

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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4270

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

182

CIA

REFERRAL

Date: 6/1/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Handwritten notes:
8/11
Wong

ReBuairtel dated 5/22/64, requesting LHM regarding certain Cuban organizations.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM dealing with 30th of November Movement in the San Francisco area.

The sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] California

Handwritten note: place in 105-92196

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

Handwritten signature: Amak

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

4272

3 - Bureau (Encl. 12) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JPM/msl

REC 4
2 cc of each encl. to Pres. Comm. by letter 6-1-64
by: [initials]

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

JUN 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per *[Signature]*

79 JUL 7 - 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-92196-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 1, 1964

~~30th OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT~~

Calif.

Sources generally familiar with Cuban activities in the San Francisco area and with the activities of anti-Castro Cuban organizations locally have advised that the 30th of November Movement never organized or became active in San Francisco.

6 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

Date: 6/1/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

*205
15
L. Anderson*

ReBuairtel dated 5/22/64, requesting LHM regarding certain organizations in connection with captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM captioned Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Bay Area Chapter, aka Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee, concerning activities of this group.

The source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is identified as [redacted]

*of the 90
Comm. Sec
L. Anderson*

3 - Bureau (Encl. 12) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JPM/msl
(5)

XEROX
JUN 30 1964

L. Anderson

ENCLOSURE
E. D. Wick
C. R. Anderson

REC-13

105-82555-4272

2 CC of each encl. LHM
Topics comm. by letter
6-11-64
by: JPA

JUN 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: *L. Anderson*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUL 8 1964



San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 1, 1964

~~FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER
also known as
BAY AREA FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE~~

The "New York Times," a metropolitan daily newspaper, on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, and had chapters in other cities including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) was formed in San Francisco in the latter part of 1960. The source indicated that from the time of its formation and during 1963, this organization was dominated by a small group of individuals who were members of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above-mentioned source advised that throughout 1963, the BAFPCC did not maintain any office in the San Francisco area, but used a post office box to receive mail.

According to this source, the BAFPCC was a non-membership type of organization which maintained a mailing list and during 1963, sponsored public meetings which featured speakers reporting on current developments in Cuba. Collections were taken up at these meetings which were used principally to assist in legal defense of American students who had traveled to Cuba in defiance of a United States Government ban on such travel.

7 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER
also known as
BAY AREA FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

In December, 1963, according to the above mentioned source, a final meeting of this organization was held locally at which a decision was reached to disband the Bay Area Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

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

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (105-166) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RE Bureau airtel dated 5/22/64 which requested Las Vegas furnish a summary for the year 1963 of the activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, "JURE", "DRE", Alpha 66, and 30th of November Movement, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven (7) copies each of letterhead memoranda, captioned: Fair Play for Cuba Committee; "JURE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana; "DRE" - Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil; Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escanbray (Operation Alpha 66); and 30th of November Movement. One copy each of these letterhead memoranda is enclosed for the Dallas Division for information.

The established sources mentioned in enclosed letterhead memoranda are _____, whose identities have been concealed as they are presently under consideration by this division as PSI's.

On 5/26/64, _____ advised SAs DONALD M. HOLLAND and RICHARD E. RODERMUND _____

- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Encls 40)
 - 1 - Dallas (RM) (Encls 5)
 - 1 - Las Vegas
- RER/je
(5)

place cc in 105-100087 (DRE)
105-112095 (SNIP)
105-92196 (30th Nov)
105-114543 (JURE)

2 CC of each encl.
LHM to Pies. Committee
by Jette 6-11-64
BY JHA

ENCLOSURE

JUN 30 1964

5 encls. with copies

REC A 105-82555-42

23 MAY 29 1964

79 JUL 7 - 1964

Approved: _____
CC-Anderson Special Agent in Charge
WCR

Sent _____ Per _____

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1
2
3
4
5

PO

ANDERSON

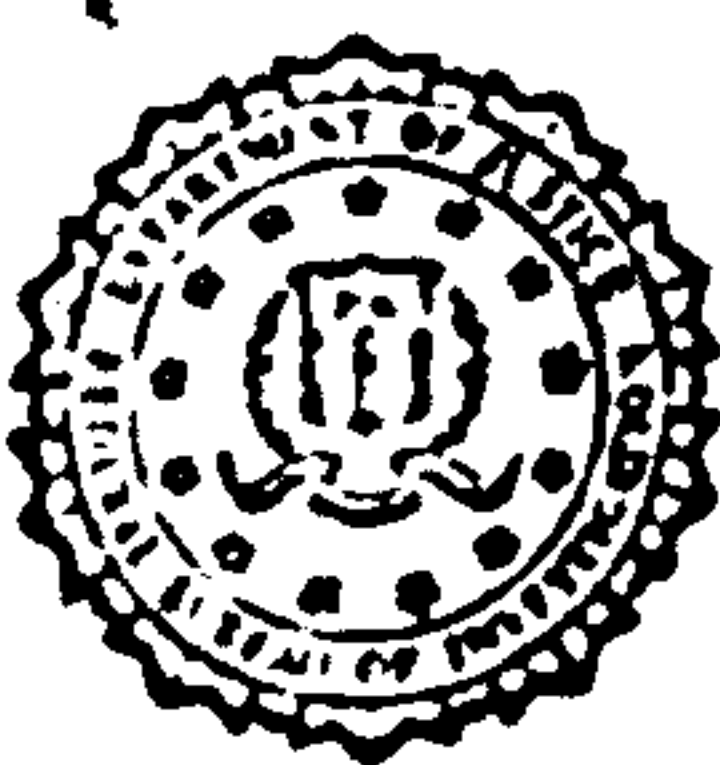
105-112095

stated he knows of the above referenced organizations and was a member of the 30th of November Movement in Havana, Cuba, until the Bay of Pigs invasion. He stated none of the above organizations were active in Las Vegas during 1963, or now, with the exception of Alpha 66, which has RIGOBERTO RUIZ as the group representative in Las Vegas, but there is no organization. [redacted] explained that [redacted] NEU

