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Document Information

ORIGINATOR: CIA
FROM: WALLER, JOHN H., INSPECTOR GENERAL
TO: DEPUTY DIR. OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

TITLE: MEMO: WASHINGTON POST STORY OF 13 NOVEMBER 1976 "OSWALD REPORTEDLY TOLD CUBANS OF PLAN TO KILL JFK" BY JOHN M. GOSHKO, WASHINGTON POST, 13 NOVEMBER 1976.

DATE: 11/13/1978
PAGES: 18

SUBJECTS:
OSWALD CUBA
JFK ASSASSINATION

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104-10065-10166

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INSPECTOR GENERAL
76-3320

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : John H. Waller
Inspector General

SUBJECT : Washington Post Story of 13 November 1976 "Oswald Reportedly Told Cubans of Plan to Kill JFK"

1. The Post story on Saturday states that a J. Edgar Hoover memorandum reported that Lee Harvey Oswald told Cubans in advance of his plan to kill President Kennedy. The attached package was prepared by [redacted] CI Staff. It is forwarded for your information.

2. A copy of the Washington Post story has been added to the package.

John H. Waller

Attachments: a/s

SDBreckinridge:js (16 Nov '76)
Distribution:
Original - Addressee w/atts
1 - IG Chrono
1 - IG Subject (Task Force File) w/atts in above file
1 - SDB Chrono
1 - Seymour Bolten w/atts
1 - John Waller w/atts
1 - Andrew Falkiewicz w/atts
1 [redacted] atts

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13 November 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI Staff

FROM : [redacted]s

SUBJECT : "Oswald Reportedly Told Cubans of Plan to Kill JFK" by John M. Goshko, Washington Post, 13 November 1976.

1. The memorandum "...by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover saying that Lee Harvey Oswald reportedly told Cuban officials in advance of President Kennedy's assassination that he intended to kill the President" is cited in Commission Exhibit No. 3152, Volume XXVI, of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy pp. 154-157 (See Tab A). CE No. 3152 is cited in support of statements made by the Warren Commission in it's Report on pages 307-308 (see Tab B). This memorandum is based upon information which the Agency had passed to FBI Headquarters and it's representative in Mexico City.

2. On 26 November 1963, the Mexico City Station reported to Headquarters that a Nicaraguan named Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte (referred to as "D" in the Warren Report) came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey Oswald received $6,500 in cash to kill an important person in the United States. (See Tab A for complete memorandum.)

3. The information obtained from ALVARADO was passed in Mexico City to the Legal Attache, Mr. Clark D. Anderson, by our Chief of Station on 29 November 1963 (See Tab C).

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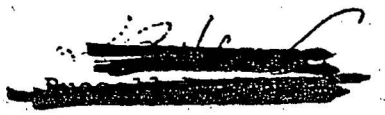
A short dissemination (DIR 85744) alerting customs agencies to ALVARADO's allegation, was made on 29 November 1963 to the White House, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of State (see Tab D). A second dissemination (DIR 87667) was made on 7 December 1963 (see Tab E). (NB: In the latter dissemination, mention was made that a representative of the FBI participated in the interrogation of ALVARADO.)

4. On 13 December 1963, the Agency forwarded under CSCI 3/779, 136 a translation of the Mexican police interrogation report on Gilbarto ALVARADO Ugarte (see Tab F).

5. In summary, the Agency and the FBI knew of ALVARADO's allegations concerning Oswald, which were subsequently retracted by ALVARADO himself as being false. In addition, the FBI was able to prove that Oswald was still in New Orleans at the time ALVARADO claimed he saw Oswald in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. The information was forwarded to the Warren Commission by the Agency and the FBI as evidenced by its inclusion in the Warren Commission Report and accompanying exhibits.



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/17/64

I

Mr. ISRAEL HOROVITZ was telephonically contacted in an effort to make an appointment for an interview. He was contacted at telephone number ER 4-7330. Mr. HOROVITZ acknowledged that about three weeks ago he moved his business from 1108 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, to 6344 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that his current business operates under the name Show Club.

Mr. HOROVITZ acknowledged that he has been known in the music business in Chicago under the name of JACK HOWARD for many years.

Mr. HOROVITZ stated that he would not discuss the matter involving JACK RUBENSTEIN as he wanted no part whatsoever of this individual. Mr. HOROVITZ refused to make himself available for an interview and stated he wished he had never acknowledged having known RUBENSTEIN many years ago when RUBENSTEIN lived in Chicago. Mr. HOROVITZ stated RUBENSTEIN was only a passing acquaintance of his and he knew nothing concerning him.

