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Tab A: Discussions between Warren Commission and CIA.

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Discussions between Warren Commission and CIA

31 January 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 31 January 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel:

"Thank you for your memorandum of January 25, 1964, transmitting a detailed chronology of Lee Harvey OSWALD's stay in the Soviet Union and the alphabetical list of persons in the Soviet Union who were known to or mentioned by Lee Harvey OSWALD or his wife.

"Based on an initial review I am confident that this material will be of great assistance to the work of this Commission. However, I have a question regarding the mention of an appendix in the Name List. For example, there are references to 'Appendix B' under items No. 70 and No. 91. I would appreciate knowing whether one or more appendices have been prepared to the materials which can be made available to this Commission."

31 January 1964 :

Letter to Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 31 January 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"We understand you already have furnished the Central Intelligence Agency with the Summary Report entitled 'Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963', and accompanying exhibits; the Summary Report entitled 'Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey OSWALD, Dallas, Texas, 24 November 1963'; and the two Supplemental Reports to these summaries. At a conference on January 28, 1964, attended by Mr. MOLLEY and representatives of the Secret Service and the Central Intelligence Agency, we discussed the possibility of supplying additional reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Central Intelligence Agency in order to enable that agency to be of further assistance to the Commission. It was agreed that F.B.I. reports would be made available to C.I.A. and that representatives of the two agencies would consult regarding the precautions to be taken in the use of these materials.

"Accordingly, the Commission would appreciate your furnishing the C.I.A. (Attention: Mr. Richard HELMS) copies of the following reports:

" . . .

"All correspondence carried on by Lee Harvey OSWALD with persons in the Soviet Union, in particular, the letters referred to on page 63 of your Supplemental Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

"As additional materials in these general areas are developed by the Bureau in the course of its investigation, we would like the reports to be furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency. . . ."

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10 February 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 10 February 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"This will acknowledge with the thanks of the Commission your memorandum dated January 31, 1964, relating to information developed by your Agency on Lee Harvey OSWALD activity in Mexico City during the period of September 28 to October 3, 1963.

"I assume - and would like to be so advised if the contrary is the fact - that your January 31, 1964, report is not final inasmuch as I recall an investigation is currently being pursued with respect to an allegation of some significance which emanated from the White House and which is not referred to in the above-mentioned report. With respect to this allegation, it would be greatly appreciated if you would furnish us with an interim resume of any developments pertinent thereto.

"In connection with your memorandum dated January 31, 1964, the Commission has asked me to request you to submit to the Commission the following:

(There follows twelve requirements.)

12 February 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Thomas H. KARAMESSINES, Acting Deputy Director for Plans, dated 12 February 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"After your conversation with Mr. WILLENS on Monday, February 10, 1964, the Commission was supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a cropped copy of the photograph reportedly displayed to Mrs. Marguerite OSWALD on November 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent ODUM of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"In order to complete the records of the Commission regarding this matter, the Commission would like to be informed of the circumstances surrounding the obtaining of this picture by your Agency and the identity of the individual shown, if this information is currently available."

12 February 1964 :

Letter to Honorable John A. McCONE, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 12 February 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"As you know, this Commission . . .

"We are informed by the Secret Service that the Central Intelligence Agency has disseminated several reports or communications concerning the assassination to the Secret Service in the period since November 1963. All these materials reportedly carry s

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security rating which precludes their delivery to the Commission by the Secret Service. I would appreciate your assistance in sending copies of these reports or other materials to the Commission as soon as possible.

"In addition, I would like your Agency to supply the Commission with a report on the information in your possession regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963. Some of this information is provided in the footnote on Page 2 of your report dated January 31, 1964, entitled 'Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City 28 September - 3 October 1963'. The footnote indicates that until early October of 1963 the contents of this file consisted entirely of press materials and disseminations received from the Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Navy Department. It would assist this Commission if a copy of the contents of the file as of November 22, 1963, would be made available. If not reflected in the file, we are also interested in knowing what dissemination, if any, was made to other Federal agencies, of items added to the file after October 9, 1963 and prior to November 22."

6 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 6 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission has recently received a report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation covering an interview that took place between representatives of the Bureau and the recent Soviet defector, Yuri Ivanovich NOSENKO.

"It appears to us that NOSENKO's defection, whether or not it is authentic, is of very great interest to the Commission. I would like to set up a conference early in the week of March 9 between members of the Commission staff and members of CIA to discuss this matter further and to explore generally the work your Agency has in progress of interest to this Commission.

"Will you please contact me at your earliest convenience to set a time for this conference."

12 March 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 12 March 1964;  
Subject: Meeting with the Warren Commission on 12 March 1964.

"On 12 March 1964, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. ROCCA met with Mr. RANKIN, Chief Counsel for the Warren Commission, Mr. WILLEMS, and other members of Mr. RANKIN's staff. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the current status of the CIA contribution to the work of the Warren Commission.

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"2. The first topic raised by Mr. RANKIN concerned information on Lee Harvey OSWALD's stay in the Soviet Union as reported by the FBI, based on their interview of the defector, Yuriy Ivanovich NOSENKO. This discussion is reported in a separate memorandum.

"3. . . . Mr. RANKIN's staff showed us a detailed memorandum they had prepared based on all of the information available to them, including our own contribution concerning OSWALD's stay in the USSR. . . .

"4. Members of Mr. RANKIN's staff then spoke about having found a book in OSWALD's possessions which had certain letters cut out giving the impression that this might have formed the base or key for a cipher system. . . .

"5. Members of Mr. RANKIN's staff then commented on the testimony of Mrs. OSWALD to the effect that the letters from her son regarding his desire to return to the United States had the appearance of being dictated since they contained none of his usual grammatical errors and used legal language with which he would not have been familiar. . . .

"6. Mr. WILLEMS noted that Mrs. OSWALD had introduced a statement to the effect that she suspected her son to be a CIA agent. . . .

"7. A considerable part of the meeting from this point forward consisted of a review by Mr. RANKIN and his staff of the gaps in their investigation to date. . . .

"8. In connection with the Mexican phase of the investigation, members of Mr. RANKIN's staff questioned Mr. HELMS and Mr. ROCCA regarding the extent of the CIA file on OSWALD for the period 8 October to 22 November 1963. . . .

"9. The question of why no action was taken by other agencies of the government after their receipt of CIA information that OSWALD was in contact with the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City was next discussed. . . .

"10. The Commission, Mr. RANKIN said, would be interested in any information held by CIA on Jack RUBY. . . .

"11. Mr. HELMS was then asked if CIA had done any follow up to its original telegraphic dissemination of the information on OSWALD's visits to the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City. Mr. HELMS replied that there had been no CIA action following our initial dissemination. Mr. WILLEMS then asked if there were any liaison problems faced by CIA in its efforts to deal with other agencies in matters affecting internal security. . . .

"12. Mr. WILLEMS then asked if CIA's intelligence collection system was automated. . . .

"13. In speaking of the broader question of protection for the President, Mr. RANKIN asked about our procedures for working with the Secret Service when the President travels abroad. . . .

"14. Mr. WILLEMS asked if we could check on a

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memorandum sent to Mr. KARAMESSINES on 12 February regarding one of the pictures identified by Mrs. OSWALD as that of Jack RUBY. . . ."

16 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 16 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"During our conference of March 12, we discussed informally several questions concerning Presidential protection, which I would like to put informally to obtain any comments your Agency may desire to make.

"First, at the time of the assassination, did the Central Intelligence Agency have any written description of the criteria to be employed by its personnel in determining what information coming to their attention should be furnished to the Secret Service? If not in a written form, was there any general policy with respect to this matter?

"Second, has the Central Intelligence Agency any recommendations to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of Presidential protection, whether or not involving matters within its jurisdiction, including intelligence arrangements and procedures, liaison among federal agencies, particular protection measures, and any other aspect which appears relevant?"

16 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 16 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"I would like to confirm our understanding of the arrangements agreed upon at our conference on March 12, respecting the furnishing to the Commission of certain materials to complete your response to the request of our letter of February 1964.

"As we understand it, you will supply a paraphrase of each report or communication described in the second paragraph of our letter of February 12, 1964, with all indications of your confidential communications techniques and confidential sources deleted. You will also afford members of our staff working in this area an opportunity to review the actual files so that they may give assurance that the paraphrases are complete.

"The same procedure would be followed with respect to any materials described in the third paragraph of our letter of February 12, 1964, which have not hitherto been furnished because of similar security considerations. In addition, we will be furnished actual copies of disseminations on October 10, 1963 to other federal agencies regarding information on OSWALD's activities in Mexico City, and any other materials not already furnished and within the scope of the third paragraph of our letter, which do not present security problems requiring paraphrasing.

"If these arrangements are satisfactory to you, I would appreciate your advising Howard P. WILLENS or Samuel A. STERN of our staff when it would be convenient to have them visit your Agency to review the files involved."

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17 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 17 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"At the conference held in my office last Thursday, March 12, we agreed to forward to you certain documents. Those documents accompany this letter and they are as follows:

"1. Three ring loose-leaf notebook containing a file entitled "Lee Harvey OSWALD and Marina OSWALD, Documentary Record of Contacts with the United States Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"2. Copies of letters written by Lee Harvey OSWALD to his mother, Marguerite OSWALD, when he was living in the Soviet Union.

"3. Memorandum dated March 12, 1964, subject: Certain Questions Posed by the State Department Files.

"4. Copy of an undated draft of a letter found among Lee Harvey OSWALD's effects after the assassination, believed to be an initial draft of the letter sent by him to the Russian Embassy, in Washington, D. C., on or about November 12, 1963."

26 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 26 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed is a letter received by the Commission from the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated March 19, 1964, and various enclosures which set forth the results of a recent investigation by the West German Federal Intelligence Service.

"The Commission would appreciate your analysis of this material. If you believe that additional investigation is appropriate, we would appreciate your initiating the appropriate action through the facilities of your Agency."

30 March 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 30 March 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"By cover letter dated March 23, 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation delivered to the Commission 28 reports and memoranda setting forth the results of the investigation concerning George and Jeanne de MORENSCHILDT requested by this Commission. These reports confirm that the present residence of the de MOHRENSCHILDTs is in Haiti and that they have travelled extensively in prior years throughout Mexico and Central America. The Commission would appreciate your furnishing a report from your Agency setting forth

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any information currently in your files regarding these subjects."

2 April 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 2 April 1964, by Raymond G. ROCCA, Chief, CI/R&A; Subject: Meeting with Representative of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, 27 March 1964, Langley.

"1. I talked with Mr. Samuel A. STERN regarding the Commission's interest in original Agency materials on Friday, 27 March 1964, from 2:30 to 4:00. . . .

"2. Mr. STERN hewed closely to the guidelines which had been established between Mr. HELMS and Mr. RANKIN: he read - or asked to read - only papers that had a bearing on the summarized information that had already been forwarded to the Commission. In the course of the discussion, he viewed the following specific items of original Agency documentation:

"a. DIR-74673 dated 18 October 1963 to State, FBI, and Navy reporting contact with Soviet Embassy, Mexico, by American, Lee OSWALD. (Forwarded to Commission under cover of DDP memo, No. 4-1554, dated 24 March 1964.)

"b. MEXI-7019 (IN-66846) dated 22 November 1963 re photos of unidentified American entering Cuban Embassy on 15 October 1963. (To Commission under cover of DDP memo, No. 4-1555, dated 24 March 1964.)

"c. MEXI-7020 (IN-66891) dated 23 November 1963 which forwarded names of three persons possibly identical with OSWALD who flew from Mexico to U. S. in November 1963. (To Commission under cover of DDP memo, No. 4-1555, dated 24 March 1964.)

"d. MEXI-7021 (IN-66896) dated 23 November 1963 indicating that FBI agent hand-carrying photos of person suspected of being OSWALD to Dallas for mailing to D. C. (To Commission under cover of DDP memo, No. 4-1555, dated 24 March 1964.)

"e. Six photos mailed to Washington, referred to in paragraph 2.d. above. (There was no discussion as to how the photos were acquired.)

"f. Copies of the three informal, undated disseminations handcarried to the Secret Service based on 2.b., c, and d above.

"g. DIR-84915 dated 23 November 1963 to the FBI re activities of North American, possibly identical with OSWALD, who visited Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico on 28 September 1963. (To Commission under cover

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of DDP memo dated 31 January 1964, p. 8.)

"h. Originals of the thirty documents from CIA's dossier on OSWALD which were forwarded to the Commission under cover of DDP memo, No. 4-1224, dated 6 March 1964. (See attachment to that memo for inventory of documents.)

"i. Machine run sheets on documents accessioned to CIA's dossier on OSWALD.

"3. Mr. STERN stated he had a keen interest in Agency programs for electronic data handling of information. I pointed out to him the up-dated machine control record on the contents of the OSWALD file, and suggested that I was sure that Mr. HELMS would be pleased to offer him and others in the Commission the possibility of viewing the Agency's data processing mechanisms. It was also noted that a considerable effort had already been made by Mr. HELMS' subordinates to interest members of the intelligence community in an interagency approach to the machine control of counterintelligence and security information. A presentation had been made before the ICIS on this matter and an article had been prepared for Studies in Intelligence. I promised to make a copy of the article available to Mr. STERN.

"4. Mr. STERN was eager to view our actual mechanisms for machine control of our information, and readily accepted the suggestion that a briefing take place. It was indicated to him that he would be contacted by CI Staff's Machine Records Officer who would arrange the details for the presentation in the near future.

"5. Mr. STERN volunteered one point in the discussion that the Agency handling of the information in the OSWALD case was unique among what the Commission had found had happened in every other agency. He was critical of the Navy. He raised specifically the question: why had the Navy not forwarded the photograph of Lee Harvey OSWALD requested by the Agency? He added that there were six or seven other points on which the Navy had been gigged by the Commission and there would be discussion between him and the Navy in the near future. He stated flatly that no Federal component except CIA had been able to show the Commission hard documentation which indicated there had been immediate action on field reported information by headquarters and full instructions for follow-up. Mr. STERN tended to equate this performance to the way we handled our data and for that reason placed great emphasis upon what the Commission might be able to do in its report for an improved methodology based on machines among departments and agencies involved in security matters."

13 April 1964 :

Memorandum for Deputy Director for Plans, dated 13 April 1964, by David E. MURPHY, Chief, SR Division; Subject: Discussions with Mr. Allen W. DULLES on the OSWALD Case.

"1. At the instructions of the DDP, I visited Mr. DULLES on 11 April to discuss with him certain questions which Mr. DULLES feels the Warren Commission may pose to CIA. Mr. DULLES explained that while the Commission wished to clarify certain aspects of the OSWALD case in which a response from CIA seemed necessary it

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was not sure how the questions should be posed nor how CIA should respond. Mr. DULLES hoped that our discussions would enable him to advise the Commission on this matter. He first raised the allegation that OSWALD was a CIA agent. He mentioned two sources for this accusation. One was Mrs. Marguerite OSWALD, Lee Harvey OSWALD's mother, and the other was Mr. Mark LANE, Mrs. OSWALD's attorney. . . .

"2. Mr. DULLES then suggested that the response to this question could be in the form of sworn testimony before the Commission by a senior CIA official or a letter or affidavit. He recalled that the Director of the FBI had replied by letter to a similar question. In any event, Mr. DULLES felt that the reply should be straightforward and to the point. He thought language which made it clear that Lee Harvey OSWALD was never an employee or agent of CIA would suffice. We should also state that neither CIA nor anyone acting on CIA's behalf was ever in contact or communicated with OSWALD. . . . I agreed with him that a carefully phrased denial of the charges of involvement with OSWALD seemed most appropriate.

"3. The next question concerned the possibility of OSWALD's having been a Soviet agent. Mr. DULLES suggested that the Commission's question on this matter be phrased somewhat as follows: 'In the knowledge or judgement of CIA was Lee Harvey OSWALD an agent of the Soviet intelligence services of the intelligence services of other communist states at any time prior to 22 November 1963, or was OSWALD solicited by these intelligence services to become such an agent?' . . . Mr. DULLES and I felt that it would be better to . . . confine our response to a precise statement of fact. This statement, in Mr. DULLES' view, could note that CIA possessed no knowledge either gained independently or from its study of the materials supplied by the Commission tending to show that Lee Harvey OSWALD was an agent of the Soviet intelligence services, or the services of any other communist country, or for that matter of any other country.

"4. . . .

"5. . . . Mr. DULLES mentioned other issues which concerned the Commission. He remarked that members of the Commission could not understand why CIA had not begun an investigation of OSWALD as soon as it received word that he had defected. I noted that this question had been discussed with Mr. RANKIN and his staff and there seemed to be considerable [mis]understanding of the practical circumstances which made it impossible for CIA to undertake such investigation inside the USSR. I expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for CIA to place matters of this sort in the public record. Mr. DULLES agreed.

"6. Mr. DULLES then asked if it were normal for the Soviet Government to permit a Soviet woman to marry a foreigner and then allow her to leave with her husband shortly after the marriage. This question perturbed the Commission and they would like to have an answer. I said that . . . the problem seemed to lie more in the consular field and I suggested that the best way to obtain an opinion on what constituted 'normal practice' in marriage cases in the USSR would

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be to question the Department of State. Mr. DULLES agreed.

"7. . . . I did offer a personal opinion in regard to the way in which CIA should respond. Noting that testimony on questions such as these would be difficult to insert in the public record, I suggested that it would be best if the CIA response were in written form. However, much will depend on the form in which the questions are eventually put to us and I imagine that a final decision can be made at that time.

"8. . . . "

21 April 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 21 April 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you and your representatives for the fine cooperation which was extended to representatives of the Commission during the course of their work in Mexico City from April 8 through April 13, 1964. . . .

"During their stay in Mexico City the Commission representatives discussed with Mr. SCOTT and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that portion of the Lee Harvey OSWALD investigation which concerned Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte. . . .

"Upon review of our complete file on this matter, we find that we lack full documentation of the investigation conducted of these allegations. It would be helpful if our records could be supplemented by a report from your Agency supplying more details regarding the investigation undertaken by your Agency and other concerned agencies into this matter and your evaluation as to the truth of ALVARADO's assertions. In particular, it would be helpful if a report could be submitted by the expert who conducted the polygraph examination which emphasizes the specific conclusions which he made based on the responses by ALVARADO in answering key questions on this matter."

22 April 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 22 April 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Throughout the course of the investigation . . .

"The Commission would like to know whether your Agency possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey OSWALD with any communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

"The Commission is anxious to be assured that it possesses the full extent of your Agency's knowledge and information concerning the aforementioned associations of Lee Harvey OSWALD."

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24 April 1964

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 24 April 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"As an aid to testing the reliability of information we possess on Lee Harvey OSWALD's dealings with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October of 1963, the Commission would like to have as much information as can be obtained regarding the hours at which these two embassies are open to the public, their normal working hours for other purposes, and the procedures and regulations, whether formal or informal, involved in issuing Cuban visas or other permits to travel to or through Cuba. In addition, we would like to have a description of the procedures and regulations enforced by the Mexican authorities, whether formal or informal, in connection with travel by Americans to and from Cuba through Mexico.

"We are advised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from which agency representatives of the Commission requested this information in Mexico City, that your agency is in a better position to respond to this request."

5 May 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 5 May 1964; Subject: Meeting with Mr. SLAWSON of the Presidential Commission.

"1. On 5 May, Mr. <sup>26</sup>(WHITTEN) and Mr. <sup>26</sup>HALL met with Mr. SLAWSON of the Commission in Mr. <sup>26</sup>(WHITTEN)'s office. This meeting had been requested to ask for a fresh translation of the taped conversation between Cuban President DORTICOS and Ambassador ARMAS (sic - HERNANDEZ Armas]. Win SCOTT had told the Commission staff visiting Mexico City that his translators, in the rush at that time, might have misconstrued certain nuances of meaning in what was a difficult recording. In view of this, Mr. SLAWSON asked that a new translation be made, if possible, by a person knowledgeable of the Cuban dialect.

"2. According to Mr. SLAWSON, only Messrs. RANKIN, WILLENS, COLEMAN, and he presently know of the telephone taps in Mexico City. SLAWSON, WILLENS, and COLEMAN were briefed on the taps during their visit to Mexico City.

"3. In about three weeks the staff will begin presenting to the Commission evidence on the conspiratorial aspect of the assassination. At this time, apparently, their evidence is against the existence of a plot. They will wish to present to the Commission the ARMAS-DORTICOS conversation. SLAWSON suggested the possibility that a knowledgeable CIA man could make this presentation, interpreting the conversation in the light of our study.

"4. Mr. <sup>26</sup>(WHITTEN) said that we will again translate the tape, using the best available Cuban linguist, and once again study the nuances of the conversation. Any presentation to the Commission, however, would have to be referred to Messrs. HELMS and ROCCA for decision.

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According to Mr. SLAWSON, no member of the Commission now knows of the telephone taps in Mexico City (he did not mention Mr. DULLES).

<sup>26</sup>  
"5. Mr. (WHITTEN) carefully briefed Mr. SLAWSON (probably rebriefed him) on the importance of these telephone taps to U. S. security and the grave damage that would be done to U. S. - Mexican relations if knowledge of their existence became public.

"6. - 10. . . . "

19 May 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 19 May 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"At a meeting on March 12, 1964, between representatives of your Agency and this Commission, a memorandum prepared by members of the Commission staff was handed to you which related to the background of Jack L. RUBY and alleged associates and/or activities in Cuba. At that time we requested that you review this memorandum and submit to the Commission any information contained in your files regarding the matters covered in the memorandum, as well as any other analyses by your representatives which you believed might be useful to the Commission.

"As you know, this Commission is nearing the end of its investigation. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible whether you are in a position to comply with this request in the near future."

19 May 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 19 May 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission wishes to consider the possibility that during his stay in the Soviet Union Lee Harvey OSWALD may have received medical or psychological treatment or conditioning designed to reinforce or accentuate his apparent hostility to authority and thereby render him a disruptive factor in this country after his return.

"We think that a study of the latest Soviet techniques in 'mind conditioning' and so-called 'brain-washing' would be helpful in that regard. We would greatly appreciate your making such materials as you may have on that subject available to Mr. Wesley J. LIEBELER of our staff. Perhaps a conference on this subject between appropriate members of your organization and members of our staff would be desirable."

20 May 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 20 May 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission has just received certain of the materials which it requested of the Russian Government on March 24, 1964. I am enclosing herewith two copies each of the documents received from the Russian Government and one copy of the translations of the same. The only documents which the

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Commission has not yet received from the Department of State which were handed to the Department by the Government of Russia are the documents entitled 'Medical Documents'. These will be forwarded to you as soon as the Commission receives them.

"Any comments which the Central Intelligence Agency cares to make on the enclosed documents will be appreciated."

25 May 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 25 May 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"In connection with some discussions recently had with Mr. Abram CHAYES, the Legal Adviser to the Department of State, Mr. CHAYES has informed the Commission that members of the Department of State have informed him that at the time Lee Harvey OSWALD received his tourist visa to enter Russia from the Soviet Embassy at Helsinki, Finland, at least a week ordinarily transpired between the time when the tourist applied for his visa and the issuance of that visa. If this is true, then the fact that Lee Harvey OSWALD obtained his tourist visa in from two to four days may have some significance.

"From material previously supplied to the Commission by the Central Intelligence Agency we have concluded that OSWALD arrived in Helsinki on an airplane from London on October 10, 1959, that his Soviet tourist visa was issued from the Embassy in Helsinki on October 14, and that he departed for Moscow on a train on October 15. Assuming that he applied for a visa the same day he arrived in Helsinki, four days were required for him to obtain the visa. If, however, his airplane arrived too late on October 10 for him to reach the Soviet Embassy and apply for a visa that same day, he probably would have had to wait until Monday, October 12, to tender his application. We have no information on the probable time of arrival of his flight or the closing time of the Embassy, so we cannot estimate whether he had sufficient time to get from the airport to the Embassy before it closed on Saturday, October 10.

"We have already asked that the Department of State look further into this matter and give us its best opinion regarding the average time required to obtain a Soviet tourist visa from Helsinki in October 1959 and also the regularity or lack of regularity evidenced by the Soviet Embassy in this regard. We are of course interested in the question of the regularity of procedures because we want to know whether, if OSWALD did in fact obtain his visa more quickly than was normal, his doing so was significant, or whether it may have been only the result of a not-infrequent deviation from normal procedures.

"If it is still possible at this time to determine the approximate hour on October 10, 1959 when OSWALD's flight arrived in Helsinki and the hour when the Soviet Embassy closed, this information, plus an estimate of the time required to travel from the airport to the Embassy by commercial transportation, would also be of assistance to the Commission."

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24 June 1964

Memorandum for the Record, dated 24 June 1964;  
subject: Talk with Chief Justice Earl WARREN; signed  
by Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans.

"1. Pursuant to the Director's suggestion, I called on Chief Justice WARREN at 11:30 in the office of the President's Commission. I presented him the letter which I had drafted for the Director's signature. Chief Justice WARREN read the letter carefully, after which I gave him some highly classified details about the NOSENKO case and why we were unwilling to vouch for him as a bona fide defector. The Chief Justice that he and Congressman FORD had already expressed reservations about the use of the NOSENKO material in the Commission's published report, although other members of the Commission desired to use it in some form or other. He concluded his remarks by saying that based on the Director's letter and my observations he would see to it that the NOSENKO information was not used. He asked permission to show the Director's letter to the other members of the Commission, to which I replied that he could use the letter in any way that would be useful to him.

"2. The Director told me that later in the day he saw the Chief Justice who confirmed to him that the NOSENKO material would not be used in the Commission's report."

~~8 July 1964~~

~~Memorandum for Deputy Director for Plans, dated  
8 July 1964; subject: Discussion with Mr. DULLES re-  
garding the NOSENKO Information on OSWALD.~~

~~"1. Mr. DULLES, with whom I spoke today, re-  
called his earlier conversation with you on this  
subject and said that there were still some members  
of the Commission who were concerned lest they sup-  
press the NOSENKO information now only to have it  
surface at a future date. They expressed concern  
that this could possibly prejudice the entire Warren  
Commission report. I told Mr. DULLES that this  
concern was understandable but that we felt the best  
course by far would be to omit any reference to the  
NOSENKO information in the final report. While it  
is conceivable that NOSENKO might someday be in a  
position to claim that he provided information on  
the KENNEDY assassination, I said that the differ-  
ence between NOSENKO's situation and that of other  
bona fide defectors was such that it would be less  
likely that NOSENKO would be allowed to surface in  
this way. I noted that if the NOSENKO information  
were included as is in the final Commission report  
and then later the facts of NOSENKO's agent mission  
became public knowledge, this could have perhaps an  
even greater negative affect on the standing of the  
Commission's report. The only way for the Commis-  
sion to avoid this and still use the information  
would be for them to indicate that doubt existed  
regarding the source of the information. We would  
be opposed to this because it would signal to NOSENKO's~~

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3 July 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 3 July 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Leonard C. MEEKER, Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State, to J. Lee RANKIN dated June 23, 1964, and all the enclosures thereto. Most of these enclosures are in Spanish. The Commission would appreciate the Central Intelligence Agency translating them for us at its earliest convenience. The Commission would also appreciate any comments which the Agency cares to make.

"Also enclosed is a memorandum from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated March 26, 1964, entitled 'Signed statement of Silvia Tirado de DURAN'. We believe that this memorandum is a translation of one of the enclosures in the letter dated June 23, 1964, and have enclosed it in case it may be of assistance to your translators. The information in the memorandum from the Federal Bureau of Investigation was obtained confidentially at an earlier date."

3 July 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 3 July 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed is a letter from Leonrad C. MEEKER, Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State, to J. Lee RANKIN, dated June 29, 1964, and the enclosures thereto. The information obtained in the third enclosure to this letter seems inconsistent with the comments made by the Central Intelligence Agency in paragraph 6 of its memorandum dated April 6, 1964, subject: 'Reply to questions contained in your memorandum dated 12 March 1964'. We bring this to your attention because of the obvious importance of the point at issue.