[redacted] stated the only organized Cuban group during 1963 was the Sentinels of Liberty, which was formed in September, 1963 and appeared at the Convention Center when the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY appeared there for a speech on 9/28/63 to remind President KENNEDY of his pledge to free Cuba. [redacted] commented that after this demonstration the Sentinels of Liberty disbanded. NEU

On 5/26/64, [redacted] advised SA LEO A. STEVENS he is familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in the Las Vegas area and of their activities, and he knows of no activities on the part of the previously mentioned organizations in Las Vegas. He stated the only Cuban organizations he knew to be active in Las Vegas during 1963 was the Sentinels of Liberty, which has since disbanded, and the only organization presently in operation is the Cuban Revolutionary Party, of which he is a member.

Indices of the Las Vegas office contain no information regarding any activity on the part of the previously mentioned organizations in Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

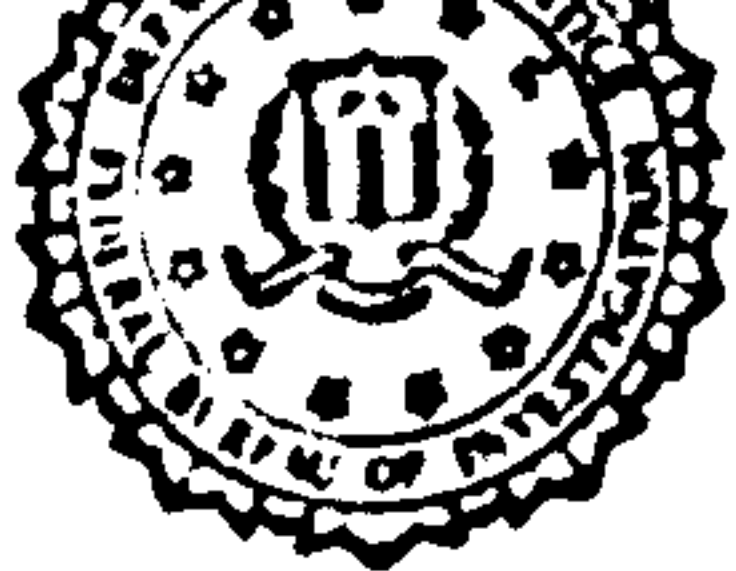
Las Vegas, Nevada
May 27, 1964

"DRE" - DIRECTORIO
REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada and their activities have advised they know of the "DRE" - Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil. The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

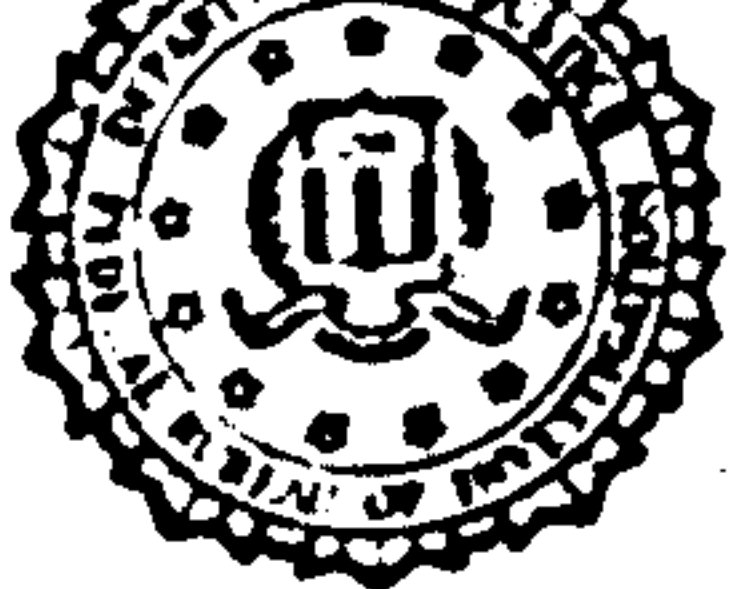
Las Vegas, Nevada
May 27, 1964

"JUPE" - JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada and their activities have advised they know of the "JUPE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana. The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
May 27, 1964

~~30TH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT~~

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada and their activities have advised they know of the 30th of November Movement. The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.

