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C. Silvia Duran

When President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, the United States investigative agencies--FBI, CIA, Secret Service, etc.--were asked to investigate the assassination. When the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station remembered that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited Mexico City during late September and early October, it reviewed the electronic surveillance files and found evidence of phone calls to the Soviet Embassy made September 27th, September 28th, and October 1st, that could have been made by Oswald. 685/ Review of the electroic surveillance files also produced telephone calls on September 27, 1963 between the Russian Consul and Silvia Duran, a secretary at the Cuban Consulate, where Oswald was discussed. 686/ In addition, the Mexico City Station found a September 28, 1963 phone call from Silvia Duran to the Soviet Consulate where Silvia Duran stated that there was an American citizen at the Cuban Consulate who had previously visited the Soviet Consulate. 687/ A final phone call was made on October 1, 1963 where the "alleged" Oswald identified himself was also found. 688/

On November 23, 1963 the Mexico City Station deter-

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- 185 -

**TOP SECRET**

mined that it would request the Mexican government--  
with whom it had a good relationship--to arrest Silvia  
Duran (as Silvia Duran was a Mexican citizen, she did not  
have diplomatic immunity) because she might shed some light  
on the circumstances surrounding the assassination. 688a/

The Mexico City Station sent a note to the Gober-  
nacion head, Luis Echevarria, with Silvia Duran's address,  
her mother's address, her brother's address, her license  
plate number, her home phone number, her place of work and  
a request that she be arrested immediately. 689/ The Mexi-  
co City Station also suggested that Duran be held incommuni-  
cado until she could be questioned on the matter. 690/

The Mexico City Station did not receive prior au-  
thorization from CIA Headquarters to request the arrest of  
Silvia Duran by Mexican authorities. 691/ Headquarters  
feared that a request to arrest Ms. Duran would jeopardize  
the clandestine relationship between certain Mexican govern-  
ment officials and the CIA if it were disclosed that Americans  
were behind Duran's arrest. 672/ John Scelso, Chief of Western  
Hemisphere/3, stationed at Langley Headquarters, telephoned  
Winston Scott, the Mexico City Chief of Station, and requested  
that Silvia Duran not be arrested. 693/ Scott told Scelso that  
he could not rescind the request, and that Headquarters should  
already have received a cable stating that Silvia Duran had

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352

**Classification:** \_\_\_\_\_

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- 186 -

been arrested. 694/ After Winston Scott's conversation with John Scelso, Scott called Luis Echevarria and stated that the Mexico City Station desired that all information received from Duran be forwarded immediately to the Mexico City Station, and that her arrest and statements not be communicated to any leftist groups. 695/

On November 27, 1963, the Mexican government forwarded to the Mexico City Station a copy of Silvia Duran's ten-page signed statement. 696/ It 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 who 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 intransit 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 was advised 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

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- 187 -

Cuban Consulate and Silvia 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. The only aid she could give Oswald was advising that he see the Soviet Consul and calling the person in charge of that office. 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."

Silvia Duran, released on November 24, 1963, was rearrested November 27, 1963, when the Mexican government alleged that she was attempting to leave Mexico for travel to Havana. 698/ According to the Mexican officials who detained Duran a second time, there was no addition to her story. 699/

The Mexico City Station forwarded Duran's ten-page signed statement to Headquarters on November 27, 1963. 700/ The following day, Headquarters sent a clarification cable to the Mexico City Station seeking to insure that neither Silvia Duran nor the Cubans would have any basis for believing that the Americans were behind her rearrest. The cable stated, "We want the Mexican authorities to take the responsibility for the whole affair." 701/

When the Central Intelligence Agency began to work with the Warren Commission, Headquarters cabled the Mexico

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- 188 -

**TOP SECRET**

City Station that its plan in passing information to the Warren Commission was to eliminate mention of telephone taps in order to protect their continuing operations. 702/ Headquarters cabled that it would rely on Silvia Duran's statements and on the Consular files which the Soviets gave the State Department. 703/ Headquarters stressed that exact, detailed information from LITAMIL-7 and LITAMIL-9--penetration agents in the Cuban Embassy--on what Silvia Duran and other officials had said about Oswald's visit and his dealings would be valuable and usable corroborative evidence. 704/

When the Central Intelligence Agency forwarded to the Warren Commission a copy of Duran's signed statement. It read as follows:

...she remembered..(that Lee Harvey Oswald) was the name of an American who had come to the Cuban Consulate to obtain a visa to travel to Cuba in transit to Russia, the latter part of September or the early part of October of this year, and in support of his application had shown his passport, in which it was noted that he had lived in that country for a period of three years; his labor card from the same country written in the Russian language; and letters in that same language. He had presented evidence that he was married to a Russian woman, and also that he was apparently the leader of an organization in the city of New Orleans claiming that he should be accepted as a "friend" of the Cuban Revolution. Accordingly, the declarant, complying with her duties, took down all of the

