

1 - Mr. Lenihan

12-22-65

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5467

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REC-52

Reurtel 12-17-65.

A check of Bufiles disclosed previous information has been reported by your office concerning instant allegation. Your attention is directed to your letter to the Bureau dated 12-11-64, which enclosed an LHM setting forth results of your inquiries in this matter. You will note that your office has previously established that instant allegation by Mrs. Elena Garro De Paz, has no basis in fact. No additional action by your office is necessary in this particular inquiry.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

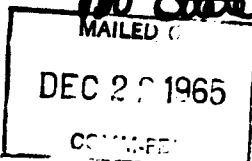
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NOTE:

Legat, Mexico received information from a State Department official wherein latter met a woman in Mexico City who claimed to have had previous social contact with Oswald in Mexico in September, 1963. This allegation was thoroughly run out previously and found to have no basis in fact. The woman making the allegation has a reputation for emotional instability and our checks clearly established that Oswald was not in Mexico City during the period the woman (De Paz) alleged he was. (u)

FOR STATE DEPT. LETTER DATED 4/22/83
IN CHIEF letter 2/21/84

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-4 [redacted]
Comp. # 224, PG 09803
4/30/92 6457
674/FB [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: 12/10/65

FROM : Mr. L. F. Schwartz

SUBJECT: LEE HENRY OSWALD
IS - R

~~SECRET~~

Lee Harvey Oswald

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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

12

(S)

Current Classifications are Per
CIA letter 9/29/88

105-82555-5468

SP6 [REDACTED] 1/9/89, #6454
LFS:ssh

REC-16

~~SECRET~~

CONTINUED - OVER

155 [Signature]

copies made of Serial 3468
1/30/78 DSC:ma
The Munett
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA request.
(See [REDACTED])

11/1/3002
Serial 3468
Category 1, 2
Date of collection: [REDACTED] nite

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum L. F. Schwartz to R. W. Smith
RE:

If no main file exists or subject has not previously been considered for Security Index, information in Bureau files concerning subject should be reviewed and necessary investigation, if any, should be initiated. Particular reference should be made to Section 87D, pages 44-47, Manual of Instructions, pertaining to consideration of subjects for Security Index and Section 105G, Manual of Instructions, pertaining to disaffection of United States citizens. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

[REDACTED] (S)

b1, b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

[REDACTED] (S)

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F B I

Date: 2/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: *Wff* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CU

67C/FBI
9803 PER STATE DEPT. LITTON
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-4
COMP. # 228,860

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum classified "CONFIDENTIAL", dated 12/25/65, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND KENNEDY ASSASSINATION," which is self-explanatory and was received from the Political Section of the American Embassy on 1/27/66. (u)

Rebuairtel, 12/22/65.

The American Embassy, Mexico City, was advised by memorandum dated 12/27/65 concerning the investigation previously conducted by Legat, Mexico, concerning the allegations made by Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ and her daughter. (u)

Mrs. PAZ now fixes the date of the party at which she allegedly saw OSWALD as September 2 or 3, 1963. Legat, Mexico, has no information to indicate that OSWALD arrived in Mexico until 9/26/63.

It is requested that the Bureau advise if previous investigation has shown OSWALD's whereabouts in the first part of September, 1963, particularly, September 2 or 3, 1963, and if there was any indication that he was in Mexico at that time, for use in evaluating Mrs. PAZ' current allegations.

- ④ Bureau (enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
(1 Liaison Section)
1 Mexico City
MDC:mms. ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"
(5)

EX-117
REC-50
8 105-22555

14 FEB 7 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Lozano
CLASSIFIED

*29/1/66
105-22555-5469*

ENCLOSURE

6555-5469

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-82555-5469

Dec. 25, 1965

Lee Harvey Oswald and Kennedy Assassination

REFERENCE: Memorandum of Conversation, December 10, 1965

Elena Garro de Paz, Mexican writer
Charles Wm. Thomas, Political Officer

6454
DECLASSIFIED BY 9813
ON 4-27-92

b7C/FBI

AMB, DCM, P (2), P/R, L, CED, CR/T (2) PER STATE LETTER DTD 2-21-84

On December 25, Sra. de Paz again discussed at considerable length her alleged encounter with Oswald. Also present, as they were at the original conversation on this subject, were my wife and Sr. de Paz' daughter, Elecita. Some further information on this subject was given subsequently on January 9, 1966. During this latter conversation, Sra. de Paz admitted that she had gone to the Embassy on an earlier occasion with her daughter and mother-in-law and had talked to 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 December 10.

1. Lydia, Horacio, and Rubén Durán are all cousins of Sra. de Paz. Silvia Durán is married to Horacio, who is a rather weak man. Horacio was converted to Communism by Ricardo Guerra. Sra. de Paz has never had anything to do with Silvia, whom she detests and considers a whore. Rubén was born in the United States and served in the US Army during the war. He still goes to the US from time to time but has no relatives or particular connections there. Lydia also travels occasionally to the US. The party in question was held at the home of Rubén Durán.

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.

GROUP 3 - Downgraded at 12-year intervals,
not automatically declassified.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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-2-

(September 2 and 3 do, in fact, 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. At the party, the man she assumes was Oswald wore a black sweater. He tended to be silent and stared a lot at the floor. Of his two young American companions, one was very tall and slender and had long blond hair which hung across his forehead. He had a gaunt face and a rather long protruding chin. The other was also rather tall and had short, light brown hair, but he had no real distinguishing characteristics. All three were obviously American and did not dance or mix with the other people. The three were evidently friends, because she saw them by chance the next day walking down the street together.

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 Durán party as was mistakenly stated in the December 19 memorandum.] Carballido and Azcue, along with some others, were in a heated discussion on that occasion about President Kennedy, and they came to the conclusion that the only solution was to kill him. Sra. de Paz said that Carballido is known as a Castro agent in Mexico. He has been to China, the Soviet Union, and many times to Cuba. Following the assassination of Kennedy, he spent about a year in Cuba. When he returned, he got a job teaching at Rutgers University there. Dr. José Vazquez Amador, who was formerly with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and who is now a professor at Rutgers. Carballido is presumably still there. The day after the assassination, Emilio Carballido and Eusebio Azcue were in Sanborns. On seeing her, Sra. de Paz turned and hurried out of the store. Azcue was immediately called back to Havana after the assassination, and his wife followed him shortly thereafter. ~~OR AMORA~~

5. Others present at the Durán party in addition to her and her daughter were Horacio and Silvia Durán; Lidia Durán; Sra. de Paz' philanthropist sister, Dava Guerrero; General José José Flores and his mistress, a Cuban woman; a medical doctor from Dalínde Hospital; a young American couple, both tall and blond, who were spending their honeymoon in Mexico; a 40-year old Mexican woman in a red dress; and a rather strange man who claimed to be Mexican but did not look or talk like one. His first name was Alejandro and he subsequently wrote Elena several love letters. She claims she turned these in to the American Embassy. Ricardo Guerra, a communist, and his wife, Rosario Castellanos, a writer, were both supposed to come to the party but declined to come, according to Sra. de Paz, when they learned that she would be there. ~~MEXICO GUERRA~~

6. On Saturday, November 23, 1963, the day after the Kennedy assassination, Sra. de Paz' brother drove her and her daughter at about 3:00 p.m. to the Cuban Embassy. Her brother was embarrassed by their behavior and drove a block up the street to wait for them after letting them out. The two women then went inside the gate and shouted "assassin" and other insults.

