

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 182

COPY 8

F B I

Date: 5/28/64

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

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	U
Mr. Sullivan	W
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS-R-CUBA

Re NY airtel to Director, dated 5/27/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of each of amended pages, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the LHM which accompanied referenced NY airtel. This NY communication was forwarded by the NYO's Night Supervisor without the dictating agent or substantive supervisor having an opportunity to review it.

Amended pages handled 6/1/64

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (AM)
- 1 - New York (97-1792)
- 1 - New York (97-2120)
- 1 - New York

JNK:mzb
 (7)

105-82555-4265

2 cc. of each LHM to the Pres. Comm. by Edwar 6-11-64 by JPA

*C.C. Wick
 C.C. Anderson*

Handwritten signatures and initials

SOVIET AFFAIRS

Approved: *[Signature]* Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JUL 6 1964

Date: 5/28/64

PLAIN TEXT

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

Via AIRTEL (Priority) and

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Buairtel, dated 5/22/64, captioned as above

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies each of LHMs concerning the activities in the NY area of the anti-CASTRO organizations designated as Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, Junta Revolucionaria Cubana and Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66)

Confidential sources mentioned in the LHM on the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil is identified as [redacted]

The first confidential source mentioned in the LHM on JURE is identified as [redacted]. The second confidential source mentioned in the LHM on JURE is identified as [redacted], United States Post Office, Postal Inspectors Office, NYC.

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM on the Second Front - Alpha 66, is identified as [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 30)
- 1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

FJO:ggr
(5)

79 JUL 1 1964

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M Per [Signature]

MAY 29 1964

SOVIET

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

105-114542
105-112098
105-100081

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including "0-7 of report..." and "7/29/64".

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin, including "place cc..." and "105-114542".

Large handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom center, including "Sup NYO, 6/1/64" and "submit summary".



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Operation Alpha
New York, New York

May 28, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

~~Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)~~

Thomas D. Murray, M. M. Hickerson and Company,
551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on January 31, 1963, stated that
he had assisted the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) -
Alpha 66 with a press conference which they had held in New
York recently.

*NY
Cuba*

Murray also advised that he had recently met with
Armando Fleites of the SNFE concerning the possibility of
obtaining an exclusive story and photographs of SNFE-Alpha 66
groups while training for a raid on the coast of Cuba. Murray
stated that Doctor Armando Fleites informed him that the SNFE -
Alpha 66 was planning an attack on the Cuban coast for early
February, 1963, and also for two additional attacks on the
Cuban coast to take place during March, 1963.

Murray also stated that he had informed Armando Fleites
that he would assist the SNFE-Alpha 66 prepare press releases
relative to activities of their organization.

Alberto Gutierrez De La Solana, an attorney from
Havana, Cuba, currently residing in New York City, in February,
1963, advised that the headquarters of Alpha 66 were located
in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and that he, Gutierrez, acted as a
collector of funds for the operation of Alpha 66.

Gutierrez also advised that in late October, 1962,
a public announcement was made by Antonio Veciana of Alpha 66
announcing a pact with the Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE), which is headed by ex-Major Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo.
Gutierrez stated that as a result of the pact between Veciana
and Menoyo, there was a split within Alpha 66 and one group
stayed with Veciana and another group was formed which called
themselves Comandos L.

Cuba

NY

anti-cuban U.S.

William Fulton, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, NY

5 COPIES DESTROYED
86 MAR 5 1973

Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

New York, on March 15, 1963, furnished a copy of a letter received from Alpha 66 requesting help for the organization. The help requested in the letter sent out by Alpha 66 dated February 11, 1963, was for a sulfa tablet which is manufactured by the Lederle Laboratories.

Antonio Veciana, the head of Alpha 66, while in New York City, on March 21, 1963, stated that the recent attack on the coast of Cuba was carried out by the action group of the SNFE-Alpha 66 organization. Veciana said that the raid was led by Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and that the raiding party consisted of two 20-foot boats with a complement of 12 to 15 men whose identities were unknown to him. Veciana stated that the men participating in the raid were armed with BAR's, M-1's and one 20 mm. cannon. Veciana stated that the raid was on the port of La Isabela Sagua and to his knowledge, the damage inflicted was very slight. He stated that from information received from clandestine radio stations inside Cuba his organization was informed that as a result of the raid, five or six Russians had been wounded and had been treated at the hospital at La Isabela Sagua.

Veciana stated that immediately after the raid, the SNFE-Alpha 66 held a press conference and gave an exaggerated story of the raid in order to more easily obtain contributions in the United States for more raids against Cuba. He also stated that on March 21, 1963, the members of the high group of their organization had taken a private oath not to disclose to anyone, including United States authorities, the location of their base of operation. He advised that armaments for their organization is obtained in the United States and is purchased with money which they receive in donations from various sources and from Cuban exiles.

Lee-Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 3, 1963, advised that he had ascertained that the SNFE-Alpha 66 organization would picket the Russian Delegation to the United Nations on April 7, 1963, at 2:00 p.m. The purpose of the picket was to protest recent United States Government restrictions placed upon exile Cuban groups forbidding them to carry out raids on Cuba. The SNFE-Alpha 66 would protest before the Russian Delegation to the United Nations this action by the United States, which they consider unjust since Russian, Czechoslovak and Polish Communists can carry out their work of subversion and espionage in the United States without any interference.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Babcock, Woodbury, Long Island, New York, by letter dated January 9, 1963, furnished the Attorney General of the United States material which she had received in the mail from Alpha 66. The material sent by Alpha 66 was signed by Antonio Veciana, who was self-described as the "General Coordinator" of Alpha 66 and a former President of the Public Accountants Association in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Babcock on April 15, 1963, stated that she had received propaganda material in the mail from Alpha 66 and that she had sent this material in a letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in Washington, D.C., for his information. She stated that she brought this matter to the attention of the Attorney General since she felt that this type of action by Alpha 66 was against the policies of the United States and was damaging to the foreign policy of the United States.

Cecilio J. Vasquez, Public Relations Director of SNFE-Alpha 66, on April 8, 1963, advised that the SNFE-Alpha 66 organization recently opened new headquarters which were now located in New York at 103 West 74th Street, New York City.