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- 189 -

**TOP SECRET**

information and completed the appropriate application form; and the declarant, admittedly exceeding her responsibilities, informally telephoned the Russian Consulate, with the intention of doing what she could to facilitate issuance of the Russian visa to Lee Harvey Oswald. However, they told her that there would be a delay of about four months in processing the case, which annoyed the applicant since, according to his statement, he was in a great hurry to obtain visas that would enable him to travel to Russia, insisting on his right to do so in view of his background and his loyalty and his activities in behalf of the Cuban movement. The declarant was unable to recall accurately whether or not the applicant told her he was a member of the Communist Party, but he did say that his wife\*\*\*was then in New York City, and would follow him,\*\*\* (Senora Duran stated) that when Oswald understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his first having obtained the Russian visa,\*\*\* he became very excited or angry, and accordingly, the affiant called Consul Ascue (sic),\*\*\* (who) came out and began a heated discussion in English with Oswald, that concluded by Ascue telling him that "if it were up to him, he would not give him the visa," and "a person of his type was harming the Cuban Revolution rather than helping it," it being understood that in their conversation they were talking about the Russian Socialist Revolution and not the Cuban. Oswald maintained that he had two reasons for requesting that his visa be issued promptly, and they were: one, that his tourist permit in Mexico was about to expire; and the other, that he had to get to Russia as quickly as possible. Despite her annoyance, the decalarant gave Oswald a paper\*\*\* in which she put down her name, "Silvia Duran," and the number of the telephone at the Consulate, which is "11-28-47" and the visa application

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- 190 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

was processed anyway. It was sent to the Ministry of (Foreign) Relations of Cuba; from which a routine reply was received some fifteen to thirty days later, approving the visa, but on the condition that the Russian visa be obtained first, although she does not recall whether or not Oswald later telephoned her at the Consulate number that she gave him. 705/

The Central Intelligence Agency had relied on Duran's statements but had deleted Duran's description of Oswald as blonde and short. 706/ It had also excised Duran's statement-- "The only aid she could give Oswald was advising that he see the Soviet Consul, and calling the person in charge of that office" which alluded to Oswald asking for some type of aid at the Cuban Consulate. 707/ In addition, Ms. Duran's strong statement "He never called her back" 707a/ was changed to "she does not recall whether or not Oswald later telephoned her at the Consulate number that she have him." 707b/ Had the statements been included, the Warren Commission's conclusions would not have seemed as strong.

The Warren Commission staff was not completely satisfied with Ms. Duran's ten page signed statement obtained by the Mexican authorities. W. David Slawson wrote:

We then discussed...the problem of (interviewing) Silvia Duran. We pointed out that our only interest in witnesses (in Mexico) other than Duran was to get their formal testimony for authentication purposes...This was not true of Duran, however, because she had been interviewed only by the Mexican police

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- 191 -

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and we considered that interview inadequate. (I should point out that we do not consider it totally inadequate, however. It is only on details such as Oswald's physical appearance, side comments or remarks he may have made, etc., that we would like to interrogate Mrs. Duran further. On the essential point of whether or not his contacts with the Embassy consisted of anything other than an attempt to travel to Cuba, Silvia Duran's knowledge has probably been exhausted.) 708/

The Warren Commission staff's attempts to interview Ms. Duran never succeeded. 709/ Ms. Duran was not interviewed by Americans until 1976, when two reporters from the Washington Post interviewed her. 710/ On June 6, 1978, representatives of the House Select Committee on Assassinations interviewed Ms. Duran in Mexico City.

VI. Information not available at the time of the Warren Commission investigation

A. Silvia Tirado (nee Duran)

1. House Select Committee on Assassinations 6/6/78  
Interview of Silvia Tirado

Ms. Tirado (Silvia divorced Horatio Duran in 1968) was never questioned by American officials in 1963. Thus, the Committee established contact with the Mexican government and requested that the Mexican government make Silvia Tirado available for an interview. 711/ The Mexican

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- 192 -

government complied on 6/6/78. Ms. Tirado told the House  
Select Committee on Assassinations the following:

Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Cuban Consulate three  
times on September 27, 1963, not twice as the Warren Com-  
mission previously reported. 712/ Oswald first visited  
the Cuban Consulate at approximately 11:00 a.m., requesting  
an intransit visa to Cuba with Russia as the final destina-  
tion. 713/ He showed her some documents, then left to  
obtain photographs needed for his application. 714/