On 7/17/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-641

by SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK/cbw

Date dictated 7/17/64

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151—Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20505

4 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Information Developed on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City

1. On 26 November 1963 a young Latin American, referred to herein as "D", came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey OSWALD received $6,500 in cash to kill an important person in the United States.

2. "D" described the circumstances as follows: While standing by a bathroom door about noon he saw a group of three persons conversing on a patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, who spoke rapidly in both Spanish and English. He had prominent cheek bones and a noticeable scar on the lower right side of his chin. The second was a white person whom the subject had seen previously in a waiting room carrying a Canadian passport. The white person had green eyes, blondish hair, with a pompadour hairdo, and dark eyeglasses. The third person allegedly was Lee Harvey OSWALD. "D" was completely convinced of this from published photos of OSWALD following the assassination. OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned-up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

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He had a green passport in his pocket, wore a wrist watch with a yellow band, and appeared to have a pistol in a shoulder holster. A tall Cuban joined the group momentarily and passed American currency to the Negro. The Negro then allegedly said to OSWALD in English, "I want to kill the man." OSWALD replied, "You're not man enough, I can do it." The Negro then said in Spanish, "I can't go with you, I have a lot to do." OSWALD replied, "The people are waiting for me back there." The Negro then gave OSWALD $6,500 in large denomination U.S. bills, saying, "This isn't much." After hearing this conversation, "D" said that he telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City several times on 30 September before the assassination in an attempt to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed, but was finally told by someone at the Embassy to stop wasting his time.

3. "D" was known to this Agency as a former informant of a Latin American security service. His reliability was considered questionable by U.S. authorities although he had not been wholly discredited. "D" claimed he was in Mexico City working against the Cuban Communists for his service. The service, however, has denied that he was acting on its behalf. While investigation in the United States showed that OSWALD could not possibly have been in Mexico City on 18 September (he was known to have been in New Orleans on both 17 and 19 September), intensive interrogation failed to shake "D's" story.

4. On 25 November 1963 the Mexican police interviewed him. At first "D" persisted in his story but on 30 November he admitted in a signed statement that his whole account about OSWALD was false. He admitted he had not seen Lee OSWALD at all and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted he had not tried repeatedly to phone a warning to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City on 30 September as he had previously claimed. Instead he had first contacted the U.S. Embassy after the assassination. "D" said that his motive in telling this false story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

5. Following the above interrogation, "D" promptly retracted the confession he had made to the Mexican authorities asserting that it had been extorted from him under pressure. He was then questioned by U.S. authorities using a polygraph machine. "D" voluntarily consented to the use of this equipment. During the questioning it was pointed out to him that he was not being truthful, according to the polygraph, in identifying photographs of OSWALD as the person he saw in the Cuban Consulate. He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph, that he would not attempt to refute the results, and that he "must have been mistaken." In addition he changed his story regarding the day he visited the Cuban Consulate, finally deciding it took place on Tuesday, 17 September. It was concluded from the results of the polygraph test that "D" had fabricated his story about OSWALD in toto. "D" has since been deported by the Mexican authorities to his native country.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

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XI. ALLEGATION OF T-32

On November 29, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the man's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

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

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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

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

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD $6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, $1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 300 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out $1,500 extra for expenses and $5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long sheen and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

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".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cubana Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the Government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-33 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on those answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-33 was a fabrication. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cubin Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper; he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cubin Consulate was OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

Mexico City in early September to receive money and orders for the assassination,[567] that he had been flown to a secret airfield somewhere in or near the Yucatan Peninsula,[568] that he might have made contacts in Mexico City with a Communist from the United States shortly before the assassination,[569] and that Oswald assassinated the President at the direction of a particular Cuban agent who met with him in the United States and paid him $7,000.[570] A letter was received from someone in Cuba alleging the writer had attended a meeting where the assassination had been discussed as part of a plan which would soon include the death of other non-Communist leaders in the Americas.[571] The charge was made in a Cuban expatriate publication that in a speech he delivered 5 days after the assassination, while he was under the influence of liquor, Fidel Castro made a slip of the tongue and said, "The first time Oswald was in Cuba," thereby giving away the fact that Oswald had made one or more surreptitious trips to that country.[572]