COPIES DESTROYED

86 MAR 5 1973

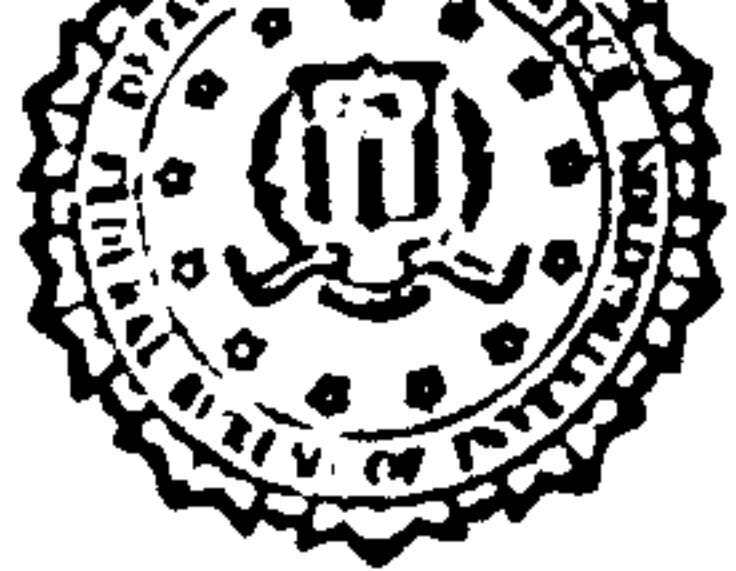


In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
May 27, 1964

~~FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE~~

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada, and their activities, have advised they know of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
May 27, 1964

~~ALPHA 66 - SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY~~
~~(OPERATION ALPHA 66)~~

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban Nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada and their activities have advised they know of the Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66). The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 6/2/64

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

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

74
Remylet 5/6/64 transmitting copies of 23 FM-11 Mexican Immigration forms and Bucab No. 101 of 5/20/64 which advised that Xerox copies of FM-11 forms designated numbers 18 and 19 in relet could not be read.

In accordance with the instructions contained in this cable, the following is submitted:

Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 with a list of persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17 who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA. (No. 18 of relet of 5/6/64)

Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 recording persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17 who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is MARIA CONCEPCION GRAHAM ALCALA. (No. 19 of relet of 5/6/64)

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 4) **ENCLOSURE**
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - 1 - Mexico City
- CDA:plb
(4)

returned 645 RA
X encl. filed with relet to Legat M.C. let 5/6/64

REC 5 105-82555-4274
15 JUN 1964

DOM INLET VIA
REC.D

JUN 2 5 22 PM '64

Leif P. ...
SOVIET SECTION

JUL 8 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 6/24/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/9-19/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND F. HOYLE	TYPED BY 825
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Newark dated 6/19/64.
Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/19/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This case is being maintained in a pending status in the Newark Division because of possible future investigation.

*O.K. to
discontinue
commission
[Signature]*

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- (10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (105-15291)
- 1 CC - 64SR13

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW REC-3

105-82555-4275
JUN 25 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Pres. Comm		
Request Recd.	JCC		
Date Fwd.	7/2/64		
How Fwd.	Adison		
By	REL/jtf		

Notations

[Signature]

SOVIET SECTION

60 JUL 8 1964

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMOND F. HOYLE Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: 6/24/64
Field Office File #: 105-15291 Bureau File #: 105-82555
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: SARA G. KURTZ, Ocean City, N.J., advised that during last Sunday of October, 1963, or first Sunday in November, 1963, she observed woman believed to be identical to Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Cape Canaveral, Fla., in company of individual closely resembling photograph of Professor BARGHORN (phonetic) of Harvard University. Dallas Office of FBI furnished information indicating that Mrs. OSWALD was residing with Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, during October and November, 1963, and had been visited by LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the week ends of 10/19 and 20/63, 10/26 and 27/63, 11/2 and 3/63, and 11/9, 10, and 11/63.

FREDERICK BARGHORN
ALICE USSK

DETAILS:

Mrs. Edward Kurtz
B. Approx. 1897

SARA G. KURTZ, 811 Seventh Avenue, Ocean City, Fla. New Jersey, a widow, age 67, advised SA THOMAS G. BUTTLE on June 9, 1964, that during the last Sunday in October, 1963, or the first Sunday in November, 1963, she had observed a woman she believes to be identical with the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Stauffer's Restaurant, Cape Canaveral, Florida, in the company of an individual closely resembling the photograph of Professor BARGHORN (phonetic) of Harvard University, which photograph appeared in the "Miami Herald," Miami, Florida, in connection with Professor BARGHORN's arrest in Russia on charges of spying during November, 1963. Mrs. KURTZ then explained that on the Sunday in question she had been visiting her son-in-law, WILLIAM BARDOE, 2703 Woodbridge Lane, Orlando, Fla.

B. APPROX 1951-52B. APPROX 1947-48

Fla
 Florida, and had accompanied her son-in-law and grandchildren, BILLIE BARDOE, age 12, and SARA BARDOE, age 16, on a sight-seeing trip to Cape Canaveral where she was astonished to learn that no identification was required to enter the Cape. Fla.
 She then said that while having lunch on the observation deck of Stauffer's Restaurant, which overlooks the rocket launch area, there had been only one other couple present, and they had attracted her attention because of their appearance and the fact that they conversed in a foreign language she took to be Russian. She commented that the man appeared to be an American whereas the woman was definitely foreign appearing and neither was heard to speak English.

Mrs. KURTZ remarked that other than thinking it odd that foreigners should have such easy access to as sensitive an area as Cape Canaveral, she gave their presence there no more thought until the following day when she had returned to her winter home at 9241 Emerson Avenue, Surfside, Florida, and read in the local newspaper of an explosion on a launch pad at Cape Canaveral that day. She said that she did not feel that this couple had any connection with the explosion but did report their presence at Cape Canaveral to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office in Miami in the hopes that some action would be taken in the future to exclude foreigners from the Cape.