"We would appreciate the comments of your Agency in the light of the information developed by the Department of State. If you believe that a conference with a representative of the Commission or with a person or persons at the Department of State, or both, would be desirable, please feel free to contact Mr. W. David SLAWSON of the Commission staff. The Department of State, through Mr. Thomas ERLICH, has already indicated its willingness to confer on this point at any reasonable time."

8 July 1964 :

Memorandum for Deputy Director for Plans, dated 8 July 1964; subject: Discussion with Mr. DULLES regarding the NOSENKO Information on OSWALD.

"1. Mr. DULLES, with whom I spoke today, recalled his earlier conversation with you on this subject and said that there were still some members of the Commission who were concerned lest they suppress the NOSENKO information now only to have it surface at a future date. They expressed concern that this could possibly prejudice the entire Warren

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Commission Report. I told Mr. DULLES that this concern was understandable but that we felt the best course by far would be to omit any reference to the NOSENKO information in the final report. While it is conceivable that NOSENKO might someday be in a position to claim that he provided information on the KENNEDY assassination, I said that the difference between NOSENKO's situation and that of other bona fide defectors was such that it would be less likely that NOSENKO would be allowed to surface in this way. I noted that if the NOSENKO information were included as is in the final Commission report and then later the facts of NOSENKO's agent mission became public knowledge, this could have perhaps an even greater negative affect on the standing of the Commission's report. The only way for the Commission to avoid this and still use the information would be for them to indicate that doubt existed regarding the source of the information. We would be opposed to this because it would signal to NOSENKO's principals something of how we viewed this case and could also bring about renewed press and public interest in NOSENKO.

"2. Mr. DULLES and I then exchanged views on the possibility of finding language which would allude to the existence of other unverified information on the OSWALD case. This language would permit the Commission to say if challenged in the future on this issue that it had taken the NOSENKO information into consideration in the final report but at the same time it would not be presented in a manner which would be at variance with the important operational considerations we have raised.

"3. It was agreed that an effort might be made to find such language if Mr. DULLES is again unsuccessful in persuading his colleagues to eliminate any reference to the NOSENKO information from the report. To attempt this, however, we would have to know precisely in what context the Commission intended to make use of the NOSENKO information. This, Mr. DULLES will have to determine from Mr. RANKIN. . . .

"4. . . . "

9 July 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 9 July 1964; subject: Discussion with Warren Commission Staff Member; signed by Lee H. WIGREN, C/SR/CI/Research.

"1. With the approval of C/SR and the DDP, I met with Mr. W. David SLAWSON of the staff . . . . The purpose of this meeting was to discuss apparent inconsistencies in material provided the Commission by CIA and by the Department of State which were called to our attention in a letter from the General Counsel of the Commission to Mr. HELMS, dated 3 July 1964.

"2. By way of introduction, Mr. SLAWSON said that in the portion of the Commission's report that he was writing, he would have to deal with the question of whether or not the OSWALDs' departure from the USSR - and the circumstances (i.e. timing) of that departure - were unusual or suspicious in any way. He expressed his belief that they probably were not and cited Soviet relaxation in such matters in the post-Stalin era. However, he wanted to be sure in his own mind

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that our information was not in conflict with that which the Commission had received from State since all of that information would remain in the records of the Commission.

"3. After stating my belief that there was no real disagreement or inconsistency between the information from CIA and that from State, I expressed the view that the matter resolved itself into three questions:

"a. Do the Soviet authorities normally permit Soviet citizens married to foreign nationals to emigrate from the Soviet Union to the homelands of their spouses?

"b. Do they normally permit such Soviet citizens to accompany (i.e. depart simultaneously with) their spouses from the Soviet Union?

"c. How long does it take such Soviet citizens to get Soviet exit visas for such a purpose (time lapse from application to granting of visas)?

"4. Concerning the first two questions (3a and 3b above) I pointed out that we had addressed ourselves mainly to the question of Soviet citizens being allowed to accompany their spouses abroad while State dealt only with the larger question of Soviets married to foreigners being allowed to emigrate without reference to whether or not they left simultaneously with or at another time from their spouses. Mr. SLAWSON commented that this explanation was most helpful and he reread what both we and State had said in that light.

"5. By way of further explanation, I said that the statements in paragraph 6 of our memorandum of 6 April 1964 concerning Soviets being permitted to accompany their foreign spouses abroad were based on a review of 26 cases, of which 10 involved Americans. In only four of these cases did a Soviet wife leave the USSR in the company of her foreign husband; in 14 of the cases the foreign spouse departed alone; and in the remaining seven cases insufficient details are known to permit us to categorize them. I added that although State's information began by citing the issuance of 724 quota and non-quota immigrant visas by the American Embassy in Moscow during the period FY 1954 to December 1963, it did not indicate how many of these visas were for Soviet citizens who had married U.S. nationals. Actually State provided detailed information for only sixteen cases and did not indicate in many of these whether or not the Soviet was permitted to accompany the foreign spouse.

"6. In response to a question from Mr. SLAWSON I stated that most of the 26 cases upon which we based our statements involved foreign students, exchange teachers and other relatively transient persons, and while a number of cases have certain points in common, they bear little similarity to the OSWALD case in that none involved a defector who married prior to repatriating. I noted that paragraph 6 of our 6 April 1964 memorandum to the Commission had pointed this out. Mr. SLAWSON indicated he was now satisfied on this matter.

"7. Concerning the length of time taken by Soviet authorities to process visas for Soviet citizens married

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to foreign nationals (question 3c above), I stated that, in my opinion, the information provided by State (in the third enclosure to Mr. MEEKER's letter) substantially corresponded to the views expressed in paragraphs 6 and 7 of our memorandum to the Commission dated 6 April 1964. Mr. SLAWSON asked if it would be possible to elaborate paragraph 7 of our memorandum of 6 April by providing a statistical breakdown of the cases on which our statements were based. I indicated that this could be done.

"8. At this point Mr. SLAWSON stated that as a result of our discussion he felt that the question of possible inconsistencies had been resolved. However, he asked that we send a brief written reply to the Commission's letter of 3 July 1964 embodying the substance of what I had said concerning the basis for statements included in our 6 April 1964 memorandum.

"9. . . .

"10. . . .

17 July 1964 :

Memorandum of Conversation, dated 17 July 1964;  
subject: Use of NOSENKO Information in Warren Commission Report. [Participants in meeting held on 16 July 1964: J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel of the Commission, Mr. SLAWSON, Mr. Tennent H. BAGLEY, and Mr. Lee WIGREN.]

"1. At Mr. HELMS' request we discussed with Mr. SLAWSON and Mr. RANKIN how and in what manner NOSENKO's information might be used in the published report of the Warren Commission. Mr. HELMS had discussed this problem with Mr. DULLES and Mr. RANKIN and Mr. MURPHY had also discussed it with Mr. DULLES (the latter conversation was reported in a memorandum of 8 July 1964). Mr. HELMS' instructions to me were to discuss the matter cooperatively but to leave all decisions to Mr. HELMS.

"2. Mr. SLAWSON, with whom we spoke alone for the first 20 minutes, had drafted a memorandum to Mr. RANKIN proposing a text embodying NOSENKO's information for the Commission's report. He invited us to read and comment on it. . . .

"3. After reading Mr. SLAWSON's proposed text, I told him that CIA wanted to assist the Warren Commission in any way possible. For a number of reasons the proposed text could be damaging to the interests of the Commission:

"a. Regardless of the wording of the source description, it was very likely that the press would very quickly be able to identify the 'confidential Soviet Union Source' as NOSENKO. (Neither Mr. SLAWSON nor, later, Mr. RANKIN disagreed with this.)

"b. NOSENKO is very likely to be uncovered publicly as a KGB plant at some time in the future. When this occurs unsophisticated readers of the

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Commission's report will be inclined to read his statements through a mirror and to assume that the reverse of what he said was true; i.e., that OSWALD was a KGB agent, perhaps dispatched on a mission to kill President Kennedy.

"c. The inclusion of NOSENKO's information, followed by the later revelation that he was a Soviet plant, would cast a shadow over the reliability of the report and the judgement of the Commission.

"d. Revelation that NOSENKO had any specific knowledge of OSWALD's case in the Soviet Union would be seized upon by an alert press as the most intriguing new item in the whole report. It would make NOSENKO into a public figure again and would raise demands for public appearances and testimonies. This would have catastrophic results on our current plans to get to the bottom of the NOSENKO affair and, among other things, would lessen our chances of eventually learning the true story behind his OSWALD information. If we do, we might be able in this way to contribute significantly to the work of the Commission.

"4. Mr. SLAWSON immediately and without further discussion said that he was convinced of the validity of our arguments. . . .

"5. Mr. RANKIN was convinced that whether or not NOSENKO's name or information were included in the report, the press representatives would specifically ask Commission spokesmen whether or not NOSENKO, the well-publicized KGB defector, had been asked for his knowledge of the affair. The Commission did not want to be in the position of having overlooked this source nor of having withheld matters relevant to the investigation. However, since NOSENKO appears to be a KGB plant, it did not appear necessary or desirable to use his information in full and Mr. RANKIN agreed that there would be a public tendency to mirror-read NOSENKO's statements after he was revealed to be a KGB plant.

"6. At this point we all agreed that some language could be found which would protect the Commission from later accusations of having used planted information or of withholding testimony. CIA's aim was to avoid NOSENKO's becoming a public figure or mystery or center of attention. We wanted if possible to slide through the publication of the Warren Commission report with our handling of NOSENKO as untroubled as possible. Since Mr. RANKIN seemed rather certain that the press would ask whether NOSENKO had been consulted, even if his name did not appear in the report, it might very well be in CIA's interest, as well as the Commission's, to have NOSENKO's name mentioned in the report. (in a manner which would discourage further questions). Mr. RANKIN was inclined to say, at one point, something to the effect that the Commission received information from various confidential sources, without specifying what information or which sources were involved, which information 'did not affect the Commission's conclusions'. We also discussed the possibility of drafting a statement to be used by Commission members should they be questioned by the press.

"7. It was agreed that Mr. RANKIN and Mr. SLAWSON would work out some phraseology which would meet our needs and that they discuss this wording with CIA, perhaps with Mr. HELMS present. . . .

"8. . . . ."

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28 July 1964

Memorandum of Conversation, dated 28 July 1964;  
subject: Use of NOSENKO Information in Warren Commission  
Report. [Participants in a meeting on 27 July 1964:  
Mr. Allen W. DULLES, Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, and Mr. David  
SLAWSON of the Warren Commission; Mr. Richard HELMS, Mr.  
David E. MURPHY, and Mr. Tennent H. BAGLEY of CIA.]

"1. This discussion, following earlier ones on the same subject, was called by Mr. RANKIN to discuss proposed drafts for inclusion or non-inclusion of NOSENKO's information in the report of the Commission. Mr. SLAWSON had prepared a short memorandum with three attachments, offering alternative drafts. A copy of Mr. SLAWSON's memo, which was an informal one and not for permanent Commission records, is attached.

"2. Of these drafts, one (#2) names NOSENKO, admits he had direct knowledge of OSWALD's case in the USSR and comments that his reliability is uncertain. Another (#3, parts 1 and 2) includes information from NOSENKO about OSWALD which would be included in the report; NOSENKO is not named as the source. A third (#4) is for inclusion in the Commission report if no NOSENKO information is used, explaining why certain information was not included in order to protect the Commission from later charges of having failed to use NOSENKO's information.

"3. The CIA representatives thought that it would be undesirable to include any NOSENKO information in the report, and after some discussion, there was general agreement on this view. The circumstances which contributed to this conclusion are summarized here:

"a. NOSENKO is a KGB plant and may be publicly exposed as such some time after the appearance of the Commission's report. CIA cannot at this time, however, evaluate the accuracy of what NOSENKO has reported on the OSWALD case, nor the significance of his having reporting it.

"b. Even without public discrediting of the source, specific aspects of NOSENKO's information are likely to lead to questions and doubts on the part of perceptive readers.

"c. Once NOSENKO is exposed as a KGB plant, there will arise the danger that his information will be mirror-read by the press and public, leading to conclusions that the USSR did direct the assassination.

"d. The Agency's greatest contribution to the resolution of the questions at hand would be to break NOSENKO and get the full story of how and why he was told to tell the story he did about OSWALD. While we have no certainty that we can ever do this, if we are to succeed we need time and must in the meantime avoid creating pressures which might force us to release NOSENKO to the public domain. (There, articulate and plausible, he would unquestionably be able to establish himself beyond hope of dislodging, since his story cannot be easily be pierced even by trained specialists, much less by private citizens

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however intelligent.) The release of the fact that NOSENKO knew specifically about the OSWALD case would, of course, create such pressure, and no hedging on source description could protect his identity.

"4. The Commission representatives, particularly Mr. RANKIN, felt that some mention of NOSENKO might be inevitable, at least when after the publication of its report, the press would ask the Commission about him and whether he had had anything to contribute. Mr. HELMS suggested that CIA could provide a number of Soviet intelligence defectors to testify to the Commission, and the Commission could then report that 'defceters', in general, and without naming NOSENKO, had given information. It was agreed that the Agency had already provided such defector information in its previous reports, and that wording to this effect could be worked into the Commission's draft #4, which was otherwise quite suitable from the point of view of the Agency and the Commission. At Mr. HELMS' suggestion, it was agreed that CIA would undertake to draft a few sentences to this effect.

"5. . . .

"6. . . .

"7. Mr. BAGLEY reported that, in response to the Commission's request, we have tested, in the Soviet Embassies in Stockholm and Helsinki, the time required to get a Soviet tourist visa, and find that 2-3 days is impossible and five days the apparent minimum in both places. In one, however, it was implied that shortage of hotel space might be a contributing factor, so these findings might not be valid for the month of October, when OSWALD apparently got his visa in two or three days."

10 August 1964 :

Memorandum for Deputy Director for Plans, dated 10 August 1964; subject: Status of Support to the Warren Commission.

"3. Further on the status of our work with the Commission, we have supplied them with the study on hunting clubs in the USSR. We are now awaiting a call from Mr. RANKIN or Mr. SLAWSON to go over with them the Soviet portion of the chapter on foreign conspiracy to determine how they have handled the NOSENKO material. On 28 July we agreed they would try to fit it in with that from other defectors which we have supplied. If we do not hear from them by 12 August, we will call Mr. SLAWSON."

11 August 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 11 August 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Department of State has very recently informed the Commission that it has files which include information about persons who were confined to the Botkinkaya Hospital in Moscow during the Fall of 1959, the same period during which Lee Harvey OSWALD

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was, according to his Historic Diary and information supplied by the Russian Government, also confined to that Hospital. W. David SLAWSON of the Commission staff discussed with Mr. Raymond ROCCA of your Agency on August 10, 1964, the possibility of the Agency's attempting to locate and question Mr. Waldemar Boris KARA-PATNITZKY in West Berlin. Mr. KARA-PATNITZKY, according to information furnished by the Department of State, was admitted to the Botkinkaya Hospital in late September, 1959, is an American, and is now 75 years old. He, therefore, may very well be the 'elderly American' OSWALD referred to in his Historic Diary as having been confined in the same ward with him.

"Mr. SLAWSON forwarded to Mr. ROCCA via hand delivery on August 10, 1964, Mr. KARA-PATNITZKY's passport file, obtained from the Department of State, a Secret Service Memorandum to me dated August 7, 1964 and carrying Secret Service no. 1720, a Secret Service Memorandum dated August 5, 1964 by Special Agents Thomas and Wong and a copy of a letter I wrote to the Secret Service describing the work we asked the Service to do in respect to this problem in connection with two other persons who might have related to it.

"Mr. ROCCA told Mr. SLAWSON the Central Intelligence Agency would proceed immediately to locate Mr. KARA-PATNITZKY and carry out whatever questioning of him is deemed appropriate, and he asked that this matter be confirmed to you by letter."

20 August 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 20 August 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed is a copy of a letter to me from the Department of State dated August 4, 1964, concerning the allegations of a Soviet citizen, Konstantin Petrovich SERGIEVSKY, who walked into the British Embassy in Moscow on July 29, 1964. The Commission would appreciate receiving the comments of the Central Intelligence Agency on this matter."

24 August 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 24 August 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed and marched attachment A is a list of documents supplied to the Commission by the Central Intelligence Agency which the Commission contemplates using as authority in the 'Possible Foreign Conspiracy' section of its report. Unless otherwise indicated, the Commission contemplates publishing each such document in its entirety.

"We would appreciate receiving a letter from you approving the publication of the documents on the attached list. If you believe that some of these documents, or portions of them should not be published, will you please provide me with an itemized list of your objections, as a basis for discussion.

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20 August 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 20 August 1964,  
subject: Report of the President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy.

"David SLAWSON, during a discussion on another topic, mentioned that he was sending over this afternoon or tomorrow (via Mr. RANKIN) an advance copy of a draft of the portion of the Commission's report on the foreign conspiratorial angle of the Kennedy assassination. It would include a precise indication of what attachments and quotations were going to be used. This would be for our reading and approval."

24 August 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 24 August 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed and marked Attachment A is a list of documents supplied to the Commission by the Central Intelligence Agency which the Commission contemplates using as authority in the 'Possible Foreign Conspiracy' section of its report. Unless otherwise indicated, the Commission contemplates publishing each such document in its entirety.

"We would appreciate receiving a letter from you approving the publication of the documents on the attached list. If you believe that some of these documents, or portions of them should not be published, will you please provide me with an itemized list of your objections, as a basis for discussion.

"The second page of attachment A also contains a list of documents entitled 'State Department Files'. These are papers which were sent to the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency and turned over to the Commission by the Department. The Commission does not contemplate citing any of them in its report. However, unless the Central Intelligence Agency objects, the Commission will leave them in the State Department files, where they will presumably be transferred to some depository, such as the National Archives, and there made available for examination by anyone with a legitimate interest in them. Copies of each of these State Department documents have been enclosed with this letter to aid in your identification of them."

1 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 1 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Enclosed are the original and only photographs in our possession of Lee Harvey OSWALD's application for a Cuban visa and the reply from Havana to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City conditionally rejecting that application, both of which have just been delivered to us by the government of Cuba. Also enclosed are copies of the translations of these documents prepared for the Commission by the Department of State.

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"The Commission would appreciate the Central Intelligence Agency, at its very earliest opportunity, analyzing and testing these documents to ascertain their authenticity and for any other purpose it deems appropriate. In particular, but not intended as a limitation, we would appreciate your attempts to ascertain whether the signature 'Lee H. OSWALD' is in the handwriting of Lee Harvey OSWALD, and whether the notation at the bottom of the application, 'Hotel del Comercio, Room 18-46-50-61', is in the handwriting of Silvia DURAN or some other appropriate person employed in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City at the time OSWALD was there.

"We would also appreciate your preparing several copies of the enclosed photographs for the Commission's use."

11 September 1964 :

Memorandum for the Record, dated 11 September 1964,  
subject: Delivery of Backup Memoranda to the Warren  
Commission.

"1. At 1430 hours on this date, I departed Headquarters enroute to the offices of the Warren Commission to deliver a series of memoranda designed to back up certain statements contained in the Warren Commission report.

"5. Mr. SLAWSON indicated that there would probably be additional requests for backstopping memoranda coming to CIA for the Commission next week. He said he realized that responding to these requests would take time and merely asked that they be handled as expeditiously as possible."

11 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans,  
dated 11 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would like to publish as a part of its Report the memorandum to me from yourself, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD, dated 2 July 1964 (Commission Document No. 1216) concerning statements made by an official in the Soviet Consulate in Mexico City.

"We would appreciate receiving the approval of the Central Intelligence Agency to do so as soon as possible or, if necessary, a substitute memorandum containing substantially the same information which can be published."

12 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans,  
dated 12 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would like permission to publish your memorandum to me dated 19 May 1964, subject: Hours of work at Cuban and Soviet Consulates' Procedures and Regulations for Issuance of Cuban Visas; Mexican Control of U. S. citizens' Travel to and from Cuba. (Commission Document No. 944).

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If it is not possible for us to publish the entire document, we would like at least to be able to publish paragraphs 3 through 6."

12 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 12 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would appreciate receiving memoranda from the Central Intelligence Agency which can be published and cited as authority for the following propositions:

"(1) It is not unusual for a Latin American to exaggerate the lightness of a North American's skin or hair color. (This is in reference to Silvia DURAN's identification of OSWALD as 'blond'.)

"(2) The Hotel Berlin and the Hotel Metropole were both under the same administration and both are closely watched by the KGB.

"(3) The 'Passport and Visa Office' which Rimma SHIRAKOVA told Lee Harvey OSWALD had been notified of his desire to become a citizen of the Soviet Union, is probably the Visa and Registration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

"(4) There have been allegations that Sylvia DURAN and her husband, Horacio DURAN Navarro, are members of the Communist Party.

"(5) The usual Soviet procedure is to send defectors who have carried out their defection in Moscow to some place in the Soviet Union other than Moscow reasonably soon after it has been determined to accept the defector. (In establishing how long Lee Harvey OSWALD probably waited to be accepted by the Soviet Union for residence there, the Commission would like to have authority for relying upon the fact that so long as OSWALD was in Moscow staying in a room at the Metropole Hotel, he probably had not yet been accepted for residence in the Soviet Union.)"

21 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 21 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"FBI photograph exhibit No. D33-46 (Commission Exhibit No. 2625) shows Lee Harvey OSWALD with a group of men who Marina has identified as fellow workers at the Minsk radio and TV factory. A copy of this photograph has been enclosed with this letter in order to assist your ready identification of it.

"I know that the CIA has already furnished to the Commission a 'Name List with Traces', (Appendix C to Chronology of OSWALD in USSR, October 1959 - June 1962 - Commission Document No. 680). Since we do not know the names of the persons in the

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photograph, however, we have no way of identifying them from the name list. If the CIA can be of help in this matter, it will be greatly appreciated."

22 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 22 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"Reference is made to paragraph d of Attachment C to your memorandum dated 31 March 1964, subject: Reports on Activities and Travel of Lee Harvey OSWALD and Marina Nikolevna OSWALD (Commission Exhibit 2676), concerning the hotels at which OSWALD stayed in Helsinki, Finland.

"The Commission would appreciate receiving a memorandum from you stating the substance of the referenced paragraph which will be published."

22 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 22 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would like to publish as a part of its Report your memorandum to me dated May 4, 1964, subject: Additional Information on Lee Harvey OSWALD (Commission Exhibit No. 869).

"We would appreciate receiving the approval of the Central Intelligence Agency to do so. A copy of the memorandum was given to Mr. ROCCA on September 18, 1964 for ready reference."

22 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 22 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would like to publish as a part of its Report paragraph 10 of your memorandum dated February 19, 1964, subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, September 28 to October 3, 1963, which pertains to Cuban Consul Usebio [sic] AZCUE.

"This letter is to confirm clearance for publishing this portion of your memorandum with the sole exception of the words 'to us' which are to be deleted. This clearance was given by Mr. Raymond ROCCA on September 18."

23 September 1964 :

Letter to Mr. Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 23 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"The Commission would like to publish as a part of its Report your letter of May 4, 1964, subject: Additional Information on Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Commission Exhibit 869)

"This letter is to confirm clearance for

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publishing this memorandum. Verbal clearance was given on September 18, 1964."

30 September 1964 :

Letter to Honorable John A. McCONE, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 30 September 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"We appreciate the cooperation of your Agency in furnishing to the Commission a number of documents which aided us in the preparation of our summary report.

"The Commission wishes to publish at the earliest opportunity the attached list of classified documents which were cited in the summary report, and requests your authorization to declassify these documents."

13 October 1964 :

Letter to Honorable John A. McCONE, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 13 October 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.

"We are enclosing a copy of your SECRET document dated January 31, 1964, concerning information developed by CIA on the activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.

"We have deleted all references to the Secret Agent by the marking, 'D'. Since this document was cited in our summary report, we are requesting your authority to publish it in this form. If this is not agreeable, may we have a synopsis of this document which may be published."

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Tab B: FBI Requests to  
CIA.

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LIST (INCOMPLETE) OF REQUESTS FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION FOR ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION FROM THE CIA

26 November 1963 :

Subject: Richard Thomas GIBSON

(Paraphrase) <sup>of</sup> During the afternoon of 26 November, (INANITION/17) passed to the FBI representative in Bern a report (quoted in full in the cable). The FBI representative immediately notified ELMARD (P) and after discussing the content of the report it was agreed that ELMARD would contact Swiss authorities soonest. ELMARD emphasized the utmost importance the United States Government attached to follow-up of this matter. ELMARD received prompt answers to initial questions and arranged to meet with Swiss security officials in company with the FBI representative in Bern.

[BERN 2492 (IN 68312), 26 November 1963]

28 November 1963 :

Subject: Rumored \$5,000 bank deposit made by OSWALD upon his return from Mexico on 3 October 1963.

The FBI has just levied on us an official request for full information on source and origin of rumor about five thousand dollars bank deposit.

[DIR 85654, 28 November 1963]

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28 November 1963

Subject: Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO.

The FBI liaison officer (S. PAPICH) officially advises that the FBI requests CIA turn ALVARADO over to Mexican authorities and that CIA request the Mexican authorities to interrogate ALVARADO in detail.

FBI reports that it understands that the Mexican authorities have a capability of polygraphing and requests that CIA request Mexican authorities that he be polygraphed.

The FBI expressed a desire to have the results of the interrogation as soon as possible and that the Legal Attache be kept advised of developments.

[DIR 85663, 28 November 1963]

29 November 1963

Subject: Ricardo SANTOS

Mr. PAPICH referred me to DIR 85665, 28 November 1963. He referred to the fact that there is a report that the Third Secretary of the Cuban Embassy in The Hague, Ricardo SANTOS, has a pro-CASTRO brother in the United States. He stated that he would appreciate our checking our files or taking such other steps as may be indicated to provide the Bureau with the identity of the brother said to be in the U. S.

[Memorandum from CI/SIG to Chief, WH/3, 29 November 1963.]

9 December 1963

Subject: Chinese Communist and CASTRO Plot.

At 0900 on 9 December 1963 Mr. PAPICH of the FBI called and advised that the Bureau had a communication from their Miami field office setting forth information which had been received in a memorandum from our office in Miami concerning a report which had been received from a Western diplomat alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese communists and CASTRO through intermediaries.

Mr. PAPICH stated that the Bureau would like to evaluate this information if possible. He said the Bureau was very much interested in identifying the source and it would appreciate any information we can give on where and how this diplomat got this information since it would help the Bureau to evaluate this information. He said that the Bureau would find the

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identity of the source and possible access to the source, if in this country, most helpful.

[Memorandum for the Record, dated 9 December 1963; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

18 December 1963

Subject: Nomenclature of Weapon possibly owned by Lee Harvey OSWALD.

On 18 December 1963 a representative of your Bureau requested clarifying information about certain Soviet nomenclature believed to refer to a firearm once possessed in the Soviet Union by Lee OSWALD.

We were asked to determine what kind of weapon this might be.

[CSCI-3/779,225 to the FBI, dated 19 December 1963; Subject: Nomenclature of Weapon possibly Owned by Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

7 January 1964

Subject: Jack L. RUBY

Mr. Carlos VILLA, Miami, Florida, furnished to the FBI on December 21, 1963, a letter which had been forwarded to a friend of his named Jose Antonio Juan. Mr. Juan had received the letter from his son living in Cuba.

In the letter the statement was made, "it is known here that RUBINSTEIN was here a little less than a year ago visiting a Mr. PRANSKI, owner of a shop dealing in tourist articles, located on Prado Street between Animas and Trocadero, opposite the Sevilla Biltmore."

It is requested that, through available sources of your Agency, you develop any information possible relating to the above quoted statement in an effort to resolve the allegation that Jack L. RUBY has possibly visited Cuba since 1959 and has connections there.

[FBI Memorandum to the DDP, dated 7 January 1964; Subject: Jack L. RUBY.]

9 January 1964

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Lee Harvey OSWALD dated 31 December 1963 and an enclosure to the memorandum containing names and addresses found in OSWALD's address book and other papers at the time of his arrest in Dallas, Texas. It will be noted that the Bureau has asked us to

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determine whether any of the listed names, addresses or telephone numbers have in the past been connected with the Soviet intelligence services.

