Norte bus which was en route to Monterrey from Mexico City. It was his recollection that this bus left San Luis Potosi at about 11:00 AM.

CARDENAS noticed there were two Americans on the Transportes del Norte bus, an elderly lady and a young man. The lady appeared to be about sixty years of age, and the young man was about five feet ten inches in height, had brown hair, wore dark glasses, and appeared to be about twenty-eight years of age.

The lady appeared to be restless and walked up and down the aisle of the bus, occasionally occupying a seat at the rear of the bus where there was more room. She was observed conversing from time to time in English with the young man, who occupied a seat in front of the one designated for the lady. CARDENAS and his friends had boarded the bus with a bottle of tequila, and he recalled that one of his companions offered the lady a drink. She refused the drink, but appeared to be very amused at their antics.

At Matehuala, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, the bus made a stop. Both the lady and the young man were observed by CARDENAS to leave the bus and enter the bus station. In addition to his dark glasses, which he did not remove at any time, the young man wore on his head a dark, narrow-brimmed, felt hat as he left the bus. He was observed going into and coming out of the men's rest room in the bus station. The young man and the lady reboarded the bus before it left Matehuala for Monterrey.

CARDENAS and his companions terminated their trip at Monterrey, and he did not again observe either the young man or the lady.

According to CARDENAS, photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD displayed to him resembled the young man he observed on the bus, but he could not positively identify the young man as OSWALD.

CARDENAS stated PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA is presently employed with "Petroleos Mexicanos" (Mexican Petroleum Company)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

at Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico, under a foreman named CARLOS GARZA. He believes that JOSE CRUZ CUELLAR is presently employed with "Celulosa de Chihuahua" (Chihuahua Celulose Company) in Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, where the company is constructing a thermoelectric plant.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 6/23/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

Buairtel 6/9/64, which enclosed two copies of an FD-302 dated 5/20/64 which reported results of the interview of bus driver ALVARO IBARRA by the San Antonio Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE

From the statements of RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte in Monterrey, as set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, it would appear that bus driver ALVARO IBARRA is completely confused regarding the Transportes del Norte procedures concerning tickets. As was pointed out in referenced Buairtel, the ticket of H. O. LEE was stamped 9/30/63, this being the actual date of purchase of the ticket. In addition, the date stamp included the name of J. GASCON, a ticket agent of Transportes del Norte in Mexico City. The H. O. LEE travel was definitely initiated in Mexico City on 10/2/63.

To further substantiate the belief that IBARRA is confused regarding ticketing procedures, an examination of all the tickets contained in the trip envelope for bus No. 373, with the exception of the H. O. LEE and PAULA RUSIONI tickets which were sent to the Bureau, disclosed that in each case the ticket bore the blockstamp of the office or agent issuing the ticket, together with the date. Tickets purchased in Mexico City contain the Mexico City blockstamp and date and those

- 7 - Bureau (Encs. 14)
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 2 - Dallas, 100-10461
- 2 - San Antonio, 105-2909
- 1 - Mexico City

REC 4

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8 JUN 26 1964

CDA:plb

(8) ENCLOSURE

JUL 7 1964

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SOVIET UNION

MC 105-3702

purchased in San Luis Potosi contain a San Luis Potosi blockstamp and date. As has been previously pointed out to the Bureau in connection with the transmittal of the two sections of the PAULA RUSIONI ticket, her tickets bore the blockstamp of the Transportes del Norte office in Nuevo Laredo where a round-trip ticket was issued to her on 9/11/63.

The only tickets containing the blockstamp of the Monterrey office of Transportes del Norte are tickets numbered 34555 and 20248, which as previously reported were the only two tickets in the trip envelope covering travel which originated in Monterrey, all other tickets having belonged to travelers who originated their trips at either Mexico City or at San Luis Potosi on bus No. 332, with one exception. This exception is the ticket for travel from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo and it bears the blockstamp of the Transportes del Norte office in Nuevo Laredo.

From the above it can be seen that the only tickets contained in the trip envelope of bus No. 373 which bear the same blockstamp as the one appearing on the trip envelope are the two tickets sold in Monterrey on 10/2/63.

Since it appears without a doubt that IBARRA is confused regarding ticketing procedures, all the tickets contained in the trip envelope of bus No. 373 are not being submitted to the Bureau UACB.

SOURCE

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED]