Oswald returned at approximately 1:00 p.m. with  
four photographs. 715/ Ms. Tirado typed the application  
in duplicate, stapled a picture on top of each and had Os-  
wald sign each in her presence. 716/ As identification,  
Oswald showed her documents he had brought: his Russian  
labor card, marriage certificate with the name of his  
Russian wife, his American Communist Party membership card  
and his "Fair Play for Cuba" membership card. 717/

Ms. Tirado found Lee Harvey Oswald's behavior suspi-  
cious because normally a Communist traveled only with his  
passport as belonging to the Communist Party was illegal  
in Mexico in 1963. 718/

There was a procedure whereby the American Communist  
Party would arrange visa matters for their members with the

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- 193 -

**TOP SECRET**

Cuban Communist Party. 719/ The American would then come to Mexico, visit the Cuban Consulate, and receive his visa immediately. 710/ When Tirado asked Oswald why he did not have the American Communist Party arrange his trip to Cuba, he stated that he had not had the time. 721/

After explaining to Oswald that he had to acquire a Russian visa before he could receive a Cuban visa, Tirado jotted her name and business phone number on a piece of paper and gave it to Oswald who then left to get his Russian visa. 722/

Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., which was after normal working hours, 10:00 to 2:00 p.m. 723/ The guard called Tirado, stating that someone who did not speak Spanish was at the gate inquiring about a visa. 724/ As routine procedure, she asked the guard to escort the individual to her office. 725/ Oswald told her that he had acquired a Russian visa. 726/ Since he did not produce it when asked, she called the Russian Consulate. 727/ The Consul told Duran that Oswald had been to the Consulate requesting a visa and had been told that the reply would take approximately four months. 728/ When she relayed the message to Oswald, he got very excited, insisting that as a person who had been in jail because

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- 194 -

**TOP SECRET**

of the Cuban Revolution he should receive a visa. 729/  
Oswald stated that he could not wait that long because  
his Mexican visa expired in three days. 730/ At this  
point, Ms. Tirado informed Consul Eusebio Azcue of the  
situation. 731/ Azcue had been in his private office  
which he shared with his upcoming replacement, Alfredo  
Mirabal. 732/ Azcue politely explained the requisites  
for an intransit visa to Oswald. 733/ When he noticed  
that Oswald was a stubborn man he told Oswald that he  
was obviously not a friend of the Cuban revolution be-  
cause he would otherwise understand that Cuba had to be  
extremely careful with the people it allowed in the coun-  
try. 734/ Azcue and Oswald yelled at each other. 735/  
Then Azcue went to the door, opened it and asked Oswald  
to leave. 736/ Oswald did not revisit or telephone the  
Consulate. 737/ Ms. Tirado described Lee Harvey Oswald  
as approximately five feet six, with sparse blonde hair,  
weighing about 125 ~~50~~ pounds. 738/

2. CIA information not available at the time of  
the Warren Commission investigation
  - a. LIRING/3 allegation

In 1967 a report that Silvia Duran had had intimate  
relations with Lee Harvey Oswald came to the attention

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351

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- 195 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

of the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. 739/  
The source, LIRING/3, stated that he had recently re-  
ceived a call from Silvia Duran. 740/ A telephone tap  
on LIRING/3's telephone confirmed that Silvia Duran had  
called LIRING. 741/ LIRING/3 reported that he had visited  
Silvia to renew acquaintances. 742/ During the visit,  
Duran told LIRING/3 that she had met Lee Harvey Oswald  
at the Cuban Consulate when he applied for a visa and  
had dated him on several occasions. 743/ Duran admitted  
that she had had intimate relations with Oswald, but in-  
sisted that she had no idea of his plans. 744/ In addi-  
tion, Duran told LIRING/3 that when the news of the as-  
sassination became public knowledge, the Mexican govern-  
ment arrested her and during the interrogation beat her  
until she admitted that she had had an affair with Lee  
Harvey Oswald. 745/ Rowton 746/ counseled LIRING/3  
against any further contact with Duran because the Cubans  
or the Mexican police might become suspicious of him. 747/  
There is no indication in Rowton's report as to why con-  
tact with Silvia would make the Cubans suspicious.