Cecilio J. Vasquez on April 24, 1963, stated that the organization receives voluntary contributions from exile Cubans residing in the New York area and money collected by the organization in New York is sent to the headquarters of the organization which are located in care of Box 1355, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Eecambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

(SNFE) (Vasquez advised that due to recent restrictions imposed upon the leaders of the SNFE-Alpha 66 by the United States Government, there was no hope that in the immediate future any of these leaders would be able to travel to the New York area for fund raising purposes. He said that the members of the SNFE-Alpha 66 are dedicated to the overthrow of the present Cuban regime and that they will continue their activities until they accomplish their goals.

Cecilio J. Vasquez, Public Relations Director for SNFE-Alpha 66, on May 20, 1963, advised that ex-Major Eloy Gutierrez was in New York for a public rally which was held at the Palm Garden, New York City, on May 19, 1963. Vasquez stated that Menoyo made a speech at this meeting which was well received by the people and the organization collected voluntary donations from those in attendance and this money would be used to carry out future military activities against the Cuban Government. He said that Gutierrez Menoyo would remain in the New York area for a period of approximately one month and his visit was to help the organization in public relations and also to assist in fund raising activities.

Vasquez on June 5, 1963, stated that the SNFE-Alpha 66 continues to solicit contributions from people residing in the Metropolitan New York area. The organization, according to Vasquez, continues to make propoganda against the present regime in Cuba and continues to print its newspaper which is called "El Mambi". He said that the SNFE-Alpha 66 had no immediate plans for any public meeting but in the future, would hold such meetings to raise needed funds to carry out their operations.

Vasquez, on June 24, 1963, advised that the SNFE-Alpha 66 would, in the immediate future, initiate a campaign among Americans throughout the United States to seek financial support in order to achieve their goal of overthrowing the present Cuban Government.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

Vasquez on July 26, 1963, advised that efforts by the SNFE-Alpha 66 to unite with other exile organizations was unsuccessful but they did reach an agreement with the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP). He stated that approaches had been made by Gutierrez Menoyo to representatives of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), but due to disagreements and difference of opinion, it is now felt that there will be no unification with JURE.

Detective John Caulfield, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, on November 12, 1963, advised that the SNFE-Alpha 66 had only held two meetings in New York during the past several months. He stated that the SNFE-Alpha 66 held a meeting in New York during May, 1963, and the last meeting was held on November 10, 1963, at the Palm Garden, New York City. He stated that the meeting of November 10, 1963, was of a social nature but several individuals made short political speeches and money was solicited from those in attendance for the operational expenses of SNFE-Alpha 66. He stated that the New York City Police Department had estimated that approximately 700 people attended this last meeting and that it was a financial success.

... advised that the headquarters of Alpha 66 were located in New York, ... acted as a collector of funds for the operation of Alpha 66.

5



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OK

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 28, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil
(Cuban Student Directorate)
(DRE)

Detective John Caulfield, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, on April 16, 1963, advised that five members of the Cuban Student Directorate were arrested in New York City on April 14, 1963. Detective Caulfield advised that the five members of the DRE were charged with disorderly conduct and creating a nuisance. The five DRE members were given a hearing on April 14, 1963, and received suspended sentences.

Detective Caulfield further advised that the five DRE members were arrested in the vicinity of the Radio City Music Hall, as they demonstrated and shouted anti-Fidel Castro slogans, and also demonstrated against recent United States Government orders imposed upon Cuban exiles carrying out armed attacks against Cuba.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during 1963 furnished copies of the bi-weekly newsletter put out by DRE in Miami, Florida. This biweekly newsletter is captioned "The Cuban Report" and has the return address of Post Office Box 805, Miami, Florida.

Detective John Caulfield, New York City Police Department, during December, 1963, advised that the DRE sponsored no public meetings or participated in any picketing with the exception of the incident which took place in New York at Radio City on April 14, 1963. Detective Caulfield advised that the activity of the DRE in the New York area during 1963 was confined to propaganda activities.

4 COPIES DESTROYED

80 MAR 5 1973

(6)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 28, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R. - Cuba

~~Junta Revolucionaria Cubana~~
~~(Cuban Revolutionary Junta)~~
~~(JURE)~~

Dr. Raul Chibas, a member of the National Directorate of JURE, who lives in New York City, on June 17, 1963, advised that the JURE maintains its headquarters in Puerto Rico, and has a delegation in New York which assists the national organization in collecting funds to carry out their proposed plans to overthrow the Communist regime in Cuba. Confidential source number 317.

Dr. Chibas advised that Manuel Ray Rivero, the head of JURE, maintains his residence and headquarters in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dr. Chibas advised that Ray and the JURE receive money from Cubans in the United States and from Cubans living outside the United States. Chibas said that JURE did not receive money from the Venezuelan Government but did receive money from members of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers who are in sympathy with the principles of JURE. Meeting from

Cuba

Charles Larkin, Station Manager, radio station WBNX, New York City, on June 18, 1963, advised that members of JURE had asked for permission to make an announcement concerning a meeting which was held in the New York area on May 20, 1963. Larkin advised that he had given permission for the announcement but requested that the announcement be submitted for his approval before it was put on the air. Larkin advised that he rejected the first announcement which was submitted to him because the JURE openly asked the people to contribute money for the purchase of arms for an attack on Cuba. Larkin advised further that due to the stated policy of the United States Government relative to

NY

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36 MAR 5 1973

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Lee Harvey Oswald.

armed attacks against Cuba by exile Cuban groups, he was very careful to screen any announcements made by his radio station relative to meetings sponsored by exile Cuban groups including the JURE.

Confidential source number one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 23, 1963, that the JURE had been inactive in the New York area but plans were being put into effect which would make the organization more active in the future.

OFFICIALS
Confidential source number two, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 10, 1963, advised that the JURE rents Post Office Box 2668, Grand Central Station, New York City. The individuals who are responsible for this Post Office Box are Raul Chibas, President of JURE in New York, Marie T. Taquecheo, Vice President, and Antonio De La Carrera. *NY*

Confidential source number one, on October 31, 1963, advised that at the present time, the JURE in New York was looking for a small radar unit which would be capable of being mounted on a boat. The confidential source advised that the JURE had allotted \$3,000 for the purchase of this radar unit.

Confidential source number one, stated on November 21, 1963, that an important meeting of the members of the National Directorate would be held in Caracas, Venezuela, on the weekend of November 23 - 24, 1963. Attending this meeting from New York would be Dr. Raul Chibas, the leader of the JURE in New York City.