Some stories linked the assassination to anti-Castro groups who allegedly were engaged in obtaining illicit firearms in the United States, one such claim being that these groups killed the President as part of a bargain with some illicit organizations who would then supply them with firearms as payment.[573] Other rumors placed Oswald in Miami, Fla., at various times, allegedly in pro-Cuban activities there.[574] The assassination was claimed to have been carried out by Chinese Communists operating jointly with the Cubans.[575] Oswald was also alleged to have met with the Cuban Ambassador in a Mexico City restaurant and to have driven off in the Ambassador's car for a private talk.[576] Castro himself, it was alleged, 2 days after the assasaination called for the files relating to Oswald's dealings with two members of the Cuban diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union; the inference drawn was that the "dealings" had occurred and had established a secret subversive relationship which continued through Oswald's life.[577] Without exception, the rumors and allegations of a conspiratorial contact were shown to be without any factual basis, in some cases the product of mistaken identification.

Illustrative of the attention given to the most serious allegations is the case of "D," a young Latin American secret agent who approached U.S. authorities in Mexico shortly after the assassination and declared that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald receiving $8,500 to kill the President. Among other details, "D" said that at about noon on September 18, waiting to conduct some business at the Cuban consulate, he saw a group of three persons conversing in a patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, who spoke rapidly in both Spanish and English, and another was a man he said was Lee Harvey Oswald. A tall Cuban joined the group momentarily and passed some currency to the Negro. The Negro then allegedly said to Oswald in English, "I want to kill the man." Oswald replied, "You're not man enough, I can do it." The Negro then said in Spanish, "I can't go with you, I have a lot to do." Oswald replied, "The people are waiting for me back there." The

Negro then gave Oswald $6,500 in large-denomination American bills, saying, "This isn't much." After hearing this conversation, "D" said that he telephoned the American Embassy in Mexico City several times prior to the assassination in an attempt to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed, but was finally told by someone at the Embassy to stop wasting his time.

"D" and his allegations were immediately subjected to intensive investigation. His former employment as an agent for a Latin American country was confirmed, although his superiors had no knowledge of his presence in Mexico or the assignment described by "D." Four days after "D" first appeared the U.S. Government was informed by the Mexican authorities that "D" had admitted in writing that his whole narrative about Oswald was false. He said that he had never seen Oswald anyplace, and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted that he never tried to telephone the American Embassy in September and that his first call to the Embassy was after the assassination. "D" said that his motive in fabricating the story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could there participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and hoped that the story he made up would be believed and would cause the United States to "take action" against him.

Still later, when questioned by American authorities, "D" claimed that he had been pressured into retracting his statement by the Mexican police and that the retraction, rather than his first statement, was false. A portion of the American questioning was carried on with the use of a polygraph machine, with the consent of "D." When told that the machine indicated that he was probably lying, "D" said words to the effect that he "must be mistaken." Investigation in the meantime had disclosed that the Embassy extension number "D" said he had called would not have given him the person he said he spoke to, and that no one at the Embassy—clerks, secretaries, or officers—had any recollection of his calls. In addition, Oswald spoke little, if any, Spanish. That he could have carried on the alleged conversation with the red-headed Negro in the Cuban Embassy, part of which was supposed to have been in Spanish, was therefore doubtful. "D" now said that he was uncertain as to the date when he saw "someone who looked like Oswald" at the Cuban Embassy, and upon reconsideration, he now thought it was on a Tuesday, September 17, rather than September 18. On September 17, however, Oswald visited the Louisiana State Unemployment Commission in New Orleans and also cashed a check from the Texas Employment Commission at the Winn-Dixie Store No. 1425 in New Orleans. On the basis of the retractions made by "D" when he heard the results of the polygraph examination, and on the basis of discrepancies which appeared in his story, it was concluded that "D" was lying.[373]

The investigation of the Commission has thus produced no evidence that Oswald's trip to Mexico was in any way connected with the assassination of President Kennedy, nor has it uncovered evidence that the

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29 November 1963

CABLE FROM CS MEXICO TO

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Clark D. Anderson, Legal Attache RI

FROM : Winston M. Scott

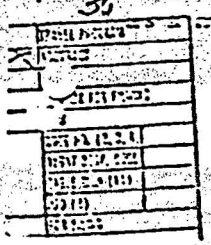
SUBJECT : Gilberto Nolasco ALVARADO Ugarte

1. On the morning of 26 November an officer of this Section, accompanied by Mr. Plamback of the Security Office, interviewed Subject in a parked car on the south edge of the city. The following statements, unless otherwise noted, are those of the Subject:

Subject was born 31 January 1940 in Ciudad Rama, Departamento Zelaya, Nicaragua. He entered Mexico by bus on 29 August 1963 on his way to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He was to wait in Mexico until false documentation as a Mexican citizen could be arranged through the Cuban Consulate in Mexico. The real purpose behind his travel involved a penetration mission for the Nicaraguan Secret Service. His superior in Mexico City is Major Roger JEREZ, Nicaraguan Military Attache, whose office is located at Pasaje Latino, Interior 513, telephone 46-33-87, Mexico City.