[Memorandum for Chief, OS/SRS, dated 9 January 1963; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

14 January 1964

Our Chief of Station in Mexico dispatched cable [MEXI- (IN 98273)], advising of a request on the part of the Legal Attache for the development of information concerning one Daniel SOLIS' knowledge of ROJAS, whose name appears to be Ylario ROJAS Villanueva, a 31-year old Mexican citizen residing in Guadalajara, and information concerning the names of Cubans appearing in an alleged notebook said to be in the possession of SOLIS, and an alleged official of the American Government said to have been in contact with OSWALD in Cozumel, named Albert LNU.

[Memorandum for the Record, dated 15 January 1964; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

7 February 1964

Subject: Eladio ROJAS Villanueva.

The Legal Attache in Mexico City would prefer that the COS tell Luis ECHEVARRIA, acting minister of gobernacio, name of subject and that with ROJAS' agreement plan to give him a polygraph and promise ECHEVARRIA a brief statement of the results of the test.

The Legal Attache in Mexico City would prefer have the polygraph given in Mexico City; he could, if CIA strongly prefers, get their headquarters' and subject's agreement to go to Texas.

[MEXI-8117 (IN 15081), 7 February 1964]

12 February 1964

Legal Attache (in Mexico City) requests the following additional questions be put to Daniel SOLIS:

- a. Verify if SOLIS has received two letters recently from Eladio ROJAS Villanueva aka Eladio VILLANUEVA regarding notebook.

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b. Ask SOLIS to forward notebook if found to:

Mr. Edwin O. JOHNSON, Consulado Americano, Guajalajara, Jalisco.

c. Letters in possession of VILLANUEVA indicate he was in Cozumel with Daniel SOLIS for at least three months in 1963. Can SOLIS recall dates?

d. Ask SOLIS if VILLANUEVA was in contact with Cubans or Americans while in Cozumel. Ask him how VILLANUEVA occupied his time.

[MEXI-8194 (IN 18129), 12 February 1964.]

25 February 1964

Subject: Jack L. RUBY.

"It would be appreciated if you could promptly advise of any information available to you to tend to verify this travel by RUBY."

[Memorandum to Mr. Winston M. SCOTT, dated 25 February 1964, from Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache (Mexico City); Subject: Jack L. RUBY.]

13 April 1964

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD's Access to Classified Information about the U-2.

"Reference is made to your letter, dated 13 April 1964, captioned 'Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba', and to the attachment which contained statements made by one Eugene J. HOBBS, HMC, USN. Your letter requested certain information regarding subject's Marine assignment at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, in 1957 and 1958."

[Memorandum for Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 13 May 1964, from CIA.]

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10 June 1964

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Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"It is believed this allegation that OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco, should be investigated and you are requested to conduct the necessary inquiries, if possible, to resolve the allegation. Inasmuch as it appears that the President's Commission contemplates the issuance of its report in the near future, it is believed this matter should be handled expeditiously."

[Memorandum to Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Deputy Director, Plans, dated 10 June 1964, from Director, FBI.]

28 July 1964

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"In view of the foregoing factors, it would be appreciated if you would review material available to you concerning the activity of Radio Moscow in an effort to identify the two-minute broadcast referred to by OSWALD in the aforementioned documents.

"We would also appreciate advice as to the telephone number in 1959 and the current telephone number of Radio Moscow and we would appreciate advise as to whether or not telephone number V 36588 was listed in the 1959 Moscow Telephone Directory.

"It would appear to us that if OSWALD participated in a radio program for Radio Moscow, this fact would have been known to the KGB and a reference to such participation would likely have

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been contained in OSWALD's KGB file.

"It would be appreciated if you would question NOSENKO in light of the foregoing observations.

In this regard it is suggested that NOSENKO not be informed of OSWALD's possession of the name, address, and telephone number of Lev SETYAEV."

[Memorandum for Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Attention: Deputy Director, Plans; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD - Internal Security - Russia - Cuba; from Director, FBI.]

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Tab C: Agency Dissemina-  
tions to FBI et al.

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AGENCY DISSEMINATIONS TO THE  
FBI et al REGARDING RUMORS  
AND ALLEGATIONS RELATIVE TO  
THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

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10 October 1963

DIR 74673

Lee Harvey OSWALD, Contact with Soviet Embassy,  
Mexico City, 1 October 1963.

Recipient: FBI, I&NS, State, White House.

23 November 1963

DIR 84915

Information relating to telephone call on 28  
September 1963 to Soviet Embassy in Mexico  
City.

Recipient: FBI

25 November 1963

DIR 84950

Subject: Silvia T. DURAN, Mexican Employee  
of the Cuban Embassy [sic] - Consulate in  
Mexico City; Contact with Lee Harvey OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

25 November 1963

DIR 84951

CIA requests information relating to  
OSWALD's activities in Mexico City (from  
FBI interrogation of OSWALD)

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

Subject: Reported Anonymous Telephone  
Message.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

CSCI-3/778,826

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD, Suspected  
Assassin of President Kennedy. Encloses  
transcripts of telephone calls made on  
27 and 28 September and 1 and 3 October 1963.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

CSCI-3/778,829

Subject: Same as above.

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(Comment: This dissemination may be identical with CSCI-3/778,826. The above CSCI number appears to be the correct one, according to a copy of the document in CI/SIG file no. 568.)

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

DIR 85069

Subject: Travel of Pro-Communist Costa Rican Congressman to Texas on 26 November 1963.

Representatives of this Agency in Costa Rica suspect that Julio SUNOL Leal, pro-Communist, pro-CASTRO deputy to the Costa Rican National Assembly, will try to gather data in Texas to use in pro-communist - pro-CASTRO propaganda in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

DIR 85089

Gilberto ALVARADO, a professed Catsroite Nicaraguan, stated to U. S. Embassy in Mexico City on 26 November 1963 [sic - 25 November 1963] that "on 18 September 1963 he saw Lee Harvey OSWALD receive six thousand five hundred dollars in a meeting inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City."

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received a copy. [Warren Commission]

26 November 1963

DIR 85176

Subject: Marina Nikolaevna OSWALD (information volunteered on Marina OSWALD by Moroccan student Mohamed REGGAB studying

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in West Germany).

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret

Service received copy.

26 November 1963 DIR 85177

Subject: Telephone Communication between Cuban President DORTICOS and Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy.

26 November 1963 Unnumbered

Subject: HUNTER Report no. 10815.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963 Unnumbered

Subject: HUNTER Report no. 10816.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963 Unnumbered

Subject: Passage of IN 68291 from Mexico City to the White House. (OSWALD's reported presence in Mexico City on 18 September 1963.)

Recipient: FBI.

27 November 1963 CSCI-3/778,881

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD, Soviet Activities in Mexico City, 18 - 24 November 1963.

Recipient: FBI.

27 November 1963 DIR 85182

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. On 23 November, Richard Thomas GIBSON, an American living in Switzerland, who was acquainted with OSWALD, made statements regarding latter to a close

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friend in Bern.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret

Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

27 November 1963

DIR 85196

According to information from Nicaraguan Security Service, Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte was a Nicaraguan intelligence source from 1962 to August 1963.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy.

27 November 1963

DIR 85199

Information solicited from Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

27 November 1963

DIR 85222

Subject: Silvia T. DURAN, Mexican Employee of the Cuban Embassy [sic - Consulate] in Mexico City, contact with Lee Harvey OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

26 November 1963

DIR 85246

Dr. Jose GUILLERMO Aguirre of Mexico reports information regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy. (Also relayed to S. PAPICH of the FBI by CI Staff on 27 November 1963.)

27 November 1963

DIR 85471

Subject: Rearrest of Silvia DURAN.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

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27 November 1963

DIR 85573

Information from U. S. Ambassador MANN  
for Secretary of State RUSK regarding  
Ambassador HERNANDEZ, Cuban Ambassador  
to Mexico, and Gilberto ALVARADO.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

27 November 1963

Unnumbered

Information on Arnesto RODRIGUEZ re-  
layed by telephone to S. PAPICH.

Recipient: FBI.

27 November 1963

Unnumbered

Information regarding photographic  
coverage of Cuban and Soviet Embassies  
in Mexico City passed to S. PAPICH of  
the FBI.

Recipient: FBI.

28 November 1963

DIR 85657

On 26 November a British journalist  
named John WILSON-HUDSON gave information  
to the American Embassy in London indica-  
ting that an "American gangster type named  
RUBY" visited Cuba around 1959.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

28 November 1963

DIR 85662

Further interrogation of Gilberto  
ALVARADO Ugarte.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

[Warren Commission]

28 November 1963

DIR 85665

The Hague Station reports that on 23  
November 1963, a local Castroite named

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Maria SNETHLAGE talked to Third Secretary

-Ricardo SANTOS of the Cuban Embassy.

SNETHLAGE claimed she knew the Mr. Lee [sic] who murdered President Kennedy.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

29 November 1963 CSCI-3/778,893

Subject: Interrogation of Silvia Tirado de DURAN and Horacio DURAN Navarro.

Recipient: FBI.

29 November 1963 DIR 85666

Acting upon an FBI request, the Agency requests ALVARADO be turned over to Mexican authorities for additional interrogation.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House. [Warren Commission]

29 November 1963 DIR 85668

Highlights from the interrogation of Horacio DURAN Navarro and his wife, Silvia Tirado de DURAN.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

29 November 1963 DIR 85670

Sensitive sources . . . have reported that when the 23 November arrest of Silvia DURAN became known to the personnel of the Cuban Embassy there was a great deal of discussion.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House. [Warren Commission]

29 November 1963 DIR 85691

Series of anonymous telephone calls to

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the office of the Naval Attache in Canberra, Australia, by a man claiming to have knowledge about a Soviet plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House;  
Secret Service received copy.

29 November 1963 DIR 85714

Release of Silvia DURAN for second time on 28 November.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy.

29 November 1963 DIR 85744

Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy.

29 November 1963 DIR 85758

Translation of interrogation of Silvia DURAN and Horacio DURAN Navarro.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

29 November 1963 DIR 85770

Series of incidents which have produced a report alleging advance information on assassination.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

29 November 1963 Unnumbered memorandum

Telephone contact with S. PAPICH concerning rumor that OSWALD had made a bank deposit.

Recipient: FBI.

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30 November 1963

CSCI-37778,894

Subject: Article in 29 November 1963

issue of Washington Post suggesting two men involved in assassination.

Recipient: FBI.

30 November 1963

DIR 86063

Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte admots his story a fabrication.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

[Warren Commission]

3 December 1963

DIR 86496

Information relating to OSWALD's presence in Mexico.

Recipient: FBI.

7 December 1963

DIR 87667

Re-interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO concluded.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

9 December 1963

DIR 87731

Richard BEYMER, American movie actor, in touch with Cuban Embassy, Mexico City.

Recipient: FBI.

9 December 1963

DIR 87796

Letter mailed in Stockholm on 25 November 1963 alleging assassination arranged by Communist Chinese.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret

Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

9 December 1963

Unnumbered Memorandum

Telephone contact with S. PAPICH regarding

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identity of a source who claims plot to assassinate Kennedy prepared and executed jointly by the Communist Chinese and Cubans through intermediaries. (See JMWAVE 8658 IN 75902)

Recipient: FBI.

12 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,048

Subject: WILSON, Carlos John (also: WILSON-HUDSON, John; WILSON, John Hudson.)

Recipient: FBI.

12 December 1963 DIR 88643

Subject: Letter Relative to Assassination of President Kennedy Sent to United States Embassy in Costa Rica.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House. [Warren Commission]

12 December 1963 DIR 88682

Cuban Ambassador to France received instructions not to comment upon the assassination.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House.

12 December 1963 DIR 88747

Subject: Second Interrogation of Silvia DURAN.

Recipient: FBI, State, White House.

13 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,136

Subject: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

16 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,135

Subject: Peter DERYABIN's Comments on

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Kennedy Assassination.

Recipient: FBI.

18 December 1963                      DIR 89970

Further Information on Richard Thomas GIBSON.

Recipients: FBI, State, White House; Secret

Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

18 December 1963                      DIR 89980

Subject: ~~Actions of Silvia DURAN after  
her first interrogation.~~

Recipients: ~~FBI, State, White House; Secret~~

Service received copy. [Warren Commission]

27 December 1963                      CSCI-3/779,297

Subject: ~~Assassination of President Kennedy  
(arranged by the Cuban Government and the  
Communist Chinese).~~

Recipient: ~~FBI.~~

3 January 1964                      Unnumbered Memorandum

Telephone contact with S. PAPICH on

3 January 1964 regarding newspaper  
article appearing in El Caribe on 27

November 1963 and possible connection

with ALVARADO's interview in the U. S.

Embassy on 26 November.

Recipient: ~~FBI.~~

10 January 1964                      CSCI-3/779,482

Subject: ~~Second Mexican Interrogation  
of Silvia DURAN.~~

Recipient: ~~FBI. [Warren Commission]~~

27 January 1964                      CSCI-3/779,729

Subject: ~~Possible Relatives of~~

~~Hera~~

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Marina Nikolayevna OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

30 January 1964 CSCI-3/779,814

Subject: Jack L. RUBY, Lee Harvey OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

4 February 1964 CSCI-3/779,817

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Information on names, addresses, and telephone numbers relating to the Soviet Union.)

Recipient: FBI.

18 February 1964 DDP 4-0860

Memorandum for the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subject: Assassination of John F. Kennedy.

("In connection with our efforts to assist the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by providing information which might be helpful in interpreting available materials relating to OSWALD's activities abroad, we have considered the entry with regard to attempted suicide. We consider this entry as being of considerable importance and one which might be subject to verification.")

Recipient: FBI. [Copy to Warren Commission]

18 February 1964 DDP 4-0861

Memorandum for the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

("... 47 photographs which were among the effects of Lee Harvey OSWALD. . . . It appears that most of the photographs were taken in the USSR and depict Soviet contacts of OSWALD or scenes in the Soviet Union.")

Recipient: FBI. [Copy to Warren Commission]

18 February 1964 DDP 4-0862

Memorandum for the Chief, United States

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Secret Service.

Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (Verification of entry in "Historic Diary" relating to OSWALD's attempted suicide.)

Recipient: Secret Service. [Copy to Warren Commission]

18 February 1964 DDP 4-0864

Memorandum for Mr. Thomas L. Hughes,  
The Director of Intelligence and Research,  
Department of State.

Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Verification of Entry in-"Historic Diary"

Recipient: State. [Copy to Warren Commission]

20 February 1964 CSCI-3/779,988

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Information regarding Annette SETYAEVNA and Lillie May RAHM.)

Recipient: FBI.

22 February 1964 DIR 03101

Subject: Further Information Provided by Moroccan Student Mohamed REGGAB.

Recipient: White House (attention Secret Service.)

11 March 1964 CSCI-3/780,344

Subject: Summary of Findings in Regard to Allegations by Mohamed REGGAB Relative to Marina OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

20 March 1964 CSCI-3/780,612

Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (Photograph of an

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individual closely resembling OSWALD.)

Recipient: FBI.

16 April 1964

CSCI-3/780,996

Subject: Yuriy Ivanovich NOSENKO.

Recipient: FBI.

22 April 1964

CSCI-3/780,881

Subject: Assassination of President

John F. Kennedy. (Information regarding  
Lydia DYMITRUK)

Recipient: FBI

8 May 1964

DDP 4-2351

Memorandum from Richard HELMS, DDP, to J. Lee  
RANKIN.

Subject: Marina OSWALD's Notebook.

Recipient: Copy of attachment forwarded to  
FBI. [Warren Commission]

11 May 1964

CSCI-3/781,172

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Traces on Soviet  
names, addresses, and telephone numbers from an  
address book belonging to Marina OSWALD.)

Recipient: FBI.

13 May 1964

CSCI-3/781,282

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Identification  
of photographs sent to CIA by FBI.)

Recipient: FBI.

15 May 1964

Memorandum from Richard HELMS, DDP, to J. Lee  
RANKIN.

Subject: Role of Cuban Intelligence Service  
in Processing Visa Applicants; Reaction of

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the Service to the Assassination of  
President Kennedy.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

5 June 1964

CSCI-3/781,543

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. (Use of  
Machine Collation Program to Check Out  
Cubans Mentioned in Letter of 27 November  
1963 from Mario del ROSARIA Milina.)

Recipient: FBI.

10 June 1964

CSCI-3/781,841

Subject: Information Concerning  
Jack RUBY.

Recipient: FBI.

29 June 1964

CSCI-3/782,058

Memorandum from Richard HELMS, DDP, to  
J. Lee RANKIN.

Subject: Investigation of Allegation that  
OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

2 July 1964

DDP 4-3401

Memorandum from Richard HELMS, DDP, to  
J. Lee RANKIN. (Remarks made by Soviet  
Consul Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV.)

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

27 August 1964

CSCI-316/00856-64

Subject: No Indication of Subject's Defec-  
tion Having Been Used for Propaganda by the  
Cuban Government.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

3 September 1964

DDP 4-4600

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Memorandum from Richard HELMS, DDP, to  
J. Lee RANKIN.

Subject: OSWALD Documents Supplied by the  
Cuban Government.

Recipient: FBI. [Warren Commission]

6 October 1964 of CSCI-316/01446-64

Subject: (VIADUCT) Interview on 9 September  
1964; His Comments on Seven Photographs For-  
warded by the FBI.

Recipient: FBI.

23 December 1964 CSCI-316/02545-64

Subject: Allegation of Unidentified Scientist  
of Cuban Involvement in Assassination.

Recipient: FBI.

2 March 1965 CSCI-316/00925-65

Subject: Marvin KANTOR, Possible Connection  
with Investigation of Lee Harvey and Marina  
OSWALD.

Recipient: FBI.

30 June 1965 CSCI-316/02654-65

Subject: Silvia DURAN.

Recipient: FBI.

2 September 1966 CSCI-316/04482-66

Subject: Rima ZMITROOK, Lee Harvey OSWALD's  
Inturist Guide in Moscow.

Recipient: FBI.

14 June 1967 CSCI-316/03243-67

Subject: Allegation of Oscar COUNTRERAS,  
Mexican newsman, that OSWALD visited UNAM  
Campus Shortly after the Cuban Embassy Re-

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fused Him a Visa to Visit Cuba. CONTRERAS'

Statement of Dubious credibility; information

passed to Mexican authorities.

Recipient: FBI.

Tab D: Gilberto Nolasco  
ALVARADO Ugarte



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CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY: Gilberto Nolasco ALVARADO Ugarte

18 September 1963

According to ALVARADO's statements made during an interview conducted in the morning of 26 November 1963 by an American Embassy security officer and a member of the Mexico Station in Mexico City, ALVARADO went at noon on 18 September to the Cuban Consulate to turn over passport photographs to the Cuban Consul Eusebio AZCUE. . . . While standing by a rest room off a passageway leading to a patio, ALVARADO saw a group of three persons conversing on the patio a few feet away. One man was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed. He had prominent cheek bones, and a noticeable scar on the lower right side of his chin. He spoke rapidly with a Cuban accent and did speak some English. Another member of the group was a white person whom ALVARADO had seen previously, in the waiting room, carrying a Canadian passport. The Canadian had green eyes, blondish hair combed in an "existentialist" manner with a pompadour. He was wearing dark eyeglasses of a type with a mirror-like reflection on the outer surface. The third member of the group was Lee Harvey OSWALD. He was wearing a black sport coat, a buttoned up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

ALVARADO saw a tall Cuban join the group momentarily and pass American currency to the Negro. This unidentified Cuban apparently came out of AZCUE's office onto the patio. ALVARADO described the Cuban as a tall, solidly built mulatto, with curly hair, who appeared to be about 37 years old. He was wearing a brown suit and a red-striped tie. ALVARADO never saw this man again after 18 September.

ALVARADO claimed he overheard the following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD:

Negro (in English): "I want to kill the man".

OSWALD : "You're not man enough. I can do it."

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Negro (in Spanish): "I can't go with you. I have a lot to do."

OSWALD : "The people are waiting for me back there."

The Negro gave OSWALD six thousand five hundred dollars in large denomination US bills saying: "This isn't much." Of the sum, one thousand five hundred dollars was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave him about 200 Mexican pesos.

Later, ALVARADO saw a pretty girl, whom he believed to be a Cuban employee of the Consulate, give OSWALD an abrazo embrace and tell him she was living at Calle Juarez number 407 where he could find her. The girl appeared to about 20 years old and had manners which reminded ALVARADO of a prostitute. OSWALD, the Negro and the Canadian then went upstairs.

ALVARADO left the building momentarily to buy popsicle on the corner; he saw the above three men leave by the Embassy gate near the corner of Tacubaya where they entered a parked black car, possibly a Chevrolet.

At the end of September, ALVARADO telephoned the American Embassy several times to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed.

When ALVARADO saw OSWALD's photograph in the newspaper, he again contacted the Embassy on 25 November.

[MEXI-7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963]

25 November 1963

ALVARADO called the United States Embassy. That same evening he met with the Embassy security officer.

[MEXI-7168 (IN 70860), 30 November 1963]

[Comment: According to the Mexican police report of the interrogation of ALVARADO, the latter called the American Embassy and "succeeded in speaking to a high official with whom he made an appointment for that same day at 5:30 p.m. near the Hotel Maria Isabel.]

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Two individuals appeared for the 5:30 p.m. appointment. They identified themselves and were carrying the credentials of FBI agents.\* ALVARADO told about his seeing OSWALD, etc. Another appointment was made for 9:15 the next morning at the Jena Restaurant.

[HMMA-22561, 5 December 1963; CSCI-3/779,136, 13 December 1963]

[\*Comment: The two individuals were SNIGHT, the Embassy security officer, and A. C. PLAMBECK (P), Mexican Station officer. ALVARADO may have mistaken Embassy identification documents for FBI credentials.]

25 November 1963

ALVARADO claimed inter alia that two persons were in the Cuban Embassy the morning of 25 November 1963 at 1100 who are involved in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. He described them as one being a white person with a large cleft nose. The other had closed cropped hair with a copote [sic].\*

ALVARADO claims that on the 18th of September, he was in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and he saw Lee Harvey OSWALD receive \$6,500. OSWALD was speaking with a Negro, about 29 years of age, who had a scar on his jaw, and had reddish hair which is probably tinted. The Negro spoke English well and might be a North American. OSWALD was speaking of eliminating someone. The Negro then said he was sorry that he could accompany OSWALD, saying: "You understand my situation." To which OSWALD replied: "That's all right, I can do this myself."

The "source" (ALVARADO ?) was of the opinion that OSWALD had come from Havana. When OSWALD entered (the Consulate ?) he was affectionately greeted by a female employee of the Cuban Embassy, who has blue eyes and lives at Calle Juarez 407.

The "source" also stated that OSWALD was given \$1,500 for extra expenses. Source stated that when he went to the bathroom he saw OSWALD counting the money, in American dollars, on the patio which is adjacent.

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[Blind memorandum dated 25 November 1963]

[\*Comment: There is no indication in the file that any follow-up was made on the information given in this paragraph. This particular information appears no where else in ALVARADO's interrogations.]

26 November 1963

ALVARADO meets the same two men from the Embassy whom he had the evening before, at the Jena Restaurant on the Avenida Morelos and the Paseo de la Reforma. The two men were accompanied by a third man named Rodolfo GAVALDON. ALVARADO went with these three men to the cafeteria of the Hotel Francis after which they drove up and down a few streets. ALVARADO told them again what he had observed in the Cuban Consulate and they gave him 100 pesos and told him they would call him at the number 41-07-31, which is the telephone number of the place where ALVARADO was living. ALVARADO was called the same day at 8:45 p.m. and was told to meet the three men later in front of the Juarez monument.

[Blind memorandum, dated 25 November 1963; Memorandum to Clark ANDERSON, Legal Attache, dated 29 November 1963; and HMMA-22561, 5 December 1963, and CSCI-3/779,136, 13 December 1963.]

26 November 1963

Station officer and local security officer are interviewing a Nicaraguan who claims that on 18 September he saw Lee OSWALD received six thousand five hundred dollars during a meeting inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

[MEXI-7067 (IN 68291), 26 November 1963]

[Comment: This cable was the first report to Headquarters on the allegations made by ALVARADO.]

26 November 1963

At the appointed place and time the evening of 26 November, Rodolfo GAVALDON meets ALVARADO. They take a cab to the corner of the Hotel Maria Isabel where another American is waiting

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for them; together they cross the street and enter an apartment in a building at the corner of Oxford and Reforma. After talking with these men, ALVARADO received 500 pesos and was told to move to a hotel and to tell them which hotel he moved into.

[HMMA-22561, 5 December 1963; CSCI-3/779,136, 13 December 1963]

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26 November 1963 (date of cable)

Managua Station reports on identity of ALVARADO and suggests that "Should case develop to point where Mexico and Headquarters believe it desirable to break ALVARADO, the Station could probably arrange to have NIC officer who handled him come to Mexico to question him."

[MANA-4609 (IN 68452), 26 November 1963]

(Comment: NIC = Nicaraguan Security Service.)

26 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Dissemination by cable to the FBI, State, and the White House reporting preliminary results of ALVARADO interrogation and results of Headquarters name trace.

"1. On 26 November 1963 Gilberto ALVARADO, a professed Castroite Nicaraguan born 31 January 1940 in Ciudad Rama, Zelaya, Nicaragua, came to the American Embassy in Mexico and made a statement about Lee OSWALD. He said that on 18 September 1963 he saw Lee OSWALD receive six thousand five hundred dollars in a meeting inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

"2. About himself, ALVARADO said he in Mexico City awaiting false documentation so he could go to Cuba for sabotage training. He name three other members of his organization in Nicaragua as Juan LORILLO, Rolan ALVARADO, and Carlos FONSECA Amador. Questioning of ALVARADO is continuing.

"3. (Comment: Gilberto ALVARADO is a well-known Nicaraguan communist underground member who is also a regular informant of the Nicaraguan Security Service and officer of which has provided this Agency with his reports for over a year. We consider his reliability to be questionable although he has not been wholly discredited. The other men he names are well-known Nicaraguan communists. A check of the files of this Agency does not show where Lee OSWALD actually was on 18 September 1963, when ALVARADO says he saw OSWALD in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, but based on the information available to this Agency as of this date OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico for the first time after 25 September 1963.)"

[DIR 85089, 26 November 1963]

27 November 1963

Headquarters suggests to Mexico Station that "In your investigation, suggest you contact ALVARADO's NIC case officer

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in Mexico City and ask him whether ALVARADO has ever told him this story or anything like it."

[DIR 85178, 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963

Headquarters tells Mexico Station that "After consideration by BRENT and KNIGHT, we feel that investigation and analysis of ALVARADO's story should be pursued further before more executive action is taken."

[DIR 85198, 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters makes dissemination to FBI, State, and the White House incorporating information forwarded to Headquarters in MEXI-7069 (IN 68376, 26 November 1963 (q.v.))

[DIR 85199, 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963

ALVARADO's story being checked as thoroughly as Station assets make possible. He also being re-interviewed in much greater detail. ALVARADO is being moved to safe address.

[MEXI-7093 (IN 68530), 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963 (date of cable)

Two Station officers interviewed ALVARADO in safehouse again night of 26 November. ALVARADO's story remained substantially the same. ALVARADO says he has been to Cuban Consulate on 2 or 3 September, 15 or 16 September, 18 September, 26 September and 25 November. The Station comments that "Station photographic coverage of the Cuban Embassy did not include consulate gate until October." ALVARADO did not appear in photographs of persons using Embassy gate. He admits visiting the Soviet Embassy 6 or 7 times; however, he has not been identified in photographic coverage of Soviet Embassy.

[MEXI-7098 (IN 69127), 27 November 1963]

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27 November 1963

Ambassador MANN send message via CIA channels to RUSK, McCONE, and HOOVER in which he suggest inter alia that Washington "should urgently consider feasibility of requesting Mexican authorities to arrest for interrogation: Eusebio AZCUE, Luisa CALDERON, and Alfredo MIRABAL."