Confidential source number one, on December 3, 1963, advised that JURE recently opened offices in New York, and the headquarters are located at 104 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Confidential source number one, also advised on December 3, 1963, that members of JURE were attending regular classes three days a week at the apartment of Dario Colominas.

- 2 -

8

NY
441 West
56th St.
apt 4D.
NY, NY

Lee Harvey Oswald New York, New York

441 West 56th Street, Apartment 4D, New York City. The purpose of the classes was to train JURE members in the use of the Morse Code, and after they are sufficiently advanced, they will then be sent to another school of telegraphy, which is conducted by the JURE in Miami, Florida.

Internal Security - R - C
of the National Defense Council, Inc., New York, New York, on June 17, 1963.
and the collection of new and used cameras and other electronic equipment for the purpose of carrying out the program to overthrow the Communist regime in Cuba.
The subject advised that he had received the bulk of the money for his residence and headquarters in San Francisco, California, from the United States and other sources living outside the United States. He stated that the money was not received from the Venezuelan Government but the money was from members of the Confederation of American Scientists who are in sympathy with the principal of JURE.

Charles Larkin, Station Manager, Radio Station WNBC, New York City, on June 18, 1963, advised that he had asked for permission to make an announcement concerning the meeting which was held in New York City on May 17, 1963. Larkin advised that he had given permission for the announcement, but requested that the announcement be submitted for his approval before it was put on the air. Larkin advised that the first announcement which was submitted to him had been the JURE openly asked the people to contribute money for the purchase of arms for an attack on Cuba. Larkin advised further that due to the policy of the United States Government relative

9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 6/3/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Handwritten signature

ReButel 6/2/64 instructing Miami submit LHM summary on Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)

Enclosed are five copies LHM on FPCC dated 6/3/64.

Sources referred to in the LHM are:

- PSI [redacted] contacted 11/6/61 [redacted]
- [redacted] contacted 5/20/62 (MM 105-3040-294)
- [redacted] contacted 10/15/63 [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Miami
- 1 - 105-3040

Naca

JJO:egh
(7)

2 cc of each encl. LHM to the Pres. Comm. by [redacted]

105-82555-4267

REC 4 JUN 6 1964

XEROX JUL 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SOVIET SECTION

79 JUL 7 - 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-4196-203



Miami, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-3040

June 3, 1964

RE: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE (FPCC)

No information has been received that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee ever established a branch at Miami, Florida.

Sources familiar with pro-Castro activities at Miami advised during 1961, 1962 and 1963, that the FPCC has never existed at Miami.

The "Miami News", a daily newspaper published at Miami, carried an article in its edition of January 2, 1964, reporting that the "Fair Play group has never maintained an open chapter" in Miami. It said, "the presence of anti-Castro Cubans discouraged that."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Special Agent in Charge

Date: 5/29/64

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-8255)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED 6/1/64

Re Bureau airtel 5/22/64.

Enclosed are 5 copies of an LHM regarding the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement and its activities during 1963 per instructions reBuairtel. The 2 items of information in 1964 were included to reflect the current status of the groups.

MM T-1 is [PSI] [REDACTED]

MM T-2 is [REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) **ENCLOSURE**
- 2 - Miami (1 - 105-8342) (1 - 97-406)

WMD:mp
(5)

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

REC-6

105-82555 - 4268

2 CC of each encl. LHM
To Pres. comm. by letter
6-11-64
GYS

JUN 3 1964

WICK
C Co Anderson

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JUL 6 - 1964
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-82555-4268

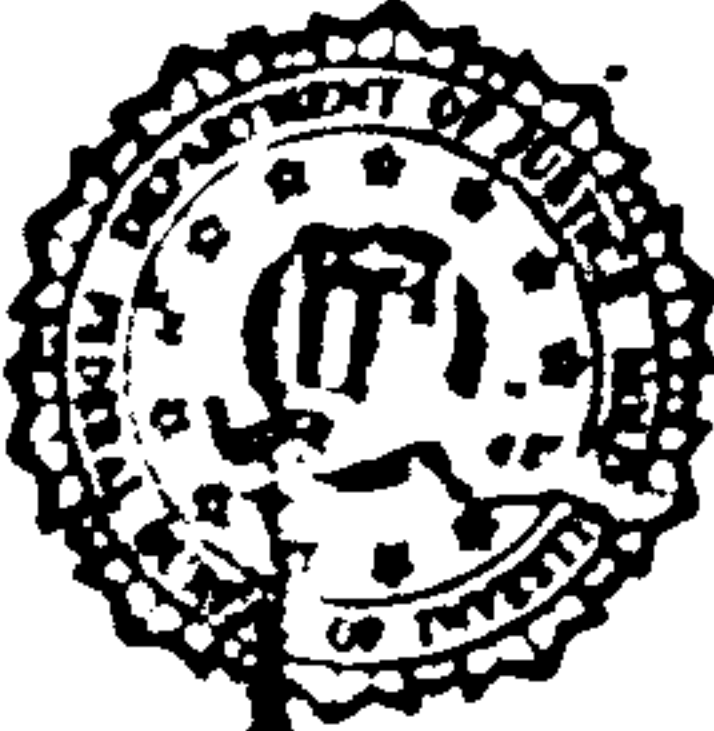
27 Cards

Handwritten notes:
105-82555-4268

Handwritten note:
105-82555-4268

Handwritten note:
Cuba

Handwritten note:
Place cc in 105-92196 (30 Nov)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
May 29, 1964

RE: ~~30TH OF NOVEMBER~~
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

I. ORIGIN AND BACKGROUND

On October 21, 1960, Dr. Cesar Blanco Gutierrez, *Fla*
who was then the representative in the United States of the *2010*
30th of November Revolutionary Movement, advised as follows:

The 30th of November Revolutionary Movement was
named after the date of an uprising led by Frank Pais in
Santiago de Cuba on that date in 1956 against the Cuban
government of Batista. It was formed in Cuba in April,
1960, and was originally under the leadership of David
Salvador, who had been the first Secretary General of the
Cuban Confederation of Workers and who resigned his post
in opposition to Communist penetration of the Confederation.
Salvador was subsequently arrested and imprisoned by the
Castro government.

Carlos Rodriguez Quesada advised in November,
1961 that he was the General Coordinator of the 30th of
November Revolutionary Movement in the United States with
quarters at 427 SW 4th Avenue, Miami. He said that
the group was then affiliated with the Cuban Revolutionary
Council (CRC), headed by Jose Miro Cardona.

