

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 184

COPY 8

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

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, HOUSTON (105-1291)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

W...
...
...

RE: Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 5/22/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information in files of the Houston Office of investigation concerning the activities of the Cuban-oriented organizations mentioned in the letterhead memorandum. Three copies of this memorandum are being furnished for the information of the Dallas Office.

It is to be noted that no intensive investigation has been conducted on any of the organizations mentioned since they have had little or no activity in the Houston area.

In regard to information in the files of the Houston Office regarding the John Birch Society, it is pointed out that there is no information regarding activity of this organization during the year 1963. There is information that the organization has in the past and is still presently active in this area. There are, however, no members of the organization who have been investigated for subversive activities.

A review of the Houston file concerning the John Birch Society discloses that no communications were submitted to the Bureau during the year 1963 by Houston, and further

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (AM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3) (AM)
- 2 - Houston.

2 cc of each airtel to the Pres. comm. by let. 6-11-64 by JFH

REC-43

4300

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

105-1291

8 MAY 30 1964

ED:yk

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

105-11209
105-11208
105-11413
105-92176

C. W. Anderson

79 JUL 7 - 1964

JUL 2 1964

Sent

McPer

Special Agent in Charge

cc - Anderson

HO 105-1291

the Houston file contains no communications of any sort bearing dates in the year 1963. T1111

A review of the Houston file pertaining to the "Minutemen" likewise discloses that no investigation of that organization was conducted by the Houston Office during the year 1963, and no communications were submitted to the Bureau during 1963 by Houston. Likewise, the Houston file contains no communications of any type bearing dates in 1963.

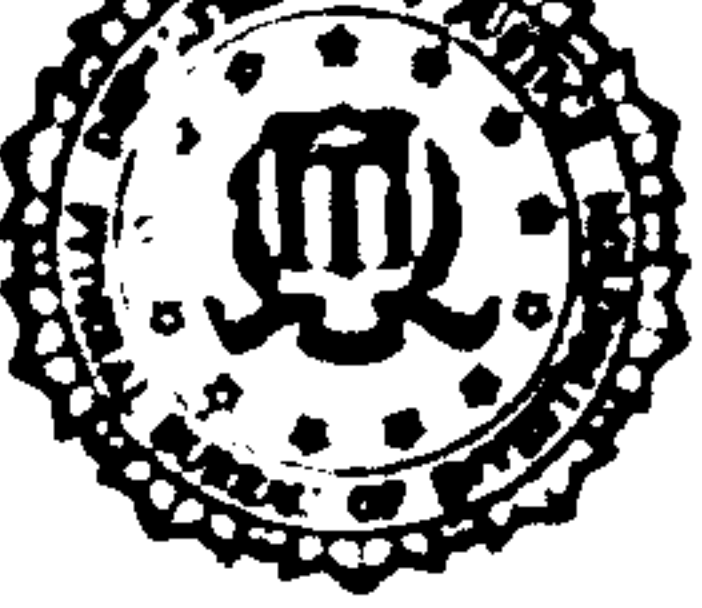
For the information of the Bureau, agents of the Houston Office have conducted a systematic and thorough review of all files of the Houston Office in pertinent categories in an effort to determine if information concerning individual subjects might be available which would be of logical interest to the Bureau or to the President's Commission in connection with instant matter. No information was developed in this file review which appears to be of current interest. The categories of files which were reviewed is set forth as follows for the Bureau's information:

62-0 and all 62 cases investigated during 1963

65-0 and all 65 cases investigated during 1961, 1962, and 1963

All 100-0, 105-0, and investigative files in those classifications which were handled during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963

157-0 and all 157 files investigated during 1963



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The data set forth below constitutes a summary of information developed during 1961, 1962 and 1963 within the territory of the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to the following listed organizations:

Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)

Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE)

Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE)

Second National Front of Escambray
(Operation Alpha 66)

30th of November Revolutionary Movement

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

On March 25, 1961, Mrs. Angela Onate Fraga, former Cuban Consul at Houston, Texas, during the period April, 1960, to January, 1961, advised that to the best of her knowledge this organization was never active in the area of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Fraga stated the only information which had come to her attention about this organization was contained in newspaper articles which indicated the organization was sympathetic with the Castro Regime in Cuba, but she knew nothing of the organization through her official channels as the representative of the Castro Regime in Houston.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 21, 22, 1961, confidential sources advised that the FPCC office at New York, New York, maintained a list of names and addresses of individuals in various parts of the United States. The significance of this list was not explained by this source. The following persons residing in the territory of the Houston FBI Office were so listed:

Walter E. Beale, 244 Oceanview Place,
Corpus Christi, Texas

Travis E. Churchill, 516 Sul Ross,
Houston 6, Texas

George E. Cunningham, Texas Southern
University, Houston 4, Texas

Pedro Duelo, University of Houston,
Houston, Texas

Dr. Rudder, President, Texas A&M College,
Bryan, Texas

E. C. Skinner, P. O. Box 261,
Beaumont, Texas

The above sources reported on the same dates that one Robert K. Shepard, 4538 Warm Springs, Houston, Texas, had requested literature from the FPCC at New York.

On September 24, 1961, the above sources furnished the name of Miss Mary Taylor, 1414 Castle Ct., Houston 6, Texas, as an additional individual in Houston who had been placed on the mailing list of the FPCC at New York.

Another confidential source reported that the individuals listed below, who reside in the Houston territory of the FBI, had tendered payment to the FPCC at New York, New York, on the dates indicated:

June 12, 1961 - E. C. Skinner,
P. O. Box 261, Beaumont, Texas,
tendered \$1

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

June 15, 1961 - Pedro Duelo, Houston,
Texas, contributed \$1

In May, 1962, a confidential source furnished a list of the individuals who were then subscribers to the "Cuban Press Survey," self-described as a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee publication." Included on this list were the following names:

Edward McCall Rotan, 3455 Ella Lee,
Houston, Texas

Miss Mary Taylor, 1414 Castle Court,
Houston 6, Texas

In July, 1962, a confidential source advised that one William Arthur Gale had been in correspondence with the FPCC at New York from his residence in Ponca City, Oklahoma. It has been determined that Gale, as of December, 1963, was residing at 3420 $\frac{1}{2}$ Illinois Avenue, Baytown, Texas, and is employed as a teacher at the Robert E. Lee High School in that city.

On August 17, 1961, one Jose Angel Castillo, born September 4, 1929, at Dallas, Texas, was arrested by the Houston, Texas, Police Department and charged with attempted rape. Investigation disclosed this individual had previously resided for several years at Chicago, Illinois, where he had attended Communist Party meetings and meetings of the FPCC. On October 30, 1961, Castillo began serving a three year sentence at the Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, after pleading guilty to charges of attempted rape and burglary, and in January, 1962, the Cook County Probation Department, Cook County, Illinois, advised it was filing a detainer with the Texas Department of Corrections growing out of a previous conviction in Chicago, Illinois, on a charge of statutory rape.

Junta Revolucionaria Cubana

A review of the files of the Houston Office of the FBI discloses no evidence that this organization has ever been active in the territory of the Houston Office.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil

A review of the files of the Houston Office of the FBI discloses no evidence that this organization has ever been active in the territory of the Houston Office.

Second National Front of Escambray (Alpha 66)

In July, 1963, a confidential source made available a list of twenty-three delegates of this organization located in various states of the United States, in Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Mexico, and Ecuador. One of the individuals so listed was Jesus Suarez, 5117 Belmont, Apartment 1, Houston, Texas.

On November 20, 1963, Pascual Marko Goicoechea, 5707 Bridlington, Houston, Texas, a Cuban refugee, reported that Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, a leader of this organization, had visited Houston briefly in October, 1963, and made a talk before a small group at a Houston Catholic church. It was reported that Menoyo spent one night in Houston with Jesus Suarez, mentioned above.

30th of November Revolutionary Movement

On September 6, 1963, Orlando Rodriguez, Miami, Florida, furnished a list of the Executive Committee and delegates of this organization. One of the delegates listed was Alberto Jordat, 7354 Dna, Houston 17, Texas. No additional information has been received indicating this organization has been active in the territory of the Houston Office of the FBI or that any other residents of the Houston territory have been affiliated with it.

FBI

Date: MAY 28 1964

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

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
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, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (P)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Confidential
Alaska
Antipodal

BUDED 6/1/64

Re: Bureau airtel to Chicago, et al, 5/22/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies each of letterhead memoranda, dated as above, at Los Angeles, captioned: (1) "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER)"; (2) "JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA"; (3) "DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL"; and (4) "SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (OPERATION ALPHA 66)".

Extra copies of this communication and one copy each of the above-mentioned LHM are being furnished the Bureau for its files on the organizations concerned.

Extra copies of this communication and one copy each of the pertinent LHM are being furnished the San Juan and Miami Offices for their files on the organizations regarding which they are office of origin.