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-3-

7. Later that day, they were visited by a friend, Manuel Calvillo, 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. (It was not clear whether he said he was acting under orders or not.) Calvillo was known around town to be an undercover agent for the Secretariat of Gobernacion and to be a personal friend of Noel Salazar and Gustavo Salazar; accordingly they believed and trusted him. Among other things he said was that Sylvia Duran had been arrested. This was not public information at that time.

8. Since she could not remember the name of the hotel, Sra. de Paz took me to the part of town where she remembered it to be, and we found it. It is the Vermont Hotel, located at Calle Vermont 29. It is one and a half blocks west of Avenida de los Insurgentes just south of the Viaducto. She stated that the hotel was owned by someone from San Luis Potosi and is used by businessmen from that area. She and her daughter did not personally register at the hotel. She thinks Calvillo registered them as relatives or friends of his from San Luis Potosi. Although modest, it is a modern and comfortable-looking hotel. They stayed there until the following Friday and hardly left their room.

9. It was not until after they were in the hotel and saw the newspapers and the photographs of Oswald that she and her daughter both came to the independent conclusion that he was one of the young Americans at the Duran party. When Calvillo visited them at the hotel, she told him she wanted to report to the American Embassy what she knew about Oswald's connections with local communists and with Azcua. Calvillo said she shouldn't go because the American Embassy was full of communist spies. When she returned to her home the following week, guards were posted outside it.

10. When she saw her sister, Elena Guerrero, after returning home, the latter was terrified because of Oswald's presence at the Duran party. She had come to the conclusion independently that it was Oswald whom she had seen there. Sra. de Guerrero was also very angry with the Duran's because she thought they had become involved in the assassination plot for money. Despite being a philocommunist, she was an admirer of President Kennedy's because she is also a patriot and a monarchist. About two months after the assassination, Sr. de Guerrero was called in by two communists, whom she refuses to identify, and was warned with threats never to reveal to anyone that she had been to a party with Oswald. She remained so terrified that she would not accompany Sra. de Paz to the American Embassy to tell that she knew of Oswald.

11. A short time after the assassination, Emilio Carballido, the pro-Castro writer, took the Durans to Jalapa, Veracruz and kept them out of the way for a while until the initial shock of the Kennedy assassination wore off. Carballido has connections with the University of Veracruz Press.

12. Also shortly after the assassination, an American woman named June Cobb came and spent several days in Sra. de Paz' house. She was sent by their mutual friend, Eunice Osio, a Costa Rican who is now June Cobb's roommate and who was formerly the mistress of Vasquez Arenal when he was with the Rockefeller Foundation.

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MEXICO

and Ernesto de la Peña, a writer and a translator at the Mexican Foreign Office. Miss Cobb expressed great interest in the Kennedy assassination. She succeeded in getting Deva Guerrero drunk one night, and the latter told all she knew about Oswald and the party at the home of Rubén Durán. Miss Cobb then wanted them to tell what they knew to the American authorities. Claiming to be a CIA agent, she advised against going to the American Embassy and urged them to go to Texas to tell their story. Failing in this, she said she would arrange a meeting in a quiet café with the Chief of the CIA in Mexico. The meeting did not materialize, however, because she was asked to leave the Paz house. Miss Cobb had kicked Sra. de Paz' cat.

13. At about the end of January, 1964, Rubén Durán visited Sra. de Paz. He said he was going to visit the United States and wanted her to protect him as much as possible while he was away. He feared it might be discovered that Oswald had been to his house. Since he had been born in the United States, he knew it would be easy for the Mexican Government to divest him of his citizenship and deport him. They both agreed to say nothing about it. He said it was Silvia Durán who got him involved with Oswald. He added that he was not really a communist and was against the assassination.

14. About six months after the assassination, when she was talking to Rocio Palomares of the Secretariat of Gobernación about another matter, she told the story of her encounter with Oswald. He urged her not to go to the American Embassy and suggested that if she insisted on doing anything at all, she merely write the Embassy an anonymous letter.

15. Sra. de Paz stated that it was common knowledge that Silvia Durán 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.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

FOI/PA # 10454
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 1/9/84 INITIALS [redacted]
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

2 SEP 1966

TO : Director of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: Rima ZMITROOK -- Lee Harvey OSWALD's
Intourist Guide in Moscow.

1. An official [redacted] source has advised us that they now have additional information on Rima ZMITROOK nee SHIRAKOVA, who was assigned as OSWALD's Intourist guide in Moscow in October 1959.

2. SHIRAKOVA came to the attention of the [redacted] authorities when she befriended two [redacted] brothers who first visited the Soviet Union in 1960. She and a male guide joined the party with which the brothers were travelling at the Russian border. One of the brothers has pursued the friendship more than the other and claims that his relations with her have become affectionate, but platonic. In fact, since he first met her, she has married and has had a child. They have maintained a steady correspondence and he visits their home when he goes to the Soviet Union.

3. After the birth of her daughter in October 1963, SHIRAKOVA wrote and said that she had left Intourist and was employed as a teacher of English in a Moscow teacher's training college.

4. The two brothers last visited the ZMITROOKs at their home in a new housing estate in Moscow in 1965. One of the things Rima

EXP. PROC.
SEP 25 1966

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U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

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70 SEP 15 1966

105-82555-5494
REC-97
SEP 1966
SOVIET SECTION

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ZMITROOK showed them was an album of colored postcards of places in the United States which she claimed had been sent to her by an American in return for money she had lent him when he was visiting the Soviet Union and ran short of funds.

A. Rina ZMITROOK nee SHIRASHOVA was born on 23 January 1939 in Moscow. Her husband, Valeriy ZMITROOK, was born on 29 October 1937. They were married in 1963 and their daughter Alexandra (Nasha) was born on 29 October 1961. At the time that the [redacted] brothers knew the ZMITROOKs, he [Valeriy] was an engineering student. At that time the ZMITROOKs resided at 3 Vladimirovskaya, Apartment 21, House 23, Moscow M - 125.

~~ZMITROOK~~

6. The name ZMITROOK is reported above as transmitted to us by the [redacted]. We believe, however, that the ending syllable does not represent a correct transliteration and may be an attempt to record the name as given to the [redacted] phonetically. We believe the proper transliteration would be ZMITROUK. Please note that the [redacted] have also spelled the name as SMITROOK.

7. Going on the assumption that a destitute American would turn to the Embassy for assistance, we would appreciate your checking with the Embassy in Moscow, whether they could possibly identify the American who ran short of funds and borrowed money from Rina ZMITROOK. Based on the information supplied by the [redacted] we would presume that the American borrowed the money from her sometime before she left interview in 1961. We would also appreciate your asking the Embassy if they have any other information on the ZMITROOKs.

[redacted] (S)

cc: United States Secret Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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403)
P.C.A.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : *nhf* LEGAL MEXICO (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosed are three (3) copies of a CONFIDENTIAL memorandum dated 7/13/66 prepared by CHARLES WILLIAM THOMAS, Political Officer, American Embassy, Mexico City, concerning results of an interview that Mr. THOMAS conducted with ELENA GARRO DE PAZ.