Mrs. KURTZ continued that within a week to ten days from the time she reported the incident to the FBI, the "Miami Herald" carried a news story on a Professor (first name unknown) BARGHORN from Harvard University being under arrest in Russia on charges of being an American spy. She said that the photograph of Professor BARGHORN accompanying the article was, in her opinion, identical with the man who had been with the foreign-appearing woman at Stauffer's Restaurant. She commented that she had intended to report this development to the FBI but after some thought on the matter was apprehensive that the FBI might feel that she was attempting to elaborate on the information she had furnished in the recent past.

Mrs. KURTZ remarked that the day after President KENNEDY was assassinated a photograph of LEE OSWALD's wife appeared in the paper; and the instant she saw it, she recognized the photograph as that of the woman with Professor BARGHORN. She said that she took this photograph and displayed it to her

Marina Oswald
USSR
TEXAS
Fla

granddaughter, SARA BARDOE, without any elaboration, and simply asked her granddaughter who this person was. She asserted that her granddaughter remarked without any hesitation that it was the woman they had seen at Stauffer's Restaurant. Mrs. KURTZ also commented that she had displayed the photographs of Professor BARGHORN and Mrs. OSWALD to her son-in-law but that he did not recognize either photograph inasmuch as he had been seated with his back to them and had had no opportunity to observe them closely.

Mrs. KURTZ was asked why she had not reported this latter information to the FBI prior to this date, and she replied that she had actually gone to the FBI building in Miami to report it but could not muster the courage to go in since she realized that it is almost too fantastic to believe. She said that she felt that she would be taken for "some sort of nut" realizing that the FBI no doubt had received many weird reports concerning the assassination; however, the matter has preyed on her conscience, and she felt she must tell it to the FBI for what it may be worth.

Mrs. KURTZ furnished the following description of the individuals she believes to be identical with Professor BARGHORN and Mrs. OSWALD:

MALE

Race	White
Age	40-42
Height	5'9"
Weight	160-165 pounds
Eyes	Grayish in color - no glasses
Hair	Medium brown - slightly mixed with gray; cut short but not crew cut; high forehead
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Clean shaven and squarish face
Wearing Apparel	Heavy knit salmon-colored V-neck sweater; light tan sport shirt and cheap-looking tan slacks; black expensive-looking American shoes

FEMALE

Race	White
Age	25-26
Height	5' to 5'1"
Weight	125 pounds
Eyes	Very light blue
Hair	Light brown - wore combed back and held at back of head with large hairpins
Complexion	Fair
Characteristics	Round face - appearance of foreign peasant girl
Wearing Apparel	New loud print dress - purple and navy in color - tight fitting as though too small

Mrs. KURTZ stated that she is the widow of EDWARD KURTZ, who operated the Ford Agency in Ocean City, New Jersey, for approximately 30 years prior to his death.

The Dallas Office of the FBI has ascertained that MARINA OSWALD, the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was residing with Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, during the month of October, 1963, and until November 22, 1963.

Furthermore, investigation in instant matter has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD visited his wife, MARINA OSWALD, at the residence of Mrs. PAINE on the week end of October 19 and 20, 1963; the week end of October 26 and 27, 1963; the week end of November 2 and 3, 1963; and the week end of November 9, 10, and 11, 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

May 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~/~~ DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL,
also known as DRE

Sources generally familiar with Cuban activities in the San Francisco area and with the activities of anti-Castro Cuban organizations locally have advised that Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, also known as "DRE" never organized or became active in San Francisco.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalach	_____
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, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)
 RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R - CUBA

Wanted
Prisoner

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/22/64, requesting LHM regarding the activities of Junta Revolucionaria Cubana, aka JURE for dissemination to the Warren Commission.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of a LHM regarding this organization as it pertains to the San Francisco area.

The sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

[Redacted] California

place in 105-114543 (JURE)

[Redacted] San Francisco California

REC 105-82555-4277

8 JUL 1 1964

[Redacted] San Francisco, California

also

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 5-11-64

XEROX
 JUN 30 1964

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- JPM/cmp
(5)

1 encl. filed with 2 cc of each LHM to the Pres. Comm. by let. 6-11-64. By: JPM

Leffler 5/28

cc - Anderson
 C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JUL 7 - 1964
 Special Agent in Charge

SF 89-58
JPM/cmp



San Francisco, California



UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
May 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA,~~
also known as JURE

Sources generally familiar with Cuban activities in the San Francisco area and with the activities of anti-Castro Cuban organizations locally have advised that Junta Revolucionaria Cubana, also known as JURE, never organized or became active in San Francisco.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 5 1973

FBI

REC-49

Date: 6/27/64

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
 OO: DALLAS

Leifer

The Dallas Morning News of Saturday, 6/27/64, carries a front-page article by HUGH AYNESWORTH captioned "Secret Diary - Oswald's Thoughts Bared," and a full page related copyrighted article captioned "The Lee Harvey Oswald Diary - Oct. 16, 1959: I want Russian Citizenship."

A copy of these articles is enclosed.

At the end of the full-page article, it is stated that on Sunday (6/28/64), more writings by LEE HARVEY OSWALD will shed light on his life in Russia.