On 2 September Subject reported in Mexico City to Professor Edelberto TORRES, who lives at General Zuazua, Number 37, Interior 7. TORRES is a Nicaraguan and is in charge of Nicaraguan Communist travellers to Cuba. He is a well-known Communist and has a daughter in Moscow who travelled there on false Mexican papers.

On 2 September Subject discussed anti-Somoza guerrilla activities in Departamento Atlantico, Nicaragua, with TORRES and the brothers Gustavo and Humberto Jerez Talavera. Humberto is a teacher in a Mexican female normal school. TORRES told Subject that he would receive 500 Mexican pesos monthly subsistence allowance pending the arrangement



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of his travel papers.

On 13 September Subject went to the Cuban Consulate to turn over passport photos to Consul AZCUE. While sitting in the waiting room, he saw a group of approximately 3 persons enter the Consulate and go into AZCUE's office, but he noticed that an unknown person was sitting at AZCUE's desk.

A Cuban employee of the Consulate known to Subject in alias as Juan Jose, about 40 years old, mustache, normal build, straight hair, emerged from the office and asked Subject to turn over his photographs. At this point, Subject asked to be shown the location of the men's room and was directed through a door to a passageway leading to a patio. The door of the patio opens off this passageway.

While standing by the bathroom door, Subject saw a group of 3 persons conversing on the patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair which appeared to be dyed. He had prominent cheekbones and a noticeable scar on his lower right side of his chin. He spoke repeatedly with a Cuban accent and also spoke some English. Another one was a white man whom Subject had previously seen holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room. This person had green eyes and dark blond hair which was arranged in a "existentialist" hairdo with a pompadour. He wore glasses of the type with a mirror-like outer surface. The third person was Lee Harvey OSWALD (Subject was completely convinced from published photos that this was OSWALD). He said there was not a shadow of doubt in his mind.

OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark gray pants and clear eyeglasses. (Subject stuck to this story that he was wearing eyeglasses despite the fact that they were not present in published photos of OSWALD.)

Subject saw a tall Cuban join the group momentarily and pass some American currency to the Negro. This unidentified Cuban man had apparently come out of AZCUE's office into the

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patio. He is described as tall, solidly built, a mulatto with curly hair, wearing a brown suit and red-striped tie. Subject estimated his age as approximately 37. Subject never saw this man after 18 September.

Subject 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.

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 then gave OSWALD 5,500 dollars in large denomination U.S. bills saying "this isn't much". Of this sum, 1,500 dollars was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos. Later the Subject saw a pretty girl believed to be a Cuban employee of the Consulate give OSWALD an "abrazo" and tell him that she was living at Calle Juarez #407 in case he wished to find her. The girl appeared to be about 20 years old and her manner reminded Subject of a prostitute. OSWALD, the Negro and the Canadian then went upstairs.

Subject left the Consulate building momentarily to buy a popsicle at the corner and saw these three persons leave by the Embassy gate near the corner of Tacubaya where they entered a parked black car, probably a Chevrolet. Subject reentered the Consulate waiting room and later was approached by the tall unidentified Cuban who came out of AZCUE's office and told Subject to return the next day at which time his fingerprints would be taken and he would complete a form for obtaining travel documents.

Subject returned to the Consulate on 19 September at about 0945 and filled out the form. He was told at this time that he would be approached by an Embassy officer to make up a story for his false Mexican papers. Many people were in the waiting room on the morning of 19 September and the door

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was finally closed to keep others from entering.

Subject was then told to contact TORRES, whereupon he went to TORRES' home but TORRES' wife, a Guatemalan, told Subject that he was at the Soviet Embassy. Subject went to the Soviet Embassy about 1130 but was not allowed to enter although he had been there on earlier occasions with TORRES. At this point, Dr. Noel JARQUIN Toledo, Nicaraguan Communist, who has been in Moscow, approached and saw Subject standing at the gate. He asked Subject why he was there and Subject said he was looking for TORRES. JARQUIN informed him that TORRES was inside. TORRES soon came out and accompanied Subject to the Cuban Consulate. TORRES entered AZCUE's office alone and later emerged telling Subject "you have nothing further to do here until I contact you." At this point, an unidentified girl entered the Consulate and greeted TORRES. TORRES replied "not now, come back tomorrow."