Re Bureau letter, 2/15/66, stating that no further investigation need be conducted on the basis of information furnished by Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ.

Since Mrs. PAZ claimed that she could now identify the hotel where she was taken after the assassination of President KENNEDY as being the Hotel Vermont, Mexico City, [redacted] was requested to check the records of this hotel.

[redacted] advised on 9/19/66 that the administrator of the hotel stated that he had only a book listing the guests who had resided at the hotel during 1966.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-1-92 BY 2803

per State letter 2-21-92

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (105-82555)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City

MDC:irg OCT 2 10 47 AM '66

(4)

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

SOVIET SECTION

DIRECTOR



OCT 11 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
MEXICAN EMBASSY
MEXICO, D. F.

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: July 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Further on Oswald and Kennedy Assassination

REFERENCE: Memorandum this Subject of December 25, 1965

PARTICIPANTS: Elena Carro de Paz, Mexican writer
Charles Wm. Thomas, Political Officer

COPIES TO: AMB, DCM, P, P/R, L, CBD, CR/T (2)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803-
ON 5-1-92 26454
per State letter 2-21-84

b7C/FBI

1. Sna. 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, Rubén Durán, when Oswald was in Mexico prior to the Kennedy assassination.

2. She stated that her writer friend, Carlos Solorzano, is quite well acquainted with Cuban Ambassador Joaquín Hernández Armas. She said Solorzano was apparently not particularly leftist but that his brother, Alfonso, was a communist. Ambassador Hernández had told Solorzano that he would very much like to meet Sna. Paz. Solorzano accordingly arranged a party at his own home on June 30, 1966, and invited both of them. Also present were Tito Monteroso and his wife, Elvira Vargas, the leftist journalist with Novedades who is a close personal friend of President Díaz Ordaz; Emanuel Carballo, the pro-Castro writer; Joaquín Díaz Carado, head of the publishing firm called Editorial Mortiz; and Juan Soriano, the painter. She said Soriano was probably invited to make her feel at ease, since he is a friend of hers and was the only anti-communist there besides herself.

3. During the evening, Ambassador Hernández, whom she described as intelligent and cultured, concentrated his attention on her and did his best to flatter her by lauding her literary productions. In addition, he expressed great interest in her friend, Carlos Madrazo. He issued a personal invitation to her to attend the annual literary festival of the Casa de las Américas in Havana. She explained to him that she was not a Fidelista and that she would not go to Havana unless Juan Soriano went with her. Hernández then invited Soriano to attend as well, but the latter roundly denounced the Castro regime over the objections of the others present, who urged them both to attend the festival.

4. Later, her friend, Victor Rico Galán, the pro-Castro journalist, who, she says, personally dislikes Ambassador Hernández, warned her not to go to Cuba alone.

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GROUP 3 - Downgraded at 12-year intervals,
not automatically declassified.

ENCLOSURE

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5. On July 4, a driver from the Cuban Embassy delivered to her home on Calle Alencastre in Lomas Virreyes an envelope containing two letters and some printed matter from the Casa de las Americas in Havana. The first letter, written last October, gave her address as Vermont 38, and the second letter, written in April, gave her address as Vermont 39. The envelope for the first letter, with the above address, was marked for return to the sender, which was the Cuban Embassy here. The second envelope, which contained the whole package, had no address as it was hand-carried to her home (see attachments).

6. Sna. Paz stated that the only possible reason the letters were addressed to her at Calle Vermont was because she spent several days at the Hotel Vermont immediately after the Kennedy assassination (see referenced memcon). The correct address of the hotel, however, is Vermont 29. She concluded the Cuban Government carried that street and number, with a minor error, as her regular address.

7. Since Manuel Calvillo had taken her to the hotel ostensibly to protect her from the communists, this raised the question of how the Cubans obtained that address. She stated that as far as she was aware, the only people who knew she had been at the Hotel Vermont were Manuel Calvillo and two close friends of his, Ernesto de la Peña and Margarita Michelena. Two other friends of these three who might have learned of it are Junice Cdllo and June Cobb. She said she had always been very suspicious of all three of these people because they had gone out of their way to cultivate her when she returned from Europe in 1963 and had made such a point of being outspoken professional anti-communists. She remembered that many years ago Margarita Michelena was a communist. She now wondered whether Calvillo and perhaps the other two as well were Cuban agents. She stated again that Calvillo was a close personal friend of Noe Palomares and Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, and that guards, presumably from Gobernacion, had been placed outside her home when she had returned from the Hotel Vermont. In fact, since Calvillo's recent dismissal from his position at the Secretariat of Education (for leaking information to the press about the Fondo de Cultura Economica), he had shown her two personal telegrams from President Díaz Ordaz assuring him that another job would be found for him in the near future. She added that she had told Calvillo that she had gone to the US Embassy at one point to tell what she knew about her alleged encounter with Oswald. To add to her suspicions, she remembered that what appeared to be a gunman who often accompanied Calvillo and Palomares was a Spanish refugee named (fnu) Valencia. She said Valencia's first wife was a Russian communist he had married during the Spanish Civil War. She had subsequently taken their children and returned to the Soviet Union.

8. She thought it possible that the Cuban Embassy had now deliberately given her the letters from the Casa de las Americas with the Vermont Street address in order to frighten her. She was already concerned about what appeared to be three gunshots that had been fired through her upstairs

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-3-

rear bedroom window while she was out of the house about three weeks ago. She said that with all the leftists in town accusing her of being an agent of the FBI and the government irritated with her because of her support for Carlos Madrazo, she did not feel entirely safe living alone with her daughter. She said her brother was now sleeping at the house to ease their anxiety.

9. Finally, Sna. Paz stated that she had recently encountered her cousin, Lydia Durán, and that the latter had been very friendly and wanted to meet her again. She said Lydia was very poor and had a small job with Difusion Cultural at the Anthropological Museum.

Attachments:

As stated (to P/R, L, and CRO only)

P:GWThomas:hag

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7 OCT 1966

Rec'd
at State
10/17/66
gm

TO:

The Deputy Director, Plans,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention:

[REDACTED] (b)(3) Brannigan

SUBJECT:

EMITROOK, Rina -- Lee Harvey OSWALD's
Intourist Guide in Moscow

T 50444 4039
PM CIA

In response to your [REDACTED] of
September 2, our Embassy at Moscow advises that
its records disclose no information on Rina Emi + Rook
(nee Shirskova) and Valeriy Zmitrook (with
variations). Identification of the U.S. citizen
who might have borrowed money from Rina Zmitrook
could not be made by Embassy Moscow since the
records maintained at the Embassy cover only the
last two years.