For the information of the Bureau, the diary of OSWALD is set forth on pages 228 - 244 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64. This diary is a part of inventory item #116 obtained by the Dallas PD 11/23/63, from the residence of MRS. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas. A photograph of this diary was among photographs of items obtained from the Dallas PD furnished to Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas PD, by the Dallas Office on 12/31/63, in accordance with Bureau instructions. The source of the information for AYNESWORTH's articles is unknown.

3- Bureau (Enc. 2)
 2- Dallas
 RPG/wvm
 (5)
 ENCLOSURE (2)

REC-49

105-82555-427

3 JUL 1 1964

5/100

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 7 - 1964

July 8, 1961: Oswald boarded an Ilushin-20 jet, got to Moscow 2 hours and 20 minutes later. He took a bus from the airport to mid-Moscow.

As he arrived at the U.S. embassy it was closed. It was 3 p.m. on Saturday. He telephoned Snyder ("since all embassy personnel live in the same building").

Oswald talked with Snyder, who told him to come back Monday morning and they would help him. Oswald telephoned Marina in Minsk and had her fly up the following day.

They both returned to Minsk July 13, and Marina returned to work to find that all her bosses and coworkers knew where she had been.

"They were called at her place of work from some official in Moscow," Oswald wrote. "The bosses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating, the first of many such indoctrinations."

The next six weeks were spent in getting the necessary blanks and applications filled out. "They number about 20," Oswald scribbled.

Aug. 20, 1961: "We give the papers out. They say it will be 2 1/2 months before we know whether they'll let us go or not."

"In the meantime, Marina has had to stand four different meetings at the place of work held by her bosses at the direction of 'someone' by phone."

"The Young Communist League headquarters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1 1/2 hours."

"The purpose (expressed) is to dissuade her from going to the U.S.A. Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go."

HE WROTE for the first time in mid-August about Marina being pregnant. He added, "We

only hope the visas come through soon!"

Aug. 21-Sept. 1: "I make repeated trips to the Passport and Visa office, also to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Minsk, also the Ministry of Internal Affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I expected promises of quick attention to us."

Sept. 1-Oct. 18: "No word from Ministry (They'll call us!). Marina left Minsk by train on vacation to the city of Kharkov in the Urals to visit an aunt for four weeks."

"During this time I am lonely, but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for entertainment. I haven't done this in quite a few months now."

"I spend my birthday alone at the opera, watching my favorite, 'Queen of Spades.' I am 22 years old."

Nov. 12, 1961: "Marina arrives back radiant, with several jars of preserves for me from her aunt in Kharkov."

November-December. — "Now we are becoming annoyed by the delay. Marina is beginning to waver about going to the U.S., probably from the strain and her being pregnant."

"Still we quarrel and so things are not so bright, especially with the approach of the hard Russian winter."

The Oswalds had a nice surprise for Christmas. That afternoon Marina was called to the Passport and Visa office and told they had been granted Soviet exit visas.

"She fills out the completing blank and then comes home with the news," he wrote in his diary. "It's great (I think?)."

NEW YEAR'S DAY of 1962 the Oswalds attended a dinner party with six others at Alexander Zeger's house.

Jan. 4: Oswald traded in his resident document and was given a special pass, good until July 5, 1962.

"Since they have given us permission to leave, they know we shall," he scribbled later.

Oswald wrote but two lines in the Jan. 4 to Feb. 15 period: "Days of cold Russian winter but we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1."

At dawn on Feb. 15 Marina awakened Lee (Alek, she called him) and told him she felt the time was close.

"It's her time," he penned. "At 9 a.m. we arrive at the hospital. I leave her in care of the nurses and leave to go to work."

At 10 a.m. Marina gave birth to a baby girl.

"When I visit the hospital at 5 p.m. after work, I am given news."

"We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, OK."

Feb. 21: "Marina leaves hospital. I see June for first time."

Feb. 21: "I go to register (as prescribed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But these bureaucrats say her middle name must be the same as my first, a Russian custom supported by law."

"I refuse to have her name written as June Lee. They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case — since I do have a U.S. passport."

The next day Oswald learned he must follow the Russian law. He wrote simply: "Name: June Lee."

March, 1962: "The last communications are exchanged between myself and the embassy. Letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S."

"I still have not told Erich, who is my oldest existing acquaintance, that we are going to the States. He's OK, but I am afraid he is too good a Young Communist League member, so I'll wait until last minute."

March 24: "Marina quits her job in the formal fashion."

March 25: "I receive a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition (approved!). The last document. Now we only have to wait for the U.S. embassy to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go-ahead."

March 27, 1962: "I receive a letter from a Mr. Philles, an employer of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need."

That was the last diary entry. Within a few days the Oswalds were on a Dutch steamer heading for New York and a destiny few, if any, would have believed possible.

SUNDAY: More writings by Lee Harvey Oswald shed light on his life in Russia.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Lee Harvey Oswald.

1960, was his happiest in several years. Still living in splendid fashion, he invited Pavil, Rosa and a beautiful Jewish lass named Ella Germain to a party at his apartment.

He described Ella as "a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory."

Ella was destined soon to play a big part in the twisted pathways traveled by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Oswald wrote in his diary in much the same manner he often expressed his other views; he felt he was the big cheese—the center of attraction. The same went for the birthday party.

"Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other," he wrote. "It brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time."

"Ella and Pavil both give me ash trays (I don't smoke). We have a laugh."

November brought the winter. Oswald felt it more than some.

