When President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, the United States investigation agency -- FBI, CIA, Secret Service, etc. -- were asked to investigate the assassination. When the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station learned that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited Mexico City during the September and early October, it caused the (electronic surveillance) files and phone records of those calls to the Soviet Embassy made between September 27th, September 28th, and October 1st, that could have been made by Oswald. (See surveillance files.)

The Mexico City Station filed a report, which stated that phone calls on Sept. 27, 1963, between the Russian Consul and a number of the Russians discussed the fact (electronic surveillance files.) In addition, the Mission City Station found a telephone call from Sylvia Duran to the Cuban Consulate, where Sylvia Duran stated that there was an American citizen at the Cuban Consulate who had previously visited the Soviet Consulate. (See Soviet (electronic) Surveillance Section.) A final phone call was the "illegal" Oswald identified himself. This was also found. (See (electronic) Surveillance Section.)

At this point, the Central Intelligence Agency realized that it would require the Mexican government (with whom it had no good relations) to arrest Sylvia Duran. (See Sylvia Duran.) She was a Mexican citizen, she did not have diplomatic immunity because she might shed some light on the circumstances surrounding the assassination. 

...
The Mexico City Station sent a note to the Colmar
Station (hand: Luis Sotelo), with Due's address, her mother's
address, her brother's address, her business phone number,
her home phone number, her place of work, and a request that
she be arrested immediately. (Note to Luis Sotelo) Nov. 23,
1953, CIA No. 484, Cable to Edward Dernan, Mexico, Mexico,
November 23, 1953.

The Mexico City Station also suggested that
Duvan be held incommunicado with the mother involved.

The Mexico City Station did not receive a
reply to their request. CIA Headquarters to request the arrest of Sylvia
Duvan by Mexican authorities. Because the Department of Defense had
never received a request, they organized (this, clockwise relatively)
between certain Mexican government officials, with the CIA of
American interest. Therefore, the United States Headquarters
assigned the arrest of Sylvia Duvan to... [Handwritten:]

Jack Whitaker, therefore stationed at Douglas Headquarters, El Paso.

With this in mind, the Mexico City Station... and regarding that Sylvia
Duvan was not be arrested... [Handwritten:]

That Whitaker, by Woodrow S., received a phone
call with (Jack Whitaker) November 28, 1953. Information given by
Jim Handler, CIA No. 687, December 1, 1953, CIA No. 687.

Director Whitaker that he could not receive the request and
that Headquarters should already have received a cable stating
that Sylvia Duvan had been arrested. (Note to:)

Woodrow for the

Mexico City Station.
After Winston Smith's appointment, he called Senator Nix in San Antonio. He stated that the Mexican City Station of the CIA had determined that the man dressed in an odd manner from Dallas would have to be found immediately to the Mexican City Station and that her arrest should not be announced to any此事 nearby.

[Chief of Station, phone call to the CIA, Nov 23, 1963, CIA No. 449, Flash cable from San Antonio to Mexican City Station, Nov 23, 1963, DIA 8915, CIA No. 449, Cheyenne of Anne, Cold Pasture, entry 96, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 449.]

On November 27, 1963, the Mexican government forwarded a copy of Sylvia Duran's two-page signed statement to the Mexican City Station. [Black Name re. the Harvey Oswald and Sylvia Duran, November 24, 1963, CIA No. 473.]

Original signed statement of Sylvia Duran interrogation.

By the Mexican Government

She said: "Upon learning about the assassination she and her husband speculated that President Kennedy might have been assassinated for racial reasons. When she became aware that the assassin was Lee Harvey Oswald, she ascertained that it was the same man that approximately two months prior had been to the Cuban Consulate to solicit an intransit visa to Russia. Having taken his name from the special documentation he presented she knew that he was married to a Russian woman and belonged to the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." She checked the data in the Consulate archives and became certain that it was the same individual who was blonde, short, dressed unelegantly and whose face turned red when angry. The Consul had denied the visa because to
obtain an intranist visa from the Cuban government, it was imperative that he previously obtain a visa from the Soviet Consulate. Since obtaining a visa from the Soviets took four months and Oswald's Mexican visa expired soon Oswald became excited and Duran had to call the Consul who had an argument with him. The only aid she could give Oswald was advising that he see the Soviet Consul, and calling the person in charge of that office. The Soviet official told her that they would have to consult Moscow which would take four months. That afternoon, Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate and Sylvia Duran confirmed that he could get a Cuban visa only after he received a Russian visa. She gave Oswald her name and business phone number but never gave him her address because she had no reason to give it to him. She knew that phoning the Soviet Consulate was not one of her duties and that if she did so she did it only to help Oswald. She gave Oswald her business phone number only because he would have to call subsequently to check whether he had obtained a visa. He never called back." (Blind Memo to Lee Harvey Oswald and Sylvia Duran, November 26, 1963, CIA 4723).
The Mexican City Station forwarded Durán’s two copies of the signed statement to Headquarters on Nov. 21, 1943. C. Cable Mexican City Station to Headquarters, November 21, 1943, Mex 7105, C.I.A. No. 479. 
Chronology of Anna Henderson, November 27, 1943, entry No. 127, C.I.A. No. 656.

The following day, Headquarters sent a demurral cable to the Mexican City Station seeking to ensure that neither Durán nor the Chinese would have a basis for concluding that the Americans were behind the incident. [The cable stated, “We want the Mexican authorities to take the responsibility for the whole affair.”]
Cable from Headquarters to the Mexican City Station, November 23, 1943, Dir. 95371, C.I.A. No. 514. 
Chronology of Anna Henderson, November 24, 1943, entry No. 114, C.I.A. No. 658.