- 8 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (REGISTERED) 5 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 97-4196-26) (FPCC-LA) (1 - 105-8734) (FPCC-LA) (P)
 - (1 - 105-114543) (JURE) (1 - 105-16406) (JURE) (RUC)
 - (1 - 105-1000?) (DRE) (1 - 105-15817) (DRE) (RUC)
 - (1 - 105-112098) (SNFE-A66) (1 - 105-13351) (SNFE-A66) (P)
 - (1 - 105-92196) (30th of November Movt)
- 1 - San Juan (Encl. 1) (Info) (JURE) (REGISTERED) (105-6242)
- 3 - Miami (Encl. 3) (Info) (REGISTERED)
 - (1 - 105-) (DRE)
 - (1 - 105-1742) (SNFE-A66)
 - (1 - 105-) (30th of November Movt)

2 CC of each LHM to
Pls. Commission by letter
6-11-64

Confidential
WJM:gcw
(17)

Approved: *C. C. Wick*
Special Agent in Charge

REC 5
ST-117 4 MAY 29 1964
JUL 2 1964
Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SOVIET SECTION

52 JUL 9 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

The LHM captioned "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (etc)", and "SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (etc)", are being classified CONFIDENTIAL, because they contain information, the unclassified dissemination of which could reasonably result in the identification and compromise of informants of continuing value to the detriment of the national security.

For the information of the Bureau and Miami, the Los Angeles Office has no information that the 30th of November Movement was active in the Los Angeles area in 1963. ~~Confidential~~

Following are the sources of the information utilized in the above-mentioned memoranda:

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE - LA

<u>Source</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
	sketch	Instant LHM
	1/9/63	105-8734-1180, p. 33
	1/14/63	105-8734-1180, p. 28
	1/31/63	" -1180, p. 29
	2/13/63	" -1314, p. 13
	"	" -1314, p. 14
	"	" -1208
	4/5/63	" -1240
	4/25/63	" -1314, p. 19
	6/20/63	" -1314, p. 23
	6/26/63	" -1314, p. 20
	6/27/63	" -1314, p. 20
	6/28/63	" -1270
	7/26/63	" -1394, p. 9
	10/14/63	" -1394, p. 10
	10/20/63	" -1311/1312
	10/20/63	" -1311/1312
	10/20/63	" -1311/1312
11/7/63	" -1394, p. 15	
11/22, 23/63	" -1394, p. 15	
12/14/63	" -1394, p. 17	

~~Confidential~~

JURE

~~Confidential~~

Source

Activity

Location

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles,
California

sketch

Instant LHM
(SA MERLE L. PARKER,
5/27/64)

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles,
California

" " " "

[REDACTED]

10/20/63

105-8734-13

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California

JOSE M. ESTEVEZ

105-16406-12

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles,
California

JOSE M. ESTEVEZ

105-16406-11

DRE

Source

Activity

Location

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles,
California

11/27/63

105-15817-2

SNFE-A66

Source

Activity

Location

[REDACTED]
Burbank, California

4/18/63

105-13351-

~~Confidential~~

LA 105-15823

Source

Activity

Location

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Los Angeles,
California

4/25/63

105-13351-

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles,
California

5/19/63

" "

[REDACTED]

Letter
September, 1963

105-13351-96

[REDACTED]
California

10/11/63

" "

[REDACTED]
California

Letter
November, 1963

" "

[REDACTED]

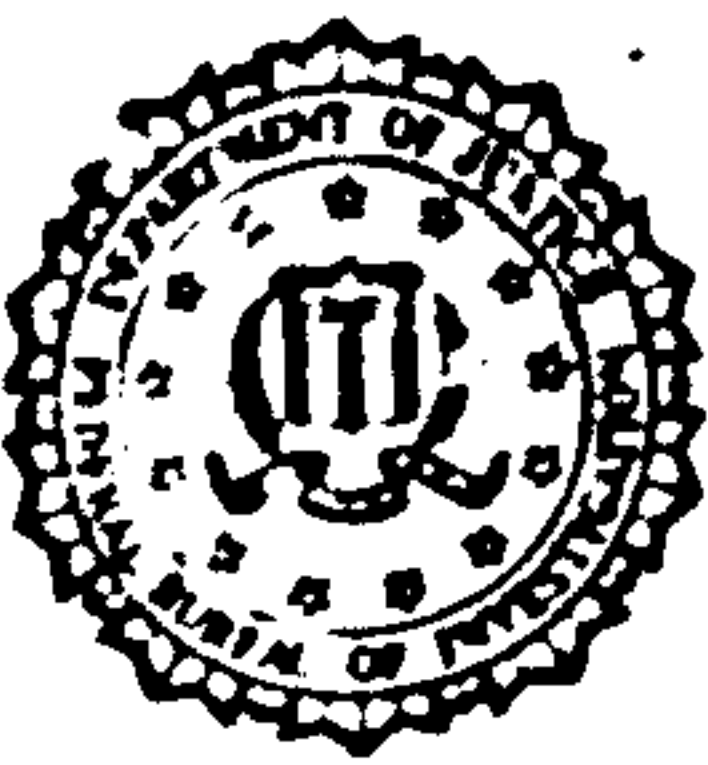
12/18/63

" "

~~Confidential~~

[REDACTED]

~~Confidential~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 28, 1964

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

The first known activity of "Alpha 66" (A-66) in Los Angeles was a hastily prepared press conference at its newly opened headquarters at 164 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, on April 18, 1963. This was attended by about 40 Cuban exiles and three reporters, and was directed by RENE VALDES, who referred to himself as the local "cell leader" of A-66. VALDES criticized the Administration for frustrating the efforts of Cuban refugees to rid their country of the regime of FIDEL CASTRO.

VALDES was interviewed by TOM DUGGAN on the latter's television show on April 25, 1963. VALDES told of raids on Cuba, but said they were not launched from within the United States.

A public meeting sponsored by A-66 was held in Los Angeles on May 19, 1963. ANDRES SARGEN, the General Secretary of A-66 in Miami, presented a tape-recorded speech of ANTONIO YECIANA, General Co-ordinator of the organization in Miami.

SARGEN visited the FBI Office in Los Angeles on May 29, 1963 and said he had learned that RENE VALDES, the local representative of A-66, had been connected with the July 26 Movement (J26M) and was possibly a "G-2 Agent" with the Cuban Government.

The J26M is a revolutionary organization, founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, the present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved in late 1962, when it was absorbed into the

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*Disposal
7/17/73*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Integrated Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba and the other principal political parties.

RENE VALDES stated on June 22, 1963, that he had been visited at his residence by two local members of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Alpha 66. These men said it was known by them that inquiries had been made about VALDES in the past, supposedly because he was a communist. VALDES said he visited Miami in December, 1962 and met ANTONIO VECIANA, leader of A-66. VECIANA appointed VALDES as General Delegate of A-66 in Los Angeles, and the letter of appointment bore no mention of SNFE. VALDES developed an organization of 17 members just before the meeting of May 19, 1963, at which VECIANA was to speak. Instead, SARGEN came. VALDES had read of the merger of SNFE and A-66, and added the name of SNFE to the window of the headquarters. SARGEN criticized VALDES for placing A-66 in the forefront and relegating SNFE to a minor role, and said A-66 was only a "front" for the SNFE. VALDES then wrote to VECIANA and asked him if A-66 existed or was a front for the organization, and received a reply from VECIANA saying it was desired that VALDES relinquish his position as General Delegate in favor of MANOLO MESA. VALDES learned from TIRSO DEL JUNCO that VECIANA had split with almost the entire membership of A-66 and had gone over to SNFE, taking the name A-66 with him.

In September, 1963, SARGEN, as Organizational Secretary of Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) sent a letter to ALFREDO RONDON at the Los Angeles headquarters of SNFE, A-66 and the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP). This letter consisted of instructions on how to conduct training of men for a specialized reserve brigade in various types of guerrilla warfare.

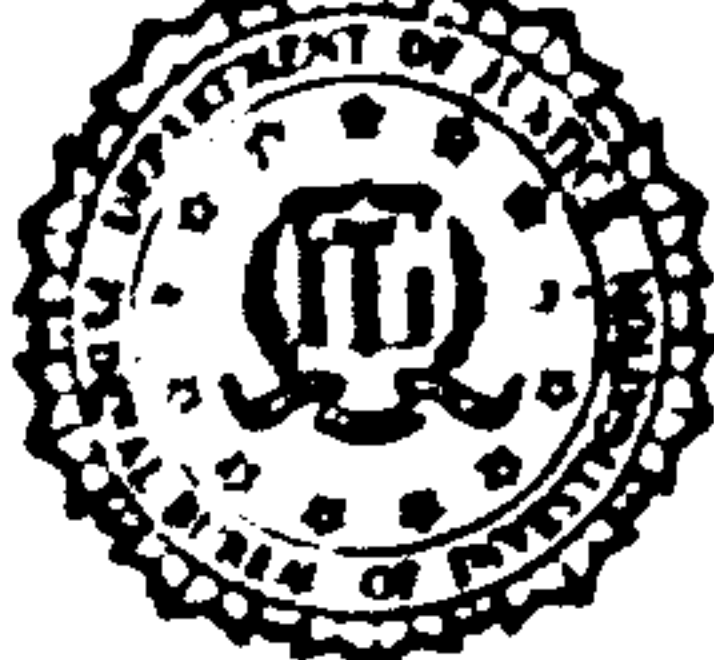
ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO came to Los Angeles October 11, 1963, and appeared at a public meeting of the Los Angeles delegation of A-66. He announced that the organization would be in Cuba in less than six months.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

An undated circular letter issued by the SNFE, A-66 and MRP, California delegation, was printed in the Los Angeles area in November, 1963. This letter said A-66 was created to offer positive military action against CASTRO and his regime of terror. It said the organization had joined forces with the SNFE and MRP, and all were working together in the "Omega Plan". The letter asked for support in the way of war supplies, medicine and money.