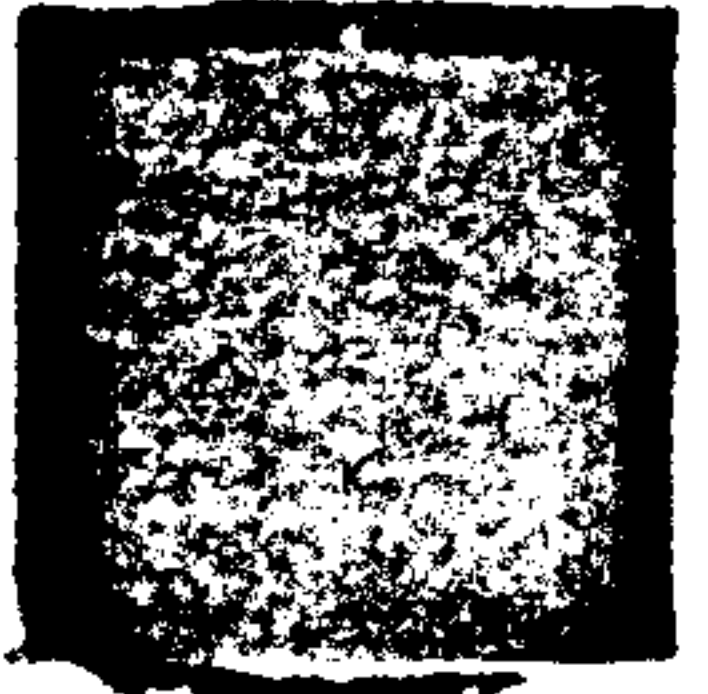
LEAD

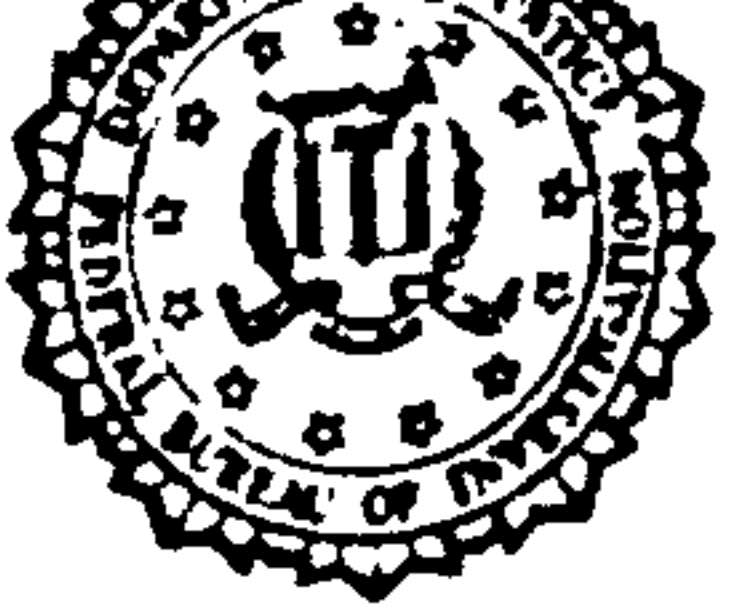
MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to follow vigorously and report immediately all investigation conducted in this case.

Four extra copies of this letter are attached for
andum, to the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead
ntonio Office for information since San Antonio has conducted
derable investigation in this matter. No local dissemination
ing made of the letterhead memorandum.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD, using the name of H. O. LEE, is believed to have departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line called "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). In Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, passengers on bus No. 332 who were continuing on to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, transferred to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373, which was driven by ALVARO IBARRA.

Notations on the trip envelope for bus No. 373 showed that twelve passengers had boarded the bus in Monterrey with a final destination of either Nuevo Laredo or Laredo and that one passenger boarded the bus in Nuevo Laredo for Laredo. When the trip envelope was located at the Transportes del Norte headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, it was found to contain a total of twenty tickets, ten covering travel from Monterrey to Laredo, nine for travel from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, and one for travel from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo.

When interviewed in Nuevo Laredo concerning the discrepancy between the notations appearing on the trip envelope and the actual number of tickets contained in the envelope, ALVARO IBARRA stated that the only explanation he could offer was that tickets from some other trip were intermingled with tickets of bus No. 373 for the trip from Monterrey to Laredo on October 2-3, 1963. He explained that, if the date stamps on the back of the tickets which were in the envelope correspond with the date stamps on the front of the trip envelope, then he, IBARRA, made an error in recording the number of tickets inside the trip envelope. He alleged that all tickets in the trip envelope should bear on the backs of the tickets a stamp similar to the one appearing on the trip envelope itself. The purpose of this inquiry was to establish whether this latter statement of IBARRA is correct.

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86 MAR 2 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

INTERVIEW OF RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE,
MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

When interviewed by a confidential source abroad on June 16, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that each Transportes del Norte bus ticket is date stamped on the reverse side by the ticket agent to reflect the date on which the ticket was actually sold. He said the date stamp on the ticket may or may not reflect the date on which the ticket was utilized. He pointed out that often tickets are purchased several days before travel is performed in order to insure that the passengers will have seats on the particular date on which they desire to travel.

According to TREVINO, the trip envelope in which the bus driver places the tickets collected by him is also date stamped. He explained that the date stamp on the trip envelope ordinarily reflects the actual date of travel and that the date stamps appearing on the tickets themselves quite often will be different from the date stamp on the trip envelope in which they are placed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 26 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MILWAUK

12:12 PM URGENT 6/26/64 AAJ

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM: MILWAUKEE (62-1178)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R - CUBA.

RE NEW YORK TEL TO MILWAUKEE, JUNE TWENTY-FIVE, SIXTY FOUR.

ON JUNE TWENTY-FIVE, SIXTYFOUR, PAUL SALSINI, REPORTER,
"MILWAUKEE JOURNAL," MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, RECALLED INTER-
VIEWING ALLEN R. FELDE, THREE THREE ZERO SEVEN NORTH TWENTY
SECOND STREET, MILWAUKEE, FOR NEWS ARTICLE APPEARING IN
"MILWAUKEE JOURNAL" ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, SIXTY THREE.
INTERVIEW BASED ON ANONYMOUS CALL RECEIVED BY "MILWAUKEE
JOURNAL" ADVISING THAT FELDE KNEW OSWALD WHILE BOTH SERVED
IN MARINE CORPS. SALSINI HAD NO INFORMATION OTHER THAN THAT
CONTAINED IN ARTICLE AND ALREADY IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU.
ON JUNE TWENTY-FIVE, SIXTY FOUR ALLEN R. FELDE ADVISED HE
ENLISTED U.S.M.C. AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN IN OCTOBER, FIFTY
SIX AND MET OSWALD ABOUT OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE WHILE BOTH
ASSIGNED PLATOON TWO ZERO SIX ZERO, SECOND BATTALION, M.C.R.C.,
SAN DIEGO. BOTH STATIONED AT SAN DIEGO UNTIL JANUARY, FIFTY

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 26 1964	
FBI - WASH DC	

[Handwritten initials]

4259

REC-31

79 JUL 6 - 1964 *ra*

*cc returned 6450 *ca**

[Handwritten mark]

PAGE TWO

SEVEN AND THEN SENT TO CAMP PENDLETON FOR COMBAT TRAINING UNTIL MAY, FIFTY SEVEN. AT THIS POINT, FELDE AND OSWALD WERE IN SAME SQUAD AND SHARED SAME TENT. IN MAY, FIFTY SEVEN, THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO A AND P SCHOOL AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA AND IN ABOUT JULY, FIFTY SEVEN THEY WENT TO AVIATION ELECTRONICS SCHOOL IN MEMPHIS. IN SEPTEMBER, FIFTY SEVEN, FELDE TRANSFERRED TO M. C. AIR STATION, ODA LOCKA, FLORIDA AND DID NOT SEE OSWALD AFTER THIS.