When the Central Intelligence Agency began to work with the Chinese Communists, Headquarters called the Mexican City Station that their plane in gaining information to the Chinese Communists and was to eliminate methods of telephone taps in order to obtain their continuing operations. [C.I.A. Cable from Headquarters to Mexican City Station, December 21, 1943. Dir. 98466, C.I.A. No. 547. Chronology of Anna Henderson, December 24, 1943, entry No. 245, C.I.A. No. 683]. Headquarters called that they would rely on Sylvia Durán’s statements and on the Consular files which the Senate gave the State Dept. (lid.) [Headquarters furnished that exact, detailed information from (letters and such.)-- ‘foundations agents in the Cuban Embassy’ on what Sylvia Durán and other officials stated. Durán’s visits and his discharge would be valuable and useful in investigative matters].

When the Central Intelligence Agency forwarded the Durán Communists to the Mexican Consul in a copy of Durán’s signed statement.
b. The Possibility that Silver Dunn Was an Intelligence Agent for Either the Central Intelligence Agency or the Cuban Intelligence Agency.

Since the publication of the House Committee on Intelligence has alleged that Silver Dunn was an intelligence agent for either the Central Intelligence Agency or the Cuban Intelligence Agency.

1. Was Silver Dunn a Central Intelligence Agent?

2. Was Silver Dunn a Cuban Intelligence Agent?

In an effort to resolve this question, the House Select Committee reviewed the United States' investigation files on Silver Dunn. The Committee found no evidence in these files to support the claim that Silver Dunn was an intelligence agent.

In addition, the House Select Committee presented two intercepted letters of the Miami City Station employees about the allegations. Only Daniel Phillips (Chief of Cuban Station in Miami City Station in 1943) thought the allegations possible. Mr. Phillips stated that it was possible that she [Sylvia Dunn] (Piched is a term used by the CIA to designate an attempt to recruit an individual] (almost everyone at the Cuban Embassy) [H.R.4446, interview with Daniel Phillips, 3/22/74, p.8], but that "it was possible that she [Sylvia Dunn] was not picked because the station [Miami City Station] could not identify any of her weaknesses." Mr. Phillips was the only one about (claiming) statement that she that would have to be true. To recruit Dunn would get a little, blue-eyed American on bed with the little girl [Peter in, a Spanish term for wife].
At that point, Mr. Phillips admitted that it appeared that Dunn had not been targeted, that the station's Assert had been substituted and that the machinery and means had been identified. [cited p. 9] Mr. Phillips went on to reassure that targeting had not necessarily meant that Dunn had been targeted; however, he did not explain that Dunn had been targeted. [cited p. 9]

Another CTA employee, [name redacted], worked on an "Order Task Force" in late September or early October of 1975, coinciding with the Fair Act brought against the agency concerning its file on Dunn. [cited p. 9] [name redacted] stated that he believed that Dunn had been targeted by the agency source. His decision was based on a review of Dunn's case files, "especially because of the frequency, after the examination to contact Dunn." [cited p. 9]

Despite Mr. Phillips and Mr. [name redacted]'s statements, the Committee cannot definitively conclude that Dunn was an agent of the CTA, as an agent of the CTA.
"Was Silver Dunn a Cuban Intelligence Agent?"

"Was Silver Dunn a Cuban Intelligence Agent?" is a question being posed.

The U.S. investigation..."Silver Dunn was a Cuban Intelligence Agent."

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. Silver Dunn, who was a witness for the defense, stating that he was not a Cuban Intelligence Agent. He claimed that he was employed by the Committee of Resistance toACT"

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On October 5, 1964, eleven days after the publication of the Warren Commission Report, a story alleging Lee Harvey Oswald's presence at a party in Mexico City attended by Cuban government personnel came to the attention of the Central Intelligence Agency (Wx742\textsuperscript{1}, p.94, entry #430, CIA #721; Blind memo dated 10/5/64, CIA #576). An allegation of this type, if true, could negate the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

**Elena's Story as Reported October 5, 1964**

Elena Garro de Paz and Deba Garro de Guerrero Galvan, first cousins to Horatio, Ruben and Lynn Duran were invited to a twist party at the home of Ruben Duran in the middle of the week in the fall of 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald was alleged to have been at this party in the company of "two other beatnik-looking boys." (Ibid.) The Americans remained together the entire evening and did not dance. When Elena tried to speak with the Americans, she was "shifted" to another room by one of her cousins. (The memo does not state whether Elena had mentioned which cousin had not allowed her to speak to the Americans.) One of Elena's cousins told her at the time that (he or she) did not know who the Americans were except that Sylvia Duran (an employee of the Cuban Embassy and the wife of Horatio Duran), had brought them to the party.
The day after the party, Elena and Deba saw the three Americans on the Insurgents', a main avenue in Mexico City. The Garros claimed that they had recognized Oswald's photograph when it was published after the assassination. Sylvia Duran's arrest "underlined the Garros' certainty" that the man had been Lee Harvey Oswald. (Ibid.)

Deba added that Lynn and one of the Duran brothers had made trips to Texas. (Ibid.) She added that, even though the Duran brothers had always been poor before the assassination, they were both driving expensive new cars. (Ibid.)