On December 18, 1963, ALFREDO RONDON, Delegate of A-66 in Los Angeles, held a press conference in which he said plans were completed for a revolutionary invasion of Cuba coordinated with internal uprising, by March, 1964, and that the revolution would be led by A-66, SNFE and MRP, and the operation would be led by Major ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, then in Miami.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 28, 1964

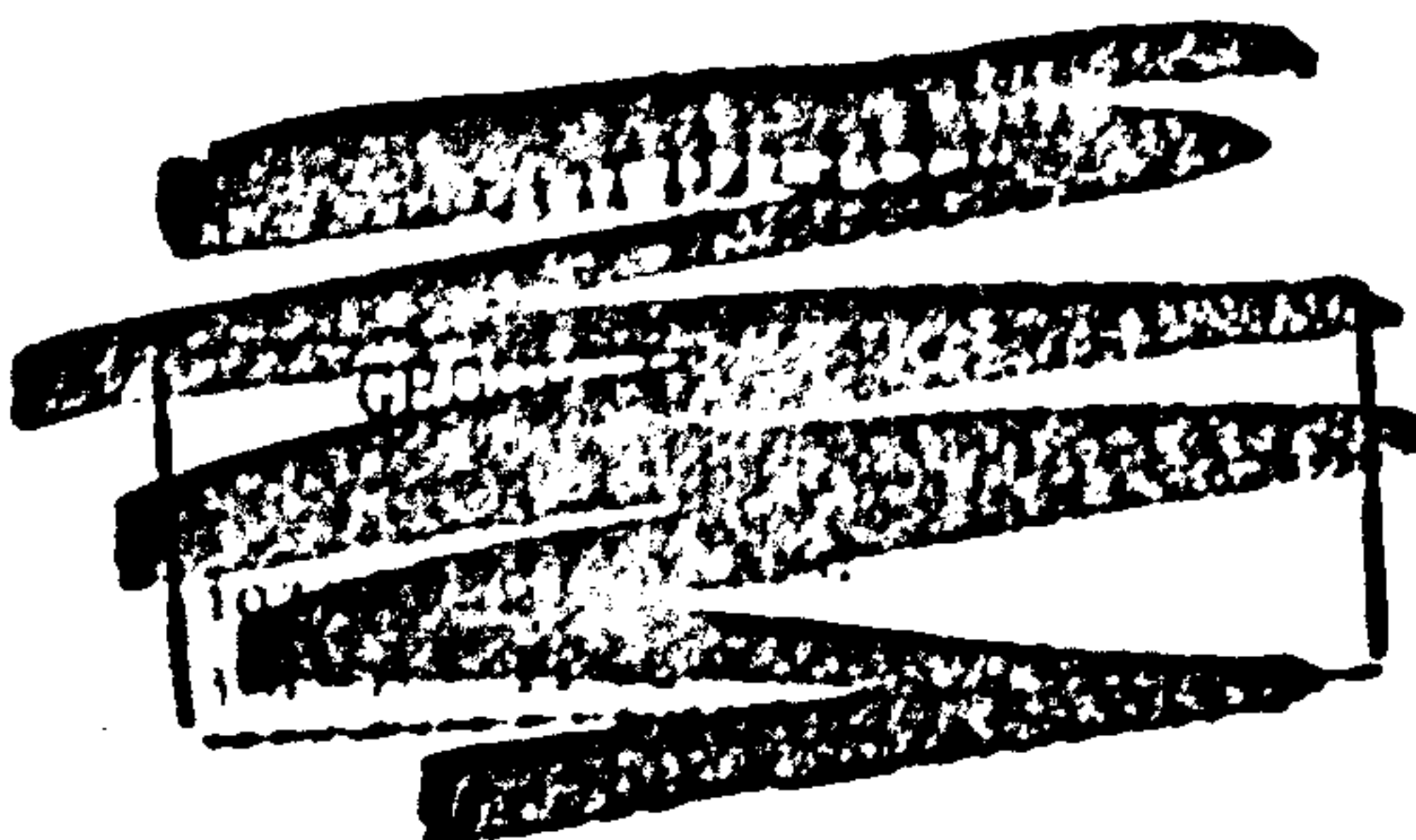
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
(GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER)

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-communists and "liberals" for the announced purpose of defending the "truth" about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC was formed in Los Angeles, California in December, 1960, under the stimulus of the Socialist Workers Party's branch in Los Angeles. The latter was able to dominate and control its activities without difficulty until the Communist Party's Southern California District was able to gain a foothold in the chapter's executive committee in 1962 and a share in the control of the chapter. The Communist Party gradually gained the ascendancy thereafter, the Socialist Workers Party showing diminishing interest in the chapter in view of its having lost much of its former popular appeal, but retaining control of certain key positions in it in view of the possibility a re-invasion of Cuba might revive its value. Following the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Los Angeles chapter sponsored only one fund-raising affair and then quietly ceased activity. (Both the Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 10450.)

The Los Angeles Chapter sponsored a social to raise funds for "medical aid to Cuba" on January 9, 1963, which was attended by about 100 persons. On January 14, 1963, it issued a leaflet setting forth the texts of telegrams it had sent to President KENNEDY and Secretary General U-THANT of the United Nations, copies of which had been sent to representatives of all Latin American nations to the United Nations, protesting against "threatened" re-invasion of Cuba and alleged efforts on the part of the United States to "starve" Cuba, and asking

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
(GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER)

that similar protests be sent by readers. On January 31, 1963, it presented a symposium on Cuba at its membership meeting, which was attended by about 30 persons. At this meeting a motion was passed to picket Secretary of State DEAN RUSK on the occasion of his appearance at the Palladium in Los Angeles on February 13, 1963. On that date, however, the chapter desisted from picketing in compliance with a decision of its executive committee to restrict itself to the distribution of an "Open Letter to Secretary of State DEAN RUSK", calling for the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba.

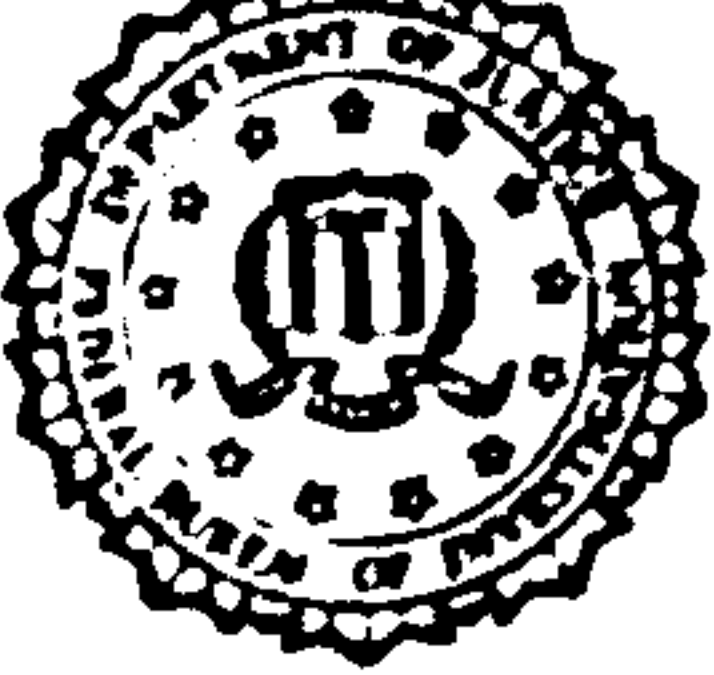
On April 5, 1963, VINCENT TED LEE, National Director of the FPCC, spoke before a gathering of about 300 persons under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles chapter, commenting on his visit to Cuba in January, 1963 and arguing the necessity for the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba as well as travel to Cuba, in the supposed interest of peace. On April 25, 1963, the principal business conducted by the chapter at its membership meeting, was an election of officers (left unfinished at its membership meeting in January). A leaflet issued by the chapter on June 20, 1963, asked for volunteers to distribute 5,000 copies of "a new national leaflet opposing the travel ban". According to its "Newsletter" dated July, 1963, the chapter sent a wire to President KENNEDY on June 26, 1963, urging "immediate strict restraint of counter-revolutionary Cuban residents". At its membership meeting on June 27, 1963, the topic of the featured speaker was "Political Implications of the Latin American Conference for Solidarity with Cuba". By leaflet it solicited participation in a mass meeting on June 28, 1963, sponsored by another organization in Los Angeles in protest against scheduled hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles on unauthorized travel to Cuba, the chairman of the chapter being one of those subpoenaed to appear. On July 26, 1963, it sponsored a "July 26th" social at the residence of one of its executive committee members.