[MEXI-7104 (IN 69225), 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963 (date of cable)

FBI says OSWALD applied for unemployment insurance in New Orleans on 17 September, one day before ALVARADO says he saw him in Cuban Embassy, Mexico. FBI checking all airlines to see if he could have flown to Mexico by 18 September. He was in New Orleans on 25 September and left that day for Texas without paying his rent. He is believed to have been without funds during this period. FBI says his New Orleans landlady believes he was there continuously between 17 and 25 September.

[DIR 85258, 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963 (date of cable)

According to Mexico Station, ALVARADO story after two installments tends prove only that he has been in Cuban Embassy and knows some of employees by sight, name or both. To resolve doubt only effective way is to have cooperation of Major JEREZ directed by his headquarters in interrogating ALVARADO. If HQ agrees suggest he be cabled urgently to cooperate without question with American officer who will contact him morning 28 November. Station wishes JEREZ be present during interrogation to throw all Nicaragua official weight behind it, but not to participate except in portion relative ALVARADO's alleged mission for JEREZ.

[MEXI-7107 (IN 69310), 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963

Headquarters states that "in the face of mounting evidence that ALVARADO is fabricating his story of seeing OSWALD take money in the Cuban Embassy, urge you follow up with his local NIC case officer and avail yourself

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of the help of the NIC service, which can send [redacted] a good CIA asset, to help in the interrogation. We find it incredible that the Cubans would brief and pay an assassin in front of a NIC interloper. We think it possible or even likely that he has been in and out of the Cuban Embassy as a NIC agent trying to infiltrate Cuba and has picked up the names and faces there in so doing. All he has said about OSWALD he could have gotten from the newspapers, except for certain incorrect items such as his statement that OSWALD wore glasses.

2. The fact that ALVARADO is a calm, nice, and intelligent young man does not mean he is not a fabricator. FYI we and other agencies are being flooded by fabrications on the OSWALD case from several continents, some originating with people on the fringes of the intelligence business. Such fabrication are not usually done for money, but out of sickly fancy and a desire to get into the intelligence game.

3. We do not think it a remarkable coincidence that both DORTICOS and ALVARADO talk about money paid to OSWALD. For one thing, pay for an assassin is a factor which immediately rises in the mind of expert and layman alike. Secondly, DORTICOS may have heard through some Russian or Cuban source in the Mexican Government that DURAN was asked whether the Cubans paid OSWALD for the alleged assignment."

4. While we do not insist that ALVARADO's story is beyond all belief, we do urge that MEXI place it and ALVARADO under the most searching scrutiny. His interrogators must probe deeply into his make-up and lead him back through the

[DIR 85616, 27 November 1963]

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[redacted] (Name encrypted in text.)

28 November 1963 (date of cable)

FBI says their follow-up investigation of OSWALD's activities has produced "reasonable indications" that he was in New Orleans on 19 September 1963. This, coupled with earlier evidence that he was in New Orleans applying for unemployment insurance on 17 September 1963, means OSWALD would have had to fly to Mexico and back between 17 and 19 September in order to be at the Cuban Embassy getting his pay-off, as ALVARADO claims, on 18 September. With this added information, believe Mexico can confidently regard ALVARADO as fabricator and tailor interrogation accordingly.

[DIR 85653, 28 November 1963]

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28 November 1963

Headquarters informs Mexico that

"1. We have just heard by phone from KINGMAN, who is at home, that MEXI evaluation of ALVARADO story may have been seriously warped by a piece of misinformation which has crept into this case. From conversation with your officers, KINGMAN has the impression that they believe there is other evidence that Lee OSWALD made a bank deposit of five thousand dollars in the United States after he got back from Mexico on 3 October 1963. This would tend, if true, to corroborate ALVARADO's story that he saw OSWALD get five thousand for the job and fifteen hundred for expenses. KINGMAN thinks he heard that CURTIS Winston SCOTT) got the information about the bank deposit from an FBI man named Clark.

"2. We know of no such bank deposit and have never heard of one. FBI here has just affirmed they never heard this story. The story of the deposit of five thousand dollars is therefore almost certainly erroneous. Please check it with FBI there. We have advised FBI that this rumor exists in Mexico.

"3.

"4. FBI has just levied on us, official request for full information on source and origin of rumor about a five thousand dollar bank deposit!"

[DIR 85654, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

Headquarters stresses to Mexico that "there should be no let down in your effort to follow all leads and investigate all facts which bear on this case. We have by no means excluded the possibility that other as yet unknown persons may have been involved or even that other powers may have played a role. Please continue all your coverage of Soviet and Cuban installations and your liaison with Mexicans."

[DIR 85655, 28 November 1963]

[Comment: This remark by Headquarters was in support of its position in response to Ambassador MANN's earlier message, in which Headquarters expressed its distinct feeling that "the Ambassador is pushing this case too hard, and . . . might well create flap with Cubans which could have serious repercussions."]

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Mexico Station requests OPIM authorization turn ALVARADO over to Mexican authorities with a brief explanation he claims to be witness to payoff to OSWALD in Cuban consulate 18 September, admits is in Mexico illegally, admits Communist Party membership, admits visits to Soviet Embassy, claims that Cuban consulate now involved in documenting him with false Mexican papers for travel to Cuba. Latter point alone would give Mexican authorities good reason to subject him to detailed interrogation.

[MEXI-7113 (IN ), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

Headquarters responded to the Station's request (see above) by saying not to turn ALVARADO over to the Mexicans. "We have officially asked the FBI for their position on this move, and pending the FBI's answer and our final consideration, ALVARADO should not be surfaced to the Mexicans or turned over to them.

"2. Advise us if the FBI in Mexico attempts to get you to act one way or the other on the question of turning ALVARADO over to the Mexicans."

Headquarters concludes its message to Mexico by commenting that Larry KEENAN, an FBI agent, is now in Mexico. He was sent especially to follow up leads on the entire assassination. Headquarters asks that the Station cooperate with him fully.

[DIR 85661, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates by cable to the FBI, State, and the White House, the information obtained from ALVARADO during night of 26 November 1963. Information obtained from ALVARADO on the latter date was forwarded to Headquarters in MEXI-7098 (IN 69127), 27 November 1963. (See appropriate entry above.)

[DIR 85662, 28 November 1963]

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Mexico Station reports that

"1. Mr. Clark ANDERSON, Legal Attache, told the COS and Ambassador MANN of rumor that 'OSWALD had deposited five thousand dollars in a bank in the United States'.

"2. On 27 November Ambassador in presence of COS asked ANDERSON about this again and ANDERSON said rumor was on television and radio in Mexico. ANDERSON said he had no information from his Headquarters to confirm or deny this. He said he would check his Headquarters.

"3. COS has not heard rumor regarding five thousand dollar deposit on television or radio, but feels sure ANDERSON or some of his office did hear this. This Station had no additional information concerning this; but assume ALVARADO may have heard same radio or television report and thus have had 'basis' for five thousand dollar payment."

[MEXI-7114 (IN 69621), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

The Managua Station in Nicaragua stated that it had

"1. requested (General Gustavo MONTIEL)\* cooperation Mexico through Maior JEREZ and if possible by sending [redacted] to Mexico. MONTIEL said ALVARADO in Mexico without (Service's) authority and passed off suggestion use JEREZ but agreed immediately to send [redacted]. He [redacted] now in process getting visa and plane reservations and will probably be in Mexico today unless Headquarters and Mexico wish to cancel.

"2. Even though his story regarding OSWALD may be false it possible he has been working other angle to penetrate Cubans and [redacted] will be able to assist in getting facts straight."

[MANA-4613 (IN 69629), 28 November 1963]

[\* General Gustavo MONTIEL, Chief of Intelligence Service, Nicaraguan Army. (Name encrypted in text.)

Major Roger JEREZ Alfaro, Military Attache, Nicaraguan Embassy, Mexico City.

(name

encrypted in text.)

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over to Mexican authorities and that the Agency request Mexican authorities to interrogate ALVARADO in detail.

"2. The FBI reports that it understands that Mexican authorities have a capability of polygraphing and requests that the Agency request Mexican authorities that he be polygraphed.

"3. The FBI expressed a desire to have the results of the interrogation as soon as possible and that the Legal Attache be kept advised of developments.

"4. The FBI takes the position that inasmuch as Silvia DURAN may be released some time today (28 November), according to information which the FBI has from the Legal Attache, ALVARADO should be turned over to the Mexican as soon as possible, so that their stories can be checked against each other.

"5. Mexico Station is instructed to carry out the FBI's requests set out above. Give full cooperation to the Legal Attache. . . ."

[DIR 85663, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

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Managua Station reports that

a Captain National, and chief of the Anti-Communist Section of the Office of National Security, will arrive in Mexico at 0945 on 29 November 1963.

[MANA-4614 (IN 68671), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates the following to the FBI, State Department, and White House:

"Acting on a request made to this Agency by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on 28 November 1963, our Agency is instructing its office in Mexico City to turn over Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan informant who claims that he saw Lee OSWALD accept six thousand five hundred dollars in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 to assassinate President Kennedy, to officials of the Mexican Ministry of Government for further interrogation and investigation. On 28 November, ALVARADO had still not changed his story, despite increasing doubt that it was true. The Nicaraguan Intelligence Service, for which ALVARADO once worked, is dispatching a senior official to Mexico City to assist in the interrogation and investigation at the discretion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Notification of the appropriate

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Mexican office for the turnover was effected at 1630 Washington time on 28 November 1963."

[DIR 85666, 28 November 1963]

[Comment: This cable is the first time that President Kennedy was mentioned as the target of OSWALD's alleged mission described by ALVARADO. The conversation between the red-haired Negro and OSWALD, as reported by ALVARADO, makes no mention of a specific person.]

28 November 1963

Mexico Station requests that a Spanish-speaking polygraph operator be made available for ALVARADO and possibly for others.

[MEXI-7120 (IN ), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

Headquarters responds that there is no Spanish-speaking polygraph operator.

"2. For reasons of security and compartmentation, prefer not to have Agency operator double-tracked with Mexican operator. Would only confuse the case. Prefer to wait until all Mexican resources exhausted before we decide if we want to resume management of case, including polygraph.

"3. Seasoned operators available here on short notice."

[DIR 85667, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

Mexico Station reports that

"1. COS in contact with acting Minister of Gobernacion Luis ECHEVARRIA at 1430 hrs Mexico City time and ECHEVARRIA grateful that ALVARADO being turned over to Gobernacion.

"2. ECHEVARRIA was given ALVARADO's present address and alias under which he registered. Mexicans will pick him up and question him on basis of very brief story given ECHEVARRIA by COS."

[MEXI-7124 (IN ), 28 November 1963]

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29 November 1963

Mexico Station reports that the COS is handling the OSWALD case personally and that continuous liaison with the Ambassador and the Legal Attache is necessary. The COS wishes to control these contacts personally.

[MEXI-7126 (IN 70104), 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

An official of the Ministry of Governacion reported to the Station that ALVARADO claims he present inside the Cuban Embassy when OSWALD given six thousand five hundred dollars. The Station comments that ALVARADO gave the Mexicans the same story he gave Station officers. One difference is that ALVARADO failed to identify Silvia DURAN from several photographs he was shown. ALVARADO had identified her when he was being questioned by the Station.

[MEXI-7127 (IN 70145), 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

Headquarters asks Mexico Station " . . . (to) continue to keep us filled in on status of interrogation of Silvia DURAN, ALVARADO, and others implicated as fast as you can get information. We have no other ready source of information on these cases. Request you utilize capable officer for liaison with Gobernacion to skim off details and relay them to your office for cabling to us at regular intervals. Request status report, even negative, by 0900 Mexico time. Be sure to keep us informed of what information if any is leaked to public information media."

[DIR 85672, 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

In the interest of speed, Headquarters wishes to be "sure that you are immediately giving the Legal Attache everything you get about ALVARADQ and DURAN so the Legal Attache in Mexico City can cable the same data direct to FBI Headquarters. Please

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satisfy yourself that the Legal Attache there has adequate commo facilities and secretarial staff to keep its Headquarters informed as fast as you keep us informed, and advise us on this.

"2. If you find that the Legal Attache there does not have adequate commo or staff and wants to rely on us to relay the material, they may of course send messages right through our channels, or you can rely on us to relay the information as we have been."

[DIR 85712, 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

The Mexico Station responded to the above message by stating that

"1. The Legal Attache is locally being advised by COS personally of everything Station learns concerning OSWALD case and, now, on ALVARADO interrogation.

"2. Fell sure that Legal Attache's office, which almost same size as the Station, has adequate staff for reporting needs.

"3. Usual procedure here is that COS notifies Headquarters, reports to the Legal Attache and to the Ambassador orally then subsequently advises the Legal Attache by memorandum.

"4. Headquarters is assured that all information known to Station on these cases is being given to them and shortly after information obtained."

[MEXI 7128 (IN 70162), 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates to the FBI, State department and the White House that "The first very sketchy report on the progress of the Mexican official interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO, . . . shows he is telling essentially the same story. . . . The Mexican official doing the interrogation of ALVARADO says he 'doubts' ALVARADO's story and will begin work to 'break' him."

[DIR 85744, 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

Chief of Mexico Station forwards memorandum to Mr. Clark



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D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache, containing the results of three interviews, conducted by the local security officer and members of the Mexican Station on 26 November 1963, of Gilberto Nolasco ALVARADO Ugarte. [See memorandum for complete text.]

29 November 1963

Official of Ministry of Gobernacion stated that after his first session with ALVARADO he believed ALVARADO's story to be a fantastic lie; after second session and all previous and interim interrogations, ALVARADO sticks to same story on OSWALD. Official stated "Although this still preliminary, either ALVARADO is telling the truth essentially or he is the best liar I have talked to in my many years and I have talked to some of the biggest." He is inclined to believe ALVARADO is telling the truth in general outline, but believes he is mixed up on dates.

[MEXI-7156 (IN [redacted]), 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

Mexico Station reports that [redacted] has arrived in Mexico City and is staying at the Geneve Hotel.

[Ibid.]

29 November 1963

[redacted] meets with official from Ministry of Gobernacion; he tells the official that ALVARADO has been 75% accurate in his reporting and had had access to and furnished good information on communism in the past. WHEELLOCK said, however, ALVARADO is inclined to "go off on his own" at times and impossible to control.

[MEXI-7168 (IN 70860), 30 November 1963]

30 November 1963

At 1030 hours (Mexico City time), official from Ministry of Gobernacion told the Chief of Station that "ALVARADO has signed a statement saying that story of seeing OSWALD inside the Cuban Embassy is completely false. He also stated that he had not

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seen anyone handed money by Cuban consular officers. He said too he had not called the U. S. Embassy (as he had previously claimed) on 20 September to warn them. His first call to the Embassy was on 25 November, the evening he saw the U. S. Embassy security officer.

[MEXI-7168 (IN 70860), 30 November 1963]

30 November 1963

Mexico Station reports that the Legal Attache is being informed of the above information (as well as other information contained in MEXI-7168).

[MEXI-7168 (IN 70860), 30 November 1963]

30 November 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates information to FBI, State Department, and the White House, that ALVARADO admitted his story was a fabrication.

[DIR 86063, 30 November 1963]

30 November 1963

Headquarters asks the Station obtain all details on ALVARADO's confession. The Station is asked to "continue to follow all leads and tips. The question of whether OSWALD acted solely on his own has still not been finally resolved.

[DIR 86064, 30 November 1963]

2 December 1963

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[redacted] saw ALVARADO during afternoon for first time. Meeting lasted only seven minutes. In brief interview in company of two Mexican officials, ALVARADO reverted to his previous story. He claimed he did see OSWALD, did call the U. S. Embassy to report. (Embassy investigation does not support latter statement.) He went to say that he told the Mexicans he was fabricating because he was "mentally mistreated", i.e., threatened with physical harm, although he was not actually physically mistreated.

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[redacted] said he unable to come to any definite conclusion as to ALVARADO's veracity; however, he would be able to do so once he returned to Managua and had chance to complete the interrogation.

(NB: ALVARADO was to be deported to Nicaragua on 4 December.)

[MEXI 7203 (IN 71702), 2 December 1963]

3 December 1963

Headquarters tells Mexico Station that although we are confident that ALVARADO is a fabricator and that his retraction of his confession is false, it has been decided that he should be placed on the polygraph. Headquarters asks that Station arrange to have ALVARADO to be released to us for several days and ask [redacted] to remain in Mexico to assist.

Calvin DAVIS of the Office of Security will arrive on 4 December. Polygraph should be administered in safehouse and all sessions should be recorded. DAVIS will be in charge of the polygraph interview; however, he will be assisted by Clark ANDERSON, who has been selected here as interpreter. The FBI will notify ANDERSON of this. The idea is that ANDERSON would be able to testify at any later hearing.

[DIR 86563, 3 December 1963]

3 December 1963

ECHEVARRIA, acting minister of Gobernacion, agrees to permit the COS to "borrow" ALVARADO. Station submits plan for handling LAVARADO:

- a. Clark ANDERSON and Joe GARCIA of Legal Attache office to pick up ALVARADO from Gobernacion.
- b. ALVARADO will be taken to safehouse or hotel suite.
- c. ANDERSON ro GARCIA will act as interpreters.
- d. Plan to "borrow" ALVARADO early morning of 5 December and return him that evening.

[MEXI 7229 (IN 72877), 3 December 1963]

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4 December 1963

Headquarters approves Station's plan and adds that the "exact role of the FBI men is up to their local chief . . . ."

The FBI has specified that Mr. ANDERSON act as their participant in the interrogation and any variance should have approval of Mr. ANDERSON.

[DIR 86621, 4 December 1963]

5 December 1963

More plans by Station for interrogation of ALVARADO.

[MEXI-7256 (IN 74273), 5 December 1963]

5 December 1963

Mexican Station forwards copies of Mexican interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte. Station notes that a copy of this report was handed to the Legal Attache.

[HMMA-22561, 5 December 1963]

5 December 1963

Preliminary questioning of ALVARADO took place.

[MEXI 7267 (IN 74696), 6 December 1963]

6 December 1963

ALVARADO submitted to examination by polygraph. The results of this examination indicated that he was fabricating his story. Interrogation revealed that ALVARADO was unsure as to the day of the week he allegedly saw OSWALD. He thinks it was on Tuesday which would have been 17 September. When ALVARADO was shown a series of photographs during the testing, deception patterns became evident. When he was confronted with this he answered that he had the utmost confidence in the polygraph and that it must be correct. The interrogation was concluded with ALVARADO admitting he must have made "honest mistake" in relating original story in his identification of OSWALD.

ALVARADO to be held by the Mexicans until 9 December.

[MEXI-7289 (IN 75588), 7 December 1963]

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7 December 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters cables a dissemination to the FBI on the results of the examination by polygraph of Gilberto ALVARADO.

"The re-interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan informant who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD receive money to assassinate Kennedy, has been concluded. Our Mexico City Station advises us that ALVARADO admitted he must have been mistaken in saying that he saw OSWALD in the Cuban Embassy. Also, he was uncertain of the date on which he might have seen someone like OSWALD and thought it must have been on a Tuesday, which would have made it 17 September 1963. Although the final report of the polygraph interview is not yet available, the preliminary finding is that ALVARADO evidenced deception reactions when talking about OSWALD.

"It is expected that ALVARADO will be deported to Nicaragua on 9 December 1963.

"A representative of your Bureau participated in the interrogation of ALVARADO."

[DIR 87667, 7 December 1963]

7 December 1963

An official of the Ministry of Gobernacion advised the Chief of Station that ALVARADO will be returned to Managua by TACA flight no. 773 leaving Mexico at 0930 hours on 8 December.

[MEXI-7290 (IN 75835), 7 December 1963]

13 December 1963 (date of dissemination)

Headquarters forwards a translation of the Mexican police interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO to the FBI.

"1. Attached is a translation of the Mexican police interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD accept \$6500 in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President Kennedy. The report states that ALVARADO retracted these assertions and admitted that he made them to induce the U. S. to take stronger action against Cuba.

"2. The two persons whom ALVARADO met and to whom he first told his story are undoubtedly officers of this Agency. His claim that they used FBI credentials is, of course, absolutely false. Our officers use no credentials in Mexico City.

"3. As you know, ALVARADO retracted the confession of fabrication which he made to the

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Mexican police and had to be reinterrogated by representatives of this Agency and your Bureau. This later interrogation showed that he was probably lying."

[CSCI 3/779,136. 13 December 1963. (Comment: Translation was made of the Mexican police report forwarded to Headquarters as an attachment to HMMA-22561, 5 December 1963.)]

31 January 1964

The Agency forwards a memorandum to the Warren Commission enclosing a presentation of the information developed by CIA on or about Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City. A summary of the information relating to the monetary payment to OSWALD and the investigation of this allegation appears on pages 11 through 14 of the enclosure.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964; subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.]

21 April 1964

The General Counsel, J. Lee RANKIN, of the Warren Commission forwards the following memorandum to the Deputy Director for Plans:

"On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you and your representatives for the fine cooperation which was extended to representatives of the Commission during the course of their work in Mexico City from April 8 through April 13, 1964. I am informed that Mr. SCOTT, the Chief of your Station in Mexico City, was particularly generous with his time and advice and, in fact, contributed greatly to the success of our mission in Mexico.

"During their stay in Mexico City the Commission representatives discussed with Mr. SCOTT and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that portion of the Lee Harvey OSWALD investigation which concerned Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte. We are aware, of course, from previous reports that the allegations made by ALVARADO were thoroughly investigated by Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives in Mexico City in liaison with the responsible law enforcement authorities. Reference is made to the discussion of these allegations in your memorandum dated January 31, 1964 at pages 11 - 14.

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"Upon review of our complete file on this matter, we find that we lack full documentation of the investigation conducted of these allegations. It would be helpful if our records could be supplemented by a report from your Agency supplying more details regarding the investigation undertaken by your Agency and other concerned Agencies into this matter and your evaluation as to the truth of ALVARADO's assertions. In particular, it would be helpful if a report could be submitted by the expert who conducted the polygraph examination which emphasizes the specific conclusions which he made based on the responses by ALVARADO in answering key questions on this matter."

[Letter to Mr. Richard Helms, Deputy Director for Plans, dated 21 April 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel.]

1 June 1964

In response to the above letter from the General Counsel of the Warren Commission, the Agency forwarded by memorandum the texts of the following disseminations relative to ALVARADO that were made to other U. S. Government agencies:

- a. OUT Teletype No. 85089, dated 26 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.
- b. OUT Teletype No. 85199, dated 27 November 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.
- c. OUT Teletype No. 85662, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.
- d. OUT Teletype No. 86068, dated 30 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.
- e. OUT Teletype No. 85666, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.
- f. Memorandum, dated 12 [sic - 13] December 1963, Subject: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO.
- g. OUT Teletype No. 87667, dated 7 December 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 1 June 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte.]

13 October 1964

The General Counsel forwards the following letter to the Honorable John A. McCONE, DCI:

"We are enclosing a copy of your SECRET document

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dated January 31, 1964, concerning information developed by CIA on the activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.

"We have deleted all references to the Secret Agent by the marking, "D". Since this document was cited in our summary report, we are requesting your authority to publish it in this form. If this is not agreeable, may we have a synopsis of this document which may be published."

[Letter to John A. McCONE, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 13 October 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel. Enclosures: Commission Documents 347 and 1084.]

20 October 1963

The Deputy Director for Plans forwards a memorandum to the General Counsel of the Warren Commission in response to the latter's letter of 13 October 1964.

"The Commission's Report (pages 307-308) contains information furnished by this Agency in memoranda dated 31 January and 1 June 1964. Since both include information relative to intelligence methods and operations which should not be placed in the public domain, I suggest the use of the revised and consolidated versions dated 4 June 1964 which is forwarded as an attachment."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 20 October 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans.]

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Tel. Silvia Tirado  
de MORAN.

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SILVIA TIRADO BOZAN DE DURAN

Personal information taken from her interrogations on 23 and 28 November 1963:

"Silvia Tirado de DURAN stated she is Mexican by birth, 26 years old, married, no religion, employed, address in Dept. 3, house no. 143 Constituyentes, Mexico City; that she has been married to Horacio DURAN Navarro since 5 November 1958 and that they have a daughter named Patricia three and one-half years old; that in July or August of 1961, she was offered employment as coordinator at the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, then headed by Lic. Augustin Cue CANOVAS. That since that time she had frequently visited officers of the Cuban Embassy, having personal friendship with Ambassador PORTUONDO, the cultural attaches Teresa PROENZA and Luis ALVERU as well as with other employees. Her contacts were principally with Maricarmen OLAVARRI, Secretary to Consul Eusebio AZCUE, a Spaniard and relative of AZCUE, and who received 500 pesos monthly.

"In December 1961 she and her husband made a trip to Havana by plane. They paid for their own tickets, but all other expenses of their visit to all the islands were paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples (Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos - ICAP) and the Cultural House.

"She sympathized with the Cuban movement since its beginning; that she was a coordinator of the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations since July or August 1961 and that she studied for the career of an English-Spanish secretary at the Escuela Bancaria. She mastered English, knows some French, and is studying philosophy. She has a leftist ideology, by conviction, and is in accord with communism, but does not belong to any political group nor has she participated in meetings or acts of this nature. That officers of the Cuban Embassy, including the Consul, have been in her home; that she knows almost all the principal leftists in Mexico without being a friend of them; that except for one visit to Brownsville, Texas, she has not been in the United States."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 21 February 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Translations of Interrogation Reports of Silvia DURAN.]

"She said she knew Carlos LECHUGA Hevia who was Cuban Ambassador in Mexico and who arrived here when she was working as Coordinator in the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations. She became friendly with this person but she never did any personal work for him. She said that this Ambassador came to her house to visit her on the occasion of a party which she held. She considers him as a friend and she saw him frequently

"She said that while she was working in the aforementioned Institute, and before working as a secretary in the Consulate she went to the Cuban Embassy to help Teresa PROENZA. The help she rendered there consisted of answering the telephones and doing secondary tasks.

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The Cultural Attache PROENZA never assigned her any work outside the Embassy. She said that she had know PROENZA before she had been coordinator for the Institute since she was a good friend of Paul FLORES Guerrero, the husband of DURAN's sister-in-law, who died about three and a half years ago. It was through FLORES that DURAN met PROENZA.

"She stated that she has had her present ideology for about five years, and that it is based on conviction and studies. She said she had not belonged nor does she belong to any student groups.

"DURAN indicated she was acquainted with the Leninist Spactacus League (Liga Leninista Espartaco) but that she is not in agreement with it, and that her husband shares her opinion. They admire Jose REVUELTAS as a writer but not as a politician since they are in disagreement with his book entitled "The Headless Proletariat" (Proletariado sin Cabeza) in which he tries to prove the inexistence of the Mexican Communist Party (Partido Comunista Mexicano, PCM) while it is obvious that this party does indeed exist, although it is disorganized. She said that she had not belonged to this organization but that she is friendly with its leaders such as Jose REVUELTAS and the two LIZALDES.

"She disclaimed membership in the PCM, and said she had not tried to join it because she was in disagreement with it except for its support of Cuba."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 21 February 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Translations of Interrogation Reports of Silvia DURAN.]

At the time of her arrest on 23 November 1963, DURAN had been employed by the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City as a temporary replacement for Maricarmen OLIVARRI upon the latter's death in July 1963. Maricarmen OLAVARRI had served as secretary to the Cuban Consul Eusebio AZCUE, who left Mexico on 18 November 1963 after having been replaced by Alfredo MIRAVAL Y DIAZ.

DURAN's duties included the preparation of visas and the handling of visa applications which were forwarded to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs for approval.

[MEXI-7065 (IN 67737), 25 November 1963; FBI Report, dated 18 May 1964.]

Horacio DURAN Navarro - Mexican by birth; an industrial designer, forty years old, and lives in Mexico City at Constituyentes, Dept. 3. He lived the first eight years of his life in Los Angeles, California; he then lived in Chile for one and a half years before returning to Meixco. He received a degree from the Escuela Nacional de Artes Plasticas. Formerly married to Lucille DEJARDIN, but divorced her on 5 November 1958 after six years of marriage. He then married his present wife Silvia Tirado de DURAN.