"A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Ennatachina, a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatory in Minsk," he wrote, adding, "And short (this then scratched out) After an affair which lasts a few weeks we part."

He looked elsewhere for attention.

Nov. 15, 1960: "I make the acquaintance of four girls rooming at the Foreign Language Dormitory in Room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla."

"I usually go to the Institute dormitory with a friend of mine who speaks English very well, Erich Titov, 22, who is in the fourth year at the Medical Institute."

Oswald thought Titov "a very bright fellow." Later when he would plan his return to the U.S., Oswald could not tell Erich for fear he would somehow block his move.

OSWALD'S ONLY DECEMBER jolting was,

"I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka."

Jan. 1, 1961, the love bug got hold of Oswald.

"New Year's Day I spend at the home of Ella Germain, I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonorable advances. We drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere."

"Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river home, I decide to propose to Ella."

Jan. 2: "After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema we came home. Standing on the doorstep I propose. She hesitates, then refuses."

"My love is real but she has none for me."

"Her reason besides lack of love: I am an American and someday might be arrested simply because of that. Example, Polish intervention in the '20s led to the arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of Polish origin."

"You understand the world situation," he quoted Ella,

"There is too much against you and you don't even know it."

Oswald was shocked. He tripped over his own feet as he turned to leave.

"She snickers at my awkwardness in turning to go, (I am too stunned to think).

"I realize," he wrote, "she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an American to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian boys."

He closed that day's entry: "I am miserable!"

The next day was another low one. "I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do?"

JAN. 4, 1961, one year after

Oswald was granted his residence document: "I am called in by the Passport office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian). I say No, simply extend my residential passport." This was granted.

The rest of January Oswald penned only four lines in his diary, but they tell a story:

"I am starting to reconsider my desire about staying. The work is drab. The money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling alleys, no places of recreation except the trade union dances."

"I have had enough."

Feb. 1, 1961: Oswald wrote the U.S. embassy in Moscow. "I state I would like to go back to U.S.I."

Feb. 21: "I receive letter from embassy. Richard E. Snyder stated I could come in for an interview any time I wanted."

For two weeks Oswald wondered how he was going to get the 468 miles to Moscow to handle the next step of his amended plan.

"I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U.S. I confided in Tovli. He supports my judgment but warns not to tell any Russians about my desire to return."

"I understand now why."

MARCH 17, 1961: Another detour appeared in Oswald's maze-like life. That night he and Erich went to a dance at the Trade Union.

"Boring," he wrote later, "but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with a French hairdo and red dress with white slippers."

"I dance with her, then ask to show her home."

"I do, along with five other admirers. Her name is Marina. We like each other right away. She gives me her phone number and departs home with a not-so-new friend in a taxi. I walk home."

March 18-31: "We walk. I talk a little about myself, she talks a lot about herself. Her name is Marina N."

April 1-30: The diary got skimpy as Oswald was busy courting. "We are going steady and I decide I must have her. She puts me off, so on April 18, I propose. She accepts."

April 31 (sic): "After a 7-day delay at the Marriage Bureau because of my unusual passport, they allow us to register as man and wife. Two of Marina's girl friends act as bridesmaids, we are married."

"At her aunt's home we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neighbors who wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accent)."

He described an evening of merriment, drinking and eating, and added, "Uncle Vasily started a fight and the fuse blew on an overloaded circuit." After all that, they walked the 15 minutes to their home.

"At midnight we were home," he recalled.

May of 1961 and Oswald wrote: "In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina."

In late May, he added: "The transition of changing the full love from Ella to Marina was very painful, especially as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory, but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more."

"I still haven't told my wife of my desire to return to the U.S."

"She is madly in love with me from the very start. Boat rides on Lake Minsk, walks through the parks, evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark May."

IN JUNE, 1961, he wrote: "A continuance of May, except that we draw closer and closer and I think very little now of Ella."

In late June, Lee told Marina he wanted to go home.

"My wife is slightly startled," he wrote, "but then she encourages me to do what I wish to do."

In July Oswald decided to take his two-week vacation from the radio factory and fly to Moscow to see if the American embassy could help him get back to his homeland.

Rimma, Oswald said, had told the hotel that though Oswald was rather slow in paying his bill, not to worry because he was to receive a big sum of money from America any day now.

So, on New Year's Eve he sat and talked at length with Rosa Agafonova. She gave him a small boratín (clown) as a present.

"She is very nice," Oswald wrote. "I found out only recently she is married and has a small son who was born crippled. That is why she is so strangely tender and compelling."

ON JAN. 6 he was told by the Russians that he could have a residence document, but not citizenship.

He was instructed to go to the Red Cross to get money to help him settle his bills and pay his train fare to Minsk, where he had been told he would be given a job in a factory.

Minsk is 468 miles southwest of Moscow, closer to Warsaw. A city about the size of Dallas. It is the capital of Byelorussia.

Oswald was elated. At last he was moving again on his road, which was to end not in Moscow, but in the Dallas city jail less than four turbulent years later.

The money Red Cross gave him especially pleases Oswald. He wrote:

"I receive 5,000 rubles, a huge sum!"

(This was more than he would receive for seven months work in Minsk, despite the fact he made more than the average Russian at his job.)

(The American Red Cross said in Washington it had never given any money to Oswald and has no record of correspondence between the American Red Cross and the U.S.S.R. Red Cross regarding the defector.)