On October 14, 1963, STEVE ROBERTS, West Coast Representative of the FPCC and member of the Socialist Workers Party, said that the FPCC sent wires to President KENNEDY and President DORTICOS of Cuba regarding the Cuban hurricane disaster.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUB. COMMITTEE
(GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER)

On October 20, 1963, the chapter sponsored the appearance of four American students who had traveled to Cuba without government authorization at a "Right to Travel" meeting, which was attended by about 200 persons and picketed by about 75 anti-Castro Cubans. A leaflet issued by the chapter stated that its executive committee had already sent \$125.00 "to Cuba" in connection with Cuban disaster relief and requested attendance at its "emergency" membership meeting on November 7, 1963, for the same purpose.

On November 22, 1963, the executive committee of the Los Angeles chapter met to determine its position in view of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Following discussion, marked by tension, the participants often shouting at one another, it was decided to issue a press release. Its "Statement on President's Assassination" dated November 23, 1963 condemned the assassination, deplored the use of murder to arouse public hysteria, and stated in part: "We have no personal knowledge of the man who has been accused of the President's murder. But the deed itself is entirely contrary to the principles of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, with which his name has been associated." On December 14, 1963, the chapter sponsored a "5th Birthday Party for Cuba" for the benefit of Cuban disaster relief, which was attended by about 200 persons.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

May 28, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

The Los Angeles Branch of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE) came into existence in late 1962 and is a part of JURE, the parent organization which has headquarters in Puerto Rico and whose leader is Manuel Ray, also known as Manolo Ray - Rivera. The Los Angeles Branch has a mailing list of over 1,000. It has held meetings at various public halls, and individuals affiliated with this group have sold bonds in order to finance activities to help bring about the downfall of Fidel Castro.

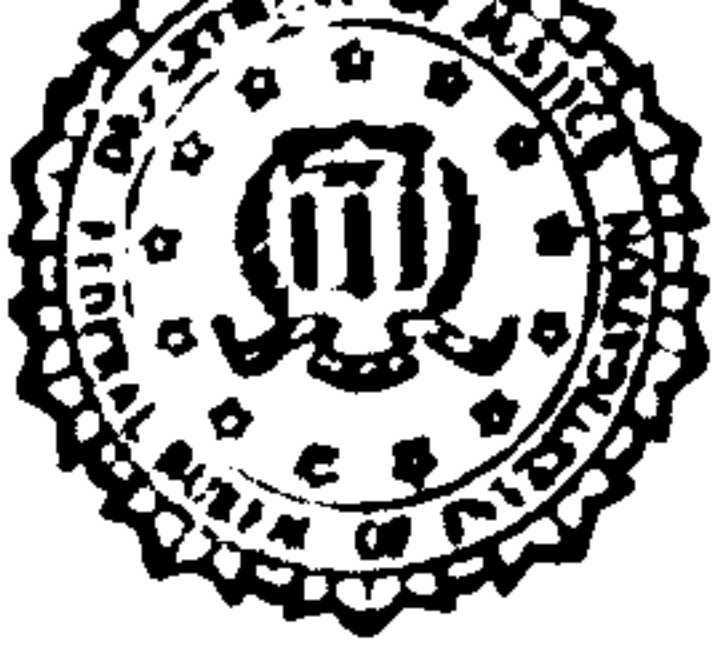
On October 20, 1963, about 75 persons, Cuban refugees for the most part, picketed a public meeting featuring the appearance of four students who had gone to Cuba without State Department authorization. Some of the pickets passed out leaflets issued under the name JURE, protesting the failure of the Cuban Revolution under Fidel Castro.

On December 8, 1963, Manuel Ray was scheduled to be the main speaker at a public meeting sponsored by JURE in Los Angeles. Ray also planned to speak before various colleges and universities while in the Los Angeles area.

During 1963, the Los Angeles branch of JURE was under the leadership of Jose M. Estevez, who reportedly is opposed to Fidel Castro, but generally is in favor of his policies and the communist type of government he has established in Cuba. Estevez reportedly left Cuba because of his hate for Fidel Castro and is now working toward Castro's overthrow.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

May 28, 1964

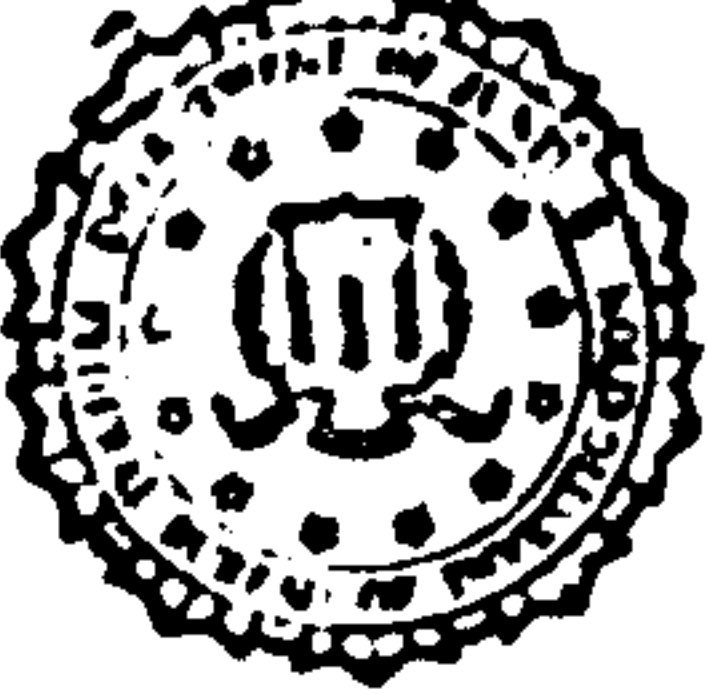
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL

On November 27, 1963, the self-described "Delegate" of the anti-Castro "Cuban Student Directorate" (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil) (DRE) in Los Angeles, California, planned to make an announcement of information received from DRE headquarters in Miami, Florida, that evening. The announcement was to be made to an expected audience of one hundred Cuban refugees at a DRE-sponsored meeting in the Parish Hall of Our Lady Help of Christians, 512 South 20th Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The announcement, concerning the background and activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, the prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy, in effect was to be a Spanish version of information which appeared on page three of "The Cuban Report," an English language DRE publication, dated November 25, 1963, at Miami, Florida.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 1, 1964

30th OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT

Sources generally familiar with Cuban activities in the Los Angeles area and with the activities of anti-Castro Cuban organizations locally have furnished no information indicating that the 30th of November Movement was active in the Los Angeles area in 1963.

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

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	

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965) (P)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED 6/1/64

Confidential

Re Bureau airtel to Detroit, ET AL, dated 5/22/64.

Nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned, "Operation Alpha 66-Second National Front of Escambray" are enclosed for the Bureau. Copies designated for the indicated offices are for their information.

Indices of the Detroit Office have been checked in an effort to determine activities of the following groups in Michigan during the year 1963:

JURE-JUNTA
REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA

place in
 105-112098 (SNIE)
 101-10001 (DRE)
 105-114543 (JURE)
 105-92196 (BOHUV)

DRE (Directorio
Revolucionario Estudiantil)

OPERATION ALPHA 66 (Alpha 66) -
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE).

2cc. of each encl. LHM to
Pres. Comm. by letter

30th of November Movement

6-11-64

Fair Play for Cuba Committee
(FPCC)

4302

REC 48

25 MAY 29 1964

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Miami (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Puerto Rico (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit

ST-117

JRM/jlm

79 JUL 6 1964

Approved:

G. G. Wick
CC - Anderson

Classified by 2046/1/4/77
Special Agent in Charge on Indefinite
Date of Declassification

JUL 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Confidential

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

~~Confidential~~

There was no record regarding JURE, 30th of November Movement, and DRE.

The FPCC, Detroit Branch, was reported as defunct in 1962 and no activities were reported in 1963.

There is no record showing existence of a local Alpha 66-SNFE group in 1963. Therefore no characterization has been set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been furnished in the event the Bureau deems it desirable to disseminate the information to the President's Commission.