Both RUSSIA

Although complete files at our Office of Special
Consular Services no longer are available on
persons who might have sought financial assistance
at Embassy Moscow between 1958 and 1963, other
records disclose the following cases arising at
Moscow during that period:

NAME	AMOUNT OF LOAN	DATE
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[REDACTED] 105-82555-5499

No Locality

REC-110

NOT RECORDED

[REDACTED]

No Locality

OCT 1 1 15 64.22

Oswald, Lee Harvey

GROUP 1 - EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING &
DECLASSIFICATION

File
5/Red

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #645K

DATE 5-1-92 BY SP03

b7c/FBI

State Dept. Archives per letter 2-21-84

OCT 20 1966

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105-82555-
(Oswald)

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF LOAN</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Oswald, Lee Harvey (deceased)	\$435.71	3/7/62
Biljo, Peter (deceased) (loan not used)	--	8/25/63

No Locality

The following loans were processed by our Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs during fiscal year 1964, possibly on August 25, 1963:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF LOAN</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

No Locality

b6 per State

For the Acting Deputy Director
for Coordination

Mitchell K. Stanley

Cc: U.S. Secret Service
✓ Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

□ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

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FBI/DOJ

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Classified by 204

Exempt from GDS, Category III

Mr. Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/1/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

3-1-67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lanihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 2-23-67,
setting forth results of a conversation Mr. DeLoach had with
[redacted] on 2-23-67.

The Director instructed that Mr. DeLoach's memorandum be
reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division to ascertain
if [redacted] obtained any information [redacted]
[redacted] already reflected in this file.

b7D
FBI

SYNOPSIS:

Lee Harvey Oswald

Garrison alleged David William Ferrie member of a
group of anti-Castro Cubans who were located in 1961 and 1962
at Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. [redacted] [S]

[redacted] Nothing in Bureau
files to indicate David William Ferrie connected with this

(S) b1, b3 (50 U.S.C. 402)
per CIA

105-82555-NR5552

We also received information in July 1963 [redacted] of Cuban refugees had been brought from Miami, Florida to New Orleans, to attend a training camp in the New Orleans area. Our inquiries disclosed these individuals reportedly were being recruited to work in the lumber camps in Guatemala and that they became disenchanted and returned to Miami. No indication David William Ferrie or Lee Harvey Oswald had any contact or connection with this group. Results of our inquiries of this group at that time was disseminated to the Warren Commission. On 11-25-63 David William Ferrie advised that from approximately November, 1960, until August, 1961, he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, Louisiana, and was in contact with Sergio Aroncha Smith, its New Orleans head. Ferrie reported he had not had any connection with this organization or any other anti-Castro organization since August, 1961. U

62-109060

① - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:kmg:als (10)

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Current Class. Markings are per CIA letter 9/23/88
1/9/89 #6454

62-109060-4634

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109088

Garrison's claim that Oswald lived with Ferrie for approximately one month before leaving New Orleans to go to Dallas, Texas, is false. Our interviews of Marina Oswald reflect Oswald lived with her at 4905 Magazine Street up until late September, when Oswald left to go to Mexico. Neighbors of the Oswalds corroborate Marina's statements.

Garrison's claim that Oswald did not fire at President Kennedy and that a black-haired, heavy set individual shooting from the overpass in front of the Presidential Motorcade was the individual who fired the fatal shot at the President, was not substantiated by evidence developed. We located and interviewed 15 people who were on the overpass when the Presidential party was approaching and none of these individuals observed anything suspicious or anyone shooting at the Motorcade from the overpass. Autopsy of President Kennedy performed by highly competent medical authorities disclosed wound in back of President Kennedy's head was an entrance wound and was fired from a rifle to the rear of the Presidential Motorcade.

Garrison alleges the conspirators in the plot consisted of Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, David Lewis, William Guy Banister, Jack S. Martin and one Mrs. Kloepfer, as well as a number of Cubans, including Batteau and Guman. Smith and Quiroga are Cuban refugees who have previously been reported to us as individuals believed by Garrison to be involved in the assassination plot. David William Ferrie is the individual Garrison claims was also involved in the plot. Ferrie died 2-22-67 of natural causes. Martin and Lewis have previously been reported as individuals who are furnishing information to Garrison regarding the assassination plot. We did not know Garrison considered Lewis and Martin as conspirators in the plot. Mr. Banister is deceased. He was contacted immediately following the assassination, and gave no indication of knowing Lee Harvey Oswald or any details regarding the assassination. Mrs. Kloepfer, probably identical to Mrs. Warner Kloepfer, a prominent Quaker in New Orleans who paid a social visit to the Oswalds in September, 1963, at the request of Mrs. Ruth Paine, the individual with whom Marina Oswald was residing at the time of the assassination. We possess no information Mrs. Kloepfer involved in assassination plot. Our files contain no information identifiable with Batteau and Guman.

Archbishop Stanley's association with Jack Martin and David Ferrie previously reported to us. By memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2-27-67 in captioned matter we reported receipt of information from Stanley that Jack Martin told Stanley David Ferrie and Martin involved in assassination plot. Stanley

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-108060

informed a Special Agent of our Louisville Office that he had furnished this information to the Chief of Police, New Orleans, "about a month ago." It was suggested in our memorandum that Stanley may have furnished his information to New Orleans police authorities some time ago and that it was such information that touched off Garrison's investigation of the assassination and led to his known contacts with Jack Martin. The fact that Martin and Ferrie gives further credence that it may have been Stanley that touched off Garrison's investigation. U

Garrison claims Carlos Quiroga will be his best witness and knows all facts with respect to the assassination plot. We do not know why Garrison feels Quiroga is his best witness.

b7D
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] states Garrison places great faith in a deep-sea diver, Sidney Manning. A check of Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Manning and his name has not come up before in our investigation of the assassination. U

OBSERVATIONS:

Heretofore, the information we were receiving through various sources and through press accounts indicated that Garrison's case was based upon information he was receiving from Jack S. Martin. We still believe that Garrison's whole investigation was initiated on the basis of Martin's allegations. The report that Garrison is now claiming to be able to produce five or six individuals who can state that Oswald was residing with David Ferrie strongly suggests that Garrison is well aware that Martin and David Levin are [REDACTED] and not the type of individuals he can count on in selling his investigation to the American public. Garrison, in desperation, may be attempting to manufacture witnesses, probably homosexuals, who because of pressure put on them by Garrison will state that they met Oswald in Ferrie's apartment or elsewhere. U

ACTION:

For the Director's information. U

- 2a -

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

DETAILS:

b7D
[REDACTED]
reported Garrison alleges David William Ferrie was associated with a group of anti-Castro Cubans which trained at Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, during the period 1961-1962. [S]

b1
b3
(50
U.S.C.
402)
per
CIA
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Our files contain no information that David William Ferrie had any connection [REDACTED] (S)

In July, 1963, we received information from several sources that a number of Cuban refugees had come to New Orleans from Miami, Florida, through the efforts of Rudolph Davis, reportedly to attend a training camp after which they would be sent to a training camp in Guatemala. Sources reported this group became disenchanted and returned to Miami shortly after their arrival. U

We interviewed Rudolph Davis in this matter and he indicated he acted as a coordinator between the Movimiento Democrático Cristiano (MDC), an anti-Castro organization, and the New York City Police Department in 1961 and that he was the delegate for this anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. He stated he came to New Orleans in August, 1961, and in early 1963 made friends with persons in the lumber business in Guatemala with whom he formed the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation. Davis said he brought approximately 19 men to New Orleans to train for lumber cutting work in Guatemala. He added that when the men learned they were to work in a lumber industry and were not recruited for military operations against Cuba, they became disenchanted and returned to Miami. Our files contain no information indicating that David William Ferrie or Lee Harvey Oswald had any contact or connection with Davis or the anti-Castro organization which Davis represented. U

