M MO. 1 UNITED STATES GOVER MIT emorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan TO December 13, 1963 FROI R. W. Smith INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF SUBJECT: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963 The captioned report, which was furnished to the Presidential

Commission, set forth the positive results of the Bureau's investigation up to December 6, 1963, but it did not include the results of our extensive investigative efforts in the United States and other countries to resolve the numerous false reports and hoaxes.

It is believed that information representative of <u>these false reports</u> and hoaxes, as well as irresponsible reporting, would be of interest to J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Presidential Commission. Therefore, there are enclosed a letter to Rankin from the Director and a summary of the results of the investigations of several hoaxes and false reports, along with an example of irresponsible journalism.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter to J. Lee Rankin with its enclosure be approved for personal delivery by Assistant Director Malone of the New York Office.

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1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Mr. Turner 1 - R. W. Smith 1 - Condon & Gray DEC JFC:AWG/aab (10)XEROX LTC 19 1933 Enclosures DEC 20 1963



INVESTIGATION OF

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

HOAXES, FALSE REPORTS, AND IRRESPONSIBLE REPORTING

December 13, 1963

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Mexico City, Mexico

On November 25, 1963, a 23-year-old Nicaraguan reported to the American Embassy, Mexico City, that on September 18, 1963, he was present in the Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, where he observed a man he identified as Oswald receive \$6,500 as part payment to carry out an assassination in the United States. His description of witnesses to the incident was vague, and his claim to have repeatedly called the American Embassy, Mexico City, between September 18 and November 22, 1963, to warn of the impending assassination of an important American was not substantiated by Embassy records.

The Nicaraguan persisted in his story to American Embassy officials, but when turned over to the Mexican authorities on November 30, 1963, he admitted, in writing, that his allegation was false and that his motive in the fabrication was to incite the United States to take some action against Castro. When released by Mexican authorities, the Nicaraguan recanted his confession, claiming that he admitted this hoax only because of his fear of bodily harm.

He was afforded a polygraph examination by American authorities on December 5 and 6, 1963. The interrogation was conducted in the Spanish language, and the FBI Legal Attache in Mexico City assisted as interpreter. On the basis of the polygraph interrogation, the polygraph is examiner concluded that the Nicaraguan did not see the large sum of money described; that he did not see the person alleged to be Oswald;

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that he did not hear the sum \$6,500 mentioned; and that his story was a fabrication.

During the polygraph examination, the Nicaraguan admitted that he had been mistaken in stating that he saw Oswald in the Cuban Consulate. He also added that he was uncertain of the date of the incident in question when he saw someone resembling Oswald and, on reflection, stated he thought the date of the incident must have been September 17, 1963. Oswald was definitely determined to have been in New Orleans on September 17, 1963, the date he obtained a Mexican tourist card.