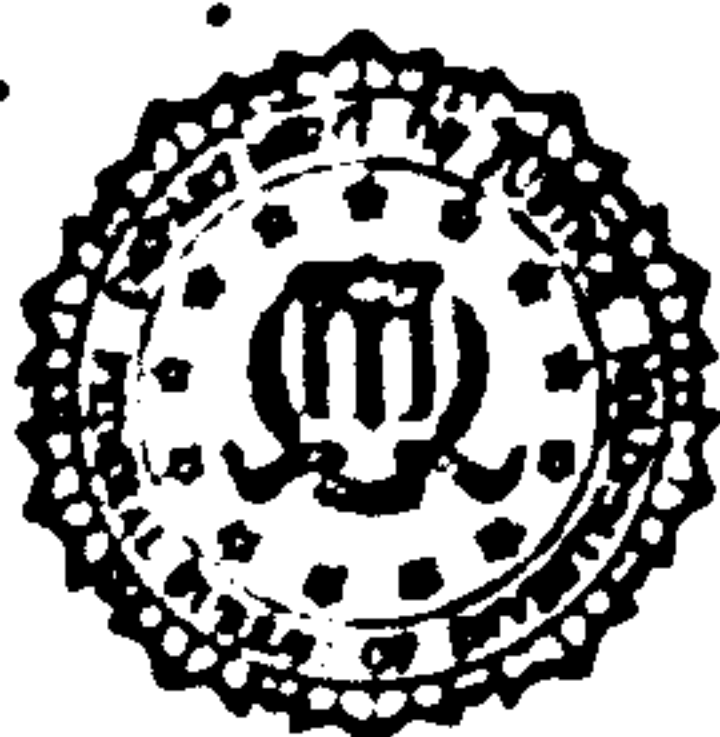
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Confidential

~~Confidential~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
May 28, 1964

Re: ~~Operation Alpha 66~~
~~(Alpha 66) - Section~~
National Front of
Escambray (SNFE)

On November 26, 1963, a source advised that he is a Detroit resident, Cuban refugee, and as such has become familiar with many Cubans socially and culturally in the Detroit area. The source advised that ~~Luis Rodriguez~~, 19924 Lindsay, Detroit, married to an American wife, is the sole Detroit member and representative of the SNFE. He added that Rodriguez has not been active in any matter for the SNFE but that he is in correspondence with unknown SNFE representatives from Miami.

On December 19, 1963, a second source reported Luis Rodriguez as saying: there is no activity by SNFE in Michigan. He has received literature from this group in the past through Andres Nazario and the literature from Nazario has carried the return address of Andres Nazario, Sec. Organization, 171 S.W. 12th Avenue, Miami, Florida. He has known Nazario since his childhood due to the fact that Nazario was a close friend of his father in Cuba. Nazario has been connected for some time with the SNFE and indirectly connected with the Alpha 66 group only since these two groups merged. To his knowledge, there have been no efforts by these groups to collect money or secure arms and ammunition in Michigan.

Insufficient contact has been maintained with these sources to determine their reliability.

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

3000
36 MAR 5 1973

Memorandum

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

W.C. Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 29, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Leitch

At 1:03 p.m. today Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Kyle Clark, Dallas Office, called concerning the leak to the Dallas paper of portion of Oswald's diary. He said he had been talking to Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police Department who is looking into this matter in behalf of the Dallas Police Department. Captain Fritz said that up to this point he had been unable to determine if the diary had been furnished to the paper by anyone on the Dallas police force. Captain Fritz said that William McKenzie, attorney for Marina Oswald, called him today and said that he had been in contact with the President's Commission and that a Commission representative inferred to him that the only place the diary could have come from was the Dallas Police Department.

Captain Fritz said that he heard some individual last month asked our Dallas Office for access to the material of Oswald obtained by the Dallas police after the assassination. Captain Fritz, in connection with his inquiries, wanted to know the identity of that individual. ASAC Clark advised that the person referred to by Captain Fritz was, in fact, Assistant Dallas County Attorney William Alexander who was given nothing and who was referred to the Dallas police. Clark also said that the Dallas Police Department is in possession of photographs of all of the material obtained by them, which photographs were previously furnished to Assistant Chief Batchler. ASAC Clark wanted authority to inform Captain Fritz that it was William Alexander, the County Attorney, who sought the material in question. He said he could see no objection to furnishing this information to Captain Fritz.

Special Agent J. C. Stokes told Clark that unless he was advised to the contrary within 15 minutes he could so inform Captain Fritz. Stokes then conferred with Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan who agreed with this action.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

JCS:pah
(8)

79 JUL 6 - 1964

WCS
JUL 1 1964

REC 48

4303

JUL 1 1964

510

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

FILE NO. 105-8255

SERIAL NO. 4304

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

144

NSA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

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	

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

~~Confidential~~

Transfer
[Signature]

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/22/64.

Re airtel requested the San Francisco Office to furnish a LHM concerning the local activities of "JURE", "DRE" and "Alpha 66". A separate LHM is being submitted for each of these organizations.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of a LHM captioned Second National Front of Escambray, (Operation Alpha 66), San Francisco Delegation, which sets forth pertinent data relating to the organization of Alpha 66 in the San Francisco area during 1963.

The sources mentioned in attached LHM are as follows:

SF T-1 is

[Redacted]

SF T-2 is

[Redacted]

ENCLOSURE

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

REC-51

105-112098
(S117)
4305

2cc of each LHM to the files comm

11 JUL 2 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS
TAD 7/14/77
JUL 12 1964

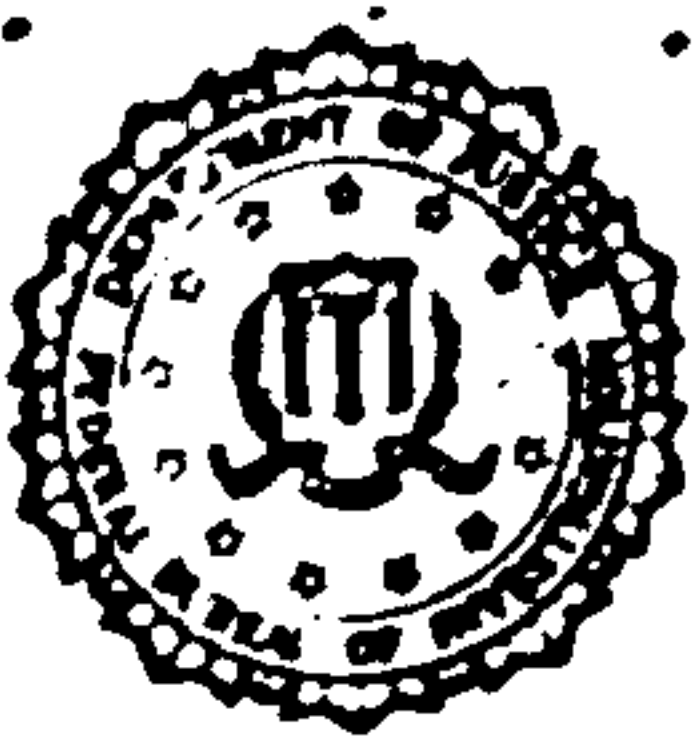
cc: Anderson
C. C. Wick

~~Confidential~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-112098-113095

Approved: JUL 6 - 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
May 26, 1964

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)
SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION

On October 25, 1963, SF T-1 furnished information that the San Francisco delegation of Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66) was initiated in San Francisco during September, 1963. According to this source, it was formed after an official of Alpha 66, NAZARIO SARGEN, had been in Los Angeles on Alpha 66 business, at which time OSCAR GOMEZ VIDAL from San Francisco went to Los Angeles to visit with NAZARIO SARGEN. This source advised that following this visit OSCAR GOMEZ was requested by letter to organize a delegation of Alpha 66 in the San Francisco area. The source noted that OSCAR GOMEZ was appointed general delegate for the San Francisco group. This source was of the opinion that the leadership of Alpha 66 in Miami, Florida, felt that there was a need for a delegation of Alpha 66 in San Francisco due to the increased number of Cuban refugees residing in the San Francisco area. The source stated that the purpose of the San Francisco delegation was solely to raise funds in order to support and strengthen that organization on a nation-wide scale. SF T-1 stated that the San Francisco delegation of Alpha 66 commenced holding meetings on Friday nights in the basement of one of its members who lived at 965 South Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. SF T-1 stated that the attendance at the meetings was small claiming that only between ten and fifteen people attended these meetings.