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109080

Data concerning Davis and the group he brought to New Orleans in July, 1963, was disseminated to the Warren Commission during our investigation of the assassination. U

On November 25, 1963, we interviewed David William Ferrie upon receipt of allegations from Jack S. Martin that Ferrie may have been involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination plot. During the course of our interview, Ferrie advised that from approximately November, 1960, until August, 1961, he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, Louisiana. Ferrie described this organization as an anti-Castro group and claimed that he had actively engaged in collecting food, money and medicine for this organization. Ferrie recalls Sergio Aracaba Smith as the head of this organization in New Orleans. Ferrie reported he had not had any connection with the Cuban Revolutionary Front or any other anti-Castro organization since August, 1961, although he continued to have social contacts with Sergio Smith. Ferrie also claimed he had no recollection of any organization in New Orleans named the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and never had any connection with any individual representing an organization by that name. U

Garrison claims that Lee Harvey Oswald lived with David William Ferrie for approximately one month before leaving New Orleans to go to Dallas, Texas. Garrison claims that he has five or six individuals who are willing to testify to the fact that they had seen Oswald living in Ferrie's apartment. U

Oswald resided in New Orleans from approximately April 25, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he departed New Orleans en route to Mexico City. During our intensive investigation of Oswald's activities immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, we developed no information indicating that Oswald lived with David William Ferrie or knew Ferrie. Marina Oswald, Oswald's wife, was questioned a number of times concerning Oswald's activities during the time they lived in New Orleans. She has reported that there was only one occasion when Lee Harvey Oswald spent the night away from their residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans. On this particular evening, the Oswalds and a relative drove to Mobile, Alabama, where Oswald spoke before a Jesuit school audience regarding his observations in Russia. This activity has been corroborated through other sources. U

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

In addition, a number of neighbors of the Oswalds in the vicinity of 4905 Magazine Street were interviewed and furnished information that Oswald did reside at 4905 Magazine Street until September 25, 1963, when the Oswalds moved from New Orleans. Oswald was unemployed in New Orleans from July 19, 1963, through September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans. Marina Oswald has stated Oswald spent most of his time during that period sitting around the house and reading. A neighbor of the Oswalds who was also unemployed at this time said he saw Oswald at least once every day from mid-July, 1963, up until September 25, 1963, when Oswald moved from New Orleans. Another neighbor recalls seeing Oswald around the house most of the time during the period of his unemployment and this neighbor reported that when Oswald did leave his residence during the day, he would return shortly thereafter. U

67D Garrison informed [redacted] that Oswald definitely did fire at the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas and that one of his shots hit Governor Connally. He additionally alleged that Oswald did not fire at President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly strongly claims that a black-haired, heavy set individual shooting from the overpass in front of the Motorcade was the individual who fired the fatal shot at President Kennedy. During our intensive investigation of the assassination, we received numerous allegations that there was an individual on the overpass who shot at the Presidential car. We located and interviewed 15 persons, including two police officers, who were on the overpass when the Presidential Party was approaching the overpass. All of these people have advised that they did not observe anyone shooting at the Motorcade from the overpass, nor did they observe anything suspicious and saw no one with a rifle. That the fatal bullet struck President Kennedy in the back of the head and not from the front in the direction of the overpass is further clearly and directly shown by statements of the autopsy doctors to the effect that the wound in the back of President Kennedy's head was an entrance wound. U

Garrison alleged [redacted] that the conspirators in the assassination plot consisted of Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, David Lewis, William Guy Banister, Jack S. Martin (true name Edward Stewart Suggs), and one Mrs. Kloepper, as well as a number of Cubans, including Batteau and Gorman. Garrison also implicated a New Orleans U

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

b7C
b7D
Lawyer
Sen. U

_____ whose name is _____
Most of the names mentioned by Garrison have previously
come to our attention as individuals in contact with or of
interest to Garrison in connection with his investigation. U

Set forth below is a concise summary concerning
each of these individuals as contained in our files. U

Bergis Areacha Smith: Smith was born in Cuba in
1923 and served in the Cuban Diplomatic Service prior to
the period when Fidel Castro became head of the Cuban Govern-
ment. In November, 1960, he was designated as the delegate
in New Orleans of the Frente Revolucionaria Democratica, an
anti-Castro organization. U

David William Ferris: Ferris is the individual who
died of natural causes February 22, 1967, and has been the
subject of considerable speculations in the press. U

Carlos Quiroga: Quiroga is a Cuban refugee who
resides in New Orleans, Louisiana. U

b7D
David Lewis: Lewis is a baggage handler at a bus
station in New Orleans. He is the individual who has told
the press he gave the names of five individuals to New Orleans
District Attorney Garrison as being involved in the assassina-
tion. U

William Guy Bannister: Mr. Bannister is a former
Special Agent of the FBI who retired on December 31, 1954.
Following his retirement, he was active in numerous ventures
in New Orleans and did have contact with anti-Castro Cuban
personalities. Mr. Bannister died of natural causes on June 6,
1964, in New Orleans. U

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

b7c
Jack B. Martin: Martin is the individual who appears to be behind many of the allegations linking David William Ferrie to Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination. Martin reportedly is a [redacted] and was hospitalized for [redacted] in New Orleans from 1956-1957. U

Mrs. Kloepper: Mrs. Kloepper probably is identical to Mrs. Warner Kloepper. She is a prominent Quaker in New Orleans and was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife. Our investigation previously disclosed that Ruth Faine with whom Marina Oswald resided immediately prior to the assassination arranged for Mrs. Kloepper to visit the Oswalds to see if she could be of help to them. The Kloeppers are prominent individuals in New Orleans, and our files indicate that Dr. Kloepper was active in an organization in 1963 which sought better understanding among people of different races and different faiths. U

b7D
A check of our files discloses no information identifiable with Bateau and Guman or a New Orleans attorney by the name of Lea. U

The information [redacted] concerning the association of Martin and Ferrie with Archbishop Stanley of Louisville is known to this Bureau. In memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2/27/67 in captioned matter, information was set forth which Stanley volunteered to a Special Agent of the Louisville Office concerning his acquaintanceship with Martin and Ferrie. U

[redacted] the New Orleans coroner is receiving great pressure from Garrison to change his opinion of the cause of Ferrie's death from "natural causes - cerebral hemorrhage" to suicide is true. We have previously been told by the coroner's office that this is true but that the coroner was not going to change his opinion. The coroner subsequently released his report concerning Ferrie's death showing that Ferrie's death was due to natural causes. U

[redacted] that Garrison claims Carlos Quiroga will be his best witness and knows all facts with respect to the assassination plot. The significance of Quiroga's role in this matter is not known. As previously reported, Quiroga did visit Oswald in August, 1963, when Oswald was passing out pro-Castro leaflets in New Orleans. U

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It may be that Garrison believes he has a "scoop" on Quiroga that was not uncovered by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

b7D

Garrison claimed [redacted] that he placed great faith in a deep-sea diver whose name is Sidney Manning. The significance of this statement by Garrison is not known. Manning's name has not previously come to our attention in the matter and there is no record identifiable with him in Bureau files. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RES 22

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

STATE 004 Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS. Category 2E

URGENT 3-10-67 Date of Declassification Indefinite 1/1/71

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) 86 [redacted] 4/8/89

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 114 671581

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mexico Fla

NALGE

ATTENTION INVITED TO BUFILE 105-84730 ENTITLED ANGEL
INTERNAL SECURITY
RONALDO LUIS SALAZAR, IS-CUBA. LUIS CLAIMED THAT WHEN HE
WAS INTERROGATED AT CUBAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY, MARCH 4 LAST
BY RAMIRO JESUS ABREU QUINTANA, THIRD SECRETARY AND CHIEF OF
CONSULAR SECTION, [redacted] (S)
ABREU QUESTIONED HIM CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY.