[DIR 85668, 29 November 1963.]

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26 November 1962

: (Date of dissemination)

A usually reliable and sensitive source in Mexico City reported that on 26 November 1962 Gladys LECHUGA, wife of Carlos LECHUGA, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations, formerly Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, said that she had received two letters from her husband in New York. He asked for separation and said that the person in whom he is interested is Silvia T. de DURAN; that she is "of his ideas" and was willing to go to Cuba. According to source, Teresa PROENZA, Cultural Attache at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City said that DURAN had never been a Marxist or a communist.

Another usually reliable source with good contacts in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City reported in November 1962 that LECHUGA and DURAN did have an affair. The Cuban Embassy was aware of it, but efforts were made to keep it from becoming known.

Information from a source whose reliability could not be judged reported that LECHUGA had offered to marry DURAN, a Mexican married woman, after divorcing his wife, since she (Silvia DURAN) was ready to accompany him to Cuba.

[DIR 84950, 25 November 1963; dissemination to the FBI.]

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27 September 1963 :

In mid-afternoon, Silvia DURAN informed the Soviet Embassy that a male American citizen had requested a visa to transit Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union. She wanted to know who the American had talked with at the Soviet Consulate. Also, she indicated that the Cuban Consulate could grant him the visa and arrange immigration details if the concession of a Soviet visa were assured.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.]

27 September 1963 :

At 1605 hours (Mexico time) on Friday, 27 September 1963, Silvia DURAN, a Mexican national, a local employee of the Cuban Embassy, Consular Section, a receptionist [sic] speaks with an unknown male at the Soviet Embassy. Silvia DURAN tells the man that the American citizen was there, the one who wants a visa for Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union, and he wants to know with whom he was talking there because she (Silvia DURAN) had sent him to the Soviet Embassy saying that if they accepted him and gave him a visa, then the Cubans (Embassy) would also give him a visa without further paper work, only advising immigration in Cuba. The American, she says, wants to know with whom he had talked there because he says he was told there would be no problem. The man in the Soviet Embassy says to wait a moment. A different Soviet speaks, and Silvia DURAN explains the same thing to him. This man says to leave a name and telephone number and says he will call back. Silvia DURAN gives the telephone number 11-28-47 (Cuban Consulate). She also takes advantage of the conversation and stated she has moved and wants to advise the Soviet Embassy of her change of address so that she can receive the Soviet Embassy's bulletin. The man says to call KOUKHARENKO to give her new address, then

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he asks the name of the Consul or Cultural Attache. Silvia DURAN says the name is Teresa PROENZA and the telephone number is 14-13-26. The man says thanks.

[Memorandum for Deputy Chief, Operations Staff, dated 2 May 1975, from Raymond G. ROCCA; Subject: Review of Agency Holdings Regarding Photograph of Unidentified Individual in Mexico City Published by the Warren Commission.]

27 September 1963 :

Pursuant to her inquiry, Silvia DURAN received a confirmation from the Soviet Embassy that the American had been to the USSR installation. He had shown them a letter from the Soviet Consulate in Washington indicating that he had been long awaiting a visa for himself and his wife to go to the USSR. No answer had come from Washington; however, the waiting period was sometimes four or five months. The American also had a letter attesting that he was a member of a pro-Cuban organization but he had claimed that the Cubans would not give him a visa unless he had already received a Russian visa.

Although the American was still at the Cuban Consulate, Silvia DURAN repeated that she could not give him a transit visa unless a Soviet visa was forthcoming, notwithstanding the American's wish to go to Cuba to wait there for his Soviet visa. According to DURAN, the American knew no one in Cuba and she intended to annotate appropriately the American's card. The Soviet official echoed her statement that the American was not known.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.]

27 September 1963 :

At 1626 hours (Mexico time) on Friday, 27 September 1963, an unidentified male, a Soviet, calls the Cuban Consulate, asks Silvia DURAN if the American had been there. Silvia DURAN says he is there now. The Soviet says the

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American showed papers from the Consulate in Washington, that he wants to go to the Soviet Union and be there for a long time with his wife, who is Russian, but the answer has not come from Washington in respect to this problem, and according to this procedure it takes four to five months, but without permission from the Soviet Union they should ask, or better said, they cannot issue a visa there without asking Washington. However, according to this man, he showed a letter indicating he was a member of an organization in favor of Cuba and that the Cubans said that they cannot issue a visa without his having a visa for the Soviet Union, and now he (the Soviet) does not know what to do with him (the American), because they have to wait for an answer from Washington.

Silvia DURAN agrees the same problem exists with the Cubans, that the problem with him (the American) is that he does not know anyone in Cuba and therefore if that is true it will be difficult for him to get a visa for Cuba, because he was thinking of processing his visa (for the Soviet Union), because he knew it would require waiting a long time for his visa to the Soviet Union while in Cuba, and from there go to the Soviet Union. The Soviet said the thing is that if his wife right now were in Washington she would receive her visa right now, or permission, from the Soviet Union, to return to her country, she is going to receive her visa in Washington but having this visa, she could communicate to any place this permission, for example here or any place she could receive it (visa or permission), but right now they do not have them. Silvia DURAN says certainly and they cannot give a letter either because they do not know if the visa will be approved. The Soviet says he cannot give a letter or recommendation either because he does not know him (the American) and asks to be excused for bothering her. Silvia says that's all right and many thanks.

[Memorandum for Deputy Chief, Operations Staff, dated 2 May 1975, from Raymond ROCCA; Subject: Review of Agency Holdings

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Regarding Photograph of Unidentified Individual in Mexico City Published by the Warren Commission.]

28 September 1963 :

Silvia DURAN was again visited at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City by the American seeking a Cuban transit visa. Mrs. DURAN contacted at least two members of the Soviet Embassy and facilitated a direct conversation between one of the Soviets and the American. Conversing in poor Russian, the American stated that he already had been to the Soviet Consulate and had left an address. The Soviet official replied that he was aware of that. The American suggested that he had not known his address then, and he had gone to the Cuban Embassy to ask for the address, because they had it. The American then acceded to the Soviet official's invitation to come by and give them the address.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.]

28 September 1963 :

At 1151 hours (Mexico time) on Saturday, 28 September 1963, Silvia DURAN calls the USSR Embassy and talks to an unidentified Soviet. She says that in the Cuban Embassy there is a North American who was at the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet says wait a minute. Silvia DURAN speaks English with someone - and comments in Spanish that they gave APARICIO telephone number 14-12-99 and to take the number down - Silvia DURAN then says the American citizen is going to talk with you, i.e., the Soviet. The American first speaks Russian and the Soviet speaks English. They continue in English. The American talks broken Russian and says I was in your Embassy and spoke to your Consul. Just a minute. A Soviet takes the phone and asks the American in English what does he want. The American says please speak Russian. The Russian says what else do you want? The American says I was just now at

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your Embassy and they took my address. The Soviet says I know that. The American, in hardly recognizable Russian, says I did not know it then. I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for my address, because they have it. The Soviet says why don't you come again and leave your address with us, it is not far from the Cuban Embassy. The American says I'll be there right away.

[Memorandum for Deputy Chief, Operations Staff, dated 2 May 1975, from Raymond G. ROCCA; Subject: Review of Agency Holdings Regarding Photograph of Unidentified Individual in Mexico City Published by the Warren Commission.]

23 November 1963 :

Mexico Station suggests to the Ministry of Gobernacion that Silvia DURAN, who is a Mexican employee at the Cuban Embassy and who put Lee OSWALD on the telephone from the Cuban Embassy to talk to the Soviet Embassy on 28 September, be arrested immediately and held incommunicado until she gives all details relating to OSWALD known to her.

[MEXI-7029 (IN ), 23 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 :

LIC. Luis ECHEVARRIA informed the Chief of Station at 1800 Mexico time that Silvia DURAN and her husband had already been arrested. They are presently under interrogation by Gobernacion authorities. The Chief of Station asked ECHEVARRIA to take measures requested in DIR 84916 [see below]. ECHEVARRIA promised to try to keep arrest secret. He definitely promised all information obtained from DURANS. First report should be ready by 2000 Mexico time. Station added that it will not be possible to keep arrest from her family and from Cuban Embassy very long.

[MEXI-7037 (IN 67236), 24 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 : (Date of dissemination),

Headquarters disseminates to the Federal Bureau of Investigation information regarding Silvia DURAN, arrested

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by Mexican authorities before 6:00 p.m. on 23 November 1963 for interrogation.

[DIR 84950, 25 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 :

Headquarters tells Mexico City Station that the arrest of Silvia DURAN is an extremely serious matter which could prejudice United States Government freedom of action on the entire question of Cuban responsibility. With full regard for Mexican interests, Headquarters requests the Station to ensure that her arrest is kept absolutely secret, that no information from her is published or leaked, that all such information is cabled to Headquarters, and that the fact of her arrest and her statements are not spread to leftist or disloyal circles in the Mexican Government.

[DIR 84916, 23 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 :

At 1915 hours (Mexico time), the Mexico City Station advised the Legal Attache of Silvia DURAN's arrest and of Headquarters' desire for secrecy. The Legal Attache had not heard of the arrest although he had talked to Gobernacion contacts several times during the last hour. The Station indicated that it had also informed the Ambassador.

[MEXI-7042 (IN ), 23 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 :

Silvia DURAN was arrested at home with her husband and members of the family who were having a party. All were taken to jail. Since she had told not only her husband but other members of the family about OSWALD's visits after she read the name and saw his picture on television, she attributed her arrest to a denunciation by a cousin whom she does not like. The Station then indicates that the source of the Mexican Government's knowledge (of her contact with OSWALD) has not been revealed to her.

[MEXI-7054 (IN 67378), 24 November 1963.]

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23 November 1963 :

Silvia DURAN had the impression that OSWALD had or believed he had made arrangements in Washington whereby instructions would be sent to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico to issue a Soviet entry visa in a manner which would not require him personally to visit the Soviet Embassy. Failure of his real or imagined instructions to work smoothly caused him to become rude to the Soviets. Her impression was that he was simply a "comrade" who could not live comfortably under the rigors of capitalism and wished to return to his spiritual home in the USSR. If OSWALD talked to anyone else in the Cuban Embassy, she was unaware of it.

[MEXI-7054 (IN 67378), 24 November 1963.]

23 November 1963 :

According to source, the staff meeting at the Cuban Embassy on 23 November was very short and somber. The general impression was one of shock and disbelief.

[MEXI-7115 (IN 69636), 28 November 1963.]

24 November 1963 :

Luis ECHEVARRIA told the Chief of Station that Silvia DURAN was completely cooperative and gave a written statement attesting to two visits by OSWALD. She could not remember the exact dates but said it was the latter part of September. OSWALD showed her a American passport showing a long stay in the USSR. OSWALD said he was a communist and an admirer of CASTRO. He wanted her help to get a transit visa to Cuba in order to go to the USSR. She said she could only arrange transit through Cuba if he already had a Soviet visa. The Soviets told her that they had further checking to do before they could issue a visa. DURAN did not know why he returned to the United States without a visa. DURAN told Gobernacion that she had recognized OSWALD on the television on 22 November 1963.

The Chief of Station has told the Ambassador of DURAN's arrest and will brief the Legal Attache at 0930, 25 November,

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at a meeting in the Ambassador's office.

[MEXI-7046 (IN 67278), 24 November 1963.]

24 November 1963 :

Luis ECHEVARRIA is aware of the United States Government's concern regarding any leaks and has warned Silvia DURAN about talking. He feels, however, that at least the fact of the arrest may well be leaked by other members of her family who were picked up at the same time. The Chief of Station will continue to push the need for secrecy. DURAN and her husband will be released but will be kept under close surveillance.

[MEXI-7054 (IN 67378), 24 November 1963.]

24 November 1963 :

Headquarters asks the Mexico Station that when Lee OSWALD was in Mexico City in late September and early October to get a Soviet visa and a Cuban transit visa, did he want to travel to Cuba right away, alone, or have his wife join him there and then leave later? Although it appears that he was then thinking only about a peaceful change of residence to the Soviet Union, it is also possible that he was getting documented to make a quick escape after assassinating the President.

[DIR 84920, 24 November 1963.]

25 November 1963 :

Headquarters asks that (LITAMIL/9)<sup>ol</sup> be queried as to his knowledge regarding Lee OSWALD's contacts with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies.

[DIR 84926, 25 November 1963.]

25 November 1963 :

The Mexico City Station responds that (LITAMIL/9)<sup>ol</sup> was asked this point during the night of 23 November, but he disclaimed any knowledge of OSWALD's visits. The Station has instructed him to report any new facts or significant reactions of his associates.

[MEXI-7065 (IN 67737), 25 November 1963.]

25 November 1963 : (Date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates information on Silvia DURAN to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[DIR 84950, 25 November 1963; Subject: Silvia T. DURAN, Mexican Employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, Contact with Lee OSWALD.]

25 November 1963 :

Silvia DURAN returned to her office. She seemed quite please with her performance. Her account of the interrogation contained little new except that the police had threatened her with extradition to the United States to face OSWALD. She had no fear of a confrontation with him.

[MEXI-7115 (IN 69636), 28 November 1963.]

25 November 1963 :

The FBI interviewed Salvador DIAZ Verson (on an unknown date) in Miami. The latter stated that while he was in Mexico City from 20 to 29 November 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organization, he was at the offices of the newspaper Excelsior on the night of 25 November 1963. There he learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one Silvia DURAN; that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico; that DURAN placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. DIAZ Verson went on to claim that he was told by Dr. DORRELL Navarros, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by Excelsior that OSWALD and DURAN on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico City went to a restaurant called the Caballo Blanco or possibly the Caballo Bayo where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ Verson claimed he knows nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official leaving the restaurant together in a car.

(NB: DIAZ Verson was interviewed by the FBI sometime before 11 January 1964.)

[Memorandum to Mr. Clarence A. BOONSTRA, Charge d'affaires

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ad interim, dated 29 January 1964, from Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. Copy to Winston M. SCOTT.]

26 November 1963 :

Mexico City Station forwards to Headquarters a translation of a conversation between Cuban President DORTICOS in Havana and Ambassador Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas in Mexico City at 0924 hours on 26 November 1963.

DORTICOS was concerned whether the Mexicans had questioned Silvia DURAN about the passage of money to the "American". The Ambassador responded that she had not been asked about money.

[MEXI-7068 (IN           ), 26 November 1963.]

26 November 1963 :

The Cuban Government passes a note to the Mexican Ambassador to Cuba, Gilberto BOSQUES, protesting the action of the Mexican police in questioning an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City about OSWALD's reported application for a Cuban transit visa during his visit.

In its note, the Cuban Government had charged that its Consulate's employee, Senora Silvia DURAN, had been detained by the police on 23 November, held in prison until midnight, physically mistreated, and subjected to insinuations about alleged "intimate relations" with OSWALD. The Cuban note said that this "illegal" investigation corresponded to the plan of reactionaries in the United States who were using President Kennedy's assassination to promote a war policy on the bases of accusations against Cuba and the Soviet Union. Alleging that the Mexican police actions had disregarded the minimum guarantees owed to employees of a consular office, the Cuban note concluded that the incident had damaged the friendly relations between the two countries.

[U. S. Embassy Despatch, Mexico City, dated 2 December 1963, despatch no. illegible.]

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26 November 1963 :

Mexico City Station forwards Ambassador's message for passing to the Secretary of State, Mr. McCONE, and Mr. HOOVER.

In his message, the Ambassador suggested that the Mexicans should rearrest and interrogate Silvia Tirado de DURAN along the following lines:

"a. Confront Silvia DURAN again with Nicaraguan and have Nicaraguan inform her of details of his statement to us.

"b. Tell Silvia DURAN that she is the only living non-Cuban who knows the full story and hence she is in the same position as OSWALD was prior to his assassination; her only chance for survival is to come clean with the whole story and to cooperate completely with the Mexican Government in return for Mexican Government protection.

"c. She will not in any case be allowed to leave Mexico."

The Ambassador asks for immediate instructions on whether "we are authorized to request President LOPEZ Mateos to rearrest and take Silvia DURAN into protective custody. Danger of her disappearance or murder may be immediate and great."

[MEXI-7072 (IN           ), 26 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Headquarters suggests to the Mexico Station that in lieu of arresting Silvia DURAN, she be placed under close surveillance by CIA or by Mexican authorities.

[DIR 85198, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates information obtained from Silvia Tirado de DURAN to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The dissemination is based upon MEXI-7054 (IN 67378) and MEXI-7065 (IN 67737).

[DIR 85222, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

At 1215 hours (Mexico time), Luis ECHEVARRIA, acting Minister of Gobernacion, informed the Chief of Station that Silvia DURAN had been rearrested because she was attempting

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to leave Mexico for Cuba.

[MEXI-7101 (IN 69048), 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Headquarters instructs the Mexico Station that, in light of DURAN's second arrest, Mexican authorities should interrogate Silvia DURAN to the extent necessary to clarify outstanding points which have been raised by your cables during the last 48 hours. Headquarters goes on to say that the Station may provide questions to the Mexican interrogators "but we do not want any Americans to confront Silvia DURAN or be in contact with her."

[DIR 85318, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

With reference to DIR 85318 (see above entry), Headquarters tells the Mexico Station that it wants to be certain "that there is no misunderstanding between us, we want to insure that neither Sylvia DURAN nor the Cubans gets the impression that the Americans behind her rearrest. In other words, we want Mexican authorities to take responsibility for whole affair."

[DIR 85371, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 : (Date of dissemination)

Headquarters reports Silvia DURAN's second arrest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, and the White House. Dissemination based upon MEXI-7101 (IN 69048), 27 November 1963.

[DIR 85471, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Mexico City Station forwards to Headquarters a translation of a second conversation between President DORTICOS and Ambassador HERNANDEZ Armas which took place at 1839 (Mexico time) on 27 November. DORTICOS appeared to be still concerned whether the Mexicans had threatened Silvia DURAN to force her into making a statement to the effect that the

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(Cuban) Consulate had given money "to the man . . . that American". The Ambassador responded that at no time had they done such a thing.

[MEXI-7097 (IN           ), 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

(LITAMIL/9<sup>01</sup>) reported that after Silvia DURAN's first arrest it was public knowledge that there was a great deal of discussion of this action in the Embassy. (LITAMIL/9<sup>01</sup>) described DURAN as being very intelligent and quick witted.

According to source, there was almost no discussion about the assassination in the Embassy, nor did he hear any expressions of pleasure.

[MEXI-7115 (IN 69636), 28 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Headquarters requests Mexico City Station not to take any action to rearrest Silvia DURAN or to arrest others without approval from Washington.

[DIR 85178, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Headquarters suggests to the Mexico City Station that "in lieu of arresting DURAN, she be put under close surveillance by the CIA or by Mexican authorities."

[DIR 85198, 27 November 1963.]

27 November 1963 :

Headquarters informs the Mexico City Station that the Department of Justice is preparing a report on the whole assassination case and will undoubtedly want to include the detailed data on OSWALD's activities in Mexico. Obviously the telephone tap material cannot be used, but the statements of Silvia DURAN which carry essentially the same import could be used without compromising Mexico Station's sources or revealing the nature and extent of your liaison. Therefore request you cable in a translated version of her statements and obtain [official Mexican] permission to use these statements

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in the official report, which, incidentally will be published.

[DIR 95245, 27 November 1963.]

27 - 29 November 1963 :

Silvia DURAN was arrested for the second time on 27 November, interrogated on the 28th, and released on the 29th of November. The interrogation was based upon questions prepared by the Station and approved by the Legal Attache.

"a. Asked her relations with a number of individuals including some invented names and others registered owners of cars she had been seen in during a January 1963 surveillance. Disclaimed knowledge of all.

"b. Claimed never a member of the Liga Leninista Espartaco or PFM, inasmuch as she did not agree with ideas of neither except for support of Cuba.

"c. Claimed no affiliation with ICAP, nor connection with the Soviet Embassy which only visited twice, once for GAGARIN - TERESKOVA reception and once at anniversary of Revolution.

"d. Remembered OSWALD perfectly and denied he wore glasses. Otherwise no additions to original story.

"e. Knew of no re-daired negro in the Cuban Embassy. No new people arrived at the Embassy around the time of OSWALD's visits.

"f. Admitted to a one two-week trip to Cuba in 1961. No trips since then and does not plan to go. She denied having asked the Ambassador to send her there after her first interrogation."

[MEXI-7364 (IN 79373), 12 December 1963]

28 November 1963 :

Mexico City Station comments that the second pickup of Silvia DURAN, which was made on the Government's initiative without prior consultation with Station or the U. S. Embassy, obviously evidence of a great desire of Mexican authorities to be of service. Immediately after pickup, ECHEVARRIA had received instructions from <sup>of</sup> (LITENSOR) personally not to release DURAN until Winston SCOTT said so. At Headquarters' request, Chief of Station furnished, interrogation questions to ECHEVARRIA night of 27 November.

[MEXI-7118 (IN 69656), 28 November 1963.]

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28 November 1963

The Mexico Station advises Headquarters that it is sending a photostatic copy of a ten-page statement by Silvia DURAN obtained from Luis ECHEVARRIA. Roger T. KINGMAN (P) will carry the document to Washington where he is arriving at Dulles Airport at 0800 on 28 November 1963.

[MEXI-7105 (IN           ), 27 November 1963.]

28 November 1963 :

In light of DIR 85371, the Station felt it had no alternative but to inform ECHEVARRIA that neither SCOTT nor the U. S. Government making an official request for DURAN's continued detention. The decision to release her must be theirs (the Mexicans). This was done at 1200 noon (Mexico time) on 28 November.

[MEXI-7118 (IN 69656), 28 November 1963.]

28 November 1963 :

Luis ECHEVARRIA advised the Chief of Station that unless there are significant developments from the present interrogation of Silvia DURAN (based upon questions furnished by the COS on 27 November) or from the interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO, DURAN will be released during the night of 28 November or early morning 29 November.

[MEXI-7124 (IN 69676), 28 November 1963.]

28 November 1963 :

Luis ECHEVARRIA advised the Chief of Station that the Mexican Government had refused to accept the very rude note of protest handed to the Mexican Ambassador BOSQUES in Havana on 27 November by Raul ROA, the Cuban foreign minister.

[MEXI-7124 (IN 69676), 28 November 1963.]

28 November 1963 :

The Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel TELLO announced on 28 November that the Mexican Ambassador to Cuba, Gilberto BOSQUES, had been instructed to return as "unacceptable" the

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Cuban Government's note of November 26 which had protested the acton of Mexican police in questioning an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City about OSWALD's reported application for a Cuban transit visa during his visit.

[Embassy Despatch, Mexico City, dated 2 December 1963; DST 28350.]

29 November 1963 :

ECHEVARRIA advised the Chief of Station early on 29 November that Silvia DURAN had been released again at about 1900 hours (Mexico City time) on 28 November. DURAN is under close surveillance and will be apprehended any time information received warrants such an action. She still appears to the Mexicans to have been involved only in business of possible Cuban and Soviet visas for OSWALD.

[MEXI-7125 (IN 70103), 29 November 1963.]

29 November 1963 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates highlights of official Mexican interrogation of Horacio DURAN Navarro and Silvia Tirado de DURAN.

[DIR 85669, 29 November 1963.]

29 November 1963 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates to the FBI, State Department, and the White House information relating to Silvia DURAN contained in MEXI-7115 (IN 69636), 28 November 1963.

[DIR 85670, 29 November 1963.]

29 November 1963 :

The Chief of Station passes to the Legal Attache a copy of a ten-page statement of information obtained by the Ministry of Gobernacion during the first detention of Silvia DURAN.

[Memorandum for Mr. Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache, dated 29 November 1963, from Winston M. SCOTT.]

~~29 November 1963 :~~

~~Headquarters states that it wants to be sure that Mexico Station is immediately giving the Legal Attache everything~~

~~the Station receives about~~ **SECRET**

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29 November 1963

Headquarters wants to be sure that Mexico City Station is immediately giving the Legal Attache everything the Station receives from ALVARADO and Silvia DURAN so that the Legal Attache can forward the data directly to FBI Headquarters. If the Legal Attache does not have sufficient communications facilities or staff, he can send his messages through Agency channels, otherwise, Headquarters will continue to disseminate information to the FBI. Indicate on all cables whether the Legal Attache has been given the same information being reported to Headquarters.

[DIR 85712, 29 November 1963.]

29 November 1963 :

Headquarters disseminates to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of State, and the White House information relating to Silvia DURAN's (second) release.

[DIR 85714, 29 November 1963.]

29 November 1963 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of State, and the White House, a rush translation of a report by the Mexican police of an interrogation of Silvia Tirado de DURAN, her husband, Horacio DURAN Navarro, and others immediately following their arrest on 23 November 1963.

[DIR 85758, 29 November 1963.]

11 December 1963 :

The Legal Attache in Mexico City passes to the Ambassador and to the Mexico Station an FBI memorandum concerning OSWALD's activities in Mexico City from 27 September through 2 October 1963.

[Memorandum to The Ambassador, dated 11 December 1963, from Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

12 December 1963 :

The FBI is pushing to wind up its analysis of the

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Mexican aspects of the OSWALD case and urgently needs the results of the interrogations of Silvia DURAN and her husband during their second arrest.

[DIR 88642, 12 December 1963.]

12 December 1963 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters disseminates to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of State, and the White House, information obtained from the second interrogation of Silvia DURAN. [Based upon MEXI-7364 (IN 79373), 12 December 1963.]

[DIR 88747, 12 December 1963.]

13 December 1963 :

Mexico City Station forwards to Headquarters two copies of the Mexican Government interrogation report on the "second arrest" of Silvia Tirado de DURAN. A copy of the report was passed to the Legal Attache on 13 December 1963.

[HMMA-22625, 13 December 1963.]

21 December 1963 :

Headquarters tells Mexico Station that the present plan for passing information to the Warren Commission is to eliminate any mention of telephone taps, in order to protect the Station's continuing operations. Headquarters will rely instead on statements by Silvia DURAN and on the contents of the Soviet Consular file which the Soviets gave to the Department of State. The file shows that both OSWALD and his wife were dickering with the Soviets in Washington by mail so as to obtain permission to return to the Soviet Union.

Exact detailed information from (LITAMIL/7 and /9)<sup>01,01</sup> on just what Silvia DURAN and other officials said about OSWALD's visits and his dealings would be valuable and usable corroborative evidence. Headquarters requests the Station to question them carefully on these points, while attempting to obtain as much authentic data as possible without mixing in what they have picked up from the newspapers.

[DIR 90466, 21 December 1963.]

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27 December 1963 :

(LITAMIL/<sup>01</sup>9) reported on 27 December 1963 that Silvia had not returned to work since her release from her second arrest. Silvia's husband was angry over Foreign Minister ROA's note which made a cause celebre of the affair. He told a Cuban Embassy official that ROA's note was inaccurate in claiming that Silvia had been mistreated by the Mexican police.

[MEXI-7615 (IN 91178), 2 January 1964.]

2 January 1964 :

(LITAMIL/<sup>01</sup>9) has nothing additional to offer beyond the account in MEXI-7115 except that Silvia DURAN said at that time she was perfectly willing to travel to the United States to confront OSWALD if necessary. (LITAMIL/<sup>01</sup>9) did not talk to Silvia about the OSWALD visit, merely stood around with other staff members while Silvia recounted her arrest, interrogation, and release. She did not mention any details about her encounter with OSWALD.

[MEXI-7615 (IN 91178), 2 January 1964.]

4 and 9 January 1964 :

Salvador DIAZ Verson was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on 4 and 9 January 1964. DIAZ Verson furnished information which he had obtained while attending a Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations (FIOPP), in Mexico City, from 20 November to 29 November 1963.

[FBI Field Memorandum from Miami, Florida, dated 2 March 1964; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - R. DBA-66398.]

10 January 1964 : (date of dissemination)

Headquarters forwards dissemination to the Federal Bureau of Investigation containing a translation of the official Mexican police report on the second interrogation of Silvia DURAN, done on 28 November 1963.