Jose Miro Cardona is a Cuban exile who was
formerly dean of the University of Havana
Law School and Prime Minister of Cuba during
the early days of the Castro regime. The
CRC was a unity of Cuban exile anti-Castro
organizations.

Cuba

RE: 30TH OF NOVEMBER
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

On November 26, 1962, MM T-1, a Cuban exile who was an officer in the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, advised that the faction of this group led by Carlos Rodriguez Quesada had moved its headquarters to 429 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida.

On August 8, 1963, MM T-1 advised that the 30th of November group, having its headquarters at 429 West Flagler Street, had changed its name to Frank Pais Revolutionary Movement.

On March 15, 1962, Rodriguez advised that his organization had withdrawn from the CRC. He said that his group had participated in a "hunger strike" in Bayfront Park, Miami, March 10 - 12, 1962, protesting the lack of action on the part of Miró and the CRC.

In April, 1962, Rodriguez advised that a faction of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement had separated from the Rodriguez group and would remain with the CRC. This group was under the leadership of Jesus Fernandez Hernandez and Orlando Rodriguez Perez.

On June 13, 1962, Antonio Pruna Llanos, Corresponding Secretary, advised that the CRC faction of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement maintained its headquarters at 620 South Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida.

II. ACTIVITIES IN 1963

On April 2, 1963, Jesus Fernandez Hernandez and Orlando Rodriguez Perez furnished information regarding an attempt to infiltrate seven members of their organization into Cuba in February, 1963, from Elbow Key, an island off the southeast coast of Florida in the Cay Sal Bank of the Bahamas. The attempt was unsuccessful.

RE: 30TH OF NOVEMBER
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

In April, 1963, Jose Miro Cardona resigned his position as head of the CRC. The 30th of November Revolutionary Movement (Fernandez faction) publicly announced their support of Miro's action.

On April 12, 1963, Francisco Leyva Avila, Dallas, Texas, representative of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, advised that the Dallas delegation had issued a declaration expressing disagreement with the official action of the United States Government in forbidding hit and run attacks on Cuba and stated a march on Washington would ensue unless the Government changed its policy.

In May, 1963, the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement (Rodriguez Quesada faction) distributed a leaflet calling for the establishment of a "permanent assembly", composed of representatives of the various Cuban organizations to work for the adoption of a program which would bring about the liberation of Cuba.

On July 9, 1963, U. S. Customs Agency Service, Miami, advised that they had seized one .30 caliber machine gun with 500 rounds of ammunition, one .50 caliber machine gun with 200 rounds of ammunition, two gun mounts and one carbine, which arms were in possession of Jesus Fernandez Hernandez, Rainaldo Caldos and Gilberto Montenegro Villaverda, members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement at Crow Key, Florida. This seizure was made on July 8, 1963.

On September 6, 1963, Orlando Rodriguez Perez of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, with offices at 629 South Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida, advised that Luis Morano Alvarez had been named Coordinator General of the reorganized Central Executive Committee of the organization. Rodriguez said that the organization had delegations in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Dallas, Houston, Tampa, Los Angeles and Puerto Rico.

RE: 30TH OF NOVEMBER
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Rodriguez advised that the organization continued to be plagued by internal dissension. He said that one Hiram Gonzalez, a recent arrival from Cuba, was attempting to establish a third faction of the organization with himself as the leader. *F-12*

On November 18, 1963, MI T-2, a source familiar with certain phases of anti-Castro activity in the Chicago area, advised that the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement in Chicago sponsored a public meeting designed to unify and animate the Cuban colony as well as raise funds for the activities of the organization. Manuel Urrutia, first President of Cuba under the Castro regime, Sergio Prado, Chicago delegate of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, Jose P. Giron, New York delegate and Luis Moreno Alvarez, Coordinator General of the organization, spoke to the less than 200 who attended. About \$300.00 was collected. *Cuba*

On January 15, 1964, the "Miami Herald", Miami, Florida daily newspaper, reported that three members of the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, Gilberto Montenegro, Armando Martinez and Armando Romero, had been arrested and charged with illegal possession of narcotics, explosives and automatic firearms on January 14, 1964. *F-12 Cuba*

It is noted that on April 20, 1964, MI T-1 advised that the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement had closed its office at 629 South Miami Avenue, and was then inactive. This source said the group was without funds and had suffered a serious setback in the eyes of the Cuban exile community when three of their officers were arrested in January, 1964, for illegal possession of narcotics.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Reply, Please Refer to

Miami, Florida
May 29, 1954

Title: SOUTH OF NOVENBER
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned
as above at Miami

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

Date: 5/28/64

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(Buded: 6/1/64)

W. J. Ryan

W. J. Ryan

ReBuairtel 5/22/64.

Enclosed are ten copies each of letterhead memoranda containing information regarding the activities of "JURE", "DRE", Alpha 66, and the 30th of November Movement in Chicago during 1963.

The sources utilized in the LHM pertaining to the 30th of November Movement in Chicago were Dr. ARTURO OLIVERA, 405 W. Division Street; SERGIO PRADO, 4747 North Bernard Street; AGUSTIN REY, 1012 S. Spaulding Avenue; and JESUS MARTINEZ, 2351 W. North Avenue, all Chicago, Illinois.

- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Enclosure)
- 1 - Chicago
- DEH:gmw
- (4)

ENCLOSURE

*place cc in 105-100081 (DIRE)
105-112098 (SNFE)
105-114543 (JURE)*

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

105-92196 (30th Nov)
REC-24

2 cc of Encl LHM to Pres. Comm. by letter
6-16-64

ST-117

MAY 30 1964

C. E. Wick
C. C. Anderson

SOVIET SECTION

79 JUL 2 1964

Approved: *[Signature]* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 28, 1964

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL
(Students Revolutionary Directorate) (DRE)

On January 31, 1963, Ernesto Sivilla, 144 Clyde Street, Evanston, Illinois, advised as follows:

There were 200 to 400 Cubans in Chicago who were members of the DRE in Cuba. These Cubans did not meet as a group in Chicago but participated individually in anti-Castro rallies or fund-raising activities, such as dinners, speeches and picnics.

He was probably considered the spokesman for the DRE in Chicago as he had met with representatives of other anti-Castro groups in Chicago when plans were being made for an anti-Castro affair. He acted only as a communicator and was not a leader in the DRE as historically this organization attempted to refrain from designating any officers or leaders.