ABREU INDICATED UNITED STATES TRYING TO PUT BLAME ON CUBA.
ASKED LUIS IF HE KNEW BERNARDO TORRES, MIAMI, WHO ABREU SAID
IS INVESTIGATING ASSASSINATION. ALSO ASKED IF LUIS KNEW
SERGIO FIALLO, MIAMI, NOT FURTHER DESCRIBED. LUIS STATED HE
KNEW NEITHER PERSON. *Fla fu*

LUIS STATED HE REMARKED TO ABREU THAT OSWALD MUST HAVE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
NOTIFIED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)

CONFIDENTIAL
COPIES DESTROYED
MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

21 MAR 12 1973

59 MAR 22 1967

SECRET

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Taylor
 Stephens
 Mabe
 Wick
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 Felt
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 111. CONFIDENTIAL

BEEN A GOOD SHOT AND ABREU REPLIED "OH, HE WAS QUITE GOOD."

ASKED HOW HE KNEW THIS, ABREU REPLIED "I KNEW HIM".

Per agency
1 to 2-18-73
2B

Agency
7-258
20

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
AIRTEL AND LHM WILL BE IN POUCH LEAVING MEXICO CITY

MARCH 10 INSTANT.

RECEIVED: 6:17 PM FBC

CONFIDENTIAL

SRD CC: MR. BRENNAN

WV 10 2 17 4H JA

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

90-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Action

ARA

Info

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USIA

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CIA

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FM AMCONSULATE TAMPICO

TO ZEN/AMEMBASSY MEXICO

INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC

STATE ORNC

BT

C O N F I D E N T I A L TAMPICO 59

MARCH 15

LOCAL REPORTER TELLS HE HE KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD SLIGHTLY
BUT ADDS HE CAN SHED NO NEW LIGHT ON CASE AND WOULD LOSE
JOB OVER ANY PUBLICITY.

SHORT AIRGRAM FOLLOWS.

GP-3.

RUYLE

BT

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803- [REDACTED]

ON 4-29-92

Per State letter 2-21-84

b7C/FBI

NOT RECORDED

15 MAR 17 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

365
62 MAR 21 1967

016347

1967 MAR 16 PM 3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: JOHN EVANS, also known as
Torbour Attenborough

DATE: April 11, 1967

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. A. H. Solomon

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

AHS:rwf

84 APR 24 1967

~~SECRET~~

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: JOHN EVANS

~~SECRET~~

b1
CFA
[REDACTED] (S)
Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Evans. By separate letter, New York and Albany being instructed to initiate investigation. Other offices covering Evans' claimed United States residences instructed to review their files and police and credit records. [REDACTED] (S)

ACTION:

None. For information.

AKC
RTH
WCC/maw
ds
✓
RTH

~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

6454
FOI/PA #
APPEAL #
CIVILIAN # 12356
E.O. #
DATE 1/11/89 INITIALS *note*
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

9 MAY 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT : Alvin R. BEAUBOUF

REFERENCE : Memorandum from FBI Office, Houston, Texas,
27 April 1967, subject: "Assassination of
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November
22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous,
Information Concerning"

1. This Agency has obtained information relevant to pages 5-9
of reference.

2. A well-placed and reliable source reported on 8 May 1967
that GARRISON is pressuring Alvin R. BEAUBOUF, who was expected
to come to Washington on the same date (i. e., 8 May 1967) to tell the
Department of Justice what he knows and what GARRISON wants of him.

3. Source reported that it is said that GARRISON is going to
subpoena an FBI Agent and a former FBI Agent. The thesis that
GARRISON is allegedly trying to develop is that Oswald was a CIA agent,
was violently anti-Communist, and was recruited by CIA for an operation,
approved by President Kennedy, the purpose of which was to assassinate
Fidel Castro. The thesis further has it that when Oswald assassinated
President Kennedy it became necessary to show him as a Communist
in order to conceal the original plan.

8 MAY 18 1967

105-82555-5581 (20)

NOT RECORDED
MAY 17 1967

b3
(50 USC
403)
per CIA

ORIGINAL FILED IN
62-119060-5245

~~SECRET~~

4. It is further alleged that GARRISON has said that he has letters signed by CIA representatives or by Senator Robert Kennedy which authorize certain Americans to work with Cubans for the assassination of Castro. This Agency desires to record that such letters never existed and therefore could not be in the possession of GARRISON.

D.C.
V.G.
NY
Madd

5. It was expected that when BEAUBOUF reached Washington on 8 May 1967, he [REDACTED] would try to get in touch with an Assistant Attorney General so that BEAUBOUF's story could be heard.

(S)

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

b1
b3
(SO. C.
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☒ For your information: Document is a duplicate to
62-109060-5224

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-82555 NR 5581

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SECRET

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

The Attorney General

Secret

15 May 17, 1967

Director, FBI

105-82555-5581

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 0
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Current Chm. Porc 14 letter
9/23/84. SP6 [redacted] 1/1/86
67C/FBI 6454

Reference is made to my letter dated May 3, 1967, in captioned matter and to the enclosure thereto which set forth information furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Hugh Aynesworth, correspondent for "Newsweek" magazine. Your particular attention is called to the information that Mr. Aynesworth furnished concerning an alleged bribe attempt of Alvin Deaubouf by Lynn Lissel, an investigator on the staff of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

For your additional information in this matter, set forth below is information that was furnished to this Bureau under a "Secret" classification by the Central Intelligence Agency concerning Alvin R. Deaubouf:

"A well-placed and reliable source reported on 8 May 1967 that GARRISON is pressuring Alvin R. DEAUBOUF, who was expected to come to Washington on the same date (i.e., 8 May 1967) to tell the Department of Justice what he knows and what GARRISON wants of him."

b1, b3
(50 U.S.C.
403)
per
C11

Lee "Source reported that it is said that GARRISON is going to subpoena an FBI Agent and a former FBI Agent. The thesis that GARRISON is allegedly trying to develop is that Oswald was a CIA agent, was violently anti-Communist, and was recruited by CIA for an operation, approved by President Kennedy, the purpose of which was to assassinate Fidel Castro. The thesis further has it that when Oswald assassinated President Kennedy it became necessary to show him as a Communist in order to conceal the original plan."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad

62-100000

MAY 17 1967

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

67 MAY 19 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

ret

17-100000-8245

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

"It is further alleged that GARRISON has said that he has letters signed by CIA representatives or by Senator Robert Kennedy which authorize certain Americans to work with Cubans for the assassination of Castro. This Agency desires to record that such letters never existed and therefore could not be in the possession of GARRISON. (S)(u)

"It was expected that when BEAUBOUF reached Washington on 8 May 1967, he or [REDACTED] would try to get in touch with an Assistant Attorney General so that BEAUBOUF's story could be heard." (S)

Any additional pertinent information that comes to our attention in this matter will be promptly furnished to you.