The CIA Mexico City Station reported this informa-  
tion to Headquarters:

First, that Silvia Duran had sexual intercourse

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- 196 -

with Lee Harvey Oswald on several occasions when the latter was in Mexico is probably new, but adds little to the Oswald case. Second, the Mexican police did not report the extent of the Duran-Oswald relationship to this Station. 749/

In the chronology of the Mexico City investigation of Oswald, Raymond Rocca notes: "Why didn't Mexico police give us all info?" 750/ This was not the first report of such a relationship between Oswald and Duran. Elena Garro had reported the same information to Charles Thomas in 1965. 751/

That the Mexican government did not disclose all the information in its possession to American authorities raises one of three possibilities:

- 1) the Mexican government did not want to disclose that one of its citizens had had intimate relations with the assassin of John Kennedy; or
- 2) Silvia Duran was a Mexican penetration agent in the Cuban Consulate and the Mexican government was protecting its informant by minimizing her relationship with Oswald; or
- 3) they forgot, i.e., a pure and simple mistake.

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- 197 -

- b. The possibility that Silvia Duran was an agent for either American, Mexican or Cuban Intelligence

Since the publication of the Warren Commission Report in September 1964, critics have written about the possibility that Silvia Duran was an intelligence agent for either the Americans, Mexicans or Cubans.

- 1) Was Silvia Duran an agent, asset or source for Mexican or American intelligence?

In an effort to resolve this question, the House Select Committee on Assassinations reviewed the United States investigative agencies' files on Silvia Duran. 752/ The Committee found no evidence in this file review that Silvia Duran was either an American or Mexican intelligence agent.

In addition, the Committee has interviewed most of the Mexico City Station employees about the possibility. Only David Phillips, Chief of Covert Action and the Cuban Section in the Mexico City Station in 1963, a position which made him very knowledgeable, considered that Duran was possibly an agent or source. Mr. Phillips stated that

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- 198 -

"at one time the agency pitched 753/ almost everyone at the Cuban Embassy." 754/ Mr. Phillips stated that he had first heard Duran's name from the telephone intercept transcripts. 755/ But Mr. Phillips asserted that the CIA had no interest in Ms. Duran because "she wasn't friendly with anyone." 756/ Mr. Phillips had previously mentioned the CIA Mexico City Station's interest in recruiting a former Cuban Ambassador to Mexico named Lechuga. 757/ Mr. Phillips was shown a memorandum written by W. David Slawson of the Warren Commission staff regarding a trip to Mexico by Warren Commission staff members which said:

Mr. Scott's (Chief of the CIA Station in Mexico City) narrative disclosed that the CIA's action immediately after the assassination consisted basically of alerting all its confidential sources of information throughout Mexico to immediately channel all information into their headquarters, and of compiling as complete dossiers as possible on Oswald and everyone else throughout Mexico who at that time the CIA knew had had some contact with Oswald... This meant especially Silvia Duran, who because she had previously been having an affair with Lechuga, the former Cuban Ambassador to Mexico and presently the Cuban representative at the United Nations, had previously been of substantial interest to the CIA...758/

Mr. Phillips was surprised by this and stated that "No one let me in on this operation." 759/ But.

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**TOP SECRET**

- 199 -

Mr. Phillips added that he doubted that Duran would have been pitched because the Station could not identify any of her weaknesses. The Committee staff members then told Mr. Phillips about the reporting on file concerning Ms. Duran from one of the Station's penetration agents, LITAMIL/9, at the Cuban Embassy. At one point LITAMIL/9 had reported to his case officer that all that would have to be done to recruit Ms. Duran was to get a blonde, blue-eyed American in bed with her. 761/ With this, Mr. Phillips said that it did indeed sound as if the Station had targeted Ms. Duran for recruitment, that the Station's interest had been substantial, and that the weaknesses and means had been identified. 762/ Mr. Phillips pointed out, however, that because Duran had been targeted did not necessarily mean that she had been pitched. 763/ In addition, he stated that he had never heard that Duran had been pitched. 764/

Mr. Phillips did state that he would expect that Ms. Duran's file at the CIA would be "very thick" because of all the telephone intercepts that concerned her and the substantial interest that the Station had in her. 765/ He stated that much of the material in her file should predate the assassination. 766/ Mr. Phillips stated that

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- 200 -

**TOP SECRET**

he would be very surprised if Ms. Duran's 201 file was small and contained only a few pre-assassination documents. 767/ This is in fact the case of the Headquarters 201 file. 768/ This Committee has asked the CIA to make Ms. Duran's Mexican "P" 769/ (personality) file available for review. The CIA informed the Committee that there was no "P" file available on Ms. Duran. 770/

Another CIA employee, Dan Neiscuir, who worked on an "Oswald Task Force" in late September or early October of 1975 dealing with Freedom of Information Act law suits brought against the Agency concerning the files on Lee Harvey Oswald, stated that he believed that Ms. Duran may have been a source of information for either the CIA or the Mexicans. 771/ Mr. Neiscuir could not recall why he specifically had this recollection, but thought that it was due to something he had seen in Oswald's file. 772/ He said that it may have been the Agency's attempts to protect Ms. Duran after the assassination and the heavy cable traffic that those attempts generated that led him to his inference that she was a source of information for either the Agency or the Mexicans. 773/

Despite LIRING/3's case officer's asking LIRING/3 not to recontact Ms. Duran, Mr. Phillips' statements, and

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- 201 -

**TOP SECRET**

Mr. Neiscuir's hazy recollections, the Committee cannot definitely resolve whether Silvia Duran was a Mexican or American intelligence agent or source.