It was contemplated the DRE in Chicago would continue to operate as in the past, with individual members working to tell Americans, as well as Cubans, the real story of Cuba under Castro.

On August 22, 1963, Agustin Rey, 1012 South Spaulding Avenue, and Sergio Prado, 4717 North Bernard Street, advised the DRE was sponsoring a picnic in the park located at Edens and Northwest Expressways scheduled for Labor Day, September 2, 1963, to which all Cubans were being invited.

By letter dated August 21, 1963, the Chicago Council for a Democratic Cuba (CCDC), a coalition of anti-Castro organizations in Chicago, announced to the Cuban colony in Chicago that the sponsorship of the picnic and celebration planned for September 2, 1963, had been turned over to the DRE.

5 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL
(Students Revolutionary Directorate) (DRE)

On November 26, 1963, Jesus Martinez, 2351 West North Avenue, advised the DRE planned to hold a public meeting in Chicago November 27, 1963, commemorating the killing by the Spanish Government of eight Cuban students November 27, 1871, at which the principal speaker was to be Frank Blanco, described as one of the military leaders of the DRE. On December 2, 1963, Dr. Arturo Olivera, 405 West Division Street, advised he had been one of the speakers at the commemorative meeting held by the DRE November 27, 1963, at which the attendance was disappointing and only \$150 in contributions was received.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 28, 1964

~~JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA~~
~~(Cuban Revolutionary Junta) (JURE)~~

Aldo Raimundo Pedraja Ortiz, 3816 North Fremont Street,
advised April 22, 1964, as follows:

He was a Cuban national who fled Cuba in 1961. After coming to Chicago in June, 1963, he organized a delegation of JURE, which progressed slowly at first but which currently had 67 members and an office at 3037 North Ashland Avenue.

The membership met approximately once a month at the delegation office, at which time voluntary donations which had been collected were turned in and the money collected was forwarded to Juan Jose Marabotto Roque, the national treasurer of JURE, in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

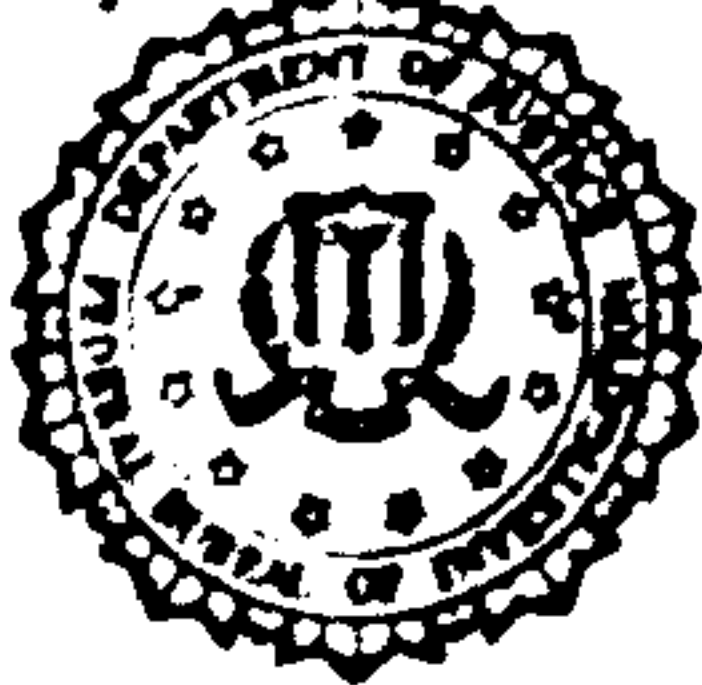
On August 25, 1963, JURE sponsored a dance, held at the Cuban American Society of Chicago, a Cuban social organization at 953 West Belmont Avenue, at which approximately \$700 was collected.

On August 20 and 21, 1963, JURE sponsored picketing of the British Consulate in Chicago, 200 South Michigan Avenue, in protest against the failure by the British Government to take any action against the Cuban Government for the arrest of 19 anti-Castro Cubans on Cayo Anguilla, British territory in the Caribbean Islands.

JURE in Chicago had engaged in no activity connected with the obtaining of arms or military equipment for the JURE national organization.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 28, 1964

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

On February 25, 1964, Dr. Diego Medina Rodriguez,
933 West 54th Place, Chicago, advised as follows:

He continued to be a part of the national delegation of the combined organizations Alpha 66, Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE), and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP), and as such gave direction to the Chicago branch of the organization. The group had no formal membership but approximately 200 Cuban individuals had filled out forms indicating they were in sympathy with the group and would support the group.

Shortly before Christmas, 1963, the group sponsored a show at the San Juan Theater, 2046 West Division Street, at which a well-known Cuban singer, as well as local talent, appeared. The affair was not well attended and contributions barely covered expenses.

The only other activity by the group had been the sponsoring of study groups, usually of 15 to 20 individuals, at various residences to discuss Cuba's problems. Collections were taken up and funds collected for the cause at these meetings. Any money collected above expenses was forwarded periodically to the organization's headquarters in Miami.

The December 30, 1963 issue of "El Correo", the bulletin of the SNFE, made reference to a joint meeting recently held by the SNFE in conjunction with members of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), another anti-Castro exile organization.

The information bulletin of the SNFE for August, 1963, carried an article reporting that on July 27, 1963, the organization had gotten together a group of Cubans to "break up"

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36 MAR 5 1973

**SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(ORGANIZATION ALPHA 86)**

a "Communist" function which intended to celebrate the 26th of July anniversary of the revolutionary movement of Fidel Castro in Chicago. The group established a picket in the vicinity of the "Fidelista" party, sang the national hymn of free Cuba, and used an amplifier to advise the American public that the "dangerous Red" event was being held in the neighborhood, according to the article, which claimed the "Fidelista" celebration was interrupted by this action.

The SNFE information bulletin for August, 1963, stated as follows:

During May and June, 1963, collections totaled \$1,869.50, which was made up of collections taken up at a public meeting held at the Engineers Building, a collection at the Senate Theater, a collection from participants in a "We the People" meeting, as well as collections by the "War Committees" and spontaneous contributions by members. In addition, over \$1400 was obtained at a picnic June 30, 1963.

The organization was carrying on a campaign under the name "Dolares Para La Libertad" (Dollars for Liberty) to gather funds from Americans for the freedom of Cuba.