FELDE RECALLED OSWALD CONTINUALLY DISCUSSED POLITICS IN WHICH THE YOUNG MARINES HAD NO INTEREST. HE WROTE TO SENATORS ABOUT CERTAIN ISSUES NOT KNOWN TO FELDE. ONE SENATOR IN PARTICULAR WAS THURMAN. OSWALD EXPRESSED DISLIKE FOR PEOPLE WITH MONEY AND CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF THE WORKING MAN. HE FOUND FAULT WITH EISENHOWER AND TRUMAN AND WAS AGAINST U.S. PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR SINCE MILLION MEN KILLED AND NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED. FELDE WAS IMPRESSED AT TIME THAT OSWALD WAS "LEFT WING."

OSWALD WAS GOOD TALKER AND HAD GOOD VOCABULARY. ON FIRST LEAVE WEEKEND AT CAMP PENDLETON ENTIRE SQUAD TOOK

PAGE THREE

TAXI TO TIAJUNA, MEXICO. OSWALD LEFT SQUAD UPON ARRIVAL IN TIAJUNA AND WAS NOT SEEN UNTIL RETURN TO PENDLETON. ALSO TRUE OF WEEKEND LEAVES ON ABOUT FOUR OCCASIONS IN LOS ANGELES. OSWALD CONTINUALLY READING BROWN LEATHERETTE BOOK WITH GOLD, OLD ENGLISH TYPE LETTERS. ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES THICK ALSO SMALL BLUE BOOK ABOUT ONE HUNDRED PAGES. OSWALD SPENT MUCH TIME IN MARINE BASE LIBRARIES. ALTHOUGH FELDE ON RIFLE RANGE WITH OSWALD HE COULD NOT RECALL IF GOOD SHOT.

FELDE, USMC NUMBER ONE SIX FOUR ONE NINE TWO FOUR WAS DISCHARGED AUGUST TWENTY-FOUR, FIFTY NINE AS CORPORAL REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

END WA

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 25 1964

TELETYPE

UNRECORDED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

408 AM DEFERRED 6-25-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -4- /105-82555/ AND MILWAUKEE

FROM NEW YORK /105-38431/ 4 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD., IS - R - CUBA.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Levin

RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK JUNE TWENTY THREE SIXTY FOUR.

FOR INFO OF MILWAUKEE, RETEL SET FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH DONALD JACKSON, REPORTER, "LIFE" MAGAZINE, RE HIS ARTICLE ON OSWALD IN FEBRUARY TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR ISSUE OF "LIFE", A PORTION OF WHICH ATTRIBUTES CERTAIN REMARKS RE OSWALD TO ONE ALLEN FELDE, AN ALLEGED MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATE OF OSWALD IN CAMP PENDELTON, CALIF., NINETEEN FIFTY SIX. JACKSON WAS INTERVIEWED RE PRESENT LOCATION OF FELDE SO LATTER COULD BE INTERVIEWED AS PER REQUEST OF PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION.

UPON INTERVIEW JACKSON ADVISED HE DID NOT PERSONALLY INTERVIEW FELDE BUT BELIEVED HE OBTAINED DATA RE FELDE FROM AP STORY DATED IN MILWAUKEE WHICH APPEARED IN "NEW YORK TIMES". JACKSON SUGGESTED CONTACT WITH DIANA LURIE, REPORTER, HUMAN AFFAIRS SECTION, "LIFE" HEAD-
END PAGE ONE

REC A

4260

79 JUL 7 - 1964

JUN 27 1964

PAGE TWO

QUARTERS, NYC, REGARDING LOCATION OF THIS DATA IN JACKSON-S OSWALD FILE.

DIANA LURIE CONTACTED JUNE TWENTY FOUR SIXTY FOUR AND FURNISHED NEWSPAPER ARTICLE CAPTIONED "OSWALD WAS SINGLE QUOTE LONER SINGLE UNQUOTE, EX-MARINE RECALLS". BENEATH CAPTION IS NOTATION "SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES" AND ARTICLE IS DATED "MILWAUKEE DEC. ONE" AND READS AS FOLLOWS..

"LEE H. OSWALD WAS A SINGLE QUOTE LONER SINGLE UNQUOTE WHO DID NOT HAVE FRIENDS IN THE MARINES, A MILWAUKEE MAN WHO SERVED WITH HIM SAID HERE TODAY.

"ALLEN R. FELDE, TWENTY FOUR YEARS OLD, SAID HE WENT THROUGH BOOT CAMP AND COMBAT TRAINING WITH OSWALD IN CALIFORNIA IN THE WINTER OF NINETEEN FIFTY SIX.

"ALTHOUGH THEY WERE TOGETHER TWENTY SIX WEEKS, INCLUDING ONE STRETCH IN A TENT HOUSING EIGHT RECRUITS, MR. FELDE SAID, HE NEVER KNEW OSWALD WELL.