The source of the memo was a witting Central Intelligence Agency asset known by the cryptonym LICOOKIE, whom the Committee identified as June Cobb Sharp while receiving LICOOKIE's file. According to Elena, Mrs. Cobb was sent to her house shortly after the assassination for a few days, by a mutual friend, a Costa Rican writer Eunice Odio. (CIA No's 580-583; WX-7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719) Ms. Garro asserted that while at her house, Mrs. Cobb expressed interest in the Kennedy assassination. One night Elena's sister Deba, who was visiting, got drunk and told the whole story. (Ibid.) Claiming to be a CIA agent, Cobb suggested that Elena and Deba go to Texas to tell their story. (Ibid.) Elena stated that when Cobb's suggestion was rejected, Cobb stated that she would arrange a meet-
ing with the CIA Station Chief. (Winston Scott was the Mexico City Station Chief in 1964). The meeting did not occur because Ms. Cobb was asked to leave the Garro house evidently because she kicked Elena's cat. (CIA No's 580-583; Wx7241, Entry #427, p. 42, CIA #719). A notation on the memo says that (L/I (Licookie I) never regained contact) with Elena Garro de Paz. (Wx7241, p. 94, Entry #430, CIA #721; Blind Memo dated 10/5/64, CIA #576).

The (Licookie) memo was not inserted in either the Elena Garro or Lee Harvey Oswald "p" (personality) files but in a local leftist and Cuban project file. The Committee learned about the memo from Wx-7241, a chronological history of the Oswald case prepared by Anne Goodpasture for the CIA in 1976). The memo was found in December, 1965. (See Wx 7241, p. 94, CIA #721). (Stanley Watson) found the memo. A marginal notation on Wx7241 says, "Why was this not sent to Headquarters?" (P. 87, CIA #714). The Committee has been able to determine that the memo was forwarded to headquarters shortly thereafter.

The story was told by Elena Garro de Paz who was born of Spanish parents in Puebla, Mexico on December 11, 1917. (All information in this section culled from Biography DTA form prepared by Charles Thomas.) Ms. Garro attended the National Autonomous University of Mexico and attended the National Autonomous University of Mexico and
later did graduate work at Berkley in California and at the University of Paris. In 1963, Elena had long been married to Octavio Paz, a career diplomat who is also one of Mexico's finest poets and leading intellectuals. When Octavio was named Mexican Ambassador to India, the couple separated by mutual consent. Elena's daughter, also named Elena, has always resided with her mother.

Since Elena spent seventeen years of her early life in Europe she had a rather un-Mexican objectivity about her native land and had a reputation for being one of its more articulate detractors. At the same time, Elena was considered emotionally committed to many aspects of Mexican life and made an important contribution to its artistic development.

In the 1960's Elena became a significant writer. Hogar Solido, El Rey Mago, La Señora en su Balcon, Ventura Allende, Andais por las Ramas, Parada Empresa, and El Viaje are plays that have had appreciative audiences in Europe, where they were translated into German, as well as in Mexico. Ms. Garro's short stories are collected in a volume called La Semana de Colores. The Literacy Supplement of the London Times has called her novel, Los Recuerdos de Porvenir, "a splendid success." Critics have said of her: "For Elena Garro, there is no frontier between reality and fantasy; in any case, the latter is a second reality—perhaps more intense—to which one may penetrate without
passport or forewarning, thanks to the effectiveness of a literature fired with passion, flavor and life." Many people who knew Elena have asserted that the frontier between reality and fantasy is also difficult for her to distinguish in real life. (Biography Data Form on Elena Garra de Paz prepared by Charles Thomas.)

Ms. Garro, for many years, was an active worker in the Confederacion Nacional Campesina (CNC), the agrarian arm of the Partido Reformista (PRI). Because Ms. Garro was a tireless propagandist and agitator on behalf of the poorer Mexican peasants, she was on close personal terms with and enjoyed the respect of peasant leaders from all over the country. (Ibid.)

Elena was considered a witty, urbane and opinionated woman with an unflagging sense of humor. Her forthright opinions and sharp wit tended on occasion to ruffle feathers in Mexico, but her important social, literacy, and political connections rendered her fably immune from serious counter-attack until 1968. Then, Ms. Garro was forced to flee the country with her daughter, Elenita and her sister, Deba Guerrero de Galvan, in the midst of the student strikes. The House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to determine the exact reason Ms. Garro had for fleeing Mexico.
Before her disappearance from Mexico, Elena was well disposed toward the United States and had been friendly with Embassy officers. Her broad range of significant personal friends, the views of many important to the American Embassy, made her a useful Embassy target. (A "useful Embassy target" is a person deemed important enough because of acquaintances to merit frequent contact, either witting or unwitting, with American Embassy officials.)

October 12, 1964 CIA Memo for the Record

On October 12, 1964 the Chief of Covert Action (Jim Flannery) wrote a memo for the record reporting that Elena Garro de Paz had told her story to Bunice Odio. (The Committee has not been able to determine if Elena Garro told Ms. Odio the story personally or if Ms. Cobb related to Ms. Odio what Elena had told her) who relayed it to ("Tich-born" Mr. Lopez was a witting asset who wrote propaganda pieces for the CIA.) After careful review of his CIA file, the HSCA has not been able to establish a link from (Mr. Lopez) to either Ms. Odio or Ms. Garro on 10/9/64. (10/12/64 memo, CIA #596, Wx7241, p. 87, CIA #714)

The story is not as detailed as the 10/5/64 version. There is no mention of Deba Garro Guerrero Galvan. The story, perhaps because it is third hand, differs from the previous story in two areas: The party was at the Cuban Embassy, not at Ruben Duran's; Elena talked to a Cuban
Embassy official, not one of her cousins about the three Americans.

Attached to the memo was a note from Flannery to the Chief of Station, Winston Scott, which read, "Do you want me to send the gist of this to Headquarters?" Scott then noted that the memo should be filed. The file indications show that the memo went into the Oswald "P" file and the Elena Garro "P" file. (Ibid.)