(2) was Silvia Duran a Cuban intelligence agent?

In an effort to resolve this question, the HSCA reviewed the United States investigative agencies' files on Silvia Duran. 774/ The Committee found no evidence in the files that would indicate that Ms. Duran was associated with Cuban intelligence.

In addition, the HSCA interviewed most of the Mexico City Station employees about the possibility that Duran worked for Cuban intelligence. Only Barney Hidalgo, a CIA officer who travelled to Mexico City in 1963, considered the possibility to be likely. 775/ Mr. Hidalgo, professing not to remember all the details, stated that he thought that Duran was a Cuban intelligence agent. 776/ Hidalgo said:

At the time when this contact told me of Silvia Duran I tied the two together, yes, sir. I don't know, how at that time it was obvious to me as an intelligence agent that there was some connection there but it was of no interest whatsoever to me, I do remember that when I next saw this contact of mine I mentioned the fact to him and let him proceed to do whatever he

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- 202 -

**TOP**

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wanted to. 777/

Mr. Hidalgo further stated that he never resolved the issue. 778/

With no corroborating evidence for Mr. Hidalgo's memory, the Committee must conclude that Silvia Duran was probably never employed by Cuban Intelligence.

B. The Cubans

1. Eusebio Azcue Lopez

When Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly visited the Cuban Consulate, Eusebio Azcue Lopez, a Cuban citizen, was the Cuban Consul. 779/ Because he had diplomatic immunity, the Cuban government had never been asked to make him available for questioning. 780/ The Committee, in an effort to investigate Oswald's contacts with representatives of the Cuban government, asked the Cuban government to make Eusebio Azcue available for Committee and staff interviews. 781/ The Cuban government complied with the Committee's request on April 1, 1978. 782/

During that interview, Mr. Azcue alleged that the man Jack Ruby shot in the Dallas Police Station was not the same individual who had visited the Cuban Consulate in 1963. 783/ In addition, Mr. Azcue stated that Alfredo

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309

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- 203 -

Mirabal, who in September 1963, had recently arrived from Cuba to assume the Consul's duties, had also been present during Oswald's visit. 784/ During a second trip to Cuba, the Committee interviewed Alfredo Mirabal. 785/ Subsequent to this second trip to Havana, the Committee asked the Cuban government to make Eusebio Azcue and Alfredo Mirabal available for the public hearings on September 18, 1978. 786/ The Cuban government complied with the Committee's request.

Eusebio Azcue Lopez told the House Select Committee on Assassinations at a public hearing on 9/18/78 the following:

An individual who gave the name Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Cuban Consulate on three occasions in late September 787/ and early October 1963. 788/ The individual first visited the Cuban Consulate during working hours, requesting an intransit visa to Cuba with Russia as the final destination. 789/ The man showed the secretary, Silvia Duran, some documents 789a/ which he believed would be sufficient to obtain a visa. 789b/ When the secretary would not grant him a visa, the man asked Azcue to see whether upon examination of the documents he could

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- 204 -

grant him a visa. 789c/ Azcue answered negatively. 789d/  
The individual then left to obtain photographs needed for his application. 789e/

The man probably returned on September 27, 1963 789f/ with the photographs and completed the applications in Ms. Duran's presence. 789g/ As the amount of time required to process this document could have taken as long as twenty days or the response could have been negative, Azcue told the man that he could grant him an intransit visa to Cuba, without consulting his government, if he had a Russian visa. 789h/ The individual then left to attempt to obtain his Russian visa. 789i/

After the man left the Cuban Consulate, Azcue received a telephone call 789j/ from the Soviet Consulate. 790/ The Soviet Consul explained that the man's documents were legitimate, but that the Soviet Consulate could not issue a visa until it received authorization from Moscow. 791/

Emphasizing that the Cuban Consulate never received visitors after working hours 792/ Mr. Azcue opined that the individual probably returned to the Consulate on September 28, 1963. 793/ When Azcue explained to Oswald that he could not grant him a visa, the man made statements directed against Cuba and called Cuba a

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- 205 -

**TOP SECRET**

bureaucracy. 794/ At that point, Azcue became upset and asked the individual to leave the Consulate. 795/ Oswald did not revisit the Consulate. 796/

Mr. Azcue described the man who visited the Consulate as follows: a white male, between 5'6" and 5'7", over 30 years of age, very thin long face, with straight eyebrows and a cold look in his eyes. 797/ Azcue alleged that he would never have identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who visited the Cuban Consulate in 1963.