"SINGLE QUOTE HE WAS NOT MY FRIEND SINGLE UNQUOTE, HE SAID. SINGLE QUOTE HE WAS PRETTY HARD TO UNDER TAND SINGLE UNQUOTE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

QUOTE HE REMEMBERS OSWALD AS QUIET, SERIOUS AND SINGLE QUOTE TRYING TO FIND HIMSELF SINGLE UNQUOTE, MR. FELDE SAID.

"SINGLE QUOTE THE REST OF US USED TO WRESTLE AND HORSE AROUND, BUT HE WOULD HAVE HIS BUNK IN THE CORNER AND STAY THERE, READING A BOOK, SINGLE UNQUOTE HE SAID. SINGLE QUOTE HE DIDN-T HAVE ANY FRIENDS. SINGLE UNQUOTE.

"SINGLE QUOTE I DIDN-T KNOW THE NAMES OF SENATORS OR WHERE THEY WERE FROM, BUT HE COULD RATTLE THEM OFF, AND HE KNEW THEIR IDEALS AND WHAT THEY STOOD FOR.

"SINGLE QUOTE WE CALLED HIM A YARDBIRD - SOMEONE WHO-S A LONER AND WAS ALWAYS GETTING LATRINE DUTY SINGLE UNQUOTE.

"MR. FELDE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF OSWALD HAD CORRESPONDED WITH ANYONE. HE ALSO SAID HE DID NOT RECALL THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD ON THE RIFLE RANGE."

JOHN CORY, NATIONAL DESK, "NEW YORK TIMES", ADVISED JUNE TWENTY

END PAGE THREE

CORR-P-3 L 7 SHD READ

~~"SINGLE QUOTE I DIDN-T KNOW THE NAMES OF SENATORS OR WHERE~~

PAGE FOUR

FOUR SIXTY FOUR ABOVE ARTICLE WRITTEN BY PAUL SALSINI, REPORTER FOR "MILWAUKEE JOURNAL" WHO IS ALSO A "STRINGER" CORRESPONDENT FOR "NEW YORK TIMES".

MILWAUKEE WILL LOCATE PAUL SALSINI AND AS PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, DETERMINE DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH FELDE AND FELDE-S PRESENT LOCATION SO THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED FOR FULL DETAILS RE OSWALD.

SUTEL AND SUBMIT RESULTS IN REPORT FORM.

END

WA JMS

FBI WASH TDC

TKS

F B I

Date: 6/2/64

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Handwritten: [unclear]

ReBuairtel dated 5/28/64, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM concerning the activities of the Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre (30th of November Revolutionary Movement).

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is identified as [REDACTED]

Handwritten: [unclear] (30 Nov)

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs. 10) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

4261

REC-31

15 JUN 3 1964

FJO:EG
(5)

Handwritten: 2cc of each LHM to the Pres. Comm. by letter 6-11-64. by JJA

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

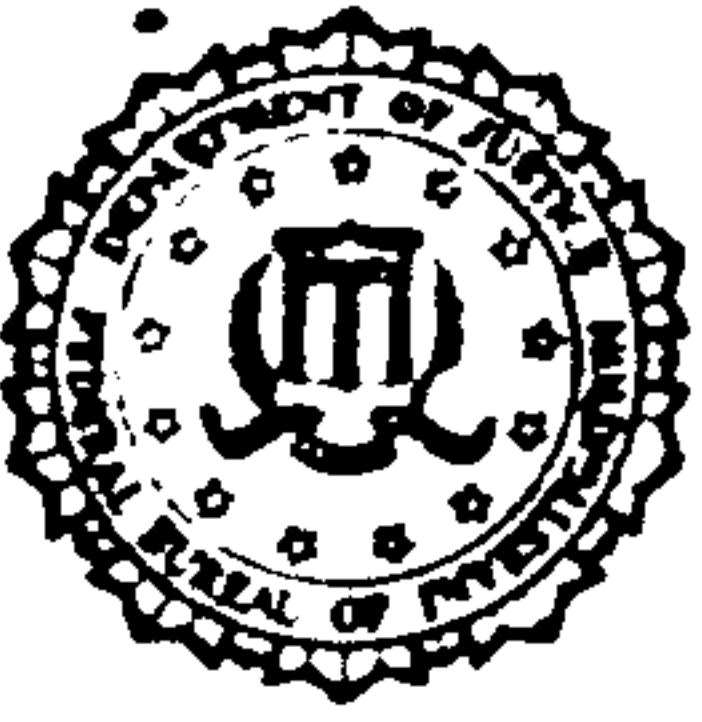
Handwritten: [unclear]

JUL 6 - 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

C. C. Wick
C. C. = Anderson
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 2, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

~~Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre
(30th of November Revolutionary Movement)~~

Rolando Arcadio Masferrer Rojas, former Cuban Senator, newspaper editor and leader of a notorious private army in Cuba known as "The Tigers", on April 19, 1963, stated that in regard to the eight so-called "fishermen" who were captured by the Cuban Government on February 21, 1963, on Elbow Cay, Bahamas, he had been previously contacted during January or early February 1963, relative to furnishing some arms to them. Masferrer advised that he had been asked to give some weapons to a group which was going to be infiltrated into Cuba and was informed that the group were members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement.

Masferrer further stated that of the group of eight who were captured by the Cuban Government at Elbow Cay, Bahamas on February 21, 1963, he had been told that five were bona fide fishermen and three were revolutionaries who were members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement. Of the three 30th of November Revolutionary Movement members, Masferrer said he was absolutely positive that Eumelio Viera Mollineda was a 30th of November member.

Masferrer, on April 19, 1963, stated that after he had been requested to furnish arms to the group being infiltrated into Cuba, he had given instructions to Antonio Rojas, his representative in Miami, Florida, to relinquish some weapons to this group. Masferrer stated that from the arms belonging to his organization in the Miami area, the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement was given two Garands, two Carbines and two Tokarevs. Masferrer advised that the Tokarev is a Russian gun of 7.63 calibre, self-loading, which sells for about \$40 in the United States and is available for purchase through mail order. Masferrer said that the Tokarev guns obtained by his organization were bought from a gun dealer in California, name not known, which had been obtained from a magazine advertisement.