[CSCI-3/779,482, 10 January 1964.]

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11 January 1964 :

On 11 January 1964, Dr. Eduardo BORRELL Navarro was interviewed in Mexico City by a confidential source. He made the following statements regarding Salvador DIAZ Verson's allegations concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD.

Salvador DIAZ Verson was in Mexico City as he claimed and did discuss Lee OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. BORRELL did not tell the story credited to him by DIAZ Verson concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and Silvia DURAN. BORRELL had never heard this story or any similar story before.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.

[Memorandum to Mr. Clarence A. BOONSTRA, Charge d'affaires ad interim, dated 29 January 1964, from Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. Copy to Winston M. SCOTT.]

13 January 1964 :

The legal Attache in Mexico City informed the Mexico Station of current problems in the FBI's investigations of leads pertinent to Lee Harvey OSWALD:

"a. FBI Headquarters sent a cable to Mexico stating that Salvador DIAZ Verson was the source of the analysis prepared by Cuban psychologist, Jose I. LASAGA of Miami.

"b. FBI interviewed DIAZ Verson who said that Silvia DURAN took Lee OSWALD to Caballo Bayo Restaurant near Chapultepec Golf Club where they met Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas. Then HERNANDEZ took OSWALD for a ride in his car so that they could talk privately.

"c. DIAZ Verson told the FBI his source was Eduardo BORRELL Navarro, Mexican newspaperman who writes editorials for Excelsior.

"d. The FBI sent Matthew CRAWFORD to interview BORRELL Navarro on 12 January. Latter said he did not know any more than that OSWALD had been to Mexico and had visited the Cuban Embassy and Silvia DURAN. He said everything he knew had been published and was public knowledge.

[MEXI-7776 (IN ), 14 January 1964.]

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17 January 1964

On 17 January 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he had been unable to locate a Caballo Blanco Restaurant in Mexico City, but stated that there is a Caballo Bayo Restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico City. He advised that on 11 January 1964, he exhibited photographs of former Cuban Consul Eusebio AZCUE Lopez, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit there, of Cuban Ambassador Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, of Silvia DURAN, and of OSWALD to employees of the Caballo Bayo Restaurant and had conducted extensive interviews of these employees. The source said he was unable to find anyone among the employees who could recall any of the persons whose photographs were exhibited as having been at the restaurant.

[Memorandum to Mr. Clarence A. BOONSTRA, Charge d'affaires ad interim, dated 29 January 1964, from Clark D. ANDERSON, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. Copy to Winston M. SCOTT.]

29 January 1964 :

DIAZ Verson, the source of Jose I. LASAGA's information that the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico City had a long conference with Lee OSWALD at a restaurant outside Mexico City, turns out to be a highly unreliable source, with a reputation for fabrication. He did go to Mexico, via Guatamala and Nicaragua, leaving Miami on 18 November 1963. He was to attend a conference in Mexico of the FIOPP (Federacion Internacional de Organizaciones de Periodistes Profesionales) between 19 and 29 November 1963.

The FBI has questioned DIAZ Verson about his story. He said that Silvia DURAN, clerk of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, took Lee OSWALD to the Caballo Cayo [sic] Restaurant near Chapultepec Park where they met the Cuban Ambassador Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas and that HERNANDEZ Armas took OSWALD for a long ride in his car so he could talk. DIAZ Verson said

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that his source for this information was Mexican journalist, Eduardo BORRELL Navarro, editorialist for the large conservative daily Excelsior, but when the FBI asked BORRELL about it he said that DIAZ Verson had made it all up. BORRELL said he knew nothing beyond the fact that OSWALD had been in Mexico, had visited the Cuban Embassy and talked to Silvia DURAN.

A senior FBI official in Mexico, Clark ANDERSON, told our Station Chief that he knew DIAZ Verson well when they were both in Havana and that DIAZ Verson was noted for "reports based on his intuitive feelings". He rarely reported facts.

This seems to discredit completely the story that OSWALD had had a long conference with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City.

[Blind Memorandum, dated 29 January 1964; Subject: Presence of Salvador DIAZ Verson in Mexico around 22 November 1963.]

31 January 1964 :

The Agency forwards to the Warren Commission a memorandum with an enclosure regarding "Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963".

"We have included in this paper only hard, substantive information. Any judgements that are made represent professional evaluations by individuals who have worked over the years as specialists in their fields. Speculation, rumor, and vague detail not directly related to OSWALD's activity have not been included."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City 28 September - 3 October 1963.]

21 February 1964 :

The Agency forwarded to the Warren Commission a memorandum to which were attached two enclosures:

- a. Results of the interrogation of Silvia Tirado de DURAN, her husband, Horacio DURAN Navarro et al,

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immediately following their detainment on 23 November 1963.

b. Results of the interrogation of Silvia Tirado de DURAN on the morning of 28 November 1963.

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 21 February 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans; Subject: Translations of Interrogation Reports of Silvia DURAN.]

27 February 1964 :

Salvador DIAZ Verson was interviewed by Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Miami, Florida, on 27 February 1964, at which time DIAZ Verson furnished the following information:

"DIAZ Verson resides at 8770 S.W. 21st Street, Westchester, Miami, Florida. He is a Cuban exile, formerly associated with the Cuban police in 1933, Chief of Cuban Military Intelligence Service during the period 1948 to 1952, but primarily a newspaperman by profession.

"He had been previously interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on January 4 and 9, 1964, on which dates he furnished the data which he had obtained while attending a Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations (FIOPP), in Mexico City, from November 20, 1963 to November 29, 1963.

"He stated he knew absolutely nothing first hand concerning the visit of Lee Harvey OSWALD to Mexico or of persons contacted by OSWALD while in Mexico. He stated, as previously reported, that he did have contact with Dr. Eduardo BORRELL Navarro, who is employed by the Mexican newspaper Excelsior, but stated he did not, and does not, attribute to Dr. BORRELL Navarro the information regarding the contact of OSWALD with Silvia DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Consulate at a Mexico City restaurant.

"DIAZ stated the only contact of OSWALD discussed by him with BORRELL Navarro was that of the visit of OSWALD to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, and the fact that Silvia DURAN was picked up and interviewed by the Mexican police. He said there was some speculation and talk regarding the identity of the specific official of the Cuban Consulate or Embassy with whom DURAN may have placed OSWALD in contact. DIAZ Verson stated Dr. BORRELL Navarro never stated that OSWALD went to a restaurant in Mexico City called the Caballo Blanco or possibly the Caballo Bayo, where OSWALD and DURAN allegedly met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ Verson stated he did not discuss with BORRELL Navarro the allegation that OSWALD was a guest in the house of Silvia DURAN while he was in Mexico.

"DIAZ Verson stated the matter of OSWALD allegedly meeting with DURAN at the restaurant and allegedly being a guest in her home, were strictly unidentified questions, comments, and the voicing of thoughts and

speculation by a rather large group of Latin American newspapermen in the offices of Exeelsior on the night of November 25, 1963.

"DIAZ Verson stated that after Angel FERNANDEZ Varela was interviewed by the FBI in Miami, he came to DIAZ Verson and asked: 'Just what were those details about OSWALD meeting DURAN in some cabaret or restaurant in Mexico City and the introduction of OSWALD to an official of the Cuban Embassy?' FERNANDEZ Varela admitted he had not understood the story too well and perhaps had confused it 'a little' when he retold it.

"On February 29, 1964, upon being further interviewed concerning variations in his accounts of the above events, and especially the sources responsible for certain specific statements, DIAZ Verson admitted that he did make statements to a Special Agent of the FBI on January 4 and 9, 1964, slightly at variance with each other, and both at variance with what he related to another Special Agent of the FBI on February 27, 1964. He stated he did not do this out of malice or bad faith, or with intent to mislead anyone. He declared he did not regard anything he heard, or said he had heard in Mexico, as evidence, or of serious importance; he stated he had engaged in loose talk and repeated theory and speculation, and when challenged as to his sources, he was ashamed to admit an irresponsible naming of sources.

". . .

"DIAZ Verson declined to take a polygraph examination stating it would only humiliate him further, and show what he had already admitted.

"With regard to a relationship between BORREL Navarro and Horacio DURAN Navarro, DIAZ Verson stated BORRELL Navarro is a Cuban, only temporarily residing in exile in Mexico City. Horacio DURAN Navarro and his wife, Silvia, are Mexicans. DIAZ Verson stated that Cuba protested the arrest and interrogation of Silvia DURAN by the Mexican Police; the Mexican Foreign Office rejected the protest, and in doing so, stated DURAN Navarro and wife are Mexican citizens. DIAZ Verson stated this was the account published in Mexico City newspapers, and he concluded the same maternal name of Navarro for BORRELL Navarro and DURAN Navarro is only coincidence."

[FBI Field Memorandum from Miami, Florida, dated 2 March 1964;

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - R. DBA-66938.]

7 April 1964 :

The Agency forwards a memorandum to the Warren Commission containing information on the action of Silvia DURAN on her return to work at the Cuban Consulate on 25 November 1963, following her first interrogation by the Mexican authorities. |  
"This item may be useful to the Commission in the evaluation of Mrs. DURAN's story."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 7 April 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans. DDP 4-1787.]

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5 May 1964

On 5 May, Mr. (WHITTEN)<sup>26</sup> and Mr. HALL met with Mr. SLAWSON of the Commission in Mr. (WHITTEN)<sup>26</sup>'s office. This meeting had been requested to ask for a fresh translation of the taped conversation between Cuban President DORTICOS and Ambassador HERNANDEZ Armas. Win SCOTT had told the Commission staff members visiting Mexico City that his translators, in the rush at the time, might have misconstrued certain nuances of meaning in what was a difficult recording. In view of this, Mr. SLAWSON asked that a new translation be made, if possible, by a person knowledgeable of the Cuban dialect.

[Memorandum for the Record, dated 5 May 1964, by Thomas R. HALL; Subject: Meeting with Mr. SLAWSON of the Presidential Commission.]

5 May 1964 :

According to Mr. SLAWSON, no member of the Commission now knows of the telephone taps in Mexico City (he did not mention Mr. DULLES).

[Comment: This statement does not include members of the Commission's staff, for at least three members of the staff, including Mr. SLAWSON, had been briefed by Winston SCOTT on all the pertinent telephone calls during their visit in April 1964. HMMA-23249, 14 April 1964.]

[Ibid.]

6 May 1964 : (date of FBI Report)

Silvia DURAN's name appears in Lee Harvey OSWALD's personal address book.

[FBI Report, dated 6 May 1964. DBA-70128.]

18 May 1964 : (date of FBI Report)

Date of an FBI report containing a compilation of facts known to date on OSWALD's trip to Mexico and his activities there. Also included are allegations by various individuals concerning OSWALD's Mexico contacts.

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"On 24 March 1964, Captain Fernando GUTIERREZ Barrios, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police, Mexico, D. F., made available a copy of a signed statement which had been made by Silvia DURAN to the Federal Security Police on 23 November 1963." A translation from the Spanish of that statement is recorded on pages 35 through 41 of the report.

[FBI Report, dated 18 May 1964; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

19 May 1964 :

Mexico Station forwards to Headquarters two copies of the Gobernacion Report on the steps taken and investigations made by the Mexican Government as a result of President Kennedy's assassination. The attached copies were "unofficial" as the Ambassador had not yet received that report from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Station noted that this report had been asked for by the three staff members of the Warren Commission who visited Mexico 8 - 13 April 1964. At that time, Acting Secretary of Gobernacion, Luis ECHEVARRIA, promised this report would immediately be sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the United States Ambassador.

A copy of the report was received by the Station from the Legal Attache who had received a copy unofficially from the Director of Investigations, Gobernacion, Santiago IBANEZ Llamas.

[HMMA-23443, 19 May 1964.]

26 May 1964 :

The Mexican Station forwarded to Headquarters a copy of the official report which "will be sent to the Warren Commission as a response to the request made to Luis ECHEVARRIA Acting Minister of Gobernacion, by the three staff members of the Warren Commission who visited Mexico in April 1964." The report was received by Ambassador FREEMAN on 22 May 1964.

[HMMA-23520, 26 May 1964.]

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23 July 1964

Date of Note no. 507794 from the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations granting the permission of the Mexican Government to publish the documents on the activities of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico.

[According to the source document, this note was received by the U. S. Embassy in Mexico City on 17 August 1964.]

[U. S. Embassy Despatch, Mexico City, dated 20 August 1964.]

5 August 1964

Foreign Secretary GOROSTIZA telephoned the United States Minister BOONSTRA with reference to Ambassador FREEMAN's discussion with him of documents which the Warren Commission wished to publish. "He said that, after considering further the request by Ambassador FREEMAN and after reviewing all of the documents, the Government of Mexico agrees to the publication of all of the documents which it provided to us regarding its investigations of the activities in Mexico of Lee Harvey OSWALD. The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs is now preparing a Note Verbal informing the Embassy of this decision but he was telephoning this to me in the event that we wished to begin prompt action."

[Memorandum of Conversation, dated 5 August 1964, between Foreign Secretary GOROSTIZA and Minister BOONSTRA; Subject: Clearance for Publication of Mexican Documents by Warren Commission.]

13 August 1964

On this date the United States Embassy in Mexico City received a note, dated 23 July 1964, from the Secretariat of Foreign Relations. This note stated the agreement of the Mexican Government to the publication by the Warren Commission of the documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 which had been provided to the U. S. Embassy as attachments to the Secretariat's note of 9 June 1964. Document no. 5 had been inadvertently omitted. Following a conversation between Minister Counselor C. A. BOONSTRA and Ambassador Jose GALLASTEGUI, Secretariat of For-

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eign Relations, the latter said that it was the intention of the Mexican Government to allow the publication of all the documents, including document no. 5. Accordingly, the note was retyped with the inclusion of document 5, and returned to the Embassy under the same date and note number.

[Memorandum of Conversation, dated 14 August 1964, between Ambassador Jose GALLASTEGUI, Secretariat of Foreign Relations; and U. S. Minister Counselor, C. A. BOONSTRA; Subject: Clearance for Publication of Mexican Documents by the Warren Commission.]

8 September 1964 :

Mexico City Station forwards to Headquarters two photostatic samples of Silvia DURAN's signature, in accordance with referenced cables. [DIR 47423 and MEXI-0805.]

[HMMA-24280, 8 September 1964.]

14 September 1964 :

Mexico City Station forwards to Headquarters another copy of Silvia DURAN's signature.

[HMMA-24304, 14 September 1964.]

16 September 1964 :

Mr. SLAWSON of the Warren Commission in a discussion relating to Silvia DURAN's handwriting sample asked if there -s information available regarding her current status of moral, attitude, current employment. Headquarters asks the Mexico Station to furnish information relating to DURAN's situation and outlook. Headquarters suggest that Mexican officials not be consulted.

[DIR 49619, 16 September 1964.]

16 September 1964 :

Headquarters forwards request from Warren Commission for any substantive data which can be cited in the published report as an authoritative source regarding allegations that Silvia DURAN and her husband were or are members of the Communist Party.

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Mr. SLAWSON, the Commission attorney, recalls that both the Chief of Station and the Legal Attache referred to these allegations during SLAWSON's visit to Mexico.

Headquarters asks whether any documentary or other evidence exists or can be attributed to Mexican authorities.

[DIR 49941, 16 September 1964.]

18 September 1964 :

TSD forwards to Chief, Counter Intelligence Staff a memorandum on handwriting identification.

"1. Reference forwarded (1) a poor quality reduced size photograph of a Cuban visa application in the name of Lee H. OSWALD with a handwritten notation in the lower left corner that appears to read 'Hotel del Camercon (?)/Room 18 46-60-51(?)', (2) enlarged photograph, unknown size, of signature 'S. de DURAN', and (3) xerox copy of volume 3 of the exhibits in the 'Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963', containing handwriting specimens of Lee Harvey OSWALD. It was requested that an effort be made to determine if Silvia DURAN or Lee H. OSWALD wrote the notation in the lower left corner of the visa application."

[Memorandum no. G-9813 for Chief, DDP/CI, dated 18 September 1964, from TSD/GARB/ODS.]

19 September 1964 :

In response to Headquarters' requests (DIR 49619 and 49941), the Mexico Station forwarded the following information "from high official of Mexican Government in a position to know the facts":

"a. Her full name is Silvia Tirado Bazan de DURAN; her husband's full name is Horacio (DURAN) Navarro.

"b. At the time of interrogation by Mexican authorities on the OSWALD case both Silvia DURAN and her husband denied they were members of the Partido Comunista Mexicano, Partido Popular Socialista, or any communist or Marxist front groups.

"c. Both stated that they 'believed completely in Marxist Leninist principles and tried to live as Marxists'.

"d. According to Mexican official, 'No Mexican has worked for the Cuban Embassy in Mexico since 1959 who is not a completely convinced communist'.

"e. Both Silvia and her husband were listed in Federal Police organization files as communists, members of the PCM. (This latter information is not releasable in documentary form.)

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Horacio DURAN continues to live at Avenida Constituyentes no. 143, apartment no. 3. Silvia has disappeared. Her husband refuses to say where she is - merely states she is out of Mexico. Her whereabouts are unknown and Mexican authorities believe she is being hidden by the Cubans.

Mexican authorities report that she has not worked at the Cuban Consulate or any other job since her detention on the OSWALD case. Mexican officials do not know her present morale but believe she is still frightened, very pro-CASTRO, pro-communist, and anti-USA, and anti-Mexican police authorities.

Horacio DURAN has kept up payments on rent and lights. He seems to live as well as ever; however, the source of his income remains a mystery.

[MEXI-0930 (IN 77619), 19 September 1964.]

22 September 1964 :

The Agency forwards a memorandum to J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel of the Warren Commission, containing information on Silvia Tirado Bazan de DURAN.

"1. In response to the verbal request of Mr. SLAWSON of your staff, I forward details on the political background and recent activity of Silvia Tirado Bazan de DURAN.

"2. A high official of the Mexican Government, in a position to know the facts, has indicated that no Mexican has worked for the Cuban Embassy in Mexico since 1959 who is not a completely convinced communist. Both Mrs. DURAN and her husband were listed in the Mexican security organization's files as members of the Mexican Communist Party.

"3. As of the date of this letter, Mr. DURAN continues to live at Avenida Constituyentes Number 3 [sic - 143], Apartment 3. Mrs. DURAN, however, is out of circulation and her whereabouts are unknown. It is reported that she has not worked at the Cuban Embassy or at any other job since her detainment for interrogation on the OSWALD case. Mr. DURAN refuses to state where she is, except for the indication that 'she is outside of Mexico'. It is believed by the official cited in paragraph 2 above that Mrs. DURAN is being hidden out by the Cubans."

[Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, 22 September 1964, from Richard HELMS, Deputy Director for Plans. DDP 4-4921.]

22 September 1964 :

The Mexico City Station reports to Headquarters that it does not have exemplars available for a comparison with referenced visa application. The type face matches that of other documents from the Embassy. The weak impression of the top of the lower case letter "e" also appears in a docu-

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ment from the Commercial Office of the Embassy and was apparently prepared on the same typewriter as the visa application form. Stationery used for the letter from Havana appears to be genuine. Both documents have an authentic flavor. Station is attempting to obtain a blank visa application for comparison.

[MEXI-0969 (IN 79218), 22 September 1964.]

25 September 1964 :

Headquarters expresses its appreciation to the Mexico City Station for its assistance. The handwriting investigation can now be considered completed.

"All Headquarters components involved in the OSWALD affair wish to express their appreciation to the Station for its effort in this and other facets of the OSWALD case."

[HMMW-12931, 25 September 1964.]

30 September 1964 :

According to reliable and sensitive source Silvia DURAN informed Raul PEREYRA of the Cuban Embassy that she had been on an excursion with some students to the Isla Mujeres and Merida. PEREYRA who recently returned from Cuba said Eusebio AZCUE sent greetings to Silvia.

[MEXI-1129 (IN ), 5 October 1964.]

5 October 1964 : (date of report)

According to LICOOKIE, "Elena GARRO de PAZ, Elena PAZ (the daughter) and Deba Garro de Guerrero GALVAN set around all weekend (no dates given by source) recalling details of their having been in a group with OSWALD here last fall during the days that he was in Mexico. The write-ups of the Warren Commission report in the newspaper sparked this discussion, and they apparently had never really sat around determined to piece it all together, although all three were deeply affected by Kennedy's assassination, seemed literally to adore the Kennedy family image, still follow Robert Kennedy's career with great interest and admiration."

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The main points covered:

"Elena and Deba are first cousins of three young Mexicans named DURAN - Ruben, Horacio, and Lynn. Horacio is the husband of Silvia DURAN, the Mexican girl who was arrested for questioning about OSWALD because she had been in touch with him at the Cuban Embassy when he went there looking for a visa. [She is or was also a ringleader (no additional details provided by source) at the Cuban-Mexican Institute, according to the source.]

"While OSWALD was here last fall the DURAN cousins invited the GARRO sisters and young Elena PAZ to a 'twist party' at the home of Ruben DURAN mid-week. A few communists they knew (Deba is a communist and Elena has been in touch with communists since she was a young girl and went to Republican Spain with Octavio PAZ.) and a number of people who struck them as very peculiar at the time, were there. OSWALD was there with two other beatnik looking boys, one of whom was very tall and all three of whom they remember quite well. When they began asking questions about the Americans, who were standing together all evening and did not dance at all, they were shifted to another room (the FARRO's were); however, they were intrigued because their cousin said he did not know who they were, except that Silvia DURAN had brought them, and none of the other guests made any attempt to approach them. When the GARRO's were so insistent about meeting them, the DURANS replied that the boys were leaving town very early the next morning. The next day, well along in the day, the GARRO sisters and Elenita PAZ saw all three boys together on Insurgentes. In other words, they had not left town. At the time they they remarked about it.

"As soon as OSWALD's picture was printed in the newspapers all three clearly remembered him, and, of course, the arrest of Silvia DURAN almost immediately afterward, underlined their certainty. They were so sickened (Elena and Elenita) that they broke off their relations with the DURANS; however, their cousins very nervously looked them up later, Deba de Guerrero GALVAN says that Lynn DURAN and one of the DURAN boys have made trips to Texas, and that most conspicuously they have all prospered this last year. Always poor before, they now have an expensive car each.

"Horacio DURAN works on the El Dia newspaper."

[Blind Memorandum, dated 5 October 1964; Subject: Mexican Communists Who Had Contact with OSWALD, as Has Not appeared in Warren Commission Write-ups in Press.]

17 November 1964 :

Personnel from the Legal Attache's office in the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, interviewed Mrs. Elena Garro de PAZ and her daughter, Elena PAZ Garro.

[Memorandum to The Ambassador, dated 27 December 1965, from Nathan L. FERRIS, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.]

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24 November 1964

The FBI report on information supplied on 24 November 1964 by Elena Garro de PAZ and her daughter, Elena PAZ Garro.

"They are residents of Mexico City, but declined to supply their home address. Mrs. PAZ stated she is a cousin of Ruben, Lidia, and Horacio DURAN, the latter being the husband of Silvia Tirado de DURAN. She said she had not furnished previously the information set forth hereinafter because of fear of reprisals.

"Mrs. PAZ said that on August 23, 1963, she attended a dinner at the home of a Mexican communist whom she declined to identify. Among others present at this dinner were Cuban Consul Eusebio AZCUE and his wife. She had not previously known AZCUE. In conversation with him during the course of the evening she learned that he was supposed to return to Cuba on or about August 27, 1963. She later learned that he did not depart Mexico at that time.

"According to Mrs. PAZ, she had infrequent contact with her cousins, the DURANS; however, on a date she fixed as Saturday, September 28, 1963, she received a telephone call from Ruben DURAN, who invited her and her daughter to attend a party at his house during the first part of the following week. She was unable to fix the exact date of this party, but felt it had been held on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, September 30, October 1, and October 2, 1963, respectively, with the most likely possibility that it was held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

"It was Mrs. PAZ' recollection that at about 9:00 a.m. on the date of the party she and her daughter were picked up and taken to the party by Lidia DURAN. Also accompanying them was Mrs. PAZ' sister, Deva Garro de Guerrero GALVAN. She described this sister as a communist who was expelled from the Party for being a Catholic.

". . .

"At about 10:30 p.m. three young, white Americans arrived at the party. They were greeted by Silvia DURAN and spoke only to her. They more or less isolated themselves from the rest of the party and insofar as she observed they had no conversation with anyone else at the party.

"The three Americans appeared to be between twenty-two and twenty-four years of age. One of them was dressed in a sweater and dark trousers and appeared to be about five feet nine inches in height. The second one was about six feet tall, had blond, straight hair, a long chin, and was a bit 'beatnik' in appearance although his dress included a coat. The third American wore no coat.

". . .

"It is to be noted that investigation has established that Lee Harvey OSWALD departed Mexico City by bus at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and could not have been identical with the American allegedly observed by Mrs. PAZ at the party of this party were held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

". . . ."

[FBI Report, 11 December 1964; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. DBA-93645.]

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30 June 1965 : (date of dissemination)

The Agency forwards a dissemination to the Federal Bureau of Investigation containing information on Silvia DURAN.

"1. A usually reliable and sensitive source reports that on 15 June 1965 an unidentified woman speaking French called Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, from Chicago. The woman stated she was calling on behalf of a Mr. GAN (phonetic); she asked whether Silvia DURAN was a friend of Harvey Lee OSWALD, and if DURAN had returned to Cuba. The Ambassador, who does not understand much French, said that DURAN used to work at the Embassy, no longer does, and that she resides in Mexico, but he does not know the address. The woman again asked if DURAN was a friend of OSWALD. The Ambassador, who appeared not to understand the question fully, answered affirmatively."

[Based upon MEXI-3832 (IN 92908).]

[CSCI-316/02654-65, 30 June 1965.]

10 December 1965 : (date of report)

Charles W. THOMAS, Political Officer, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, reports that in the course of a discussion about other matters, Sra. de PAZ mentioned that she had met Lee Harvey OSWALD. She was very reluctant to discuss the matter, but finally imparted the following information:

"1. In September 1963, shortly after her return from abroad, she went to a party at the home of Ruben DURAN, who is married to her cousin. Her daughter, Elenita, accompanied her. There she met OSWALD and two other young Americans who were with him. The three young Americans remained apart from the other guests. She expressed an interest in talking to them, but was discouraged from doing so by some of the other guests.

"2. Most of the guests at the party were communists or philocommunist. She remembers seeing the Cuban Consul, ASQUE [sic - AZCUE]; General Clark FLORES of the Mexican Olympic Committee; Silvia DURAN, who she later learned was OSWALD's mistress while he was here; Emilio CARBALLIDO, the writer, who she thinks is now in the United States; and a Latin American Negro man with red hair.

"3. In November 1963, when the identity of Kennedy's assassin became known, she and her daughter went to the Cuban Embassy and, once admitted through the front gate, shouted 'assassin' and other insults at the staff there.

"4. Shortly afterward, she and her daughter were visited by a friend, Manuel CARVILLO, who was then an official in the Secretariat of Gobernacion, and were told he had orders to escort them to a small and obscure hotel in the center of town. They were kept there for eight days under pretext that they were in danger.

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When she told CARVILLO she wanted to go to the American Embassy and explain what she knew of OSWALD's connections here with Mexican communists and Cubans, she was told that the American Embassy was full of communist spies. She said CARVILLO tries to give the impression that he is an extreme rightist. He now has a job with Bellas Artes.

"5. Some of the other people who were at the party with OSWALD were taken to the state of Veracruz, where they were 'protected' by Governor LOPEZ Arias. Ruben DURAN is reportedly 'protect' by General Clark FLORES and is now driving a big car and looking very prosperous.

"6. Many communists and philocommunist here believe Kennedy's assassination was the result of a communist plot engineered by Fidel CASTRO. Ruben DURAN has subsequently told her that he is not really a communist and that it had been a great mistake to kill Kennedy."

[Memorandum of Conversation, dated 10 December 1965; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD and Kennedy Assassination.]