On the night of 19 September TORRES presided over a meeting of about 18 Nicaraguan Communists held at his home to discuss a recent guerrilla attack in the Segovia Region of Nicaragua. TORRES announced that 6 guerrillas had been killed and said that the next year would be a tough one because the U.S. policy might change and the Communist might find themselves isolated. TORRES asked Subject if he knew the Laguna de Perlas area of Nicaragua where the U.S. is training Cubans. He referred to it as "zona gringa". Subject replied that he was not acquainted with the area.

On 26 September TORRES sent Enrique CUADRA Collado, an employee of Carton Envases de Mexico, Lago de Capala 18, to tell Subject that he should go to the Cuban Consulate. Subject went to the Consulate but was told to wait because the Consul was very busy.

While waiting for the Consul, Subject saw the Canadian again. The Canadian was smoking a cigarette and wearing a Rolex wristwatch which a Consulate employee was trying to buy from him for 1,000 pesos. The Canadian refused to sell, saying

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that he had purchased the watch in Mexico and was taking it home as a souvenir. The Canadian carried a camera strapped across his chest and also carried a batch of obscene photographs which he was showing to Consulate employees. The red haired Negro mentioned earlier then came in and took the Canadian upstairs. As he was leaving the waiting room, the Canadian flashed a large wad of U.S. dollars and said "I'm going. The skies are clouding up and they're waiting for me at home."

At the end of September Subject phoned the American Embassy several times to report his belief that someone important in the U.S. was to be killed. In making these calls, he used the name Jorge KYNAUT (phonetic) to protect his identity. He was asked if the call related to visa matters and he replied "no, it involved a political matter, he wished to speak with a person of confidence." His first call was screened by two females and he finally spoke to a man who took Subject's phone number (30-19-52) and said he would call back. The man never called. Subject tried repeatedly to contact the Embassy by phone but was finally told "quit wasting our time; we are working here and not playing."

When Subject saw the photograph of OSWALD in a local newspaper, he contacted the Embassy Security Office on 25 November.

2. The officers interviewed Subject on 26 November and agreed that he was a young, quite serious person who spoke with conviction. He showed that he knew enough English to understand rudimentary conversation in that language.

Subject said that he had taken training in the Panama Canal Zone when he was with the Nicaraguan Army and admitted that he was still a member of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, having originally been a convinced Marxist. Later he became disillusioned and for the past four years has worked as a penetration agent for the Nicaraguan Government. He said he expected to enter Cuba within 2 months.

Subject explained that he was outraged by the assassination of President Kennedy which he was "30 percent sure" was a

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Communist plot. He said he did not wish to become involved in any big publicity splash and hoped that his name would be kept secret, but that he would be willing to do "whatever necessary." At this time, Subject was living at Pino 173, Col. Santa Maria de la Ribera, telephone 41-07-31.

Contact arrangements were made so that he could be picked up and interrogated further.

3. On the night of 26 November he was interrogated by two officers of this Section. His story remains substantially the same as set forth above. He recognized photographs of the following Cuban Embassy personnel: Silvia DURAN, Francisco LLAGOSTERA, Orestes RUIZ, Samuel PEREZ, Rogelio RODRIGUEZ, Raul APARICIO, Rolando ESTEVA, Heberto JORRIN, Oscar CONCEPCION, Antonio GARCIA, Jose Fernandez ROA, Andres ARMONA, Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, "Raul", Peregrina ALONSO, Luisa CALDERON, and Alfredo MIRABAL. He did not know any of these persons by name, but was able to give partial descriptions such as duties, height, skin coloring, condition of teeth, disposition, accent, etc. He identified the photograph of Oscar CONCEPCION as the tall Cuban mentioned above and a photograph of Luisa CALDERON as the pretty girl mentioned above. He also identified Francisco LLAGOSTERA as the mustached Cuban whom he had known under alias of Juan Jose. This was the same person incidentally who was trying to buy the watch from the Canadian. Subject quickly identified the New Orleans mug shot of OSWALD which had been supplied by your office. He said that he was positive of these identifications.