4 COPIES DESTROYED

86 MAR 2 1973

Lee Harvey Oswald

Rolando Masferrer, on May 27, 1963, advised that he had had no further contact with the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement either in New York or in Miami, Florida. Masferrer said he has not been associated with the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, but his policy has been to assist groups in the United States which are capable of going to Cuba to fight the Cuban Government, since neither he nor his organization can go to Cuba. Masferrer advised further that as a result of the recent ban imposed upon Cuban exiles by the United States, he has issued instructions that no one from his organization should furnish any weapons to any group until the Cuban exile position in the United States is clarified relative to the recent ban imposed upon Cubans against armed attacks on Cuba.

Masferrer also stated on May 27, 1963, that his organization, although it does have some weapons available to it, did not have that many that they could furnish these weapons indiscriminately.

Orlando Rodriguez, a member of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement in Miami, Florida, on September 6, 1963, furnished a list of the new members of the Central Executive Committee of this organization, and also furnished a list of the delegates of this organization in various parts of the United States. Rodriguez advised that Dr. Jose P. Giron, 756 7th Avenue, Room 406, New York City, was the delegate of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement in New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on December 13, 1963, advised that members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, on that date, attempted to pull down the Soviet flag in front of the United Nations and burn it. The confidential source advised that the members of this group had with them a bottle of gasoline but were stopped by the New York City Police Department before they could get the flag down. The confidential source advised that charges were not brought against members of this organization.

The confidential source advised that the members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement who attempted to pull

Lee Harvey Oswald

down the Soviet flag were identified as Elias Hugh Bovillon, 148 West 75th Street, New York City, Jose Giron-Labrada, 756 7th Avenue, New York City, and Miss Teresita Vigaud, 433 West 45th Street, New York City.

Rolando Masferrer is in charge of the Anti-Castro organization known as ~~Unidad Revolucionaria~~ (Revolutionary Unity).

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4262

PAGE NO. 1 THRU 7

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

181

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 6/28/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-6857) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBAN

BUDED: 6/1/64

ReBuairtel to Chicago, etal, 5/22/64.

Enclosed herewith are nine (9) copies each of Letterhead Memorandums which are individually captioned for dissemination to the Presidents Commission on the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, as follows:

- 1) JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA
(Cuban Revolutionary Junta)
(JURE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
a general over-all summary of activities during 1963;
- 2) JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA
(Cuban Revolutionary Junta)
(JURE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
a general over-all summary of activities of the JURE in Puerto Rico during 1963;

2cc of each memo
The Pres. Comm. by
let. 5-11-64
by: [signature]

REC 5 105-82555-4263

(PM) ST-117

1 - Bureau (Enc. 36)
1 - San Juan (Enc. 4)

JLS:d fw

ENCLOSURE JUN 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN 105-82555-4263

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 6 - 1964

SJ 105-6857

- 3) DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL
(Students Revolutionary Directorate)
(DRE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
a general summary of activities of the
DRE in Puerto Rico during 1963;
- 4) SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(Operation Alpha 66)
(SNFE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
general summary of activities of SNFE
in Puerto Rico during 1963.

Sources utilized in item #1 are: PR

- ✓ First Source [redacted] 7D
- ✓ Second Source [redacted] b1, b3
- ✓ Third Source [redacted] 7D

Sources utilized in item #2 are:

- ✓ First Source [redacted] 7D
- ✓ Second Source [redacted] b1, b3
- ✓ Third Source [redacted] 7D
- ✓ Fourth Source [redacted] 7D

Source utilized in item #3 is: PR

- ✓ [redacted] b1, b3

SJ 105-6857

Items # 1 and 2 are being classified "SECRET - CONTROLLED
DISSEMINATION" [REDACTED]

b1, b3

Item #3 is being classified "CONFIDENTIAL - CONTROLLED
DISSEMINATION" [REDACTED]

b1, b3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
May 28, 1964

~~SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY~~
~~(Operation Alpha 66)~~
~~(SNFE) - PUERTO RICO~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following is a summary of the activities of captioned organization in Puerto Rico during 1963:

For the sake of brevity, captioned organization will hereinafter be referred to as the SNFE.

During the period January 28, 1963, to September 11, 1963, numerous interviews were conducted by the San Juan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with admitted members and sympathizers of the SNFE. These interviews were conducted to determine the activities of the SNFE in Puerto Rico and whether an attack on Cuba, which occurred March 17, 1963, by members of the SNFE, originated from Puerto Rico or any part of the United States.

During these interviews, it was indicated that the SNFE conducts only fund-raising activities in Puerto Rico. Funds are solicited by radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisements, distribution of handbills, collections at Cuban commemorative events, mailing of open-letters to known contributors, et cetera. The money collected as a result of the above activity is deposited in a bank account maintained at the Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, Santurce, Puerto Rico, in the name of "Alpha 66, Inc.", otherwise known as the SNFE. The money is then disbursed upon request of either Antonio Veciana, Blanch or Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, principal leaders of the SNFE, who reside in Miami, Florida.