Blas Rodriguez Gonzalez, 1708 North Talman Avenue, advised June 5, 1963, as follows:

He was the leader of the SNFE in Chicago. This group had no formal membership as such but was comprised of individuals who assisted by contributing to the cause or by helping to arrange for meetings and speakers.

When Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, SNFE leader, appeared in the Engineers Building May 18, 1963, all the Cuban groups in Chicago cooperated in the meeting, which was intended to raise the spirits of the Cubans opposed to the Castro Government as well as to collect funds.

**SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)**

The SNFE in Chicago planned to hold some celebration and possibly a picnic during the Summer, 1963, on one or more Cuban patriotic days in an effort to obtain contributions for their cause.

The SNFE in Chicago had done nothing in the way of obtaining arms or equipment for any of the "hit and run" raids on Cuba. The only activity of the SNFE in Chicago had been to solicit and collect contributions for their cause.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 28, 1964

MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO 30 DE NOVIEMBRE
(30th of November Revolutionary Movement)
(30th of November)

On December 19, 1962, Sergio Prado, 4717 North Bernard Street, advised he was the Director-Coordinator of the 30th of November in the Chicago area. Prado described his organization as one of the largest in the anti-Castro movement in the Chicago area, having approximately 275 members and a mailing list of over 600 individuals. The main objective of the organization was to disseminate anti-Castro information in the Chicago area, according to Prado, who added that the organization supported revolutionary type activity within Cuba, this activity being directed from the headquarters of the organization in Miami, Florida.

On August 5, 1963, Sergio Prado, mentioned above, advised on August 4, 1963, a group of ten Cubans under his direction staged a short demonstration at the Chicago Cubs - San Francisco Giants baseball game at Wrigley Field in that during the game they went out onto the playing field carrying placards bearing the name of the organization and a banner reading "President Kennedy, please don't arrest any more Cuban fighters," as well as American and Cuban flags.

Sources having a knowledge of some phases of the anti-Castro movement in the Chicago area advised August 22, 1963, the 30th of November group sponsored a picnic held August 18, 1963, at the Clayton Smith Forest Preserve, Milwaukee and Devon Avenues, which netted approximately \$750.

These sources advised November 15, 1963, the 30th of November group would sponsor a public meeting at 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, November 16, 1963, planned to unify and animate the Cuban colony as well as to raise funds for the activities of the 30th of November. The featured speaker at the meeting was to be Dr. Manuel Urrutia, the first President of Cuba under the Castro regime.

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36 MAR 5 1973

MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO 30 DE NOVIEMBRE
(30th of November Revolutionary Movement)
(30th of November)

On November 18, 1963, the sources advised the meeting was held as planned but a disappointing crowd of less than 200 attended and the collection made, of approximately \$300, did not meet the expenses of the meeting.

FBI

Date: 5/29/64

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

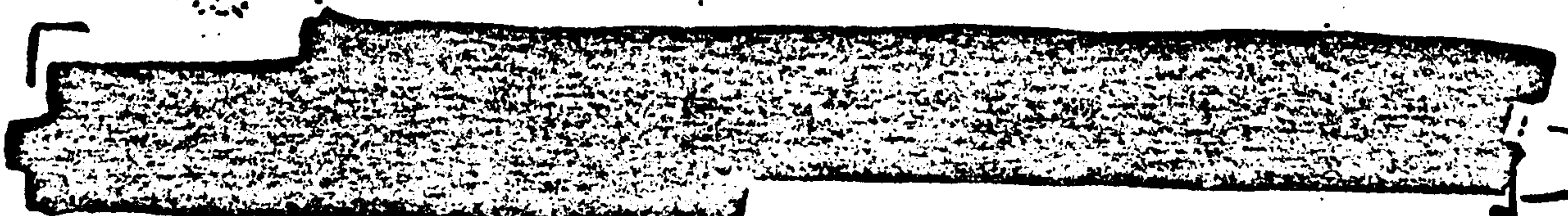
Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Handwritten notes:
207
107

ReBuairtel, 5/22/64, to several offices relative to summaries on Cuban exile organizations.

Enclosed to Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM captioned "JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA (JURE)".



- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Miami
 - (1 - 105-8342)
 - (1 - 105-6661)

Handwritten: place in 105-116743 (JURE)

JJO:mp
(6)

XEROX

JUN 30 1964

105-82555

4270

10 JUN 4 1964

5 ENCLOSURE

CC TO: [Handwritten initials]

REQ. REC'D MAY 7 1970

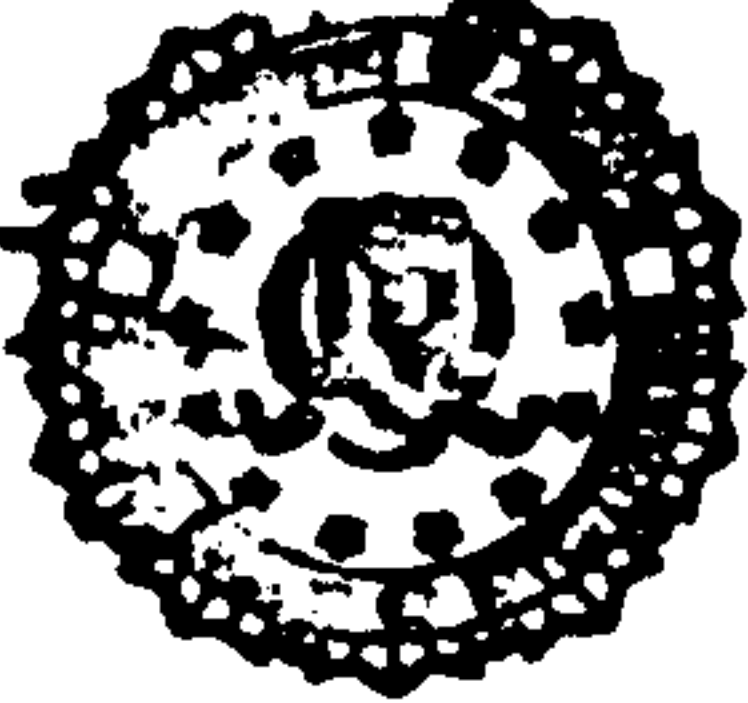
cc to [Handwritten initials]

2 cc of each encl. LHM to Pres. Commission by [Handwritten initials]

SOVIET [Handwritten signature]

ENCLOSURE AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
79 JUL 7 - 1964 Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
May 29, 1964

REF ~~JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA (JURE)~~
~~CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA)~~

On November 20, 1962, Rogelio Cisneros Diaz, Executive Member of JURE at Miami, Florida, stated the JURE delegation in Miami maintains its office at 1878 W. Flagler Street. The office continues to be located at that address as of May, 1964.