- 1 - Mr. Harold Harbofoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" inasmuch as the data set forth herein from CIA has been classified "Secret" by that Agency.

Hugh Aynesworth is the reporter who has reached the conclusion that Garrison's investigation of assassination is complete farce. He has written an article which appeared in the 5-15-67 issue of "Newsweek" which exposed the fraudulent nature of Garrison's investigation. One of Aynesworth's claims is that Loisel attempted to bribe Beaubouef, a former associate of David William Ferrie, wherein Beaubouef would testify that he had been informed by Ferrie of a conspiracy on the part of Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. A tape recording of the bribe attempt reportedly was made by Beaubouef's attorney, and has been the subject of much publicity in the various news media.

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1) *per CIA*☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3) *per CIA*☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

:

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)50 U.S.C. 403☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-82555-not recorded serial 1st after 5582

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : *WLB* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 6/12/67

Enclosed are three (3) copies of a CONFIDENTIAL memorandum dated 5/11/67 prepared by the American Consulate, Tampico, Mexico.

Re Mexico City airtel, 5/8/67. In 5481

BENJAMIN J. RUGLE, American Consul, American Consulate, Tampico, Mexico, furnished a copy of a CONFIDENTIAL memorandum dated 5/11/67, copies of which are enclosed, which contain information concerning captioned subject which he had received. This information is being furnished for the information of the Bureau, and this office does not contemplate further action at this time.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:irg
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #454
DATE 4-24-92 BY 9803

for State letter 2-21-84

REC-69

67C/FBI

EX-103

115-82555-5584

18 JUN 19 1967

Lenified
SOVIET UNION



56 JUN 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Tampico, Mexico

May 11, 1967

Official-Informal
~~Confidential~~

Nesley D. Boles, Esquire
Chief, Mexican Political Affairs, Office of Mexican Affairs
Department of State, Washington, D. C. 20520

FBI/b7c

Dear Nes:

DECLASSIFIED BY 98031 [redacted]
ON 4-29-92

The missing Lee Harvey Oswald airgram referred to in your letter of April 14 is Tampico's A-43, which I drafted on March 16. It ought to have reached you before April 14.

I had originally debated with myself whether to send anything at all, considering my "informant" did not seem to offer anything new. However, in view of the admittedly "electrifying quality" of the subject, I finally decided to record the matter.

Because of your letter, I invited my friend to lunch today. He went over the ground in somewhat more detail, as set forth below, but he did not claim he was making world-shaking revelations, and I do not believe he was.

He said he and a group of fellow students met Oswald one afternoon (he does not recall the date) when they came out of the Cineclub, which I understood to be at the Escuela de Filosofia (I am not familiar with the University of Mexico). He described Oswald as "raro" and ~~introverso~~ "introvertido", a person who obviously had complexes and problems.

Oswald was with the group during the remainder of the afternoon and evening and all the following day. They paid for his meals during this time. (It was of interest to me my informant said that, in addition to recognizing Oswald's photograph following the assassination of President Kennedy, he easily recalled Oswald's name because both "Harvey" and "Oswald" connoted rabbit to him, something I had not thought of.)

Oswald evidently had gone to the university to look for pro-Castro students who might help him persuade the Cuban Embassy to grant him a visa. He spoke little Spanish, but indicated he was from California, as well as that he had been a member of a pro-Castro group in New Orleans (no

COPIES DESTROYED

2 MAR 14 1973

105-82555-5584

ENCLOSURE (1)

mention of Texas). He also gave them to understand police agencies in the United States had harrassed him ("lo hostilizaban"). He showed an interest in painting and paintings.

My friend reports the Cuban Embassy turned Oswald down from the outset, apparently in the first place because they had no "previous" on him and in the second place because they suspected he was a U.S. agent.

Oswald was deeply upset over being rejected by the Cubans. My informant used the word "lloraba", but I inferred not literally. The group saw no more of Oswald after the second day.

I am not trying to be coy about my "informant's" name. I should nevertheless like to protect him to the extent possible. He claims not to have discussed his acquaintance with Oswald with anyone except me. I take this with a grain of salt, but he does seem genuinely fearful of losing his job if he is tied publicly to this matter.

He also seems fearful of trouble with his former pro-Castro student friends if they get the impression he "ratter" on anyone. I gather they are not altogether "former", considering he says some of them still visit him here from time to time.

Incidentally, he claims to have visited Cuba, to be well acquainted with Raúl Roa and, to a lesser degree, with Castro. He claims further to have been friendly with on María Teresa Proenza, who I understood him to say defected from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and may now be in Miami. ETA

One item he "revealed" during our first evening particularly intrigued me. (He seemed subsequently, and probably with justification, especially fearful of the unpleasant consequences which might derive from any publicity regarding it). He asserted he was the student who personally climbed ~~ATMOSPHERIC~~ the Miguel Alemán Statue on the UAM campus with the dynamite—I believe he said dynamite—when it was mutilated some years ago.

I am aware my friend may have fabricated everything he told me. My personal evaluation is that he has been truthful.

Sincerely,

Benjamin J. Doyle
American Consul

-INTT

MEMO

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

19 JUN 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S.J. Papich

SUBJECT : Garrison Investigation: Mr. Jack N. Rogers

1. On 1 June 1967 [REDACTED] talked with a New Orleans representative of this Agency and volunteered information about the Garrison investigation.

2. Mr. Rogers is a Baton Rouge attorney and committee counsel for the joint legislative Committee on Un-American Activities for the state of Louisiana. He has had conferences with District Attorney Garrison and members of his staff because his function as counsel has caused him to link Lee Harvey Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with the Southern Conference Educational Fund through one Carl Braden. It is Mr. Rogers' theory that Oswald was an organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and was also a Moscow-trained agent. [REDACTED]

3. Mr. Rogers believes, however, that Garrison can prove a close association between Oswald and Jack Ruby as well as a conspiracy involving Clay Shaw. He has been told by a member of Garrison's staff that Garrison has definite proof that Ruby was once hospitalized in New Orleans, that Oswald visited him in the hospital, that they there engaged in a homosexual act, that they were caught, and that Oswald was arrested. Mr. Rogers told the member of Garrison's staff who related this story to him that he did not believe it because he had seen the New Orleans police "wrap up sheet" on Oswald and it did not contain a record of such an arrest. The staff member insisted that the truth of the account can be proven. He also asserted that Clay Shaw was the head of a homosexual ring and indulged in a perversion known as "master and slaves".