16 December 1965 :

Mexico City Station reports to Headquarters information provided by Elena Garro de PAZ and reported by Charles W. THOMAS, Political Officer of the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City.

[See preceding entry.]

[MEXI-5621 (IN ), 16 December 1965.]

25 December 1965 :

On 25 December 1965, Elena Garro de PAZ again discussed at considerable length her alleged encounter with OSWALD. Some further information on this subject was given subsequently on 9 January 1966. During this latter conversation, Mrs. de PAZ admitted that she had gone to the Embassy on an earlier occasion with her daughter and mother-in-law and had talked with two Embassy officers (presumably from the Legal Attache's office) about this matter. She said since the Embassy officers did not give much credence to anything they said, they did not bother to give a very complete story. The following information supplements and in some instances corrects that given in the memorandum of 10 December.

"1. . . .

"2. She believes that the date of the party was about September 2 or 3, 1963. It was a few days before the visit of the Soviet astronaut, GAGARIN. She believes ~~it was a Monday or Tuesday because it was an odd night to have a party. (September 2 and 3, in fact, do fall on Monday and Tuesday.) She cannot conveniently reconstruct the date from her calendar because it is in a~~

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it was a Monday or Tuesday because it was an odd night to have a party. (September 2 and 3, in fact, do fall on Monday and Tuesday.) She cannot conveniently reconstruct the date from her calendar because it is in a desk which is now stored away with a lot of other furniture blocking it.

"3. . . .

"4. Although Sra. de PAZ had returned from an extended stay in Europe only in June or July, she had already met Eusebio AZCUE and knows positively that he was at the Party. On another occasion (it was not clear whether before or after the party in question), she attended a party where she saw, among others, Eusebio AZCUE; Emilio CARBALLIDO, the pro-CASTRO writer; and a Latin American negro man with red hair. (These last two were not at the DURAN party as was mistakenly stated in the December 10 memorandum.) . . . The day after the assassination, Elenita de PAZ encountered Sra. de AZCUE in Sabornos. On seeing her, Sra. de AZCUE turned and hurried out of the store. AZCUE was immediately called back to Havana after the assassination, and his wife followed him shortly thereafter. (NB: According to Agency files, AZCUE left Mexico City on 18 November 1963 - four days before the assassination.)

"5. . . .

"6. . . .

"7. Later that day [23 November 1963], they were visited by a friend, Manuel VALVILLO, who said that they were in serious danger from the communists and that he would take them to a small hotel where they would be safe for a few days. . . . Among other things he said was that Sylvia DURAN had been arrested. This was not public information at that time. [According to Elena de PAZ, CALVILLO was known around town to be an undercover agent for the Secretariat of Gobernacion and to be a personal friend of Noe PALOMARES and Gustavo DIAZ Ordaz.]

"13. At about the end of January 1964, Ruben DURAN visited Sra. de PAZ. . . . He said it was Silvia DURAN who got him involved with OSWALD. He added that he was not really a communist and was against the assassination.

"14. . . .

"15. Sra. de PAZ stated that it was common knowledge that Silvia DURAN was the mistress of OSWALD. The only person she could remember who told her this, however, was Victor RICO Galan, the pro-CASTRO journalist.

"16. She also stated that she understood that OSWALD had come to Mexico more than once."

[Memorandum of Conversation, dated 25 December 1965; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD and Kennedy Assassination.]

27 December 1965 :

The Legal Attache in Mexico City, Nathan L. FERRIS, reported to the Ambassador that ". . . Mrs. Elena Garro de PAZ and her daughter, Elena PAZ Garro, were interviewed by personnel of this office on 17 and 24 November 1964, at



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which time they furnished information similar to that set forth in referenced memorandum. Inquiries conducted at that time, however, failed to substantiate the allegations made by Mrs. Garro de PAZ and her daughter.

"In view of the fact that Mrs. Garro de PAZ' allegations have been previously checked out without substantiation, no further action is being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations."

[Memorandum to The Ambassador, dated 27 December 1965, from Nathan L. FERRIS, Legal Attache; Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. Copies sent to the DCM C. A. BOONSTRA, Mr. Wallace W. STUART, Counselor for Political Affairs, and Winston M. SCOTT.]

29 December 1965 :

The Mexico Station reports to Headquarters that the Legal Attache in Mexico interviewed Elena Garro de PAZ and daughter Elena PAZ Garro in November 1964 and failed to substantiate allegations reported in referenced cable [MEXI-5621 (IN ), 16 December 1965].

[MEXI-5741 (IN ), 29 December 1965.]

23 February 1966 :

In a memorandum to The Ambassador, the Legal Attache in Mexico City, Nathan L. FERRIS, referencing the Memorandum of Conversation dated 25 December 1965 (see entry above), stated that "Extensive investigation conducted in the United States and Mexico after the assassination of President Kennedy failed to disclose that OSWALD traveled to Mexico prior to September 26, 1963. OSWALD was residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, in early September, 1963, and no information has been obtained to indicate that he was away from that area in early September 1963.

"In view of the fact that Mrs. Garro de PAZ' allegations have been previously checked out without substantiation, no further action is being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations."

[Memorandum to The Ambassador, dated 23 February 1966, from N. L. FERRIS, Legal Attache.]

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13 July 1966 :

Charles W. THOMAS, Political Officer, U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, reports further information on Lee Harvey OSWALD and the assassination of Kennedy. "Sra. PAZ described some developments which may have some bearing on her claim that she saw Lee Harvey OSWALD at a party at the home of her cousin Ruben DURAN, when OSWALD was in Mexico prior to the Kennedy assassination." (NB: This report has no information on Silvia DURAN.)

[Memorandum of Conversation, dated 13 July 1966; Subject: Further on OSWALD and Kennedy Assassination.]

26 May 1967 :

During a meeting with his agent handler, LIRING/3 stated that "he was doing his best to keep active contacts he had had in the past that were on the periphery of the official Cuban circle. He mentioned specifically the case of Silvia and Horacio DURAN . . . He related that Silvia DURAN worked as a receptionist at the Consulate in 1963-1964 and was on duty when Lee Harvey OSWALD applied for a visa. She had been recommended to the Cubans by Teresa PROENZA, the Press Attache from 1959 until 1962. LIRING/3 described Teresa PROENZA as a Cuban woman aged about 52, a Lesbian, and a member of the Communist Party of Cuba, who was currently in jail in Cuba as the result of a conviction for espionage on behalf of CIA. LIRING/3 recalled that during his last visit to Havana, a friend of his in the Ministry of Education, informed him of Teresa PROENZA's present situation and advised LIRING/3, in the event he was asked, he deny that he had known Teresa PROENZA or had had anything to do with her. LIRING/3 continued that just the other day Silvia DURAN had telephoned him to say hello and that he had visited her at her home to renew his acquaintance.

[LIFEAT SAN-26 (10.8) reveals that at about 1245 on 22 May 1967, LIRING/3 telephoned 15-78-11 and asked for Sra. Silvia. When (the maid) informed him she was not in, he asked for Sr. Horacio.

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When same negative reply given, he asked that they be advised that LIRING/3 had called to say hello. SAN-26 (11.0) reveals an incoming call from Silvia DURAN in which she asks how he obtained her number. He replies: "At the Cuban Institute". She states that she is studying at some school and at the moment is free to talk to LIRING/3. The latter replies that he would go by to visit her (Constituyentes 143, apt. 3) in a few minutes.]

LIRING/3 continued that Silvia DURAN informed him that she had first met OSWALD when he applied for a visa and had gone out with him several times since she liked him from the start. She admitted that she had sexual relations with him but insisted that she had no idea of his plans. When the news of the assassination broke she stated that she was immediately taken into custody by the Mexican police and interrogated thoroughly and beaten until she admitted that she had had an affair with OSWALD. She added that ever since then she has cut off all contact with the Cubans, particularly, since her husband Horacio who was badly shaken by the whole affair, went into a rage and has forbidden her to see them. She added that she felt certain that her telephone was tapped by the Mexican police, or, more probably by CIA, since tapping was an expensive proposition and the Mexicans wouldn't be able to afford it for so long a period.

ROWTON (P), LIRING/3's agent handler, counseled LIRING/3 against further contact with the DURAN's on the ground that it might put him under some sort of suspicion whether in the eyes of the Mexican police or the Cubans. He pointed out that little -r nothing was to be gained from such a contact."

[HMMA-32243, 13 June 1967.]

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- 201*
1. LEADS INVESTIGATED BY CIA. This list does not include disseminations or memoranda on Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte and Silvia Tirado de DURAN. These two leads have been treated separately elsewhere in this study.
  2. Each document is listed chronologically in the first column with an indication of the type of document involved (OUT Teletype Message - DIRECTOR cable disseminated by electrical means; CSCI dissemination - through regular liaison channels, or memorandum). Following the subject of the document there is an appropriate excerpt from the document.
  3. An asterisk in the column headed by (A) indicates that the lead originated in CIA, either in the field or headquarters.
  4. An abbreviation of a component of the U.S. Government in the column headed by (B) indicates that the originator of the lead when not CIA and that the later responded to the originator. An entry appearing in both columns indicates that a U.S. representative abroad passed the lead in the field to the local CIA Station.
  5. The last column indicates which component(s) received copies of the CIA dissemination or memorandum. The entry appearing in brackets indicates the recipient received the document at a later time.

- DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT -

(A)

(B)

- RECIPIENT(S) -

26 November 1963 DIR 85069

Subject: Travel of Pro-Communist Costa Rican Congressman to Texas on 26 November 1963.

"A usually reliable source reported on 26 November 1963, that Julio SUNOL Leal, pro-communist, pro-Castro deputy to the Costa Rican National Assembly, planned to leave San Jose, Costa Rica, for Poland 24 November to attend the World Peace Conference in Warsaw, Poland. SUNOL delayed his departure and now plans to leave San Jose 26 November.

"Representatives of this Agency in Costa Rica suspect that SUNOL will try to gather data in Texas to use in pro-communist/Castro propaganda in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

\*

FBI

26 November 1963 DIR 85176

Subject: Marina Nikolaeva OSWALD.

"The following information on Marina Nikolaeva OSWALD, wife of Lee Harvey OSWALD, was volunteered by Moroccan student Mohammed REGGAB: born on 3 January 1938 in Safi, Morocco. REGGAB is now living at Nuernbergerstr. 19, West Berlin. REGGAB was a student at the Moscow Institute of Cinematography from September 1960 to April 1962. He came to Berlin in April 1963 as a student and on 26 November volunteered the following information on Mrs. OSWALD, who had been one of his girl friends in Moscow. He identified her on the basis of a photo and the first name, Marina, which appeared in the 25 November 1963 issue of Berliner Zeitung. . . . .

"REGGAB makes a favorable impression and is available for further questioning."

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FBI, State, White House; Secret Service

26 November 1963 DIR 85177

Subject: Telecon between Cuban President DORTICOS and Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas.

"Following is account of telephone conversation between Cuban President Osvaldo DORTICOS in Havana and Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico in Mexico City at 0940 hours Mexico City Time on 26 November 1963 as reported from sensitive source." (See Chronological Summary on Silvia Tirado de DURAN.)

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service

27 November 1963 CSCI-3/778,881 Subject: Lee H. OSWALD/Soviet Activities in Mexico City, 18 - 24 November 1963.

"1. Forwarded as Attachment A is a resume of the observed activities of Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV and Ivan Gavrilovich ALFERIEV as reported by a reliable source in Mexico City. Attention was given to KOSTIKOV because of the indication that he is the consul who interviewed OSWALD on 28 September 1963 . . . . ALFERIEV travelled with KOSTIKOV to northern Mexico during the early part of September 1963. Source reported that during the period under review the observed activities of KOSTIKOV and ALFERIEV appeared to be normal, as did the activities of the entire Soviet Embassy complement.

"2. Forwarded as Attachment B is a resume of telephone calls placed to and from the Soviet Embassy on the afternoon of 22 November. Analysis of calls made the morning of 22 November and the morning and afternoon of 23 November revealed no pertinent information."

27 November 1963 DIR 85182 Subject: Lee H. OSWALD.

"2. On 23 November 1963, Richard Thomas GIBSON, who was acquainted with Lee Harvey OSWALD, made the following statements to a close friend in Bern, Switzerland:

"OSWALD is 'one of us'. Two years ago OSWALD and GIBSON corresponded and OSWALD became a member of the Committee (presumably the Fair Play for Cuba Committee). OSWALD is crazy. GIBSON burned all of his correspondence with OSWALD. GIBSON is glad that he (GIBSON) is not in New York now and he feels sorry for 'Lee' who is in New York and 'Tibor'.

"3. According to other information available to our representative in Bern, Richard Thomas GIBSON, born 13 May 1931 in Los Angeles, California, has resided in Lausanne, Switzerland, since April 1963. He is a negro journalist and has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee since its organization in 1960. In Switzerland he has been involved in the publication La Revolution Africaine."

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FBI

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

- DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT -

(A)

(B)

- RECIPIENT(S) -

26 November 1963 DIR 85246

Subject: Lee H. OSWALD.

"On 26 November, Dr. Jose Guillermo AGUIRRE of Mexico told the following information to Peter MORAGA, United States Information Service officer in Mexico City:

"Maria Rodriguez de LOPEZ, said a son-in-law of hers, Arnesto RODRIGUEZ, who lives in New Orleans was well acquainted with Lee OSWALD. Son-in-law is a Cuban who lives at 212 Jefferson Parrish, New Orleans, tel: Vernon 5-9658. Arnesto RODRIGUEZ runs a Spanish language school and is anti-Castro. According to Maria Rodriguez de LOPEZ her son-in-law has a taped conversation with OSWALD."

\*

USIS

FBI, State, White House, Secret Service

27 November 1963

Blind Memorandum Subject: Yuriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV.

"After examining all our traces on KOSTIKOV, we are convinced beyond reasonable doubt that he is a staff officer of the KGB. Contributing to this conclusion are his associates, his movements, his Mexican and other contacts and his cover position, as well as his involvement in the TUMBLEWEED operation.

"KOSTIKOV's involvement in TUMBLEWEED is our only reason to believe that he is connected with the 13th Department. KOSTIKOV was in clandestine contact with TUMBLEWEED (as definitely confirmed by TUMBLEWEED's photo identification) and arranged TUMBLEWEED's contact in the U.S. with a KGB colleague of KOSTIMOV's."

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FBI

28 November 1963

DIR 85657

Subject: None given.

"On 26 November 1963 a British journalist named John WILSON, and also known as John WILSON-HUDSON, gave information to the American Embassy in London which indicated that an 'American gangster-type named RUGY' visited Cuba around 1959. WILSON himself was working in Cuba at the time and was jailed by Castro before he was deported.

"In prison in Cuba, WILSON says he met an American gangster gambler named SANTOS who could not return to the USA because there were several indictments outstanding against him. Instead he preferred to live in

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USEMB  
London

FBI, State, White House

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relative luxury in a Cuban prison. While SANTOS was in prison, WILSON says, SANTOS was visited frequently by an American gangster-type named RUBY. His story is being followed up. WILSON says he had once testified about Castro activities before the Eastland Committee of the U.S. Senate, sometime in 1959 or 1960."

28 November 1963 DIR 85665

Subject: None given.

"Our Station in The Hague has reported that on 23 November 1963, a local Castroite named Maria SNETHLAGE talked to Third Secretary Ricardo SANTOS of the Cuban Embassy in The Hague and said that she knew the 'Mr. LEE' [sic] who murdered President Kennedy. She characterized 'LEE' as a man full of hate and violence, and speculated that he had been 'misused by a group'. She said she had written to GIBSON (undoubtedly Richard GIBSON, U.S. citizen of Lausanne, Switzerland, born 13 May 1935, a Castro sympathizer, who had visited the Netherlands recently and was in contact both with the Soviet Ambassador and the Cuban Embassy).

"Later on 23 November, Maria SNETHLAGE talked again to Third Secretary SANTOS and said that 'Mr. LEE of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee' had been slandered. It was another person, 'named Lee OSWALD', who had done it. SNETHLAGE is reported to have been in Cuba in January and again in May 1963.

"Dutch authorities have informed us that on 7 November, in talking about attacks by Cuban refugees against the Cuban mainland, SANTOS had replied 'just wait and you will see what we can do. It will happen soon'. Asked to be more precise, SANTOS had replied 'just wait. just wait'. SANTOS is reported to have a pro-Castro brother in the U.S.A.

"A very sensitive source reports that after his conversations with SNETHLAGE, SANTOS was furious because she had not contacted him."

28 November 1963 DIR 85676

Subject: Travel of Soviet Diplomatic Couriers.

"1. Reference is made to your teletype of 8 November 1963 concerning the travel to Mexico of Soviet diplomatic couriers Valentin Germanovich PONOMAREV and Aleksey Nikolayevich POPKOV.

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FBI, State, White  
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[Warren Commission]

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"2. According to our representative in Mexico City, PONOMAREV and POPKOV left Mexico City for Cuba on 12 November via Cubana 465 and returned to Mexico City on 18 November via Cubana.

"3. A usually reliable and sensitive source reported that they probably left Mexico City for New York on 23 November via Aeronaves Flt 451. The same source reported that one 'ANANYEV' (phonetic) of the Soviet Consulate in New York contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City on 23 November and requested information on which flight the couriers were taking. Assistant Consul Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV provided the information on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City."

29 November 1963 DIR 85691

Subject: None given.

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Navy

FBI, State, White House, Secret Service

"1. Your attention is called to a series of anonymous telephone calls made to the Office of the U.S. Naval Attache in Canberra, Australia, by a man claiming to have had knowledge about a Soviet plot to assassinate the late President Kennedy. Our first record of this matter is a Naval Attache cable from Canberra sent on 24 November 1963.

"8. Australian authorities working on this case consider the called to be a crank. They state that Soviet offices in Australia do not use anything but Soviet chauffeurs; they have no record of their using a Polish chauffeur. They are continuing their investigation."

29 November 1963 DIR 85715

Subject: Travel of Lee Harvey OSWALD.

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service

Information gathered from various foreign sources regarding the travel of Lee Harvey OSWALD and his wife in 1959 and 1962.

29 November 1963 DIR 85770

Subject: None given.

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Army

FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

"2. On 4 November 1963, a U.S. Army Pfc Eugene B. DINKIN, serial number RA 76710292, about 24 years old, went absent without leave from his unit, Headquarters Company, U.S. Army General Depot, Metz, France. He was scheduled for a psychiatric examination that same day. He apparently entered Switzerland using a false Army identification card with forged travel orders.

"3. On 6 and 7 November 1963 he appeared in the Press Room of United Nations Office in Geneva and told reporters he was being persecuted. He also wished to alert the world to the U. S. Government 'propaganda campaign'. Army reports show that he voluntarily returned to his unit in Metz on or about 11 November 1963.

"4. Around 26 November 1963, after President Kennedy had been assassinated, a Geneva journalist named Alex des FONTAINES, stringer for Time-Life and correspondent for Radio Canada, was reported to be filing a story to the Paris office of Time-Life recounting Private DINKIN's visit to Geneva and quoting DINKIN as having said that 'they' were plotting against President Kennedy and that 'something' would happen in Texas. Des FONTAINES had been prompted to do this by an unidentified female reporter who had recalled such statements by DINKIN; des FONTAINES thought he recalled he had heard DINKIN say something like that also, and although he did not really believe that DINKIN had grounds for his statements when he made them, he filed the story just to be sure.

"5. All aspects of this story were known, as reported above, by U.S. military authorities and have been reported by military attache cable through military channels."

30 November 1963 CSCI-3/778,894 Subject: Lee H. OSWALD.

"1. Attached is an article which appeared on page 2 of the 29 November 1963 issue of the Washington Daily News. The article contains information which implies that two persons might have been involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. . . .

"2. The Washington Daily News article also states that the full-page ad [placed in The Dallas Morning News on 22 November] which presumably cost \$1250.00 was placed by [Bernard] WEISSMAN, that he paid cash for the ad, and that WEISSMAN resided in Dallas at a small apartment house. The article indicates . . . that he roomed with one William BURLEY, . . .

"3. The records of this office contain information about one Bill BURLEY, a U.S. Air Force Tech Sergeant, stationed in Libia in 1958 who may have been involved in nefarious activities. You are referred to the Office of Special Investigations, USAF, for possible additional information.

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"4. Our information indicates that BURLEY had contact with [foreign] persons whose activities seem to have been questionable. . . .

"6. The above information is provided as a result of a preliminary check of our records. The records of this office contain no additional information which at this time can be identified as pertaining to the persons who might be identical with the men who placed the newspaper ad, or to persons who might have been in contact with them."

3 December 1963      DIR 86496      Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"On the question of why Lee OSWALD felt that he could not get his Mexican visa extended without using his real name, the following may be germane: Mexican immigration records checked by the U.S. Consulate in Nuevo Laredo and reported through the U.S. Embassy to both out office and yours, showed that Lee OSWALD entered Mexico on 26 September 1963 using the name HARVEY OSWALD LEE. It may be that OSWALD feared that any attempt to extend his visa would result in discovery that he was in the country under a false name; he might have had to show some identification to get the visa extended, and he probably had no documentation in the name of HARVEY OSWALD LEE."

4 December 1963      DIR 86702      Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"Records of the Foreigners Records Office of the German Federal Republic in Cologne, Germany, show that Marina Nikolayevna PUSAKOVA OSWALD crossed West Germany from East Germany to Holland on 3 June 1962. She traveled by rail, crossing into West Germany at Helmstedt on 3 June and entering Holland by rail at the Bentheim crossing point. She had West German visa 694/62 issued at the West German Embassy in Moscow. She listed her final destination as U.S.A. Comment: This confirms information from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to the effect that the OSWALD family traveled from Moscow to Rotterdam by rail around 3 June 1962. Helmstedt and Bentheim are on the main rail route from Russia to Rotterdam. While Lee OSWALD himself and their infant daughter are not recorded in German records this probably because little attention is paid to U.S. citizens and to infants in keeping travel records."

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

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5 December 1963 DIR 87189 Subject: None given.

"1. We have learned that on 3 December 1963, a known Soviet intelligence officer in New Delhi, India, working through Indian communists, attempted to have a number of telegrams sent to President JOHNSON, Chief Justice WARREN, and Attorney General KENNEDY from Indian youth, legal, and other groups, demanding a full probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Apparently the Soviet officer undertook to pay for all the telegrams; he said the whole scheme was based on 'orders from Moscow' -

"2. Note: To check on this story and to detect similar activity from other areas, this Agency would appreciate receiving data on any such telegrams which have been received."

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FBI, State, White House

6 December 1963 DIR 87520 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"Reference is made to our OUT Telegram no. 86702 of 4 December 1963 which gave information on the travel of Marina OSWALD (and presumably also Lee Harvey OSWALD and their daughter) across West Germany on their return from the Soviet Union. Information now available from Dutch authorities seems to confirm this. On 3 June 1962 one M. OSWALD, listed as a male Russian citizen entered the Netherlands by train at the Oldenzaal border point. Comment: It is believed that the listing of this person as a male instead of female was just an error of the border officials. Note that Oldenzaal is opposite Bentheim, the German border point where Marina OSWALD left Germany."

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

9 December 1963 DIR 87731 Subject: Richard BEYMER, American Movie Actor, in Touch with Cuban Embassy, Mexico City.

"1. The Mexico City News of 5 December 1963 carried a picture of Richard BEYMER, American movie actor, who was a delegate to the Film Festival being held in Acapulco.

"2. BEYMER was in touch with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on 2 December, and a person believed to be BEYMER was in touch with the Embassy on 30 November. He wanted to speak to Silvia DURAN, who was not at the Embassy. Another employee told him that no reply had been received from Cuba.

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"3. This office has no information on BEYMER.

"4. DURAN is the Mexican employee of the Cuban Embassy with whom Lee H. OSWALD was in touch regarding a visa for Cuba.

"5. This information is for your use only and may not be disseminated without permission from this Agency."

9 December 1963 DIR 87796 Subject: None given.

"1. The American Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, has received a letter mailed 25 November 1963 in Stockholm alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was arranged by the Red Chinese. The letter purports to be from one Ryo Liang Yuan of the Red Chinese Embassy in Stockholm, but no such official is assigned there and there is no record of Chinese official by this name anywhere abroad.

"2. The letter is written in broken English and stated that the Chinese communists got in contact with OSWALD when he was in the Soviet Union. When OSWALD returned to the U.S.A., the Red Chinese re-contacted him, threatened to expose him if he did not cooperate. The Red Chinese expected that the U.S. would attack Cuba when it learned that the assassin was a Cuban sympathizer. The Soviets would then attack the U.S.A., the Red Chinese would ask the Soviets for atomic weapons, the Communist Bloc would win the war, the Chinese Reds would then assassinate KHRUSHCHEV and take over control.

"3. The writer said he worked for the 'Department of State Secret', but no department by this name is known in the Chinese Communist Government. Our Station in Stockholm judges this to be a crank letter. The original letter is being sent here for analysis."

11 December 1963 TDCSDB-3/658,408 Subject: Comments of Soviet Official regarding  
1. Moscow Views on International Situation following Death of President Kennedy; 2. Resumption of Disarmament Talks.

"The Soviet official was recently on a trip home and returned from Moscow

FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

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to Geneva about the end of November. When source, who has previously discussed political topics with him, asked about the reaction in Moscow to the death of President Kennedy the Soviet official immediately launched into lengthy commentary. It may be that subsource's ready responses and apparent spontaneity resulted from a repetition of widely held views. However, considering his position it seems more likely that his comments were intended for western consumption."

12 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,048 Subject: WILSON, Carlos John with aliases.

Compilation of information from Agency files regarding Carlos John WILSON also known as John WILSON-HUDSON and John Hudson WILSON.

12 December 1963 DIR 88643 Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy Allegedly Part of Plot against all Democratic Presidents.

"1. An undated letter, sent to U.S. Ambassador Raymon TELLES, U.S. Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, refers to the assassination of President Kennedy as part of a general plan to exterminate all the presidents of the democratic world. The writer of the letter, 'Rodrigo C.', identifies himself as a Costa Rican of Marxist-Leninist ideals, whose assignment is the assassination of President ORLICH of Costa Rica and Foreign Minister ODUBER of Costa Rica. The envelope in which the letter arrived is post-marked 28 November 1963, from Heredia, Costa Rica. The letter is believed to be the work of a crank."

16 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,135 Subject: Peter DERYABIN's Comments on the Kennedy Assassination.

"1. Attached for your perusal are the written comments of KGB defector Peter DERYABIN on some aspects of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As you know, DERYABIN defected from the KGB about ten years ago, and his personal knowledge is not up to date, but he has stayed in touch with Soviet intelligence developments to the best of his ability. His comments on how Lee OSWALD and his wife must have been handled by Soviet intelligence authorities while they were inside the Soviet Union are par-

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FBI, State, White House [Warren Commission]

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ticularly interesting and his suggestions for the questioning of Mrs. Marina OSWALD are equally provocative.

"2. We have decided to pass on his views without editing, and this Agency does not specifically endorse his conclusions or recommendations."

8 December 1963 DIR 89970 Subject: Lee OSWALD Case.

"Reference is made to our OUT Telegram no. 85182 of 27 November 1963. Richard Thomas GIBSON, U.S. citizen who was once associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York was interviewed in early December 1963 by a U.S. Consular officer in Paris, France, to see if he had information on Lee OSWALD. GIBSON said he had never known any one by that name but mentioned the following two possibilities: . . . . .

"GIBSON was very cooperative and said his association with the publication 'Revolution' was for purely economic reasons."

27 December 1963 CSCI-3/779,297 Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy.

"1. Reference is made to a report passed by a field office of this Agency to your office in Miami on 7 December 1963, stating that the assassination of President Kennedy had been arranged in Cuba by the Cuban government and the Chinese communists. The report mentioned the names of fnu SAAVEDRA, Ramon B. CORTES, Fernandez FETTO, and Robert NIETO. The report was not disseminated by our Headquarters because we wished to check it.

"2. . . . the report is still seriously in doubt. According to him [source], the statements about the assassination being a Cuban and Chinese communist plot were made by one Raul SAAVEDRA, who he says is a high Cuban government official. We have not yet been able to identify him. . . . .