Mr. Cisneros, who had operated a private elementary school in Cuba, said there were about 300 members and sympathizers of JURE in Miami. He said the organization was not then active but if the Cuban "missile crisis" of October, 1962, did not resolve the Cuban problem, JURE would begin working toward an internal uprising to overthrow the regime of Fidel Castro.

On May 22, 1963, Antonio Arias Gonzalez, propaganda secretary for JURE at Miami, stated the basic plan of JURE is to bring about an uprising within Cuba and that the activity of the organization in Miami consisted of propaganda and the collection of funds from members. He said JURE had a nightly radio program directed to Cuba from Miami radio station WMIE. He said JURE has approximately 200 members in the Miami area. He said JURE is fighting against communism, and the charge JURE represented "Fidelismo sin Fidel", that is, espoused same political philosophy as Fidel Castro, but without Castro as leader, was false.

In April, 1963, JURE distributed leaflets at Miami expressing disagreement with United States policy of interference with exile efforts to supply revolutionary forces inside Cuba.

In October, 1963, JURE, at Miami, printed a pamphlet condemning the recent military coups in the Dominican Republic and Honduras as violations of democratic institutions; ... coups were compared with that of the "tyrant" Fulgencio Batista, when he seized power in Cuba in March, 1952.

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RE: JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA (JURE)
(CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA)

On October 7, 1963, Jorge Esteve Varela, coordinator of the JURE delegation at Miami, advised that JURE had no plans for military action against Cuba except from within Cuba. He said JURE opposed the raid-type activity of some Cuban exile groups because such activity does not weaken the Castro regime but furnished Castro a basis for accusing the United States of subversion.

On October 21, 1963, Rogelio Cisneros stated JURE believes that the overthrow of the Fidel Castro regime by an internal uprising would be the final answer to Communism in America. He said JURE would return Cuba to the democratic principles contained in the Cuban Constitution of 1940. He said JURE, although collecting funds and making some purchases of arms and munitions, is acting in a manner it considers necessary, and at the same time, with respect for law.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE LIFE HARVEY OSWALD DIARY

Oct. 16, 1959: I Want Russian Ci

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Dallas Morning News
DALLAS, TEXAS

EDITOR'S NOTE — From Oct. 16, 1959, until March 27, 1960, the diary covering his life in Russia. The diary, disclosed among his effects since his death, gives some insight to the thoughts and personality of the presidential assassin. In the story and a subsequent one, details of the diary are disclosed to the public for the first time.

By **HUGH AVNESWORTH**

When Intourist Guide Rimma Sherhova met Lee Harvey Oswald's train in Moscow, the first thing he told her was, "I want to apply for Russian citizenship." Oswald, recently a U.S. Marine, had been led to Russia by the glittering promises of communism. He had made his way to Finland, and there Helo train for Moscow.

Later in his diary — which he kept for more than two years—he scribbled, "She is flabbergasted, but agreed to help." Rimma telephoned her boss at Intourist headquarters, then helped Oswald address a written request to the Supreme Soviet.

"Meanwhile her boss telephoned the Passport and Visa Office and notified them about me." Oswald wrote in his well-known secret diary. "His name 'Lee' was labeled it—from Oct. 16, 1959, the day he met

But on that October day in 1959 everything was rosy. The day after he arrived, Rimma came by the Hotel Berlin to accompany the young American—as was her job—on a sight-seeing tour of Moscow.

"She says we must continue with this although I am too nervous. She is 'sure' I will have an answer soon."

He thought Rimma skeptical. She wanted to know why he wanted to do this.

"I explain I am a Communist," he wrote. "She is politely sympathetic, but uneasy now."

"She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me. I am something new."

(Note: Oswald's spelling was poor. For this story, it has been corrected.)

Sunday, Oct. 18, 1959, Oswald's 20th birthday.

"We visit exhibitions in the morning and in the afternoon the Lenin-Stalin tomb."

FOR HIS BIRTHDAY, Rimma gave Oswald a book, "Kiddie" by Fyodor Dostoevsky — a story written in the 1860s about a man's desperate struggle for personal human dignity in a world that often denies it.

More tourism on the next day. Oswald wrote he is "anxious." "Still no word from the authorities about my request."

"I am excited greatly by this news," Oswald wrote.

Oct. 21, 1959, this began with hope for the slender American who felt he was temporarily a "man without a country."

That morning he met with a Russian official and later described him as "balding, stout, black suit, fairly good English."

He asked Oswald (as if he didn't already know): "What do you want?"

"Soviet citizenship," snarled Oswald.

"Why?" the Russian grunted.

"I give vague answers about 'great Soviet Union,'" Oswald said. He was shocked when the Russian told him, "U.S.S.R. only great in literature."

"I am stumped, I reiterate. He says he will check and let me know whether my visa will be extended (it expires today)."

At 6 p.m., the Russian police telephoned Oswald in his room and told him he had two hours to get moving out of the country. His 5-day student's visa would run out at 8 p.m.

"I am shocked! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100 left. I have waited for two years to be accepted. My fondest dreams are shattered because of a petty official, because of bad planning. I planned so much!"

OSWALD WAS IN a dilemma. He had forsaken the United States long ago (not officially).

He had forsaken the United States long ago (not officially).

6-27-64

Hugh Avnesworth
at JACK B. KRUEGER

at JACK B. KRUEGER
at JACK B. KRUEGER

JITON'S NOTE — From

16, 1959, until March 27, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald kept a secret diary covering his stay in Russia. The diary, discovered among his effects since his death, gives some insight to the thoughts and personality of the presidential assassin. In this story and a subsequent one, details of the diary are disclosed to the public for the first time.

By HUGH AYNESWORTH.

When Intourist Guide Rimma Sherikova met Lee Harvey Oswald's train in Moscow, the first thing he said to her was, "I want to become a Russian citizen."

He had been led to Russia by the glittering promises of communism. He had made his way to Helsinki, Finland, and there boarded the train for Moscow.