FOI/TA # 6454
AFFID. #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 1-11-87

Per CIA letter 9/23/88

79 JUL 3-1967

b7
per
CIA

105-82555-NR55840
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 27 1967

4 JUN 25 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5426

4. Mr. Rogers stated that Garrison has been receiving monetary contributions from Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, who has also contributed money to the Southern Educational Conference Fund. 4.5

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

[REDACTED] (S)

b1
b3
(50
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

CSCI 316/02729-67

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: July 7, 1967

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

(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM : Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (P)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R - CUBA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS

Date of Declassification Indefinite

Enclosed are four copies of a SECRET memorandum dated
 5 July 1967, received from CIA, (S)

Reference Mexico City letter dated 6/12/67, which
 furnished information received by BENJAMIN J. RUYLE, American
 Consul, American Consulate, Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Legat, Mexico, disclosed the following information in late June
 [redacted] the
 Charge Affairs of the Legat had no objection, [redacted] and
 sent a man to Tampico to identify the source and interview [redacted]
 No objection was voiced and enclosed memorandum sets out
 the results of this investigation.

b1, b2 (50 U.S.C. 403)
per CIA

- 4 Bureau (Enc.-4)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 1 - Mexico City
 MDC:ako

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF

DATE 8-19-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 JUL 10 1967

(5)
 Current Classification in
 per CIA letter 9/23/88.
 SPG [redacted] 1/10/89. #6458

2 Xerox copied made of
 airtel - 818 940 rel 4/7
 b7C/FBI

SOVIET SECTION
 [redacted]

Approved: _____

59 JUL 10 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

cc (airtel) [redacted]

relayed 818 940 rel

100 of airtel of LHM
 sent New Orleans & Dallas info
 7-11-67 only

5 July 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Nathan L. Ferris
Legal Attache

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT : Lee Harvey Oswald Visit in Mexico

1. In reference to my conversations with you in June 1967 and on 5 July 1967 regarding a person in Tampico, Mexico, who advised the American Consul there that he had spent a day and one half with Lee Harvey Oswald sometime before the assassination of President Kennedy, this Memorandum is a review of the action taken by this office to date.

2. On 25 June 1967, one of the officers from this Section travelled to Tampico to make contact with the American Consul, Mr. Benjamin J. Ruyle, in order to obtain from him the identity of the "informant" and to interview this person. The American Consul was very cooperative and offered to place this officer in contact with the "informant" immediately. This officer spent a total of six hours with this person (two interviews) and found him very cooperative and it is noted in the following paragraphs.

3. The informant, [REDACTED], about 30 years old; (S) married and has three children; studied law at UNAM for three years (approximate dates - 1960 to 1964); stated that he belonged to a "clandestine pro-Castro revolutionary group" at UNAM; visited Cuba where he met Fidel Castro and Raul Roa; was persecuted by Mexican authorities for these activities; and finally decided to get away from the group and the police by changing his residence to Tampico (circa 1964). [REDACTED] claimed he is (S) no longer a member of any organization but he is still visited often by his old friends who are still active revolutionaries. At the present time, he is a reporter for the newspaper [REDACTED] (S)

FOR/B. # 6454
ATTACH #
CIVILIAN #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 1/9/89 IN THIS FILE

per CIA letter 9/23/88

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

4. In regard to the Oswald case, [redacted] was extremely cautious and refused to give details on the contact he claimed to have had with Lee Harvey Oswald. His refusal was based on the fact that he and four other persons (members of [redacted] revolutionary group) were in contact with Oswald, and these persons are still active revolutionaries. If he were to give their names and if investigations were made, the four persons would know [redacted] passed the information, and his life and that of his family would be in danger. Despite assurances of protection, [redacted] took this position throughout the interview. (S)

5. [redacted] story is that Oswald visited the UNAM campus shortly after the Cuban Embassy refused to give him a visa to Cuba. Oswald apparently made inquiries regarding pro-Cuban groups at UNAM and was directed to [redacted] group. (S) Oswald met these persons as they were coming out of a round-table discussion held in the Faculty of Philosophy. Oswald told the group it was urgent that he visit Cuba immediately and that the Cuban Embassy had denied him a visa. He asked the group to help him. The group distrusted Oswald immediately because he was American and he acted slightly crazy. They all felt he was a "CIA provocation". Despite this, the group allowed Oswald to stay with them the rest of that day, that night and part of the next day. Oswald was very introverted and obviously had many complexes. While he was with the group, he did not mention the possible assassination of Kennedy or any other person, but he did keep insisting that he had to travel to Cuba immediately. As to whether Oswald was a homosexual, [redacted] said this type of person could very well have been such, but during his stay with the group, he did not show these tendencies. (S)

6. An interesting point is that [redacted] told the visiting officer that if he were pressed or forced by the Americans to give the details of the contact with Oswald, he could simply say he had fabricated the whole story and they would have to leave him alone. (S)

7. The only information available on [redacted] is an Excelsior newspaper article, dated 17 January 1961, which listed him as the leader of a UNAM revolutionary bloc. The article concerned his protest over the kidnapping of a young UNAM student from her home by unknown assailants. (S)

8. [redacted] (S)

~~SECRET~~

b1
b3
(50
USC
403)
per
CIA

9. All the information obtained by this office [REDACTED] will be made available to your office. (S)
It is requested that your office take no action in this case without prior consultation with this office.

10. For your information, your office in Washington, D.C. has not been advised of this case, and you may do so if you wish.

[REDACTED] (S)

THIS INFORMATION IS FROM A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IT MUST NOT BE DISSEMINATED IN WHOLE OR IN PART OUTSIDE YOUR OFFICE WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ORIGINATING OFFICE IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

b1
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(50
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee

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~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6- [redacted]*
ON *11/10/89 #64541*
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

67C/FBI

24 JUL 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT : Lee Harvey OSWALD

1. The following information is based on a lead provided to this Office's representative in Mexico [redacted] by the American Consul in Tampico, Mexico, who placed our representative in contact with the source on 26 June 1967.

2. On the above-mentioned date the untested source provided this Office's representative with the following information on the activities of Lee Harvey OSWALD while he was in Mexico in October 1963. The source, however, was extremely cautious and refused to give explicit details on his contact with OSWALD. He said the reason he could not give names of persons who were in contact with OSWALD was that these persons were still active revolutionaries, and if they found out the source informed on them, he and his family would be in grave danger. Despite assurances to the contrary, source said that all the promises in the world could be made, but once the information was passed to Washington, it would get completely out of hand. The source took this position throughout the six-hour interview (two separate meetings), but some information which might be of interest was elicited from him.

3. Although the source was not able or willing to give dates and names, he did say OSWALD visited the UNAM campus shortly after the Cuban Embassy refused him a visa to visit Cuba. OSWALD apparently made inquiries regarding the pro-Cuban revolutionary group at UNAM and was directed to the source and his friends. OSWALD met source and four other persons as they came out of a round-table discussion held in the Faculty of Philosophy. OSWALD told the group it was urgent that he visit Cuba immediately and that he was denied a Cuban visa. He requested aid from source's group. The group mistrusted OSWALD immediately, feeling he was a CIA provocation. He was obviously American, with little Spanish, and very preoccupied over not obtaining the Cuban visa.

63
(50
U.S.C.
403)
Per
CIA

EX-102

REC 11 105-82555-5588

18 JUL 26 1967

5/20 [signature]

51 AUG 1 1967