4. At this interrogation, Subject said

OSWALD had carried a green passport in his pocket and Subject believes he saw OSWALD wearing a shoulder holster pistol. He did not seem to be too sure of this point. He said OSWALD wore long shoes and had a wrist watch with a yellow metal band. He illustrated OSWALD's manner of slouching in a chair at the Consulate while in the waiting room at about noon on 18 September. He said that OSWALD seemed to be completely at home and appeared to know and be known by Consulate personnel. At one point he heard OSWALD use the Mexican slang expression "Cabron",

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badly pronounced.

Subject reenacted the conversation and money passing scene described above. His account of the conversation was essentially the same as reported, except at this time he had OSWALD use the word kill in his first reply to the Negro; hence, "You're not the man. I can kill him."

He said that the U.S. bank notes were in a small pack about 1/4 inch thick bound with a paper band which the Negro broke before counting out 1,500 dollars for extra expenses and 5,000 dollars as "advance payment."

Subject said that he is still a sargeant in the Nicaraguan Civil Guard and that he entered Mexico illegally on 29 August without travel documents, paying a bribe at the border and having transited Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador en route. He said that he had been to Mexico in 1961 on a mission for the Nicaraguan Secret Service after a contrived escape from false arrest in Nicaragua, followed by a period of asylum in the Mexican Embassy. He said that his training received in the Canal Zone took place in Fort Glick in March 1956 (note Subject would have only been 16 years old at that time).

Subject said that he had been to the Cuban Consulate on 2 or 3 September, 15 or 16 September, 18 September, 19 September, 26 September and 25 November.

He admits to having visited the Soviet Embassy approximately 6 or 7 times; about 4 times with TORRES. He was somewhat fuzzy on reasons for these visits and was not pressed for detail at this session.

5. In order to keep Subject available for further interrogation, he was instructed to find other living quarters where he should register in an alias. On the following morning, 27 November, he reported that he had registered as Alberto SANCHEZ, Room 205, Hotel Necam. On 28 November he was arrested by Mexican police at the hotel. This office has no further contact with Subject.

DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION OUTSIDE YOUR OFFICE SHOULD BE CLEARED WITH OUR HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

C/WH 3
5613
7 DECEMBER 1963

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SECRET

DISSEM TO
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION RE. OSWALD

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C/WH 4

DCI, D/DCI, DDP, C/CI, C/CI/SI, VR

7 DEC 63 17:15z

DEFERRED SIG CEN
ROUTINE
PRIORITY

INFO CITE DIR 87567

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE

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 OSWALD ALVARADO.

END OF MESSAGE

Document Number 349-717
for FOIA Review on MAY 1976

C/S COMMENT: *DISSEMINATION APPLICABLE TO RYBAT GPFLOOR CABLES

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
CONDUCTED ON 24 MAY 1976
E-DEPT CL BY 033322

201-289244
RESTRICT X INDEX
DATE 7 Dec 63

By authority of
EDWARD [illegible]
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW [illegible]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ORIG: John M. [illegible]
UNIT: C/WH/3
EXT: 5613
D. 29 Nov 1963

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ROUTING

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29 Nov 63 19 15z

TO: WHITE HOUSE ATTN: MR. MCGEORGE BUNDY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE ATTN: MR. U. ALEXIS JOHNSON

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF: C/WH 4

DCI, D/DCI, DDP, C/CI 2, VR

CS COPY

SIG CEN
DEFERRED
ROUTINE
IMMEDIATE

TO INFO CITE DIR 85744

THE FIRST VERY SKETCHY REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN OFFICIAL INTERROGATION OF GILBERTO ALVARADO, NICARAGUAN WHOM HAS CLAIMED HE SAW LEE OSWALD RECEIVE 6500 DOLLARS IN THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1963, SHOWS HE IS TELLING ESSENTIALLY THE SAME STORY. ONE DIFFERENCE IS THAT HE FAILED TO RECOGNIZE A PHOTOGRAPH OF SILVIA DURAN AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY, WHEREAS HE DID SO RECOGNIZE HER WHEN INTERROGATED PREVIOUSLY BY CIA PERSONNEL. THE MEXICAN OFFICIAL DOING THE INTERROGATION OF ALVARADO SAYS HE "DOUBTS" ALVARADO'S STORY AND WILL BEGIN WORK TO "BREAK" HIM. THIS INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN MEXICO CITY AT 1330 HOURS WASHINGTON TIME 29 NOVEMBER 1963.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: * DISSEMINATION APPLICABLE TO RYBAT GPFLOOR CABLES.

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
CONDUCTED ON 24 MAY 1976
E IMPDET CL BY 012208

Document Number 221-645
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

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201-289248

by authority of
RICHARD HELMS
DDP

D: 200-5-41

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