His enthusiasm stunned even Rimma. Later in his diary which he kept for more than two years—he scribbled, "She is flattered, but agrees to help." Rimma telephoned her boss at Intourist headquarters, then helped Oswald address a written request to the Supreme Soviet.

"Meanwhile her boss telephoned the Passport and Visa Office and asked them about me."

Oswald kept the diary—"Historic Diary" he labeled it—from Oct. 16, 1959, the day he met Rimma and Rimma, until March 7, 1962. A reading of it gives such insight into this man who was to become a presidential assassin.

But on that October day in 1959 everything was rosy. The day after he arrived Rimma came by the Hotel Berlin to accompany the young American—as was her job—a sight-seeing tour of Moscow.

"She says we must continue with this although I am too nervous. She is sure I will have an answer soon."

He thought Rimma skeptical. She wanted to know why he wanted to do this.

"I explain I am a Communist," he wrote. "She is politely sympathetic, but uneasy now."

"She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me. I am something new."

(Note: Oswald's spelling was poor. For this story, it has been corrected.)

Sunday, Oct. 18, 1959, Oswald's 30th birthday:

"We visit exhibitions in the morning and in the afternoon the Lenin-Stalin tomb."

FOR HIS BIRTHDAY, Rimma gave Oswald a book, "Idiot," by Fyodor Dostoevsky — a story written in the 1860s about a man's desperate struggle for personal human dignity in a world that often denies it.

More tourism on the next day. Oswald wrote he is "anxious."

"Still no word from the authorities about my request."

Oct. 30: Oswald was told by Rimma that Intourist has been notified that the Passport and Visa Department wants to see him.

"I am excited greatly by this news," Oswald wrote.

Oct. 21, 1959, thus began with hope for the slender American who felt he was temporarily a man without a country.

That morning he met with a Russian official and later described him as "balding, stout, black suit, fairly good English."

He asked Oswald (as if he didn't already know): "What do you want?"

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"I am stunned, I reiterate. He says he will check and let me know whether my visa will be extended (it expires today)."

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"I am shocked! My dreams! I return to my room. I have \$100 left. I have waited for two years to be accepted. My fondest dreams are shattered because of a petty official, because of bad planning. I planned so much!"

OSWALD WAS IN a dilemma. He had forsaken the United States long ago (not officially, but in his mind and heart) and now he cannot stay in the Utopia of his dream, Russia, and he doesn't have enough money to get very far, which, doubtless, added to his mental anguish.

Suicide!

The diary says: "7 p.m. I decide to end it."

OSWALD'S cold water to numb

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas

6-27-64

Hugh Aynesworth
attn: Jack B. Krueger

Investigation Office: DALLAS
Being Investigated

115-52555-4279

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SECRET DIARY

Oswald's Thoughts Bared

It was a chilly, bright day, Oct. 16, 1958, as a thin, determined youth not long out of the U.S. Marine Corps boarded a train in Helsinki, Finland, bound for a place where he could be something . . . be somebody. That youth was Lee Harvey Oswald, 19 years old then. Four years later, he was destined to become something—one of history's most infamous men.

the slayer of President John F. Kennedy. But this day in 1958 Oswald had no such plan, no inkling of things to come. His road—and he had traveled it in secret for nearly two years—was to Moscow, where he hoped to become a full-fledged Communist and Russian citizen. Notes, letters and portions of

his until-now secret diary reveal his thoughts, his hopes, his dreams. Oswald felt all he had to do to get Russian citizenship was to present himself in Moscow and say, "Here I am!" This he would soon find was his first folly. Instead, his frustrations led him to attempt suicide. Later, after a series of

romances, he met and married Marina. But communism was not what he had dreamed, and soon he began the prolonged negotiations to return to the United States—and to his bloody page in history. The copyrighted story of his diary, by News staff writer Hugh Aynesworth, is on Page 12.

HISTORIC DIARY

1959 From Oct. 16 1959 ARRIVAL - LEAVING

OCT. 16. ARRIVE FROM HELSINKI BY TRAIN; AM MET BY INTOURIST REPRE. AND IN CAR TO HOTEL "BERLIN". (RECEIVE AS "STUDENT" 5-DAY LUX. TOURIST TICKET.) MEET MY INTOURIST GUID RIMMA SHERIKOVA I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPL. FOR RUS. CITIZENSHIP. SHE IS FIDDERBASSED BUT AGREES TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER BOSS, MAIN OFFICE INTOUR; MAN HELPS ME ADD. A LETTER TO SUP. SOVIET ASKING FOR CITIZENSHIP. MEAN WHILE BOSS TELEPHONS PASSPORT & VISIT OFFICE AND NOTIFIES THEM ABOUT ME.

OCT. 17 - RIMMA MEETS ME FOR INTOURIST SIGHTSEEING SAYS WE MUST CONTIN. WITH THIS ALTHOUGH I ASK TOO MUCH SHE IS "SURE" SHE HAVE AN ANSWER. SOON. ASKS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY REASONS FOR GOING THIS I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST. ETC. SHE IS POLITICALLY SYM. BUT UNHAPPY NOW. SHE TRIES TO BE A FRIEND TO ME. SHE FEELS SORRY FOR ME I AM SOMETH. NEW.

OCT. 18. MY 20th BIRTHDAY, WE VISIT EXHIB. IN MORNING AND IN THE AFTER NOON THE KREMLIN-STALIN TOMB. SHE GIVES ME A PRESENT BOOK "IDiot" BY DOSTOEVSK.

OCT. 19. INTOURISM: AM ANTI-COMMUNIST. MY VISIT IS GOOD FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY AND STILL REQUIRED FROM AUTH. ABOUT MY REQUEST.

OCT. 20. DINNER IN THE AFTER NOON SAYS INTOURIST WAS NOTIFIED BY THE PASS. VISIT DEPT. THAT THEY WANT TO SEE ME I AM EXCITED GREATLY BY THIS NEWS.

OCT. 21. (MOR) MEETING WITH SIBIR OFFICIAL. DALLING STOUT, BLACK SUIT. FINELY GOOD ENGLISH, ASKED WHAT DO I WANT? I SAY SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. HE ASK WHY I GIVE VALUE ANSWER ABOUT "GREAT SOVIET UNION" HE TELLS ME "USSR ONLY GREAT IN LITERATURE WANTS ME TO GO BACK HOME" I AM STUDDER