2. Alfredo Mirabal Diaz

Alfredo Mirabal Diaz told the House Select Committee on Assassinations, at a public hearing on 9/18/78, 797A/ the following:

Lee Harvey Oswald, seeking a visa, visited the Cuban Consulate twice 798/ in September 1963. 799/ Since Mirabal could not speak English though he was the new Consul, ex-Consul Azcue handled the matter. 800/ On both occasions there were such loud arguments between Oswald and Azcue that Mirabal thought that the man's visit to the Consulate was a case of provocation. 801/

Though Mirabal caught only glimpses of the man he opined that the person whose picture appears on Lee

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- 206 -

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Harvey Oswald's visa application was the same Lee Harvey Oswald who visited the Consulate. 802/ Mirabel was about 4 meters away from Oswald each time he caught glimpses of him. 802a/ Oswald was at the Consulate between 15 and 20 minutes on each visit. 802b/

C. Elena Garro de Paz

On October 5, 1964, eleven days after the publication of the Warren Commission Report, Elena Garro de Paz' 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. 803/

1. Elena's story as reported October 5, 1964

Elena Garro de Paz 804/ and Deba Garro de Guerrero Galvan, first cousins of Horatio, Ruben and Lydia Duran, were invited to a twist party at the home of Ruben Duran in the middle of the week in the fall of 1963. 805/ Lee Harvey Oswald was alleged to have been at this party in the company of "two other beatnik-looking boys." 806/ The Americans remained together the entire evening and did not dance. 807/ When Elena tried to speak with the Americans, she was "shifted" to another room by one of her cousins. 808/ The memo does not state whether Elena had mentioned which cousin had not allowed her to speak

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**TOP SECRET**

- 207 -

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 Silvia Duran (an employee of the Cuban Embassy and the wife of Horatio Duran), had brought them to the party. 809/

The day after the party, Elena and Deba saw the three Americans on the Insurgentes, a main avenue in Mexico City. 810/ The Garros claimed that they had recognized Oswald's photograph when it was published after the assassination. 811/ Silvia Duran's arrest "underlined the Garros' certainty" that the man had been Lee Harvey Oswald. 812/

The source of the memo was a witting 813/ Central Intelligence Agency asset known by the cryptonym LICOOKIE/1 whom the Committee identified as June Cobb Sharp while reviewing the LICOOKIE file. According to Elena, Ms. Cobb was sent to her house shortly after the assassination for a few days, by a mutual friend, a Costa Rican writer named Eunice Odio. 814/ Ms. Garro asserted that while at her house, Ms. Cobb expressed interest in the Kennedy assassination. 815/ One night, Elena's sister Deba, who was visiting, got drunk and told the whole story. 816/ Claiming to be a CIA agent, Cobb suggested that Elena and

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**TOP SECRET**

- 208 -

Deba go to Texas to tell their story. 817/ Elena stated that when Cobb's suggestion was rejected, Cobb stated that she would arrange a meeting with the CIA Station Chief. 818/ The meeting did not occur because Ms. Cobb was asked to leave the Garro house evidently because she kicked Elena's cat. 819/ A notation on the memo says that LICOOKIE/1 never regained contact with Elena Garro de Paz. 820/

The LICOOKIE memo was not inserted in either the Elena Garro or Lee Harvey Oswald "P" 821/ (personality) file 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 Raymond Rocca for the CIA in 1967. The memo was found in December, 1965 by Stanley Watson. A marginal notation on Wx7241 says, "Why was this not sent to Headquarters?" 823/ The Committee has been able to determine that the memo was forwarded to Headquarters shortly thereafter.

2. October 12, 1964 CIA Memo for the Record

On October 12, 1964 the CIA Mexico City Station's Chief of Covert Action, Jim Flannery, wrote a memo for the record reporting that Elena Garro de Paz had told

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- 209 -

**TOP SECRET**

her story to Eunice Odio. 824/

The Committee has not been able to determine if Elena Garro told Ms. Odio the story personally or if Ms. Cobb related the story to Ms. Odio who relayed it to "Tichborn." 825/

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: It states that the party was at the Cuban Embassy, as opposed to Ruben Duran's; and that Elena talked to a Cuban Embassy official instead 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. 826/ The file indications show that the memo went into the Oswald "P" file and the Elena Garro "P" file. 827/