November 24, 1964 CIA Informant Report

On November 24, 1964 a Central Intelligence Agency informant (The House Select Committee has been unable to determine the informant's identity) reported information (memo from Winston Scott to the files, re: June Cobb, 11/25/64, CIA Nos. 592-593; Wx 7241, p. 88, Entry #404, CIA #715) he had learned from "LICHANT/1." (While reviewing LICHANT's file the Committee determined that the [ ] Elena claims that the day following John F. Kennedy's assassination, Calvillo escorted her and her daughter to the Vermont Hotel for protection; see also December 25, 1965 Thomas memo for more information on Manuel Calvillo.) The informant asserted that June Cobb was an "American Communist" who rented a room from Elena Garro. (Memo from Winston Scott to the files, re June Cobb, 11/25/64, CIA Nos. 592-593, Wx 7241, p. 88, Entry #404, CIA No. 715) The informant also stated that Elena tried to talk to Robert Kennedy when
he was in Mexico because she had met Oswald "and two friends (Cubans)" at a party at Horacio Duran's house. (Ibid.) In addition, the informant claimed that Elena also told her story to an American official, at the Embassy, who claimed to represent the Warren Commission. (Ibid.) The Chief of Station noted that he had asked the informant to pursue the story (Ibid.) but there is no indication that he ever complied with this request. (HSCA Review of Classified CIA Documents.)

Elena's own Accs.

November 24, 1964 Elena Meeting with Mexico City Legal Attache Officers

Elena and her daughter also told their story to the Mexico City Legal Attache. (The Legal Attache in 1964 was Clark Anderson.) They recounted the same story previously given to President Kennedy. The date of the party was given as September 30, October 1 or October 2, 1963. (FBI 105-825555 Report, Dec. 11, 1964 entitled Lee Harvey Oswald, p. 1) The agent who wrote the report ( ) noted that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been identical with the American allegedly observed by Mrs. Paz at the party if this party were held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963. (FBI 103-825555 Report, Dec. 11, 1964 entitled Lee Harvey Oswald, p. 1) FBI investigation of President Kennedy's assassination had established that Lee Harvey Oswald had departed Mexico
City by bus at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963 when Ms. Paz stated that she saw Lee Harvey Oswald walking on Insurgentes. (Ibid. p.3)

Elena was questioned regarding the identity of other persons attending the party at the Ruben Duran home who might have been in a position to observe the three Americans. Elena stated that in the course of the party her daughter met a young man named "Alejandro" at the party and danced with him. (Ibid. p.3) The daughter did not take the calls and as a result "Alejandro" wrote several letters to the daughter. Ms. Garro exhibited two of the letters, as well as a business card which identified the young man as Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius. (Ibid. p.3)

The letter which Ms. Garro said was the first written by the young man to her daughter bore the date September 1, 1963 and the Mexico City Post Office postmark September 2, 1963. When Ms. Garro was told this she commented that the Communists probably had facilities for falsifying postcards. (Ibid.)

To investigate Ms. Garro's story further, the Federal Bureau interviewed Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius on November 27, 1964. (Ibid. p.4) Lavagnini recalled that there were approximately thirty people at the Ruben Duran party, few of whom he knew. He recalled having met a Mexi-
can girl who had recently returned from living in France. He was unable to fix the date of the party, but felt it was probably early in September because of a heavy rain which occurred as they were leaving the party about 2:00 a.m. (Ibid. p. 4)

Lavagnini noted no Americans present at this party. He was familiar with the appearance of Lee Harvey Oswald because of publicity following the assassination of President Kennedy but otherwise had no knowledge of him and had never seen him except for news photographs following the assassination. (Ibid. p. 4) Levagnini was the only person interviewed by the FBI who attended parties at the Duran house in the September-October time frame.

There is no indication on the document that this information was given to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. [A review of CIA files conducted the date.]

Charles Thomas' First Meeting with Elena Garro Where Lee Harvey Oswald is Discussed

On 12/10/65 Charles Thomas, a political officer at the American Embassy, wrote a memorandum about a conversation with Elena Garro de Paz. (CIA #586-587, WX-7241 Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA No. 718.) The meeting with Elena had been about other matters but she mentioned knowing Oswald. Thomas noted that she was reluctant to talk but did. (Ibid.)

Elena's story reported here is the same but with more details, as that given in the Licooken memo dated 10/5/64.
10-3-64. She said that General Jose Jesus Clark Flores, a friend of Rubín Duran's, Silvia Duran, Eusebio Azcue (Cuban Consul in Mexico City), Emilio Carballido (a pro-Communist writer-friend of the Durans), and a Latin American Negro man with red hair (unidentified) were at the party. A marginal comment by this entry in WX-7241 says, "How did Elena know about a red-haired Negro?" Elena also told Thomas that she had later learned that Silvia Duran had been "Oswald's mistress while he was there." (A note by this entry in WX-7241 says, "How did Elena Garro know about Silvia being the mistress of Oswald?? This is 1965.") The Mexico City Station did not hear about the Oswald-Duran "affair" until July 1967 when a CIA Asset Liring3 reported it. (After reviewing the file at the CIA the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to determine who was associated with that had knowledge about Sylvia Duran or Lee Harvey Oswald.)

