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SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: *CIRAIRS
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EXTENSION NO. *XAAZ-35907*
DATE *26/11/63*

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

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1.	<i>IP/AN</i>	<i>6 MAR 1975</i>		<i>at apr</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>Please assign XAAZ # and classify to 201-289248</i>
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10.	<i>Attn: Lois Miller</i>					
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Document Number *130-592*
for FOIA Review on *APR 1976*

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
CONDUCTED ON *24 MAY 1976*
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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM**

XAAZ 35907

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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0 SUMMARY of Relevant Information on Lee Harvey OSWALD at 0700
24 November 1963.

1. Our first information on OSWALD came from a technical operation in Mexico City and was cabled in on 9 October 1963. It revealed that on 1 October 1963 Lee OSWALD had been in touch there with Soviet Consul Valery KOSTIKOV about a telegram which the Soviet Embassy was supposed to send on him to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The data showed that OSWALD had also been at the Soviet Embassy on 28 September. Traces showed OSWALD was a former U. S. defector to the USSR and on 10 October CIA Headquarters notified the FBI, State and the Navy (OSWALD had been a Marine). Our Mexico Station was told to pass its information on OSWALD to the Mexico City offices of the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Embassy. Since our Agency is not supposed to investigate U. S. citizens abroad without special request, we did nothing further on the case.

2. After the assassination of President Kennedy on 22 November, Mexico Station, which immediately recalled its earlier report on OSWALD and cabled us about it, began researching all its files and records for reports which might relate to him. It turned up pictures of a man believed to be OSWALD entering the Soviet and Cuban Embassies on various days in October, including 1 October, but when some of these pictures were sent to the FBI in Dallas they proved to be someone other

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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-2-

than OSWALD. Mexico Station has, to date, found no pictures of OSWALD entering the Soviet or Cuban Embassy.

3. The search did reveal more data from technical operations, however. This information, which comes in in great masses, had not been previously associated with OSWALD because his name is not actually mentioned in it, but the subject matter shows it is about him, and our expert monitor says the voice is identical with the voice of 1 October known to be OSWALD's.

4. This further technical information covers a round-robin of telephone calls and visits which OSWALD made to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City between 27 September and 3 October 1963. This has been supplemented by reports on his travel in and out of Mexico obtained by the U. S. Consulate in the border town of Nuevo Laredo from Mexican Immigration Service records.

5. In brief, all this information shows that Lee Harvey OSWALD entered Mexico (apparently by car) at Nuevo Laredo on 26 September 1963, claiming he was a photographer, living in New Orleans and bound for Mexico City. On 27 September he was in Mexico City phoning the Soviet Embassy to ask for a visa so he could go to Odessa, USSR. On 28 September, he was at the Cuban Embassy, and Silvia DURAN, a Mexican Employee of the Cuban Embassy, telephoned the Soviet Embassy about his problem. It seems that OSWALD (whose name is not mentioned) wanted a Cuban transit visa so he could go to Cuba and wait there for a Soviet

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-3-

visa which would permit him and his wife to go on to the Soviet Union. Silvia DURAN asked assurance that the Russians would grant him the visa. A while later a Soviet official calls Silvia DURAN back and explains that the visa applicant had been dealing with the Soviet Consulate in Washington about the same matter and that they could not be sure that he would ever get the Soviet visa. The Soviet official added that the applicant had a letter showing he belonged to an organization in favor of Cuba. Silvia DURAN and the Soviet official agree to table the matter.

6. On 28 September 1963, OSWALD again visits the Cuban Embassy and talks to Silvia DURAN about the same matter, and she phones the Soviet Embassy. OSWALD also talks to a Soviet official on her phone and says he will come to the Soviet Embassy and give him what is apparently a forwarding address where he can be reached. There is some hint this address may be in Cuba.

7. On 1 October, OSWALD has his phone conversation with Soviet Consul KOSTIKOV about his visa, and on the same day, OSWALD phones the Soviet Military Attache about the same matter. The Military Attache gives him the number of the Consul. Finally, on 3 October, OSWALD phoned the Military Attache again and tried to talk about a visa, but the Military Attache again referred him to the Consul and give him the right phone number.

8. That same day, 3 October 1963, OSWALD drove back into the United States at the Nuevo Laredo-Laredo, Texas crossing point. He

11

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL 1995

-4-

had travelled on a Mexican Tourist Card in lieu of passport.

9. On 23 November 1963, Mexican authorities, [who get the same technical information which we do] and who had noticed the name of Lee OSWALD in it, arrested Silvia DURAN and her husband and interrogated them. She confirmed the information given above, saying that Lee OSWALD had professed to be a Communist and an admirer of Castro. She and her husband are being held incommunicado and their arrest will not be made known, for the time being.

10. Observation of the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico and of their principal intelligence officers, including KOSTIKOV, since the assassination of President Kennedy, by both technical and physical surveillance, shows nothing unusual.

11. Mexican President Lopez Mateos is aware of this case [and of] He will doubtless support any further police action which is necessary.

11