Cuba

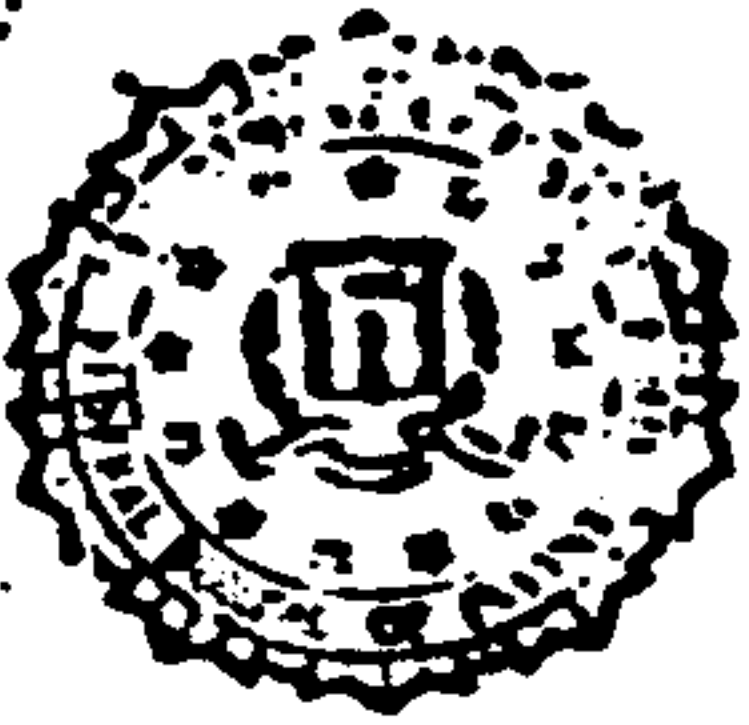
7 COPIES DESTROYED

MAR 2 1973

U

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY

None of those interviewed in Puerto Rico indicated they have knowledge of persons involved in the attack by SNFE on Cuba. They claim they had been assured on numerous occasions by Antonio Veciana Blanch and/or Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, mentioned hereinbefore, that this attack had not originated from Puerto Rico or any part of the United States.



~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

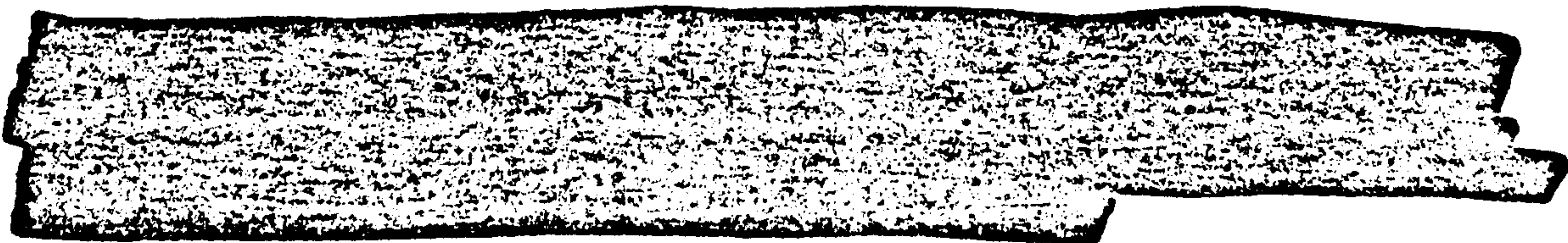
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
May 28, 1964

~~JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA~~
~~(Cuban Revolutionary Junta)~~
~~(JURE) - PUERTO RICO~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following is a summary of the activities of the JURE in Puerto Rico during 1963:

On January 11, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the JURE membership in Puerto Rico consisted of approximately 40 Cuban exiles.



During interviews by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with JURE leaders in Puerto Rico in 1963, they stated they had no knowledge of any funds being received by the JURE from any government and that all activities were financed through private donations.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during 1963 that Manuel Ray Rivero traveled to Washington, D. C., New York City and Paris to contact Cuban exile leaders and solicit their support for the JURE.

Meridiano
U.S.
Cuba

Francisco
Venez

4 COPIES DESTROYED
S.G. 1/19/73

~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

(3)

Re: JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA
(In Puerto Rico)


A fourth confidential source, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability

20




The Puerto Rican press reported during 1963 that the JURE conducted various fund-raising activities in Puerto Rico during this period.

On May 20, 1963, Manuel Ray Rivero announced through the Puerto Rican press that he would be inside Cuba by May 20, 1964 fighting Fidel Castro.

It has been further reported by the Puerto Rican press and  that members of the JURE delegation in Puerto Rico were present at various Cuban commemorative events held in Puerto Rico during 1963 where they received favorable publicity and some donations to help finance their activities. Their activities in Puerto Rico have been centered around creating a favorable impression of the JURE in order to receive more financial aid.

10



The September 18, 1963 issue of "The San Juan Star", a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article which indicated the JURE celebrated its first anniversary at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico on September 17, 1963. The article stated that leaders of the JURE announced at this celebration they considered the JURE very successful during 1963.



~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
May 28, 1964

JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA
(Cuban Revolutionary Junta)
(JURE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following is a characterization of the JURE:

~~REDACTED~~ advised on September 17, 1962, that the JURE was founded on September 15 - 16, 1962 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, by Manuel Ray Rivero, who was the first Minister of Public Works under Fidel Castro of Cuba, and other exiled anti-Castro Cubans.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 17, 1962, that the JURE was founded at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, on September 15 - 16, 1962, by Manuel Ray Rivero and other exiled anti-Castro Cubans. The announced purpose in founding the JURE was the eventual overthrow of the Cuban Government of Fidel Castro through underground operations and guerrilla activities.

On May 20, 1963, Manuel Ray Rivero stated in the Puerto Rican press that he would be fighting inside Cuba by May 20, 1964.

The following is a general summary of the activities of the JURE during 1963:

COPIES DESTROYED

86 MAR 2 1963

(5)

~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and

Re: JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

12
The above source advised on September 17, 1962 that the following were the principal leaders of the JURE. The source and [redacted] subsequently advised during 1963 that these individuals continued as leaders of the JURE.