Elena told Thomas that she and her daughter had gone to the Cuban Embassy on November 23, 1963 and shouted "Assassins" and other insults at the Embassy employees. (CIA #586-587, Wx7241, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA No. 718) That same day a friend, Manuel Calvillo, an official in the Gobernacion, took her and her daughter to a small hotel in the center of Mexico City. (Ibid.) They were kept
there for eight days under the pretext that they were in danger. (Ibid.) Elena claimed to have told Calvillo that she wanted to tell her story to the American Embassy. (Ibid.) Calvillo dissuaded her by telling her that the American Embassy was full of Communist spies. (Ibid.) Elena said that some of the other people who had been at the party were taken to Veracruz where they were "protected" by Governor Lopez Arias. [Ibid; The House Select Committee was unable to determine the veracity of Ms. Paz' allegations. See HSCA Investigation of Elena Carmen de Paz' Allegations. She said that Ruben Duran, reportedly "protected" by General Clark Flores, was very prosperous and was driving a big car. [CIA #586-587, Wx-7241, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA No. 718] Elena also claimed that Ruben Duran told her months after the assassination that he was not really a Communist and that killing Kennedy had been a mistake. (Ibid; the House Select Committee on Assassinations has not been able to determine whether Ruben actually spoke to Elena about the assassination. Ruben Duran claimed he had no reason to tell Elena that killing Kennedy had been a mistake since he had no involvement.

Charles Thomas circulated a copy of the memorandum in the American Embassy including the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station to aid them in their investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination. [The House Select Committee has determined that the Central Intelligence Agency received the copy of the Thomas
memorandum prior to December 25, 1965. See below. The COS wrote a note on the memo which says: "What an imagination she has!?! Should we send to Headquarters?" The Officer replied, "Suggest sending. There have been stories around town about all this, and Thomas is not only person she has talked to...If memory serves me, didn't [LICOKIE] refer to Oswald and the local leftists and Cubans in one of [her] squibs?" (CIA No. 588, note from SW to COS.)

The Mexico City Station called the information in Thomas' 12/10/65 memorandum of conversations to CIA Headquarters (Cable from Mexico City to the Director, Mexi 5621, date out off my copy; CIA Nos. 584-585) The cable reported that Elena's story would be checked with [LICHANT/1] against the production from the Cuban surveillance operation "and other sources." (Ibid.) Winston Scott wrote, next to the routing indications on the cable, "Please ask Charles Thomas if he'll 'follow up.' Get questions from Anne G. [Anne Goodpasture] Please let's discuss. Thanks." (Ibid.1)

After the December 10 memorandum of conversations, Winston Scott (Chief/Station) and Nathan Ferris (Legal Attache) called C. Thomas for a meeting. They asked him to get a more detailed replay of Ms. Garro's story. At this meeting Winston Scott made it clear that the FBI had fully responsibility for any further investigation in the Oswald case. (State Dept: letter from Charles Thomas
2

CIA Information not available at time of Warren Commission investigation

a. (LIRING 3) Allegation

In 1967, a report that Sylvia Duron had had intimate relations with Lee Harvey Oswald came to the attention of the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. [Note to the meeting with W606/3, May 26, 1967]. The source (LIRING 3) (an extremely reliable source) stated that she had recently received a call from Sylvia Duron (LIRING 3) concerning a May 26, 1967, interview with the same source, and that she had wanted him to renew acquaintances. [Note to the meeting with W606/3, May 26, 1967]. Duron told (LIRING 3) that she had met Lee Harvey Oswald at the Cuban Consulate, where he applied for a visa and had lodged her on several occasions. (LIRING 3) Duron admitted that she had had intimate relations with Oswald, but insisted that he did not show her any favor. (LIRING 3) In addition, Duron told (LIRING 3) that when the news of the assassination became public knowledge, the Mexican government arrested her, and during the interrogation, but she would not address that she had had an affair with Lee Harvey Oswald. (LIRING 3)

In a subsequent memorandum, 'Montevid', wrote: "First, that Sylvia Duron had sexual intercourse with Lee Harvey Oswald on several occasions when the latter was in Mexico, probably 1963, but not little to the agency's credit. Second, the Mexican police did not report the extent of the Duron-Oswald relationship to this station." [Dispatch chief of Western Hemisphere to Chief of Station (CIA), May 27, 1967, p. 7]

That the Mexican government did not disclose all the information in their possession to the Central Intelligence Agency, covers one of the possibilities: Either the Mexican government did not want to disclose that one of their citizens had had intimate relations with the assassin of John F. Kennedy; or Sylvia Duron was a Mexican protection agent in the Cuban Consulate and the Mexican government was protecting their informant.
mately two months after the assassination two "Communists" personally warned her never to reveal that she had been to a party with Oswald. (Ibid.) Deba, consequently, would not accompany Elena to the American Embassy to tell her story on November 24, 1964. (Ibid.)

Elena said that a few days after the assassination Emilio Carballido took the Durans to Jalapa, Varacruz and "kept them out of the way until the initial shock of the assassination wore off." (Ibid.) The House Select Committee has been unable to confirm Ms. Garro's allegation.

Elena also alleged that shortly after the assassination an American named June Cobb spent several days in her house. (Ibid.) She said that Ms. Cobb had been sent to Elena by a mutual friend, Eunice Odio. (Ibid.) Elena claims that while Ms. Cobb was at her house she expressed an interest in the Kennedy assassination. (Ibid.) Deba, visiting Elena one night, got drunk and told Ms. Cobb the entire story. (Ibid.) Ms. Cobb wanted them to go to the American authorities. (Ibid.) Claiming to be a CIA agent, Cobb suggested that Elena and Deba go to Texas to tell their story. (Ibid.) When her suggestion was rejected, Cobb said that she would arrange a meeting with the CIA Station Chief. The meeting did not occur because Ms. Cobb was asked to leave the Garro house; evidently because she kicked Elena's cat. (Ibid.) (The House Select Committee on
Assassinations has determined that June Cobb-Sharp was a CIA asset in 1964. (Supra p. 3)

Elena claimed that Ruben Duran visited her circa the end of January 1964. (CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx 7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719) He was worried that Oswald's visit to his home might be discovered and that he might lose his Mexican citizenship. (Ibid.) Ruben told Elena that it had been Silvia who had gotten him involved with Oswald. (Ibid.) Ruben added that he was not really a Communist and had opposed the assassination. (Ibid.) (Ruben Duran denied the story. HSCA Interview of Ruben Duran, p. , JFK Doc. #)

Elena said that she had told her story to Noe Palomares of the Gobernacion about six months after the assassination. (Ibid.) He advised against going to the American Embassy and told her that if she did anything at all she should merely write an anonymous letter. (Ibid.) The Committee spoke to Mr. Palomares who denied Ms. Garro's claim. (HSCA interview of Noe Palomares, JFK Doc.)

