

Newman's pressure on the ARRB to get it to compel disclosure of CIA Mexico City records he imagined would help him make the case he began believing and wanting to make relusted in the release on September 20, 1995, of what refutes the made-up Kost Kostikov angle, that supposed Oswald connecton with the supposed KGB expert in those "wet jobs" for which the KGB had him vegetating in Mexico entirely dry.

The bord merely boasted, as it usually does of comepling the release of 1 "18 CIA documents in full and 21 CIA documents in part." They had been "publicly available, but previously contained many redactions."

The board release made no reference to the content of what it compelled be disclosed. The Washington Post, a fair example, reported some of the fact but none of the meaning. Its story of two days later, by Walter <sup>+</sup>incus, is headed, "CIA Bugger Soviet Embassy in Mexico City." That says all that need be known to end that Kostikov myth. If Oswald had talked to Kostikov, whether or not that conversation was in any way sinister or entirely innocent, the CIA would have been able to identify his voice, as it shpuld have been able to identify all the Soviet voices its bugs pikced up.

In withhoding the information that it bugged those embassies it wanted go bug in Mexico City it iwht withheld nothing at all. That had been reported by several former CIA employees. They range from the Ahee who did not get CIA apprival for what he published to the Watergater E. Howard Hunt who did.

What the CIA really withheld is that Oswald did not talk to Kostikov and to whom he did talk. The only purpose this served was go seem to make the case that Oswald was the assassin and to confuse the people even more about the assassination.

This also serves to underscore all over again the seriousness of Newman's disclosed CIA going for that Kostikov fabrication while omitting what is in the records he sued used indicating that it was Yatskov rather than Kostikov to whom Oswald spoke. It also underscores the claimed disappearance of that taped intercept what in fact was sent tp Dallas the night of the assassination. The FBI's records leave this without question. They also state that that tape was listened to on Dalls the early morning of the next day.



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**NEWS RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
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**JFK ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD RELEASES MORE CIA  
RECORDS ON OSWALD TRIP TO MEXICO CITY IN 1963**

The Assassination Records Review Board announced today that it has released 39 additional CIA documents, in full or in part, which relate to Lee Harvey Oswald's 1963 trip to Mexico City before the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Review Board released 18 CIA documents in full and 21 CIA documents in part. These documents have been publicly available, but previously contained many redactions. The Board has now released the vast majority of the information contained in these documents, but sustained the CIA's position that some information relating to sensitive intelligence sources and methods should not be publicly released at this time. The Board decided that some redacted parts of the documents still need to be protected, but also noted they contain no information about the assassination of President Kennedy or about Lee Harvey Oswald. In other instances, the Board proposed substitute language which gives some substantive information in place of the redactions, while not revealing the sensitive intelligence information.

"Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City is one of most important and intriguing chapters in the Kennedy assassination story," said John R. Tunheim, Chair of the Review Board. "The Review Board has focused much of its attention to date on documents which relate to this topic. We are seeking to push the limit on new information that we can make available to the American public, while not endangering intelligence sources and methods which still require protection."

The Review Board formally voted to release 37 of the documents on August 19, 1995. The other 2 CIA documents released today were formally voted on by the Board on July 17, 1995.

The Assassination Records Review Board was established by the JFK Act, which was signed into law by President George Bush. The five members of the Board were appointed by President Clinton, confirmed by the U.S. Senate, and sworn in on April

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