3. November 24, 1964 CIA Informant Report

On November 24, 1964 a Central Intelligence Agency agent 828/ reported information 829/ derived from an asset, "LICHANT/1." 830/ The agent asserted that June Cobb was

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TOP SECRET

- 210 -

an "American Communist" who rented a room from Elena Garro. 831/ In addition, the informant claimed that Elena had also told her story to an American official at the Embassy, who claimed to represent the Warren Commission. 832/ The Chief of Station noted that he had asked LICHANT/1 to pursue the story 833/ but there is no indication that the Chief of Station followed through with the request. 834/

4. November 24, 1964 Elena Garro meeting with Mexico City Legal Attache officers

Elena and her daughter reported their story to the Mexico City Legal Attache on November 24, 1964. 835/ (The Legal Attache in 1964 was Clark Anderson.) They recounted the same story previously given to June Cobb Sharp in October 1964. 836/ Elena gave the date of the party as September 30, October 1 or October 2, 1963. 837/ The agent who wrote the report 838/ noted that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been identical with the American 839/ allegedly observed by Mrs. Paz at the party if this party were held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963. 840/

Elena was questioned regarding the identity of other persons attending the party at the Ruben Duran home

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**TOP SECRET**

- 211 -

who might have been in a position to observe the three Americans. 841/ Elena stated that in the course of the party her daughter met a young man named "Alejandro" at the party and danced with him. 842/ He was apparently quite smitten with the daughter and tried to call her on several occasions after the party. 843/ The daughter did not take the calls and as a result "Alejandro" wrote several letters to the daughter. 844/ Ms. Garro exhibited two of the letters, as well as a business card which identified the young man as Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius. 845/

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 dated September 2, 1963. 846/ When this was pointed out to Ms. Garro she commented that the Communists probably had facilities for falsifying postmarks. 847/

To investigate Ms. Garro's story further, representatives from the Legal Attache's office interviewed Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius on November 27, 1964. 848/ Lavagnini recalled that there were approximately thirty people at Ruben Duran's party, few of whom he knew. 849/ He recalled having met a Mexican girl who had recently

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- 212 -

returned from living in France. 850/ 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. 851/

Lavagnini said that no Americans were present at this party. 852/ He was familiar with the physical description 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. 853/

Lavagnini was the only person interviewed by the Legal Attache representatives who attended parties at the Duran house in the September-October time frame.

There is no indication in the FBI document that this information was given to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. 854/

5. 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. 855/ The meeting with Elena had been about other matters 856/ but she men-

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- 213 -

tioned knowing Oswald. 857/ Thomas noted that she was reluctant to talk but did. 858/

Elena's story reported here is the same as that given in the LICOOKIE memo dated 10/5/64, but with more details. She said that General Jose Jesus Clark Flores (a friend of Ruben Duran's), Silvia Duran, Eusebio Azcue, Emilio Carballido (a pro-Communist writer-friend of the Durans), and a Latin American Negro man with red hair (unidentified) were at the party. 859/ A marginal comment by this entry in Wx-7241 says, "How did Elena know about a red-haired Negro?" 860/ Elena also told Thomas that she had later learned that "Silvia Duran had been Oswald's mistress while he was there." 861/ A note by this entry in Wx-7241 says, "How did Elena Garro know about Silvia being the mistress of Oswald? This is 1965." 862/ The Mexico City Station did not hear about the Oswald-Duran "affair" until July 1967 when a CIA asset, LIRING/3, reported it. 863/

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. 864/ According to Elena, that same day, a friend, Manuel Calvillo, whom the Garros thought to be an official in the

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- 214 -

Gobernacion, took her and her daughter to a small hotel in the center of Mexico City. 865/ Calvillo kept Elena Garro and her daughter there for eight days under the pretext that they were in danger of being harmed physically by Communists. 866/ Elena claimed she told Calvillo her story and that she wanted to tell it to the American authorities at the U.S. Embassy 867/ but that Calvillo dissuaded her by telling her that the American Embassy was full of Communist spies. 868/ 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. 869/ She said that Ruben Duran, reportedly "protected" by General Clark Flores, was very prosperous and was driving a big car. 870/ 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. 871/ Ruben Duran claimed he had no reason to tell Elena that killing Kennedy had been a mistake since he had no involvement. 872/

Charles Thomas circulated a copy of his memorandum concerning Elena's allegations in the American Embassy including the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station to aid them in their investigation of the John

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- 215 -

F. Kennedy assassination. 873/ The COS wrote a note on the memo: "What an imagination she has!?! Should we send to Headquarters?" 874/ The Officer replied, on the memo, "Suggest sending. There have been stories around town about all this, and Thomas is not the only person she has talked to...If memory serves me, didn't LICOOKIE refer to Oswald and the local leftists and Cubans in one of her squibs?" 875/