Elena stated that it was "common knowledge" that Silvia had been Oswald's mistress. (CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx 7241, Entry #427, p. 92 CIA #719) When asked who could verify the allegation she could only remember one person who had told her this. (Ibid.) Elena claimed that person was Victor Rico Galan, a "pro-Castro journalist." (Ibid.) Victor Rico Galan is dead. The Committee could not verify
Ms. Garro's allegation. Sylvia Duran denied the allegation. Nonetheless, \textsuperscript{\textdagger}LIRING \textsuperscript{3}, a CIA asset reported the same story in 1967.\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textdagger\textdagger

During these conversations Elena also said that she "understood" that Oswald had been in Mexico more than once. (Ibid.) \textsuperscript{\textdagger}
The HSCA has been unable to determine the exact date.\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textdagger\textdagger

Subsequent to December 25, 1965, Thomas wrote in the December 25, 1965 memo that Elena had found her calendar and had reconstructed the date of the party as late September and not early September. $\textsuperscript{\textcelsius}$CIA Nos. 580-583, Wx-7241, Entry \#427, p. 42, CIA \#719\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textdagger\textdagger When Thomas went to Ferris' office and informed him, Ferris replied that Elena had given the late September date when she had originally reported her story at the American Embassy. (FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. No. ) However, Mr. Ferris explained to Thomas that someone who had been at the party had stated that there were no Americans there. (Ibid.) Mr. Ferris did not tell Mr. Thomas that Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius Ferris had provided this information in 1964. (Supra p. ) Mr. Ferris suggested that it was not necessary for Thomas to pursue the matter since he considered the Oswald case closed and had heard all the rumors before. $\textsuperscript{\textcelsius}$FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. No. \textsuperscript{\textdagger}

The State Department forwarded (the same day) a copy of the Charles Thomas memorandum to the Central Intelligence
Agency's Mexico City Station to aid in their investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination. On the first page of the memorandum of conversation Winston Scott wrote "Shouldn't we sent to Headquarters?" Someone responded, "Of course." CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx 7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #710.

December 27, 1965 Legal Attache Memo to the United States Ambassador re Elena Garro

On December 27, 1965 the Legal Attache had written a memo to the Ambassador reporting that Elena and her daughter were interviewed on 17 and 24 November 1964. The memo said that Elena and her daughter furnished information similar to that in Thomas' 12/10/65 memo. (Ibid.) The memo further stated, "Inquiries conducted at that time (November 1964), however, failed to substantiate the allegations made by Mrs. Garro de Paz and her daughter. In view of the fact that Mrs. Garro de Paz' allegations have been previously checked out without substantiation, no further action is being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations." (Ibid.)

The Legal Attache forwarded a copy of the memorandum to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. (The House Select Committee has determined that the copy was forwarded prior to 12/29/78. See below.) Winston
Scott superimposed a note to Anne Goodpasture on this memo which read, "Can we send in a report to Headquarters 'dismissing' our cable?" Goodpasture responded, "Done." (Memo to the Ambassador from the Legal Attache, 12/27/65, CIA #578, WX-7241 Entry #429, p. 94, CIA #721) The cable Winston Scott wanted dismissed was Mexi 5621 (Supra. p. ) on December 29, 1965.

A cable written by Anne Goodpasture/reporting the Legat interview with Elena and the Legat office's failure to substantiate Elena's story was sent to Headquarters. (Memo from Mexico City to the Director, 12/29/65, Mexi 5741, CIA #575; WX-7241 Entry #430, p. 94, CIA #721). The cable promised to keep Headquarters advised if any further information were to develop. (Ibid.)

(LICOOKIE's) 10/5/64 memo is attached to this cable. WX-7241 explained this in a marginal comment, "This document (by LICOOKIE) was not in (Oswald's file), but was copied from (a project file) and attached to Mexi 5741, 29 Dec 65." (Ibid.)

A note superimposed to this cable by (Allen White) stated, "I don't know what FBI did in November 1964, but the Garros have been talking about this for a long time and she is said to be extremely bright." Anne Goodpasture wrote that the FBI had found Elena's allegations unsubstantiated but that "we will try to confirm or refute Ms. Garro de Paz's information and follow up." Win Scott wrote,
"She is also 'nuts.'" (Ibid. CIA #574)

CIA Investigation of Elena's Allegation that She Created A Disturbance at the Cuban Embassy on November 23, 1963

On February 3, 1966 Anne Goodpasture forwarded Thomas' December 25, 1965 memo to the Cuban section with an attached note asking them to check whether Elena was "seen creating such a disturbance as they claimed in front of the Cuban Embassy." (Note from Anne Goodpasture to "Cubans," 2/3/66, CIA No. 579; WX-7241, Entry 428, p. 94, CIA #721.)