Jan. 7, 1960: Oswald boarded a train for Minsk. Train fare: 150 rubles.

"I have a lot of money and hope," his diary says.

Two Red Cross workers met him at the Minsk station and took him to the Hotel Minsk, where two Intourist guides, Rosa

and Stellina, came by within the hour.

Stellina, wrote Oswald, was in her 40s, "nice, married, young child." Rosa: "about 21, blonde, attractive, unmarried, excellent English. We attract each other at once."

Jan. 8, 1960: "I meet the city mayor, Comrade Shrapol, who welcomes me to Minsk, promises a rent-free apartment 'soon' and warns me about 'uncultured persons' who sometimes insult foreigners."

Jan. 10: "The day to myself. I walk through city, very nice."

THE FOLLOWING DAY Oswald visited the Minsk Radio Factory, where he soon was to be given a good job—very good by Russian standards.

He found a man there he immediately liked and respected—one who was to play a big part in his decision to leave Russia and get back to his native land.

Even that day this man might have tried to warn Oswald of what he would encounter. Oswald wrote in his diary:

"There I meet Andrei Tovli, late 40s, mild mannered, likeable. He seems to want to tell me something."

Oswald began his job Jan. 13 as a "checker" metal worker at 700 rubles a month. He didn't write much in his diary the next couple of months, except:

"Work very easy. I am learning Russian quickly now. Everyone is very friendly and kind. I meet many young Russian workers my own age, and they have varied personalities.

"All wish to know about me, even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say.

"I refuse politely.

"At night I take Rosa to the theater, movie or opera almost every day."

"I'm living big and am very satisfied.

"I receive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month 'to help.' The check is 700 rubles. Therefore every month I make 1,400 rubles, about the same as the director of the factory!"

Oswald, known as a complainer in the Marine Corps, hadn't changed. He wrote:

"I don't like: picture of Lenin which watches from its place of honor and physical training at 11-11:10 each morning (compulsory) for all."

ON MARCH 18 Oswald wrote of his new apartment. He observed that many coworkers have been

on the list for an apartment for five or six years. He called his flat, "a Russian's dream."

The one-room, kitchen-bath apartment was near his work. "Only 8 minutes walk," he wrote, and added, "It has a splendid view from two balconies of the river. Almost rent-free (80 rubles a month)."

Soon Oswald told of meeting Pavil Golovacha, a friendly young Russian about his age. "Very intelligent, an excellent radio technician." He noted that Pavil's father was the famed Gen. Golovacha, commander of North-western Siberia and a World War II hero.

Next entry was May Day (May 1, 1960). "I follow the American custom of marking a holiday by sleeping in the morning." He then described the "spectacular military parade" and the parade of all the workers—except him—waving flags and pictures of Khrushchev.

That night Oswald went to Tovli's home for a party with 40 people. "We dance, play around and drink until 2 a.m., when party breaks up."

Tovli finally came out with it, abstracting in more subtle terms:

"Go back to the United States," he told Oswald.

Oswald was stunned. He wrote later:

"It's the first opposition I have heard. I respect Tovli. He has seen the world. He says many things and relates many things I don't know about the U.S.S.R.

"I begin to feel uneasy inside . . . it's true!"

The next two months Oswald spent considerable time with another coworker, an Argentine immigrant named Alexander Zeger. Zeger had two daughters Oswald enjoyed.

He wrote of Leonora, 28, and Anita, 20, Zeger's daughters. Anita is "very gay, not so attractive." Oswald said he and Anita "hit it off."

Of Leonora, a divorcee, Oswald wrote: "She has a beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much attention to her. She's too old for me (she is 28 now). She seems to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung."

OSWALD THEN TOLD of a dingy cafe where he usually ate his evening meal.

"The food is generally poor and always the same menus in any cafe at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I don't really care about quality after three years in the U.S.M.C."

In August and September of 1960—less than a year in Russia—Oswald decided he wanted out.

"As my Russian improves," he wrote, "I become increasingly conscious of just what sort of a society I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsory afterwork meetings, usually political information meeting, compulsory attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday at a State Collective farm: a 'patriotic duty' to bring in the harvest."

He added: "The opinions of the workers (unvoiced) are that it's a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be especially enthusiastic about any of the 'collective duties,' a natural feeling."

"I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all things, of Le-bizen, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish and jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular."

In October, 1960, Oswald wrote of the coming of the bitter Russian winter. His dread of the cold was "mellowed in splendid gold and reds of fall in Byelorussia."

HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY, Oct. 18

the pain. Then slash my left wrist. Then place into bathtub of hot water.

"I think When Rimma comes at 8 to find me dead, it will be a great shock."

"Somewhere a violin plays, as I watch my life whirl away."

"I think to myself 'How easy to die' and 'a sweet death' (to violins)."

Rimma came about 8 p.m. and found Oswald unconscious by the bathtub — the floor and tub deeply stained by Oswald's blood.

Rimma summoned an ambulance, which took Oswald to a hospital where five stitches were taken in the wrist wound.

The Russian girl—described by Oswald in other notes as in her mid-20s — must have pitied the American. She stayed by his side at the hospital for many hours, in case he needed an interpreter, she said.

"My Russian is still very bad," he wrote. "Far into the night I tell her 'go home' (my mood is bad) but she stays. She is my friend."