Nine individuals comprised the leadership of the JURE. Five of these persons resided in exile, and four remained in Cuba. The leadership in exile consisted of the following:

Manuel Ray Rivero - Puerto Rico;
first Minister of Public Works
under Fidel Castro;

Jose R. ~~San~~ Martin - Puerto Rico;
former Minister of Public Works
during the Grau San Martin
Government of Cuba;

Raul ~~Chibas~~ - New York City;

Jose ~~Gomez-Rodriguez~~ - Miami; Fla

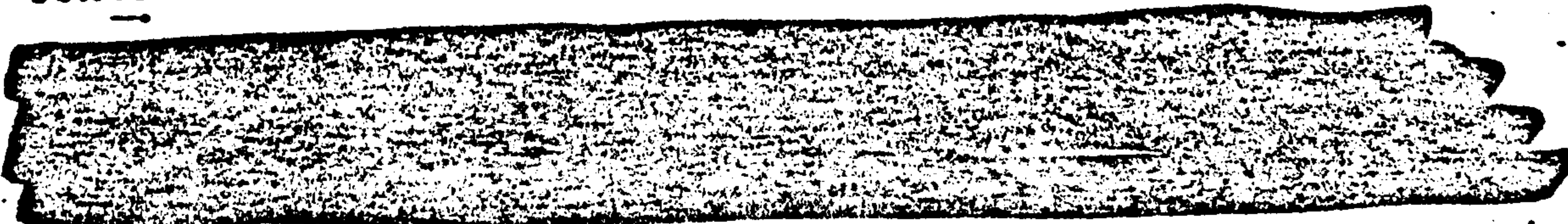
Rogelio ~~Cisneros-Diaz~~ - Miami. Fla

) Cuba

) Cuba

The four leaders of the JURE remaining in Cuba were not identified for fear of reprisals against them by the Cuban Government.

On February 15, 1963, Manuel Ray Rivero, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that the JURE was attempting to establish delegations in various parts of the United States and Central America.



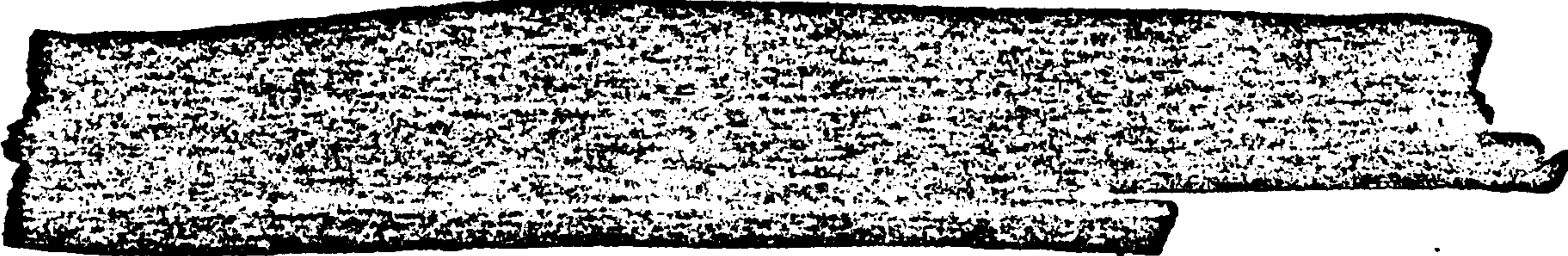
61,63

Re: JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

During interviews by the San Juan, Miami, and New York City Offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with leading members of the JURE in 1963, they stated they had no knowledge of any funds being received by the JURE other than by private donations and public fund-raising activities which were being directed at Cuban exiles residing throughout the Americas and parts of Europe.

On May 20, 1963, Manuel Ray Rivero, during a public speech in San Juan, Puerto Rico, announced that he would be fighting Fidel Castro in Cuba by May 20, 1964.

On June 26, 1963, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Manuel Ray Rivero had traveled to parts of Europe and the United States in relation to JURE activity during May, 1963.



On October 14, 1963, Juan Jose ~~Marabotto~~-Roque, Treasurer of the JURE, Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that there were delegations of the JURE in 12 cities of the United States and other countries, including Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina, Panama, England, France, Jamaica, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Spain, and West Germany. Marabotto could not furnish an approximate number of the membership of the JURE since no membership lists were kept. He stated that all the activities of the JURE in the United States were devoted to the collection of funds and coordination of publicity by the JURE.

~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

Re: JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

6163
In addition to the above investigation by the FBI [redacted] revealed there were major JURE delegations in the following-named locations, and that these delegations were devoted to fund-raising activity and publicity campaigns in favor of the JURE:

Miami, Florida,
New York, New York
Dallas, Texas
Chicago, Illinois
Tampa, Florida
Los Angeles, California
Atlanta, Georgia
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~ - CONTROLLED DISSEMINATION

8



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box #312
San Juan, Puerto Rico -00905
May 28, 1964

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL
(Students Revolutionary Directorate)
(DRE) - PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following is a summary of the activities of the DRE
in Puerto Rico during 1963:

90 On April 8, 1963, [redacted] advised
that a meeting of Cuban exiles had been held on April 7,
1963, at the Hotel Melia, Ponce, Puerto Rico. This
meeting was attended by approximately 100 persons.
Representatives of the DRE, as well as members of other
anti-Castro organizations, were present at this meeting.

90 According to [redacted], the general purpose of the
meeting was to plan future activities to be directed
against the present Cuban Government; to aid all groups
active in carrying out the fight against the Cuban
Government; and to name a committee to coordinate these
activities. It was stated at the meeting that there
would be a "fair" to raise funds for this group to be
held on April 27 - 29, 1963.

On May 7, 1963, Emilda Lliteras, Ponce, Puerto Rico,
advised she had aided several anti-Castro organizations,
including the DRE, in sponsoring a "fair" held on
April 27 - 29, 1963, in Ponce, Puerto Rico, to raise funds
to help those fighting Fidel Castro inside Cuba.

