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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
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SUBJECTS

OSWALD CUBA
JFK ASSASSINATION

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INSPECTOR GENERAL

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**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 ~~██████████~~ 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 - ~~██████████~~ w/atts

6459

1 - ~~██████████~~ 11-17-76

~~SECRET~~

13 November 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI Staff

FROM : ██████████

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 its Report on pages 307-308 (see Tab B). This memorandum is based upon information which the Agency had passed to FBI Headquarters and its 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 Gilberto 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

Chicago, Illinois

1

Mr. ISHIZ, NOVITZ was telephonically contacted in an effort to make an appointment for an interview. He was contacted at telephone number 44-7310. Mr. NOVITZ acknowledged that about three weeks ago he moved his business from 1108 West Pershing, Chicago, Illinois, to 6344 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that his current business operations are also there plus...

Mr. NOVITZ acknowledged that he has been known in the waste business in Chicago under the name of JACK HOWARD for many years. Mr. NOVITZ stated that he would not discuss the matter involving JACK RUBINSTEIN as he wanted no part whatsoever of this individual. Mr. NOVITZ refused to make himself available for an interview and stated he would be available for an interview only if he was accompanied by RUBINSTEIN or a person of known standing in Chicago...

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

6 June 1966

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

Information developed on the Activity
of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City

1. On 24 November 1963 a young Latin American, referred to herein as "A", came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 24 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey OSWALD received \$5,000 in cash to kill an important person in the United States.

2. "A" described the circumstances as follows: While standing by a bathroom door about noon he saw a group of three persons conversing on a patio in the courtyard. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously eyes, 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 whose first name he was previously in a waiting room carrying a Gladstone suitcase. The white person had green eyes, blackish hair, with a pompadour hairstyle, and dark eyes. The third person allegedly was Lee Harvey OSWALD. "A" was completely convinced of this from physical photos of OSWALD following the assassination. OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned-up white shirt with short collar tabs, and tie, dark gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152

On 7/17/66 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-344

by SA WILLIAM R. BRODGENICK/abw 57 Date dictated 7/17/66

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

He had a green passport in his pocket, wore a white shirt with a yellow band, and appeared to have a hitch in a shoulder, better known as a limp. He was accompanied by a Negro man who was acting as a bodyguard. The Negro man did not speak and OSWALD spoke 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 \$6,000 in large denominations U.S. bills, saying, "This isn't much." After leaving his conversation, OSWALD said that he telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City several times on 10 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 his behalf. While investigation in the United States showed that OSWALD could not possibly have been in Mexico City on 10 September (he was known to have been in New Orleans on both 17 and 18 September), intensive investigation failed to locate "D's" story.

4. On 20 November 1963 the Mexican police interviewed him. At first "D" paralleled 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 at almost any cost to the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he had Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

5. Following the above investigation, "D" promptly requested 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 under a polygraph machine. "D" voluntarily consented to the use of this machine. During the questioning it was pointed out to him that he was not being tricked, 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 refuse the results, and that he "must have been mistaken." In addition he changed his story regarding the day he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, claiming it took place on Tuesday, 11 September. U.S. officers concluded from the results of the polygraph test that "D" had fabricated his story about OSWALD in his interview. "D" has since been deported by the Mexican authorities to his native country.

Richard Helms
Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

...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 11th of September of this year in the Cuba Consulate had the name OSWALD, about six feet tall, 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 set forth, for the purpose of promoting an erroneous reaction from the political point of view on the part of such persons as JOHN EDGAR HOOVER and that he had no 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 6 and 7, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 9, 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 definitively responded "No," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception reaction" on these answers. These reactions and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. 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 Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for an explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and that he did not attempt to evade its results. He stated that he had seen OSWALD in the Cuban Consulate office in September of 1963, the name of 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 Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

Mexico City in early September to receive money and orders for the assassination,⁵⁵⁷ that he had been flown to a secret airfield somewhere in or near the Yucatan Peninsula,⁵⁵⁸ that he might have made contacts in Mexico City with a Communist from the United States shortly before the assassination,⁵⁵⁹ 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 assassination 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 anywhere, 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.

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