On December 27, 1963, SF T-2 furnished information that the local delegation of Alpha 66 had rented a store at 228 Church Street, San Francisco, which had been converted into a combination headquarters and meeting hall. SF T-2 stated that the space was very small and would not accommodate over forty persons at one time. SF T-2 stated that the decorations on the wall at Alpha 66 Headquarters in San Francisco displayed a large picture of President KENNEDY

COPIES DESTROYED

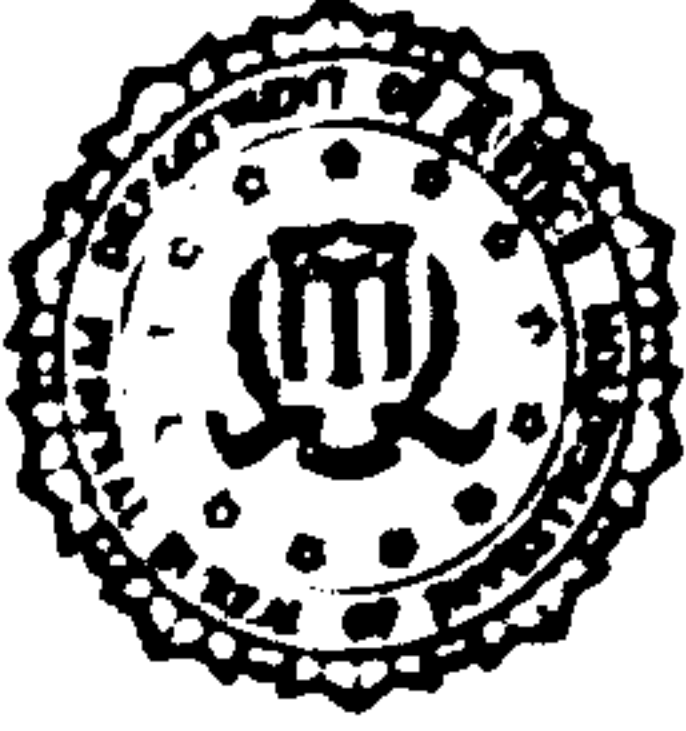
8 MAR 5 1972

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SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)
SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION

together with the American flag and the official flag of Alpha 66. This source stated that Alpha 66 headquarters maintain a supply of pamphlets and literature concerning Alpha 66 activities which is available to anyone interested in the activities of this group.

On May 5, 1964, SF T-1 stated that after several months the San Francisco delegation of Alpha 66 was forced to give up the rented space at 228 Church Street, San Francisco, as the rent of \$100 per month was more than the group could afford. SF T-1 stated that Alpha 66 went back to holding their meetings in private homes but that the meetings were no longer held on a weekly basis and possibly were held once a month. SF T-1 indicated that the interest in Alpha 66 activities had dropped off and that only five or six people had attended the recent meetings.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
May 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)
SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION

Character

Reference is made to memorandum dated and
captioned as above at San
Francisco.

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

COPIED
86 MAR 5 1973

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.

F B I

Date: 6/29/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

On 6/26/64 Captain WALTER C. FANNIN, Dallas Police Department, Burglary and Theft Division, Dallas, Texas, advised that several weeks ago he received a telephone call from an individual at radio station KRLD, Dallas, Texas, informing that radio station KRLD had received a letter from DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS, Fort Worth, Texas, who informed that he knew who had been starting the church fires in Dallas, Texas. FANNIN stated he referred this matter to the Dallas Fire Department.

FANNIN stated that on the instructions of Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, he dispatched Detectives HOMER BURRIS and TOMMY J. TAYLOR to the Fort Worth, Texas Police Department for the purpose of interviewing DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS, in company with a detective from the Fort Worth Police Department, for any information McADAMS might have concerning church burglaries and fires in Dallas, Texas.

FANNIN stated Detectives BURRIS and TAYLOR of the Dallas Police Department, BOB WILLIAMS of the Dallas Fire Department, and Detective STEPHENS of the Fort Worth Police Department interviewed McADAMS on 6/24/64 at 424 College Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. He is a white male, age 53, blind, and, according to the Dallas Police Department report, lives in very dire circumstances. This report also

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
 - 2 - Boston
 - 2 - Dallas
- ARS:vm
(7)

COPY AND SPEC. FOR LAB. ACTION REPORT
ST-117

JUN 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

7-9-64

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

Downey

4306
SOVIET SECTION

reflects that on interview McADAMS wanted to tell interviewing officers mostly of communist activities rather than to talk of the church burglaries and fires.

According to the Dallas Police Department report, "Mr. DEAN McADAMS stated he received a letter back in July, 1963 from a Harry Cadage of Cambridge, Massachusetts and stated that President Kennedy would be killed by Lee Oswald and Charles Williams when he came to Fort Worth or Dallas. Charles Williams lives in Austin, Texas. He also showed us letters in braille from a Vera Stinnette, 719 1/2 Hackberry Street, Duncan, Oklahoma. He stated two letters which contained important information was taken from the envelopes by a couple named Homer and Claudia of the Chiefs Bar in Fort Worth after stomping and breaking his hand.

"He insisted on us taking two letters in braille to keep the Communists from taking them from him. We will turn these over to the FBI.

"/s/ H. BURRIS
H. Burris, #533

"/s/ T. J. TAYLOR
T. J. Taylor, #537"

FANNIN advised the records of the Fort Worth Police Department reflect that on June 30, 1960, DEAN W. McADAMS, a white male, age 48, then residing in Room 25, Trinity Hotel, complained to the Fort Worth Police Department that he had \$12,450.00 stolen from him at the Trinity Hotel. An inquiry was conducted by the Fort Worth Police Department and McADAMS' ex-wife and brother both stated that McADAMS never had that much money and never would. They closed the investigation marking the complaint of McADAMS as "No Offense."

FANNIN stated it was the opinion of Detectives HOMER BURRIS and TOMMY J. TAYLOR of the Dallas Police Department, of BOB WILLIAMS of the Dallas Fire Department, and of Detective STEPHENS of the Fort Worth Police Department, all of whom interviewed McADAMS on June 24, 1964, that McADAMS is mentally deranged.

FANNIN furnished four envelopes with a return address of VERA STINNETT, 717½ Hackberry, Duncan, Oklahoma, postmarked at Duncan, Oklahoma, July 3, 1963; July 30, 1963; August 14, 1963, and August 22, 1963. The envelopes postmarked July 3 and July 30, 1963, were empty. The envelope postmarked August 14, 1963, contains three pages of Braille writing. The envelope postmarked August 22, 1963, contains two pages of Braille writing.

The above are enclosed for the FBI Laboratory.

The files of the Dallas Division disclose that in 1957 an investigation captioned "SYLVIA DEAN McADAMS; EMMIE LOU McADAMS; KENNETH NOEL WATSON; BILLIE LOUIS DRIVER; SYLVIA BELLE McADAMS - VICTIM; ROBERT FRANKLIN McADAMS - VICTIM; DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS - VICTIM, KIDNAPING; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT," was conducted on a complaint by DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS to the effect that he was a victim of an alleged kidnaping. Investigation disclosed the alleged kidnaping was a complete fabrication on the part of McADAMS. Prosecution was declined in view of the fact that McADAMS is blind and would appear to be mentally ill.

The files of the Dallas Division also disclose that in the Fall of 1963 an investigation captioned "DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS, IMPERSONATION," was conducted on an allegation made that McADAMS was impersonating a Federal Bureau of Investigation employee.

W. M. YOUNG, Identification Officer, Tarrant County Sheriff's Office, Fort Worth, Texas, advised he had received a letter from Miss VERA STINNETT, 717½ Hackberry Street, Duncan, Oklahoma, in which she stated she had been corresponding with DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS, 509 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas. She further stated that McADAMS had informed her by letter that he was "working for the FBI." She described McADAMS as being from 45 to 50 years of age and totally blind.

McADAMS, on interview, denied he ever represented himself as an Agent or employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prosecution in this matter was declined by Assistant United States Attorney - CONRAD FLORENCE, Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, in view of the fact that nothing of value was received through McADAMS' impersonation of an FBI Agent or employee.

The files of the Dallas Division further disclose that in the Spring of 1964 an investigation captioned "DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS; RACHEL ELVINA CANDAGE - VICTIM, EXTORTION," was conducted concerning a letter written in Braille by McADAMS, which contained a threat. This letter was directed to Miss RACHEL ELVINA CANDAGE, Dixfield, Maine.

Miss RACHEL ELVINA CANDAGE, on interview, advised she has been almost totally blind since the age of seven and is now 53 years of age. She advised that about a year and a half prior to May, 1964, she started corresponding with another blind person, DEAN W. McADAMS, 509 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas, having initiated this correspondence through a magazine for the blind known as "Christian Record." Through this correspondence, she and McADAMS finally agreed to be married, but because of the evasive manner in which McADAMS avoided furnishing any background concerning himself, she asked one of her relatives to try and obtain some information about him at Fort Worth, Texas.

In May, 1963, and before obtaining this background information, she started to travel to Fort Worth, Texas, to marry McADAMS, but the aforementioned relative contacted her at the airport in Chicago, Illinois, and advised her that he had obtained the results of his inquiry at Fort Worth, Texas, and that McADAMS was generally regarded as a blind beggar who was mentally deficient. After receiving this information, she returned to her home in Dixfield, Maine, and discontinued correspondence with McADAMS. She continued, however, to receive quite a number of irrational letters from him, which she thought to be of a threatening nature.