The May 18, 1963, issue of "El Mundo", a daily Spanish
language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico,

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36 MAY 4 1964

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from automatic downgrading and
declassification [redacted]
w A2/DA R 12/175

9
Excluded from automatic downgrading and
declassification.

Re: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

carried an article which indicated that the DRE had organized a group of students at the Catholic University in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The principal purpose of this group was to collect funds to carry on a military action against Cuba.

4

6113

[REDACTED]

6113

[REDACTED]

6113

[REDACTED]

C
N

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4263

PAGE NO. 1-13

NO. OF PAGES 13

SECTION NO.

181

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

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

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

W. C. ...

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Chicago 5/22/64.

Per request in reBuairtel, enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), suitable for dissemination, regarding the activities of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in New York City during 1963.

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because it contains information furnished by informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize the future effectiveness of said informants and prove harmful to the internal security.

Sources mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

- #1 - [REDACTED]
- #2 - [REDACTED]
- #3 - [REDACTED]
- #4 - [REDACTED]
- #5 - [REDACTED]
- #6 - [REDACTED]
- #7 - [REDACTED]

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

REC 4

4264

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - New York (97-1792)
- 1 - New York (97-2120)
- 1 - New York

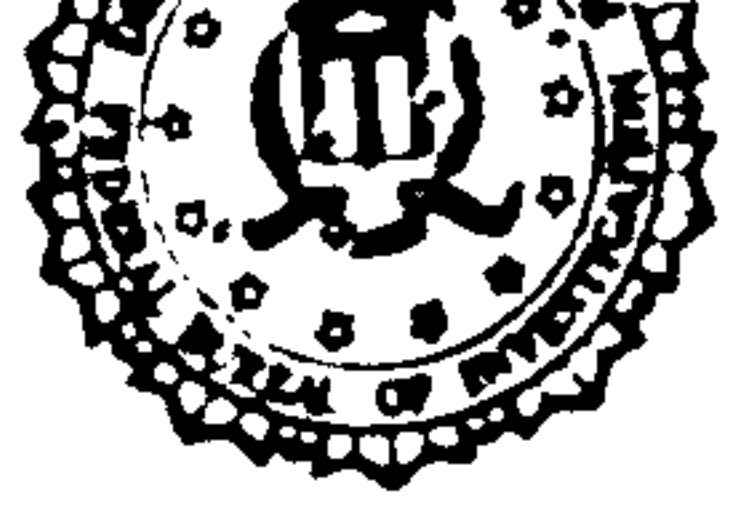
2 cc of each encl. LHM
to Pres. Comm. by letter
6-11-64
By: *[Signature]*

JNK:eah
(7) 10 ENCLOSURES

CC - Wick
CC - Anderson
Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JUL 7 - 1964 207



UNITED STATES
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 27, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

All confidential sources mentioned herein have
furnished reliable information in the past.

Activities of the Fair Play For
Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New York
City During 1963

A. New York Chapter of the FPCC

On February 7, 1963, confidential source #1 advised
that on February 6, 1963 the New York Chapter of the FPCC
held a forum at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
at which V. T. Lee, National Office Director of the FPCC,
spoke about his recent Cuban trip before approximately 100
persons.

A characterization of the FPCC appears
in the appendix attached hereto.

On February 12, 1963, confidential source #2 advised
that on February 8, 1963, the New York Chapter of the FPCC
sponsored a social at the Casa Cuba Club (CCC), which was
attended by about 150 persons.

A characterization of the CCC appears
in the appendix attached hereto.

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Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On February 21, 1963, confidential source #2 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a social at the CCC on February 16, 1963, and that approximately 45 persons attended.

On March 12, 1963, confidential source #3 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a forum at Adelphi Hall, New York City, on March 11, 1963, and that Vincent Lee spoke and showed slides of Cuba before about 160 persons.

On April 22, 1963, confidential source #2 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a forum on April 18, 1963, held at Adelphi Hall, New York City, at which Julius Margolin spoke about his trip to Brazil as the FPCC representative at the Continental Congress of Solidarity with Cuba. Over 60 persons attended.

During November, 1954, confidential source #4 advised that Julius Margolin had been recommended for expulsion from the Communist Party (CP) for anti-Party activity and desertion.

On May 3, 1963, confidential source #2 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a forum on April 23, 1963, at which the featured speaker was Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Director of the New York School for Marxist Studies.

A characterization of Dr. Herbert Aptheker and the New York School for Marxist Studies appears in the appendix attached hereto.

On May 6, 1963, confidential source #2 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a social on May 3, 1963, at 237 West 105th Street, New York City, and that approximately 100 persons attended.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On June 18, 1963, confidential source #1 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a forum on June 17, 1963, at Adelphi Hall, New York City, at which a lecture on Cuban history was delivered before approximately 55 persons.

On July 1, 1963, confidential source #1 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a social on June 22, 1963, at 237 West 105th Street, New York City, at which V. T. Lee showed slides on Afro-Cuban art.

On August 21, 1963, confidential source #5 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a party at the CCC on August 17, 1963, but that only a small number of persons attended.

On August 27, 1963, confidential source #1 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a Cuban film festival at 530 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on August 26, 1963, and that between 300 and 350 persons attended the three showings.

On October 1, 1963, confidential source #1 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a film showing on September 23, 1963, at Adelphi Hall and that approximately 100 persons attended.

On December 3, 1963, confidential source #2 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC was completely inactive and that Joseph Shill, the President of the New York Chapter, and Julius Margolin, Secretary of the New York Chapter, had both resigned.

Confidential source # 6 advised that on April 20, 1960, Joseph Shill attended a meeting of