"3. We have not been in direct physical contact with our source since his initial report on this topic. As soon as we can talk to him personally, we will try to get more information, but we doubt whether this can be arranged in the near future. We wish to point out that this source has in the past produced several reports of a sensational nature which turned out to be untrue. We do not believe he deliberately submitted false informa-

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FBI, State, White House, Secret Service [Warren Commission]

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tion, but he appears to be unable in some cases to evaluate information properly."

27 January 1964 CSCI-3/779,729 Subject: The Assassination of President Kennedy.

"1. In connection with our efforts to check possible relatives of Marina Nikolayevna OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, widow of the suspected assassin of President KENNEDY, Lee Harvey OSWALD, our attention was drawn to one Lyudmila Nikolayevna PRUSAKOVA, who was one of 28 Soviet students invited by the Scottish Union of Students to visit England as tourists in May 1960. A visa application completed by PRUSAKOVA on 17 March 1960, copy of which has been acquired from the British internal services, disclosed the following background information: . . . .

"2. While there is no indication that PRUSAKOVA is related to Marina Nikolayevna OSWALD, your Bureau may wish to discuss this information with Marina OSWALD because of such possibility. In the event that PRUSAKOVA is related to (or known to) Marina OSWALD, we would appreciate being so advised."

30 January 1964 CSCI-3/779,814 Subject: Jack L. RUBY, Lee Harvey OSWALD - Victim Civil Rights.

"1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 7 January 1964, subject as above, concerning a report of a visit to Cuba in early 1963 made by Jack L. RUBY, assassin of Lee Harvey OSWALD. This Agency has received a similar report from a source to the effect that RUBY was in Havana in late 1962 or in early 1963. . . . Our source stated that following individual could verify the above information:

"Evidio Bernardo PEREIRA Acosta . . . . (whose) address as of September 1963 was 821 SW 2nd Street, Miami, Florida.

"2. We suggest that your Bureau may prefer to interview PEREIRA Acosta. . . . We would appreciate receiving the results of your interview of PEREIRA Acosta. Your Bureau will be advised in the event we receive further information relating to this matter."

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4 February 1964 CSCI-3/779,817 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"1. In response to your communication, DL 100-10461, dated 31 December 1963, your file (S) 105-82555, subject as above, enclosed is the requested information from the files of this agency. This information covers names, addresses, and telephone numbers relating to the Soviet Union."

FBI

FBI

4 February 1964 CSCI-3/779,988 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"1. Subsequent to the preparation of our CSCI-3/779,817, dated 4 February 1964, subject as above, in response to your communication DL 100-10461, dated 31 December 1963, file number (S) 105-82555, additional information on the subject has come to our attention. This information was received from your office in your communication DBA 59901, dated 20 December 1963. It is repeated below for the convenience of your personnel involved in the OSWALD case. . . . ."

FBI

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18 February 1964 Memorandum for Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation;  
Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. [DDP 4-0861]

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FBI, Warren Commission

"1. Your memorandum dated 6 December 1963, file DL 100-10461, . . . . lists 47 photographs which were among the effects of Lee Harvey OSWALD, and made available to your Bureau by . . . of the Dallas Police Department. . . . It appears that most of the photographs were taken in the USSR and depict Soviet contacts of OSWALD or scenes in the Soviet Union.

"2. In connection with our efforts to assist the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by providing information which might be helpful in interpreting available materials relating to OSWALD's activities abroad, we would appreciate receiving at your earliest convenience one copy of each of these photographs, or exemplars, from which we can make copies.

18 February 1964 Memorandum for Mr. Thomas L. HUGHES, The Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State.  
Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Verification of

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FBI, State, Warren Commission

Entry in "Historic Diary".

[DDP 4-0864]

"1. . . . In a document entitled 'Historic Diary' there appears an entry which refers to 'an elderly American'. The entry is under the date 26 October 1959 when OSWALD was allegedly confined in an unidentified Moscow hospital. . . . It is apparent that every effort should be made to identify the elderly American, if he existed. . . . We assume the lead is still outstanding. It is our recommendation that the Department of State urgently request through its channels a careful search of Embassy and Consular records in Moscow which might reveal the identity of an elderly American hospitalized at the end of October 1959 and possibly registered with the Embassy as a tourist. An independent confirmation of this detail could be of great significance in validating the entries of OSWALD's 'Historic Diary' and would possibly lead to the development of additional information on OSWALD's stay in the USSR."

19 February 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.

Subject: Cuban Consulate and Embassy in Mexico City.

[DDP 4-4581]

"1. Reference is made to your letter of 10 February 1964, relative to information supplied by this Agency on the activities of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City . . . .

"3. We surmise that the reference in OSWALD's letter of 9 November to a man who had since been replaced must refer to Cuban Consul Busebio AZCUE, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination. AZCUE had been in Mexico for eighteen years and it was known (to us) as early as September 1963 that he was to be replaced. His replacement did arrive in September. AZCUE was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November.

"4. We do not know who might have told OSWALD that AZCUE or any other Cuban had been or was to be replaced, but we speculate that Silvia DURAN or some Soviet official might have mentioned it if OSWALD complained about AZCUE's altercation with him."

20 February 1964 CSCI-3/779,988 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

P.C.

Warren Commission

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"2. Concerning the entry on page 63 of OSWALD's address book: 'Lev SETYAEV - Radio Moscow . . . ' a report from your office dated 20 December 1963, subject: Lillie May RAHM, contains the following information: Annette (nee ZUGOFF) SETYAEVA, . . . is married to a Leo SETYAEV who worked for Radio Moscow; . . . ."

5 March 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc. . . .  
Subject: Summary of Findings in Regard to Allegations by Mohammed REGGAB  
Relative to Marina OSWALD. [DDP 4-1171]

"1. On 26 November 1963, Mohammed REGGAB, a Moroccan student in West Berlin, made a statement that he could supply information on a 'Marina Nikolovna' who he asserted was identical with Mrs. Marina OSWALD. The attachment is a summary of our findings in regard to REGGAB's allegation. The report covers investigation including polygraphing in Berlin and inquiries conducted in Morocco during the period 26 November 1964 to 1 March 1964.

"2. It is our conclusion that REGGAB's story of his acquaintance with Mrs. Marina OSWALD is a fabrication."

20 March 1964 CSCI-3/780,612 Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"1. In the course of our research of files pertaining to areas of the USSR in which Lee Harvey OSWALD allegedly resided, a photograph of an individual closely resembling OSWALD was uncovered.

"2. Our files indicate that this photograph (Attachment A) came from a color transparency taken in Minsk, USSR, on or about 11 August 1961, by an American tourist, Mrs. Monica F. KRAMER, whose address at the time was P. O. Box 985, Solvang, California.

"5. Mrs. KRAMER and Miss NAMAN, both of whom are United States citizens, were contacted by this Agency on a one-time basis, following their return from their tour of the USSR.

"6. Mrs. KRAMER, . . . furnished this Agency with 160 color transparencies taken during the trip.

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Warren Commission  
Secret Service, FH  
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"9. This office would be interested in any pertinent information which interviews of Mrs. KRAMER and Miss NAMAN by your office might possibly provide . . . ."

27 March 1964 Memorandum for Mr. Thomas L. HUGHES, The Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State.  
Subject: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Verification of Entry in "Historic Diary". [DDP 4-1606]

"2. We have received a report that the hospital to which OSWALD was taken by Soviet authorities after the suicide attempt mentioned in his 'Historic Diary' may have been the Botkinskaya Hospital in Moscow. The 1958 and 1962 Moscow telephone directories for Organizations and Institutions, list a hospital named S. P. Botkina. Our specialists advise that a native of Moscow would normally refer to this hospital as the 'Botkinskaya'. It is said to be the hospital to which foreigners and diplomatic personnel are generally taken in the event of an emergency or serious illness, and the building or wing of the hospital is reported to be especially designated for this purpose.

"3. We would appreciate receiving information on any Americans who might have been patients at the 'Botkinskaya' in the fall of 1959 that may be contained in your files or those of your Embassy in Moscow."

31 March 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Reports on Activities and Travel of Lee Harvey OSWALD and Marina Nikolevna OSWALD. [DDP 4-1655]

"1. Reference is made to the second paragraph of your memorandum dated 12 February 1964, and the second paragraph of your memorandum of 16 March 1964, relative to disseminations of information made by CIA to the Secret Service.

"3. Attached to this memorandum are exact copies of two teletyped messages relative to the travels and activities of the OSWALDs (Attachments A and B). . . . In Attachment C, OUT Teletype no. 85715, are found references to two other teletyped messages (OUT no. 85182 and OUT no. 85665) which describe one Richard Thomas GIBSON, . . . . Paraphrases of no. 85162 and no. 85665 are included as Attachments D and E."

State, Warren Commission, FBI

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3 April 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Richard Thomas GIBSON. [DDP 4-1699]

"2. Attached to this memorandum is the exact text of OUT Teletype no. 89970, dated 18 December 1963, which contains the report of an interview with GIBSON held by a U.S. consular officer in Paris. This message was disseminated to the White House, Department of State, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with a copy to the Secret Service."

7 April 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Mohammed REGGAB [DDP 4-1786]

"2. The CIA Station in Berlin has reported that, contrary to his promise, REGGAB has not written since his return to Morocco, and apparently has not come back to Berlin. Knowledgeable sources which are usually reliable state that, as of 10 March, REGGAB has not fulfilled the legal formalities required of foreigners arriving in that city. It is apparent, therefore, that he has not returned to Berlin."

20 April 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: BND Report Pertaining to Allegations Concerning Anton ERDINGER. [DDP 4-1997]

"1. We have studied the BND report forwarded by your letter of 26 March 1964. A review of CIA files reflects no pertinent data on the principals involved.

"2. There is one report to the effect that Guenther GRONA (mentioned on page 4 of the BND report) was under investigation in 1963 by West German authorities. He was a journalist and correspondent for an East Berlin radio station. The basis for, and the outcome of, the investigation is not reflected in CIA files. However, in view of the peripheral nature of his involvement in the matter being considered, his activities are believed to have little or no bearing on the investigation."

24 April 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Lydia DIMYTRUK; Acquaintance of Marina OSWALD. [DDP 4-2099]

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"1. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert P. GEMBERLING dated 30 November 1963, . . . . This communciation reported an interview by the FBI of Mr. George A. BOUHE on 23 November 1963 in which Mr. BOUHE referred to a Lydia DIMYTRUK of Fort Worth, Texas, who allegedly had associated with Marina N. OSWALD.

"2. The files of this Agency contain the following pertinent information on one Lydia DYMITRUK who may be identical with the Lydia DIMYTRUK referred to above: . . . ."

28 April 1964 CSCI-3/780,996 Subject: Yuri Ivanovich NOSENKO, Espionage - Russia.

FBI

FBI

"1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 6 March 1964, subject as above, file (S) 65-68530, in which you requested information which would tend to corroborate or disprove NOSENKO's information concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD. Our files contain the following information from NOSENKO on OSWALD which may amplify or contradict the information forwarded in reference: . . . ."

29 April 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Photograph of Lee Harvey OSWALD. [DDP 4-2160]

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Warren Commission  
FBI

"1. As the result of a search of our graphics files for pictures pertinent to the story of Lee Harvey OSWALD's sojourn in the USSR, we have found the attached photograph (Attachment 'A') of a group of persons standing near the Palace of Culture in Minsk. This photograph was taken by an American tourist in Minsk on or about 11 August 1961. Although the persons in the photograph are not identified in our files, we believe on the basis of comparison with other pictures that the second person from the right is Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"3. It is worth noting that the person believed to be OSWALD is wearing a short-sleeved sport shirt of the same design or pattern as one worn by OSWALD in pictures taken of him in his apartment in Minsk in 1962. Copies of two such photographs, which were found among OSWALD's effects after his arrest and forwarded to us by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are attached for comparison purposes.

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"4. Attachment 'A' appears to substantiate OSWALD's presence in Minsk at least during the summer of 1961 and to indicate that he had contact at least on one occasion with American tourists visiting that city, as he once claimed in a letter to his brother, Robert OSWALD."

8 May 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Marina OSWALD's Notebook. [DDP 4-2351]

"Attached herewith is information from this Agency's files on the entries in Marina OSWALD's notebook, a copy of which was received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation under their communication dated 13 April 1964. Copies of this attachment have been forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

11 May 1964 CSCI-3/781,172 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD - Internal Security  
Russia - Cuba.

"1. In response to your communication dated 13 April 1964, file number (S) 105-8255, subject as above, attached herewith is a compilation of information from the files of this Agency on names, addresses, and telephone numbers relating to the Soviet Union, which were extracted from an address book identified as belonging to Marina OSWALD."

15 May 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Role of the Cuban Intelligence Service in Processing Visa Applicants; Reaction of that Service to the Assassination of President Kennedy.

"1. Within the very recent period, this Agency has established contact with a well-placed individual who has been in close and prolonged contact with ranking officers of the Cuban Direccion General de Inteligencia (Directorate General for Intelligence - DGI). His knowledge of DGI activities, techniques, and personalities is direct and profound. This Agency has queried him in detail on possible contacts between Lee Harvey OSWALD and the DGI prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. A report on the information thus obtained is attached to this memorandum."

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Date	Description of Document	Category	Category	Recipient(s)
19 May 1964	<p>Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc. Subject: Allegations of Pfc Eugene B. DINKIN, U.S. Army, Relative to Assassination Plot against President Kennedy. [DDP 4-2534]</p> <p>"1. Reference is made to paragraph 2 of your memorandum, dated February 12, 1964, requesting that the Commission be furnished copies of disseminations relative to the assassination of President Kennedy that were sent to the Secret Service.</p> <p>"2. Immediately after the assassination the CIA Station in Geneva, Switzerland, reported allegations concerning a plot to assassinate President Kennedy that were made by Pfc Eugene B. DINKIN, U.S. Army, serial number RA-76710292, on 6 and 7 November 1963, in Geneva while absent without leave from his unit in Metz, France. Available details of this charge, together with information on its exploitation by Alex des FONTAINES, a Time-Life stringer in Geneva, were disseminated as OUT Teletype message no. 85770, on 29 November 1963. This dissemination was sent to the White House, Department of State, and Federal Bureau of Investigation, with a copy to the Secret Service.</p> <p>"3. Since the Geneva Station cooperated with the U.S. Military Attache in assembling information on this affair, and the Military Attache reported through his channels, the Commission may have already received information of PFC DINKIN's allegations."</p>	*		Warren Commission
19 May 1964	<p>CSCI-3/781,386      Subject: Paul DIMITRIK (aka Pavel DYMITRUK)</p> <p>"1. Reference is made to your communication of 1 May 1964 requesting traces on Paul DIMITRIK (aka Pavel DYMITRUK).</p> <p>"2. The files of this Agency contain the following pertinent information on one Pavel DYMITRUK, born 28 February 1924 in Stariye-Derend, USSR, who appears to be identical with Subject and his wife Lydia DYMITRUK: . . ."</p>		Navy	Navy
22 May 1964	<p>Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc. Subject: Anonymous Telephone Calls to United States Embassy in Canberra, Australia, Relative to Planned Assassination of President Kennedy. [DDP 4-2624]</p>	*	Navy	Warren Commission



"1. I refer again to paragraph two of your memorandum, dated 12 February 1964, relative to disseminations to the Secret Service made by CIA.

"2. On 24 November 1964, CIA received from the Department of the Navy a copy of a cable from the Naval Attache in Canberra, Australia IN 67327, TOP SECRET, later downgraded to SECRET), reporting a telephone conversation the previous day with an anonymous individual who had described himself as a Polish chauffeur for the Soviet Embassy of that city. This individual, while discussing several matters of intelligence interest, touched on the possibility that the Soviet Government had financed the assassination of President Kennedy. Reference was made in this cable to the receipt of a similar anonymous telephone call on 15 October 1962.

"3. Upon receipt of this cable from Navy CIA took the following action:

"4. The CIA Station in Canberra arranged for discussion of the calls with the Australian security service. In the opinion of the Australian authorities, the caller was a crank. . . ."

27 May 1964

Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.

Subject: Letter Accusing the Chinese Communists of Plotting the Assassination of President Kennedy.

"1. Reference is made to paragraph two of your memorandum dated 12 February, requesting copies of disseminations relative to the assassination of President Kennedy that were sent to the Secret Service.

"2. Shortly after the assassination the United States Embassy in Stockholm received a letter, mailed on 25 November 1963, which accused the Chinese Communist of plotting this act. This information was disseminated on 9 December to the White House, Department of State, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with a copy to the Secret Service. The exact text of the dissemination is attached to this memorandum.

"3. In view of the fact that this letter was received at the United States Embassy, the Commission may have already received information about the document from the Department of State."

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5 June 1964 Memorandum for J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Documents on Lee Harvey OSWALD Furnished by the Soviet Govern-  
ment. [DDP 4-1764]

"1. The Soviet documents forwarded to this Agency under your letter of 20 May 1964 provide some additional detail on OSWALD. The information in these documents parallels that already available from other sources, and does not contradict our previous information. The documents do clarify somewhat OSWALD's alleged occupation at the Minsk radio plant giving the original Russian terms used in describing his job. . . .

"2. The following points relating to the documents are worth noting:

"a. A significant omission from the materials provided is the letter OSWALD allegedly wrote to the Supreme Soviet requesting Soviet citizenship. . . .

"b. OSWALD signed a receipt in 1960 for his Identity Document for Stateless Persons, and a second receipt in 1962 for his Identity Document for Foreigners. The similarity of wording of the receipts regarding his understanding of Soviet residence and travel regulations further supports our belief that such regulations are identical or nearly identical for bearers of either type of identity document. This means that OSWALD should have obtained permission in July 1961 to travel to Moscow, but, as we know from other cases, failure to obtain travel permission is not uncommon and not a serious offense.

"c. The inclusion of Marina's exit visa 'application' is singular in view of the fact that the Commission had not requested information on Marina. . . .

"d. The Soviet translators for OSWALD's early documents are believed to be identical with persons already referred to in OSWALD's 'diary'. . . .

"3. The format and wording of subject documents appear to be consistent with Soviet practice."

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Warren Commission

3 June 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.

P.C.

Warren Commission

Subject: George and Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT [DDP 4-2770]

"1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 31 March 1964 requesting any information on George and Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT that is available in CIA files. Our review shows that the files contain reports received from other U.S. Government agencies, primarily the FBI as well as some information developed by this Agency in 1957 and 1958. The review also produced references to information in the records of the Coordinator of Information and the Office of Strategic Services. According to records of those agencies, George de MOHRENSCHILDT had been considered for employment in 1942, but was not hired because he was alleged to be a Nazi espionage agent. No information developed by CIA (or its predecessors) before the assassination of President Kennedy had established any link between the de MOHRENSCHILDTs and Lee Harvey OSWALD or his family.

"9. You may also wish to make inquiries at the Office of Naval Intelligence; the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army; the Department of State, and the Civil Service Commission because these departments also have information about George de MOHRENSCHILDT."

5 June 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Allegations Regarding Intelligence Training School in Minsk, USSR. [DDP 4-2844]

"1. Allegations of the existence of a Soviet intelligence and/or sabotage training school in Minsk, USSR, have come to the attention of the Agency from press reviews. Also, there had been an informal inquiry from a member of the Commission, Mr. DULLES, very recently on this detail. I take this opportunity to furnish to the Commission the information which the Agency had on this topic."

"2. A careful review of CIA files has produced no hard information regarding Soviet intelligence or sabotage training in Minsk since 1947. . . ."

5 June 1964 CSCI-3/781,543 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"1. As your Bureau is aware, the Clandestine Services is developing a machine collation program to handle information on the Cuban intelligence

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and security services. As yet, the data base is very narrow, with the result that any search against the program has a very limited chance of success. Nonetheless, a search was made using those items of information which are known relating to the two letters from Havana, one dated 10 November 1963 and addressed to OSWALD, and the other dated 27 November 1963 and addressed to the Attorney General.

"2. . . . The print-out listed 19 names, of which only two seemed to hold any interest. A review of the files on these two eliminated one, leaving a single candidate.

"3. At the same time, a routine name trace has been run in the main index on the name Mario del Rosario Molina, the name with which the 27 November 1963 letter was signed. There were no traces on that name, but information was available on two persons with somewhat similar names. . . ."

10 June 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel, etc.  
Subject: Information Concerning Jack RUBY (aka Jack RUBENSTEIN) and His Associates.

FBI

Warren Commission  
FBI

"1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 19 May 1964, requesting that this Agency furnish any information in its files relative to Jack RUBY, his activities, and his associates. Examination of CIA records has failed to produce information on Jack RUBY or his activities. We also have no indication that RUBY and Lee Harvey OSWALD ever knew each other, were associated, or might have been connected in any manner whatsoever."

12 June 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Letter Relative to Assassination of President Kennedy Sent to United States Embassy in Costa Rica. [DDP 4-2988]

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State

Warren Commission

"1. The information given below, and the attachment to the memorandum, are furnished in order to complete the Commission's file on crank letters generated by the assassination of President Kennedy. Since the letter was received by a United States Embassy the Commission may have received this information previously from the Department of State.

"2. The United States Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica, in late November

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1963 received a letter claiming that the assassination of President Kennedy was part of a plot to kill all the presidents of the free world. This undated letter, portmarked 28 November 1963, Heredia, Costa Rica, was addressed to Ambassador Raymond TELLES. This document was disseminated to the White House, the Department of State, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was not sent to the Secret Service.

"3. This letter was adjudged to be the work of a crank. Details of the document were passed to the Government of Costa Rica. No further information on the writer of this document, who signed himself RODRIGO C., has ever been received."

29 June 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Investigation of Allegation that OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco.  
[DDP 4-3347]

FBI

Warren Commission  
FBI

"1. The reference memorandum [FBI Memorandum, dated 10 June 1964] contained a request that this Agency conduct inquiries in Tangier, Morocco, to resolve certain allegations concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD. Our inquiries have been completed and the results show that the entire story concerning OSWALD's presence in Tangier has no basis in fact."

30 June 1964 CSCI-3/782,058 Subject: Investigation of Allegation that OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco.

FBI

FBI, Warren Commission

"Reference is made to your memorandum, dated 10 June 1964, requesting this Agency to conduct the necessary inquiries to resolve allegations that Lee Harvey OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco. The inquiries were completed on 19 June 1964 and the results show that the allegations have no basis in fact. Your representatives, Mr. S. J. PAPICH, was verbally notified of the results and, at his suggestion, the results were forwarded, by memorandum, to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. A copy of that memorandum is attached for your files and for any additional action you may wish to take."

1 July 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD's Arrival Time in Helsinki on 10 October 1959.

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Warren Commission

[DDP 4-38891]

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"1. In response to your memorandum of 25 May 1964, we have established that the only direct flight from London to Helsinki on 10 October 1959 was Finn Air flight 852 which arrived in Helsinki at 2333 (11:33 p.m.). If OSWALD had taken this flight, he could not normally have cleared customs and landing formalities and reached the Terni Hotel downtown by 2400 (midnight) on the same day. This is based on the judgement of officers in this Agency familiar with the Helsinki airport.

"2. We are presently attempting to determine if OSWALD could have taken a more circuitous flight from London, with a stop at Stockholm, Copenhagen, or some other city. Any additional information received will be forwarded to you promptly."

2 July 1964

Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

[DDP 4-3401]

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Warren Commission  
FBI

"1. The following remarks have been recently attributed to Soviet Consul Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV in Mexico City regarding the subject.

'I met OSWALD here. He stormed into my office and wanted me to introduce and recommend him to the Cubans. He told me that he had lived in the USSR. I told him that I would have to check before I could recommend him. He was nervous and his hands trembled, and he stormed out of my office. I don't believe that a person as nervous as OSWALD, whose hands trembled could have accurately fired a rifle.'

"2. Our Mexican Station has checked its records for the period OSWALD was in Mexico City and has advised it is quite possible that OSWALD though he had talked with Valeriy KOSTIKOV when he actually had spoken to YATSKOV; or that he first spoke to KOSTIKOV who turned him over to his superior YATSKOV.

"4. A copy of this memorandum has been forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

6 July 1964

Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.

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Warren Commission

Subject: Statements Reportedly Made by George and Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT  
Concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD and the Assassination of President Kennedy.  
[DDP 4-3479]

"1. The information furnished below has been received from usually reliable sources and consists of statements reportedly made by the de MOHRENSCHILDTs concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD and the assassination of President Kennedy.

"a. Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, George and Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT were among the guests attending a cocktail party in Haiti. . . . The de MOHRENSCHILDTs were asked if there was any substance to the view expressed in certain foreign periodicals such as L'Express, a left-wing Parisian weekly newspaper, that the Kennedy assassination was a plot organized by Dallas millionaires. George de MOHRENSCHILDT said that President Kennedy was hated by the Dallas elite, and he felt that it was very likely that certain reactionary elements in Dallas had organized a plot to get rid of Kennedy and used a disturbed person such as OSWALD to achieve their ends. Mrs. de MOHRENSCHILDT agreed fully with this thesis.

"3. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the FBI."

27 August 1964 CSCI-316/00856-64 Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD - Internal Security, Russia - Cuba. Reference: Your Memorandum dated 28 July 1964.

"1. A review of the results of monitoring Soviet foreign broadcasts at the time when an interview with Lee Harvey OSWALD had apparently been taped was conducted with negative results. Therefore, it is assumed that such a tape, if broadcast at all, was aired over a local USSR facility for internal consumption.

"2. With respect to the same question, Yuriy NOSENKO was asked if any attempt had been made by the Soviets to exploit OSWALD for propaganda purposes, such as Radio Moscow broadcasts, telecasts, or lectures. NOSENKO replied that this had not been done either in Moscow or in Minsk.

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NOSENKO later reviewed this statement and confirmed it."

(NB: Reference document is FBI request to CIA requesting the latter to identify broadcast by OSWALD in USSR sometime before early January 1960.)

28 August 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Konstantin Petrovich SERGIEVSKY [DDP 4-4479]

"1. The files of this Agency contain no identifiable traces on Konstantin Petrovich SERGIEVSKY or on his sister.

"2. We have no information which would either confirm or refute allegations that Lee Harvey OSWALD made one or more visits to the city of Gorky in April and May 1960 or at any other time.

"3. The term 'mokrym delam' which appears in the notes which SERGIEVSKY brought with him to the British Embassy may be translated 'wet affairs' or 'liquid affairs'. It is an expression or jargon used by the KGB to refer to activities involving kidnapping or assassination. . . ."

(NB: RANKIN asked for Agency comments concerning allegations of a Soviet citizen, Konstantin Petrovich SERGIEVSKY, who walked into the British Embassy in Moscow on 29 July 1964.)

1 October 1964 Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel etc.  
Subject: Joachim JOESTEN [DDP 4-5110]

"1. Attached are reproduced copies of a set of German documents seized by the U.S. authorities at the end of World War II. The documents concern Joachim JOESTEN, author of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, Marzani & Munsell Publishers, Inc., 1964. The captured documents in this set range in dates from July 1936 to November 1937 and contain the statement that JOESTEN had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany since 1932. You will note that the attention of the German security organs was directed at JOESTEN as early as 1936. At that time the Communist Party had been outlawed in Germany and the German authorities apparently had begun collecting information about JOESTEN and his activities. Their investigation seems to have culminated in the proposal for revocation of his Ger-

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man citizenship.

[Comment: The assassination of President Kennedy was the subject of a book by Joachim JOESTEN entitled, "OSWALD - Assassin or Fall Guy?" (1964) published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc. of New York, in which JOESTEN states that there is no question in his mind that OSWALD was a minor CIA agent. Marzani, a known communist, was coauthor of a pamphlet, "Cuba Vs. CIA", published in 1961. JOESTEN is revealed in a German Security Police memorandum, dated November 8, 1937, to have been an active member of the German Communist Party (KPD) since May 12, 1932; he was issued Communist Party membership card (Mitgliedsbuch) No. 532315.

Cited in "The Soviet and Communist Bloc Defamation Campaign", Congressional Record - House, 28 September 1965, pp. 25391-25393.]