One Cuban section officer responded, "No bells ring with me." Another one wrote "Me neither." The third officer wrote, "No pictures either." (Ibid.) There is no indication that were queried about Elena's allegation. Ibid., that there are no pictures is reasonable since Elena claimed that the event happened: 1) on a Saturday at 3:00 p.m. when the Cuban Embassy was not normally photographically surveilled; and 2) the "disturbance" occurred inside the Cuban compound. HSCA Examination of the CIA Cuban Embassy photographic surveillance showed no surveillance on 11/23/63. (Classified Summary of Staff Review of CIA Documents, undated, p. 3, CIA #763.)
Legal Attaché 2/23/66 Memo to the United States Ambassador Regarding Elena Garro's Allegations

On 2/23/66 the Legal Attaché wrote a memo to the Ambassador reporting that "extensive investigation" failed to disclose that Oswald had traveled to Mexico prior to September 26, 1963 and that no information had developed that would show that he had not been in New Orleans in the early part of that month. [Memo from Legat to Ambassador, 2/23/66, CIA #571; WX-7241 Entry #455, p. 95, CIA #7227] The memo reiterated that no further action was being taken by the FBI because Elena’s allegations had not been substantiated. (Ibid.) The Legal Attaché forwarded a copy to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. (The House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to determine when the copy was forwarded to the CIA.) A marginal comment made by Anne Goodpasture next to this entry in WX-7241 says, "How can it be ascertained that Oswald did not travel to Mexico prior to early September 1963? There must be some basis for Elena's reporting."

(Ibid; referenced to Thomas' 12/25/65 memo.)

Charles Thomas 7/13/66 Memorandum of Conversation re Elena Garro

On 7/13/66 Charles Thomas wrote a memorandum of conversation reporting that Elena had told him that she had received an invitation to visit Cuba from Ambassador Juquin Hernandez Armas. (Memorandum of Conversation by
Charles Thomas, 7/13/66, CIA #565; WX-7241, Entry 460, p. 96, CIA #723) Elena gave Thomas two letters to support her claim. (Ibid.) She said the letters had been delivered to her home by a driver from the Cuban Embassy. (Ibid.) The envelope gave her address as Vermont 38. (Ibid.) Because of her stay at the Hotel Vermont she saw the letters as a threat and was frightened. (Ibid.) (The HSCA has determined that the Cuban Government invited Elena Garro to visit Cuba due to her literary talents; See Biography.)

Legal Attache Memo to Winston Scott re Elena's Allegation that She Had Stayed at the Hotel Vermont from the Day After the Assassination until November 30, 1963

On 10/13/66 the Legal Attache wrote a memo to the CIA/COS reporting that a reliable confidential informant had reported that the records of the Hotel Vermont disclosed that "Elena Paz, housewife from San Luis Potosi" had registered at the Hotel Vermont on November 23, 1963. She left on November 30, 1963. (Memo from Legat to Winston Scott, 10/13/66, CIA No. 564; WX-7241, Entry #466, p. 98, CIA #725; Thomas' 7/13/66 memo.) (The House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to determine why the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigations waited until 1966 to investigate this aspect of Elena's story.) The Memo said that "the above individual may or may not be identical with Elena Garro de Paz." (Ibid.)
Charles Thomas' 12/25/65 memo states, "She (Elena) and her daughter did not personally register at the hotel. She thinks Calvillo registered them as relatives or friends of his from San Luis Postosi." (Memo of Conversation by Charles Thomas, 12/25/65, p. 3, CIA #582) The entry for the 10/13/66 Legat memo in WX-7241 bore the notation, "This is what Elena claimed and no one would believe her." (WX-7241, Entry #466, p. 98, CIA #725)

Charles Thomas' September 30, 1969 Letter to State Department and Legal Attaches Response

No further reports on Elena's story was generated until 1969 when Charles Thomas was "selected out." ("Selected out" is a phrase used when an officer is retired after having been in one grade for the maximum period of time and is not considered qualified for promotion to a higher grade). Then, he wrote a memorandum to the Secretary of State which included a cover letter stating, "Since I was the Embassy Officer in Mexico who acquired this intelligence information, I feel a responsibility for seeing it through to its final evaluation." (State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, July 25, 1969)

Charles Thomas' memorandum stated that "he got no reaction from Nathan Ferris and Winston Scott" regarding
his memorandum of December 25, 1965. (State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, July 25, 1969) In addition, Thomas wrote that the only person to speak to him about the December 25, 1965 memorandum, Clarence Bomstra (Deputy Chief of Mission, State Department, Chief of Affairs at the time of President Kennedy's assassination and subsequent Oswald investigation) told him that Oswald had not been in Mexico on the date given for the party. (State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, July 25, 1964) Thomas noted that even when he reiterated that Elena had not changed her story but rather that she had now given a more accurate account, Bomstra stated that the date was wrong and dismissed the entire affair. (Ibid.)

The Mexico City Legat's Office, Nathan Ferris, in reply to Thomas' letter and memorandum, asserted that Thomas' office had been advised by memoranda dated December 27, 1965 and February 23, 1966 that since Elena Garro's allegations had previously been investigated without substantiation, no further action was being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations. (FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. No. ) In their report, the Legat's Office concluded that either the Counselor for Political Affairs did not route the memoranda to Charles Thomas or that Thomas did not recall receiving them. (Ibid.)
Thomas wrote that when he went to Nathan Ferris' office to inform him that Elena had found her calendar and had reconstructed the date of the party as late September, Ferris replied that Elena had given the late September date when she had originally reported her story at the American Embassy. (State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, Julye 25, 1969). Thomas noted that Ferris explained that someone who had been at the party had stated that there had not been any Americans. (Ibid.) He wrote that he had assumed that Elena could have clearly been mistaken about the identity of the American she saw there, but never doubted that she had seen some Americans. (Ibid.) Thomas alleged that Ferris suggested that it was not necessary for Thomas to pursue the matter since he considered the Oswald case closed and had heard all the rumors before. (Ibid.)