Miss CANDAGE reviewed a letter written in Braille, postmarked February 26, 1964, Fort Worth, Texas, addressed to Miss RACHEL CANDAGE, Dixfield, Maine, but bore no return address on the envelope. It did bear the name of "SYLVIA" at the end

of this Braille letter, according to Miss CANDAGE. Miss CANDAGE stated she is certain this letter was written by DEAN W. McADAMS because she recognizes his phraseology and the fact that she has been previously corresponding with him for over a year. She stated that the pertinent portion of the letter, which was a lengthy one, read as follows:

"You can either stop him and save us from a court now or if any of my party goes to prison there will be many still free and you will pay for our trouble with your own life. You will have to take all blame and there is enough killings to send you to the death house many times over."

Miss CANDAGE stated she is not entirely clear as to what McADAMS meant by the above paragraph. She stated she does not believe McADAMS had any real intent to come to Dixfield, Maine, and do bodily harm to her because of the fact he apparently is penniless and almost blind.

She has received no additional correspondence from McADAMS since February, 1964, and does not intend to correspond with him any more.

In April, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM B. McKINLEY, Federal Building, Portland, Maine, stated he would decline prosecution of DEAN W. McADAMS because of his apparent mental condition and his inability to carry out the threats because of his blind condition.

REQUESTS OF THE BUREAU

The FBI Laboratory is requested to translate the enclosed five sheets bearing writing in Braille to determine if they contain any information pertinent to this investigation. If desired, these letters may be retained by the Bureau.

LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Will locate and interview HARRY CADAGE concerning the letter allegedly written by him in July, 1963, to DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS stating that President KENNEDY would be killed by LEE OSWALD and CHARLES WILLIAMS when he came to Fort Worth or Dallas. It should be borne in mind that the name HARRY CADAGE may be a misspelling for the name CANDAGE and, if so, this person may be related to RACHEL ELVINA CANDAGE, Dixfield, Maine, information about whom is set out in this airtel.

DALLAS DIVISION

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will interview DEAN WASHINGTON McADAMS, 424 College Avenue, concerning the letter he stated he received in July, 1963, from a HARRY CADAGE, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which it was allegedly stated that President KENNEDY would be killed by LEE OSWALD and CHARLES WILLIAMS when President KENNEDY came to Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas.

Will also develop any other information McADAMS may have pertinent to the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will hold in abeyance any contemplated interview of VERA STINETT, 717½ Hackberry Street, Duncan, Oklahoma, pending results of the translation of the letters, allegedly written by her to McADAMS, by the FBI Laboratory.



- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 2 - Mr. Bergquist
- 1 - Laboratory Files

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: **FBI, Dallas (100-10461)**

Date: **July 9, 1964**

Re: **LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA**

B. Bergquist
J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

EX-105
REC-138

FBI File No. **105-82555-4306**
Lab. No. **CR-12614 KA**

Examination requested by: **FBI, Dallas**
Reference: **Airtel 6/29/64**
Examination requested: **Cryptanalysis**
Remarks:

Enclosures (6) (2 Lab report, 4 translations)

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

GTB:eah
(7)

MAILED 50
JUL 10 1964
COMM-FBI

JUL 9 2 50 PM '64

RECEIVED COMM-FBI

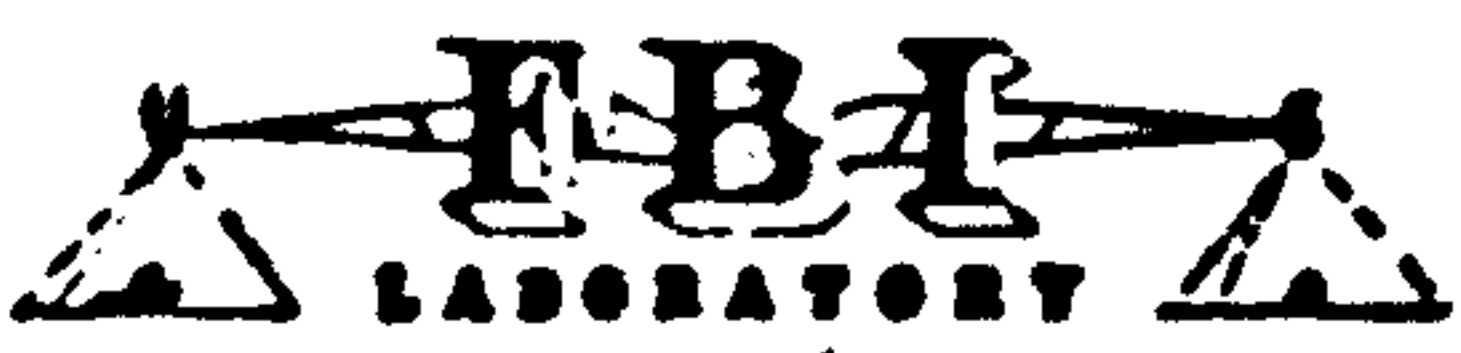
[Handwritten signature]

JUL 10 06 42 AM '64

1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: July 9, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. CR-12614 KA

Specimens received 7/1/64

Q587 Envelope postmarked August 14, 1963, addressed to "Mr Dean, W. McAdams. 509 Hemphill, St. Fort Worth, Texas." bearing the return address of "Vera, Stinnett, 7171/2 Hackberry. Duncan Okla." and containing three pages of Braille writing.

Q588 Envelope postmarked August 22, 1963, addressed to "Mr Dean W. McAdams. 509 H emphill, St. Fort Worth, Texas." bearing the return address of "Vera Stinnett. 717-1/2 H a ckberry. Duncøn n Okla." and containing two pages of Braille writing.

Also Submitted were two empty envelopes addressed to the above-mentioned McAdams and bearing the same return address as above postmarked at Duncan, Oklahoma, July 3, 1963, and July 30, 1963, respectively.

Result of examination:

Attached are translations from Braille contained in Q587 and Q588.

Specimens Q587, Q588, and Also Submitted material being retained by the Laboratory.

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

GTB:eah
(7)

[Handwritten initials/signature]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

717-1/2 Hackberry,
Duncan, Okla.
August 12, 1963.

Dean

I received your letter today, I had been wanting to hear from you but I can't say I was glad to get a letter like that, Dean I don't know what you are talking about I did not write you a letter telling you any such thing like you had in your letter, I told you if your children or anyone should tell me anything to try to turn me against you, that I would not believe them, and that is the truth Dean, but no one has said anything against you, to me, and I have not tried to find anything against you, Dean I believe what you have told me about your father and that is all I want to know is what you tell me. Dean please believe me, I do not know what happen(ed) but there must be someone here trying to make trouble for me, so try to understand and find out what happen(ed) before you hate me as I know you think you do now, Dean you don't know how I have wanted to hear from you, and wondered why you did not write? It was two weeks today since I had heard from you, I answered that letter and I thought you would write again, but when you did not write or call anymore I didn't know what to think, I wanted to call you but I didn't know how to call you I thought you might be sick, I couldn't believe that you would just quit writing to me withou(t) giving me a good reason, Dean you will not ever know just how much it hurt me when I heard your letter read. If you write me anymore letters like this one please write it in Braille so I can read it myself, but I hope you will not ever call me bth (possibly bad?) names anymore withou(t) you have a good reason, Dean I was so happy when you told me on the phone that you thought you would not go on that job this fall, I believe I was thinking more about you than you ever knew, I guess that

is the reason it hurt me so much when I heard the awful things you said to me, but I know you do not care to hear for (sic) for (sic) things like that now, I doubt if you even read this, but I am writing with the hopes you will read it and will try to believe me, I know you do not have a very good opinion of me, but I hope you will try to find out more about who wrote to you before you blame me too much I do not know anymore about the person that did this than you do, but I do know it was not me, but if you would tell me more about it maybe I could find out more about it. Dean I have missed your letters I will close now and if you care to write to me I will be very happy to hear from you, all I can say is I hope you will believe me and will let me help you find out more about who did for (sic) for (sic) that to you, but if you do not believe me you will always believe a lie.
As ever

Vera Stinnett.

717½ Hackberry,
Duncan, Okla.
Aug. 21, 1963.

Dear Friend Dean,

I do not want to hurt you or make you mad, but Dean I think it would be best if you did not come out here, because the way they are doing you, you know they will not ever leave you alone, you said that yourself I have not ever been in trouble with a gang like that, and I do not wish to be, if they can do something like write that letter and me not even know it they can do anything else I think from the way you write you do not believe me about that letter, but Dean I will always I did not write it, maybe someday you will believe me I hope so if you ever get away for (sic) for (sic) for (sic) from Fort Worth, and they leave you alone, then maybe we can talk about you coming out here but Dean I am just afraid of them and I can't help it, so please don't blame me too much, I believe you when you say you do not want to be in with them and I know you will not ever be like they are, I hope you can help catch them and put a stop to what they are doing, Dean please don't write me another letter like the other one you wrote me because I write to you like this, because I do not mean to hurt you, but I can't help feeling this way, and I hope it will not be long until things will not be this way, but for now I just think it would be better if you do not come out here. I would like to hear from you if you would care to write to me, I would like very much to have you for a friend, and Dean I hope you will feel like you can trust me, because you can where (sic) you believe it or not. Well Dean I will close for this time I hope this finds you feeling better, As ever your Friend.