Oswald saw a certain amount of strength in the Soviet girl and he envied it. While in the hospital he noted, "She has a strong will. Only at this moment I notice she is pretty."

The next day (Oct. 22, 1959) he noted his surroundings: "I am in a small room with about 2 others (sick persons), 2 orderlies and a nurse. The room is very drab, as well as the breakfast."

He then watched the other and made a startling discovery.

"Only after prolonged (two hours) observation of the other patients do I realize I am in the insanity ward. This realization disquiets me."

"She encourages me, then scolds me. She says she will help me get transferred to another section of the hospital (not for insane) where the food is good," Oswald scribbled.

The next day Oswald was taken to a regular ward, but he distrusted the nurses. "The nurses are suspicious of me," he wrote, then in parentheses

"They know."

FOR THE NEXT four days Oswald didn't jot much in his diary. Rimma visited every day and on the 24, he wrote that Rosa Agafonova, another Intourist worker at the Berlin, dropped by to cheer him.

"Very beautiful, excellent English, very merry and kind," he wrote of Rosa. "She makes me very glad to be alive."

Oct. 27: "Stitches are taken out by doctor with 'dull' scissors."

Oswald was released on the 28th and Rimma, in an Intourist car, returned him to the Berlin. He checked out for some reason and moved the short distance to the Hotel Metropole.

As soon as Oswald was checked into the Metropole, Rimma (who must be a Russian diplomat by now) told him the Passport and Registration Office wanted to talk with him.

"About my future," he wrote. They exchanged formalities, asked how his arm was and then got to the point: "Do you want to go back to your homeland?"

"No, I want Soviet citizenship," Oswald replied quickly, adding that he had long planned for the day when he would live in Russia.

"We will see," one Russian said.

They then asked him about the other official to whom he had made his request. Oswald told them, then found out that the first Russian had not even passed along the request; had made no application for extension of his visa.

"I describe him. They take notes," Oswald wrote.

When asked for credentials, Oswald whipped out his U.S. Marine Corps discharge certificate—later to be amended from honorary to undesirable when his defection was announced.

"How long will it take?" Oswald asked.

"Not soon," one of the Russians replied curtly.

Then back to his hotel. Faithful Rimma came by to see how he was feeling. "I feel insulted and I insult her," the diary says.

THE FOLLOWING DAY Oswald wrote that he paced the floor in Room 214 awaiting an answer to his fate.

"I eat once, stay next to the phone, kept fully dressed," he wrote.

Writing from his hotel room Oct. 29, he added: "I have been in hotel three days. It seems like three years. I must have some sort of a showdown."

Oct. 31, 1959: "I make my decision." He hailed a taxi and told the driver, "To the American Embassy."

After some time Oswald was taken to see one of the embassy officials, John A. McVickers.

"I took out my American passport and lay it on the desk and said, 'I have come to dissolve my American citizenship.'"

Oswald said McVicker warned him not to do such a drastic thing without first making sure the Russians would accept him.

"He says I'm a fool," Oswald penned in the diary. "I state 'My mind is made up' and from this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A."

Oswald talked for 40 minutes with Richard Snyder, a consul at the embassy, then said Snyder told him, "Unless you wish to expound on your Marxist beliefs you can go."

"In effect I leave the embassy elated at this showdown," Oswald wrote. He said he felt sure that the Russians would now see the light and welcome him . . . "after this sign of faith in them."

At 2 p.m.—less than an hour after he returned from his "showdown" with the American Embassy folks—reporters began to converge on Room 214 at the Metropole. Oswald turned them away for the time being.

"I feel nonplussed because of the attention," he wrote.

ON NOV. 1 Oswald wrote: "My mother and my brother have called three times. Now I feel slightly exhilarated, not so lonely."

From Nov. 2 to Nov. 15 the diary claims that he refused all incoming telephone calls. He called this period "days of utter loneliness."

During this time he mentioned pacing the floor, waiting, waiting, waiting. Most of his meals he ate close by the telephone.

He was ill for some days. He did not eat enough.

"I am racked with dysentery," he scribbled at one spot.

On Nov. 15 Oswald felt better and wanted to talk with somebody, perhaps anybody who would listen. He telephoned Miss Aline Mosby of United Press International, who had left her card when he refused her an interview.

He posed for pictures and told Miss Mosby of his intentions, his hopes.

Later he wrote in his diary that she "distorted" the story and he complained that she had failed in her promise to let him read her story before she filed it.

Following the interview, Oswald felt relieved. He had gained more attention. Best of all, perhaps, he had had somebody to talk with who wouldn't argue with him, who would be very, very interested in what he had to say.

That night he wrote, "I feel slightly better because of the attention."

THE VERY NEXT DAY—Nov. 16, 1959 — exactly one month after he arrived in Russia—a Soviet official came to him and told him he could stay until they decided what must be done in his unusual case.

"It is comforting news for me," he wrote.

Though he felt more secure, because he knew the wheels were turning, Oswald still had qualms through November and December when no word came.

He bought a couple of self-teaching Russian books and locked himself in his room and studied.

New Year's Eve of 1960, Oswald didn't feel much like celebrating.

He was worried about his finances. He owed for the entire month of December at the hotel; hadn't paid one kopek. He owed 2,200 rubles and had only \$28 left.

"I see no one from Nov. 17 to Dec. 30 except now and then Rimma who calls the Ministry about me. Have they forgotten?"