The Legat Office replied that Mr. Ferris had not told Thomas that someone who was at the party had stated that there had not been any Americans present. (FBI Report, 9/39/69, p. 4, JFK Doc. No. ) The report asserted that Thomas had been told that it would not be necessary for him to pursue the matter any further since Elena's story had been investigated previously without being substantiated. (Ibid.) In addition, the memo stated that Thomas had been told that Elena's story was considered a closed issue, not
that the Oswald case was closed. (Ibid.)

House Select Committee on Assassinations' Investigation of
Elena Garro's Allegations

The House Select Committee on Assassinations investigated Elena Garro's story both through file reviews and personal interviews. The Committee requested and reviewed the CIA's, FBI's and State Department's files, when available, on Elena Garro de Paz, Elenita Garro de Paz, Manuel Calvillo, Noe W. Palomares, June Cobb Sharp, Victor Rico Galan, Eunice Odio, Sylvia Duran, Lydia Duran, Ruben Duran, Betty Serratos, Horatio Duran, Eusebio Azcue, and Emilio Carballido. Only the Elena Garro de Paz file contained information on her allegations. Though all the names listed above played a role in Elena Garro de Paz' story, not one of their files included a reference to Elena Garro de Paz.

Furthermore, the House Select Committee on Assassinations requested and reviewed the Central Intelligence Agency's (LICOKIE I, LICHANT I, LIRING 3, LIHUFF I and TICHBORN) files. Once again, not one of the files included a mention of Elena Garro's allegations. The House Select Committee on Assassinations learned that LICOKIE I was [ ] who first reported Elena's allegation. (Supra, p. 4) The Committee also learned that LICHANT I [ ]
had Elena Garro and her daughter in a hotel the day following the assassination. (Supra, p. 13) He also told Elena that Sylvia Duran had been arrested before this fact had become public knowledge. (Ibid.)

Since a file review was inconclusive, the Committee decided to arrange interviews in Mexico with Sylvia Duran, Elena Garro, Elenita Garro, Horacio Duran, Ruben Duran, Lynn Duran, Emilio Carbillido and Betty Serratos. The Mexican Government informed the House Select Committee on Assassinations that Elena and Elenita Garro disappeared in 1968 during the student uprisings and have never returned to Mexico. The officials stated that Elena and her daughter might be in Spain. (See Mexico City Procedural Write-up Trip 1.) The Mexican government reported that Emilio Garballido could not be found. (Ibid.) The others were interviewed between June 1 and June 6, 1978. (Ibid.)

Betty Serratos, Lydia Duran, Ruben Duran, and Horatio Duran all stated that Elena was not the dancing type and therefore did not attend any of the twist parties at the Duran homes. (See: HSCA Interview of Betty Serratos, 6/6/78, p. 6, JFK Document No. ; HSCA Staff Interview of Lydia Duran, 6/5/78, p. 6, JFK Document No. ; HSCA Staff Interview of Ruben Duran Navarro, 6/6/78, p. 16, JFK Document No. ; HSCA Staff Interview of Horatio Duran Navarro, 6/5/78, p. 25, JFK Document No.). When
Sylvia Duran was asked if Elena or Elenita Garro ever attended twist parties at the Duran homes, she recalled Elena attending one twist party at Ruben's home in 1963 when the Garros returned to Mexico from France. (HSCA Staff Interview of Sylvia Tirado Bazan, 6/6/70, p. 90, JFK, Document No. ) All the Durans denied that Lee Harvey Oswald had attended any party at one of their homes. (String cites.)

The Committee next asked the Central Intelligence Agency to arrange staff interviews with LICANT/1 along with a list of other assets who may have had information related to Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City. (The Central Intelligence Agency declined to aid the Committee in this aspect of the investigation.

The Committee returned to Mexico City and attempted to locate June Cobb Sharp and Manuel Calvillo. (See Procedural Write-up Trip 2 Mexico City) The results of the Committee's work were as follows:

1) The Mexican government told the Committee that June Cobb Sharp received a tourist permit, number 72781, on June 27, 1947 when she entered Mexico through Nuevo Laredo. She asked, but was denied, permission to represent the magazine, Modern Mexico. On June 21, 1948, she received a courtesy permit, number 25556. Furthermore, the Mexican government explained that she dis-
appeared in 1954 and never returned to Mexico. (See Procedural Writeup Trip 2 Mexico City.) The Committee believes that there is a possibility that this information is incorrect. (According to Ms. Cobb's CIA file she worked for the agency as an asset in Mexico from 1961 through 1966.) (CIA Report, 1965, June Cobb file, 201- ) Elena also stated that Ms. Cobb resided at her home in 1964. (Supra p. 2) The Mexican government told the Committee that Manuel Calvillo did not live at Cuohetemoc 877-5 as the Committee had stated. Their agent-in-charge had spoken to the superintendent at the apartments for the past twenty-five years who said that no Manuel Calvillo had ever resided there. When Committee staffers gave the Mexican government Calvillo's pen name, the Mexicans gave the same answers. (See Procedural Write Mexico City Trip 2.)

The Committee is quite certain that Mr. Calvillo lived at this address since it acquired the address from a recent CIA document. (CIA Report, 1976, Manuel Calvillo file, 201- )

The Committee believes that there is a possibility that the Mexican government received orders from the Central Intelligence Agency to refrain from aiding the Committee with this aspect of its work. (See Procedural Write-up Trip 2 Mexico City.)