Vera Stinnett.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
July 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Nasca
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

See Oswald

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 1 1 33 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Our letter of May 26, 1964, and the enclosures thereto, furnished information responsive to your request. We also indicated that we contemplated interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier as soon as they were available.

Enclosed are two copies of the report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated June 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which contains results of our interviews with Mr. Pena and Mr. Bringuier and additional inquiries we have made in this matter. In view of the conflicting information furnished by Mr. Orestes Pena as described in the enclosures and his refusal to be interviewed by Agents of this Bureau regarding such conflicts in his statements, it is suggested the Commission may desire to subpoena Mr. Pena to testify before the Commission under oath.

Your attention is also called to our letter of June 17, 1964, which transmitted to the Commission the results of our survey of the records of the Passport Agency in New Orleans. We pointed out that Orestes Pena, like

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79 JUL 8 - 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures

REC 10

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Handwritten signature

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lee Harvey Oswald, applied for a United States passport in New Orleans on June 24, 1963, and was issued a passport on June 25, 1963. Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of the passport application filed by Mr. Pena in New Orleans on June 24, 1963.

We have initiated a separate investigation of Orestes Pena to fully develop his background and to determine if he may be engaged in activities inimical to the interests of the United States. Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Orestes Pena, IS - Cuba" and two copies of a report of Special Agent James F. Morrissey dated June 19, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Orestes Pena, Internal Security - Cuba" which contain data we have developed concerning Orestes Pena.

Results of our continuing investigation of Orestes Pena will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

NOTE:

Commission furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans, who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8/9/63, resulting in arrest of all concerned. Commission requested additional investigation specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and to obtain specific publications. We have run out all the leads requested by the Commission. However, Orestes Pena, who owns a tavern in New Orleans, has furnished conflicting testimony to Bureau Agents. On 12/5/63 Pena told two Agents in New Orleans that Oswald and a Mexican had visited his bar together before the assassination. On 6/9/64 Pena told two different Bureau Agents in New Orleans that he never told anyone that Oswald and a Mexican had visited his bar and he also stated he had never seen Oswald prior to the assassination. Pena has been generally uncooperative, has refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents to clarify his remarks and stated he

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

would only honor a subpoena from the Commission. We have initiated a separate investigation of Pena and learned that he made a trip to Europe following the assassination and may have gone to Russia as part of a businessman's tour. We are intensifying our investigation of Pena and are keeping the Commission informed in the event they desire to subpoena Pena to testify before the Commission. The reports and letterhead memorandum enclosures have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

FBI

Date: 7/1/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IC - 1 - CUBA

Handwritten signatures and initials:
M
S. J. ...
L. J. ...

Re Legat, Mexico airtel to the Bureau dated 6/22/64 concerning ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ.

In referenced airtel Legat, Mexico, requested additional information concerning ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ in the event San Antonio was unable to locate ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ at Mission, Texas.

The files of the San Antonio Division reflect that ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ was located by the Minneapolis Division and the results of their interview with him were set forth in Minneapolis airtel to the Bureau dated 6/3/64.

It is to be noted that ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ stated that he was born 6/15/24 at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This same birth data was obtained from a review of San Antonio file on ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ.

In view of the above, the San Antonio office is taking no further action concerning this phase of this investigation.

3 - Bureau (AM 101)
2 - Legat, Mexico (105-3702)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM 101)
2 - San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(9)

C. C. Wick

Handwritten: 2 cc sent Legat MC 07
7/7/64
4308
Stamp: REC 105 7/7/64
Stamp: 20 JUL 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

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

79 JUL 8 - 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6-12-64

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Mr. Lenihan

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Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Encs. sent 6-16-64

TPR: jdd
(6)

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC 10

Classified by 7339
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

JUL 4 1964

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79 JUL 8 - 1964

11/4/76

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

TS

[REDACTED]

OBSERVATIONS:

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the Commission be approved.

105-53555-4117

Handwritten signatures and initials: *WCS*, *V.*, *10/11*

mtb

~~TOP SECRET~~

On May 6, 1964, Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher, U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida, stated he and several other members of USIA, listened to the speeches of FIDEL CASTRO broadcast from Cuba, and he is certain that CASTRO, while on the radio, has not made any "slip of the tongue" in making a statement such as "The first time OSWALD was in Cuba...."

Mr. VOLSKY said he did not know what source HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA might have for making such an assertion in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine BOHEMIA LIBRE. He said the possibility existed that CASTRO could have made such a comment in an off-hand manner to some private group, but such occurrence had not come to the attention of the Miami Office of USIA. He said his office was especially alert for any statements of CASTRO which might show a link between the CASTRO regime and the assassination of President KENNEDY, and no such statements have been detected although every public speech of CASTRO is monitored.

Mr. VOLSKY made available the English translation of the speech by FIDEL CASTRO, made on the night of November 27, 1963, at Havana University. He said the translation is based on monitoring the radio broadcast and would therefore include any "slip of the tongue."

Mr. VOLSKY explained the notation at the beginning of the speech translation indicates the broadcast was made at 0229 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), on November 28, 1963, which was 9:29 PM on November 27, 1963, in Havana.

11/27/63
ENCLOSURE

Approximately the first third of the speech was devoted to observations on the assassination and only that first third of the translation is here set forth:

CASTRO TALKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Havana Domestic Radio and Television in Spanish 0229 GMT
23 November 1963--F

(Live speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Havana University commemorating the anniversary of the martyred students of 1871)

(Text) "Students, days back while we were making a visit, a customary visit when the opportunity permits us, to be University of Havana, we thought while we talked with the students, a group of students, that on this 27 November it would be a good time to discuss a number of problems from this university rostrum, problems which are of interest to us, of interest to our country, our economy, and to you.

Subsequently a number of events took place, or better said, an incident of international character of great importance and above all very revealing of the state of disposition of imperialist society took place causing the attention of our people and our country to be focused on an analysis of it and causing us to give the required attention to that event. Subsequently, yesterday to be exact, for other reasons, we had a meeting with high school students. On that occasion some of the subjects we had thought to discuss were today were brought up by those students. What I mean by this is that 27th November has come, not with the characteristics we would have liked, that is without problems other than in a purely technical, student, academic fields and with a subject which has not already been partly discussed. That is why I feel that I am not going to be very satisfied under the circumstances, because I had thought that this was the day to discuss all the things that have to do with technology, economy, education (applause) and all those things. However on the other subjects something must be said at any rate. They are the subjects which we would rather not have spoken about here. I am going to refer as briefly as possible in something like a passing reference to the problem related with the assassination of the President of the United States and how events have gradually been unmasking all the maneuver, all the filthy, unscrupulous background behind that episode, the plot against peace, the sinister conspiracy which becomes more evident every day in the plot and in the idea of those responsible for that deed. Every day world public opinion receives more and more evidence which bares, which completely unmasks the maneuver carried out against the world and particularly against our country.

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations which they try to build around Kennedy's death, aside, as we said, from a number of events on which the world is now thinking--and all the world is thinking and the more it thinks on them the harder put it is to find explanations for them. Today, for example, a shooting champion who can be called a firing specialist, an Olympic shooting champion--I think he is named Hubert Hammarer, that is how it is pronounced but it is written differently here because they give the pronunciation and then write it differently--declared in Vienna that it is unlikely that a marksman equipped with a repeating carbine with a telescopic sight can hit the target three consecutive times in the space of five seconds when he is firing at a target that is moving at a distance of 180 meters at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour.

An entire series of details are beginning to be distinguished. When we read this cable we recalled some experience on these matters, particularly on matters of rifles with telescopic sights. When we landed in Cuba we had half a hundred rifles with telescopic sights and we had prepared those rifles very well. We had practiced very much with those rifles. We know perfectly all the characteristics of that type of rifle because, also, we had them with different powers. One of the difficulties of the rifle with telescopic sights is that once one fires on a target, the target is lost. It is necessary to find it again quickly, as a result of the shot, only from the effects of the shot, particularly when the rifle has to be levered because at first it was said that it was an automatic rifle. Then it was said that it was not automatic, or semiautomatic, or repeater.

That type of weapon--it is really very difficult to fire three consecutive shots with a weapon of that type--and above all, difficult to hit the target, almost impossible. We were reminded of certain shooting contests held in various countries, Mexico for example. There is a contest for shooting fans that is performed with a lamb which is released at a point and runs through the hills. I believe it runs some 200 meters and while it is moving one is permitted to fire three times at it. The best marksmen, having enough time and being calm while the animal is running the 200 meters, very rarely hit it twice. It is very difficult and it is very extraordinary when they can hit it three times while taking a lot of time and being absolutely calm and quiet. In general this was not done with rifles with telescopic sights but with rifles with what they call Lyman sights, which is the type of sight used by the North American Garand rifles, and with some shooting rifles that have a small circle for a sight in the center of which the target is placed.