The Mexico City Station cabled the information in Thomas' 12/10/65 memorandum of conversation to CIA Headquarters. 876/ The cable reported that Elena's story would be checked with LICHANT/1, against the production from the Cuban surveillance operation "and other sources." 877/ Winston Scott wrote, next to the routing indications on the cable, "Please ask Charles Thomas if he'll 'follow up.' Get questions from Ann G. 878/ Please let's discuss. Thanks." 879/

After the December 10 memorandum of conversation, Winston Scott 880/ and Nathan Ferris 881/ called Charles Thomas for a meeting. 882/ They asked him to get a more detailed account of Ms. Garro's story. 883/ At this meeting, Winston Scott made it clear that the FBI had full responsibility for any further investigation in the

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- 216 -

**TOP SECRET**

Oswald case. 884/

6. Charles Thomas' Meeting with Elena Garro on  
December 25, 1965

Thomas met with Elena again on December 25, 1965. On that date, he wrote a memorandum of conversation which provided a much more detailed restatement of Ms. Garro's alleged encounter with Lee Harvey Oswald. 885/

Elena admitted that she had spoken to two men at the Embassy, "presumably from the Legal Attache's Office." 886/ Elena said that she did not tell them the complete story because "the Embassy officers did not give much credence to anything she and Elenita said." 887/

She stated that the party had been at Ruben Duran's home. 888/ She was unclear about the date of the party. 889/ She thought it had been a few days before the Soviet Astronaut, Gagarin, visited Mexico; she thought that this would put the party around September 2 or 3, 1963. 890/ She believed that the party was on a Monday or Tuesday because it was an odd night for a party. 891/ Elena could not check her calendar to refresh her memory at the time of this interview because the calendar was in a desk that had been stored away. 892/

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- 217 -

TOP SECRET

During the conversation, Elena described Oswald and his companions. 893/ The man who she thought was Oswald wore a black sweater. 894/ She said he was quiet "and stared a lot at the floor." 895/ One of his companions "was very tall and slender and had long blond hair and a rather long protruding chin." 896/ The other companion was also tall, with short, light brown hair and no distinguishing characteristics. 897/ The three Americans did not dance or mix with the other guests. 898/ Elena saw the same three men on the street the next day. 899/

Elena was certain that Eusebio Azcue, Horacio Duran, Silvia Duran, Lydia Duran, Deba Guerrero, General Clark Flores and his mistress, a doctor from Dalinde Hospital, a young American couple who were honeymooning in Mexico, and several other people were at the party. 900/ She said that Ricardo Guerra, whom she claimed converted Horatio Duran to Communism, and his wife, Rosario Castellanos, were supposed to be at the party but did not attend. 901/

Elena alleged that the red-haired man and Emilio Carballido were not at the party that Oswald attended but at another party where Carballido and Azcue got into

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**TOP SECRET**

- 218 -

a heated argument about President Kennedy. 902/ "They came to the conclusion that the only solution was to kill him." 903/ - 904/ Elena was not clear on whether this party was before or after the party where she met Oswald. 905/ Eusebio Azcue stated that this conversation never occurred. 906/

Elena reiterated that the incident at the Cuban Embassy, where she and her daughter shouted "assassins," etc., at the Embassy employees, occurred on November 23 at or about 3:00 p.m. 907/ Elena and Elenita were driven to the Cuban Embassy by Elena's brother who was embarrassed by their behavior. 908/ This occurred before they had seen photographs of Oswald. 909/

Ms. Garro claimed that later in the day she and Elenita were visited by Manuel Calvillo who told them 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. 910/ Elena said she trusted and believed Calvillo because he was a known undercover agent for the Mexico Government. 911/ He was also a friend of Noe Palomares 912/ and of President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. 913/ Calvillo also told Elena and her daughter that Silvia Duran had been arrested. 914/

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- 219 -

TOP SECRET

Duran's arrest was not public information at that time. 915/

Elena could not remember the name of the hotel so that same day (12/25/65) she took Thomas to the section of Mexico City where she thought it was. 916/ They found the hotel, the Hotel Vermont. 917/ Elena said that she assumed that Calvillo had registered them as relatives or friends from San Luis Potosi. 918/ They stayed at the hotel until the following Friday, November 30, 1963, hardly leaving their rooms. 919/

Elena claimed that while she and Elenita were at the hotel they saw the photos of Oswald and realized that he had been the man at Ruben Duran's party. 920/ When Calvillo visited them at the hotel, Elena told him that she wanted to report her story, which she related to Calvillo, to the American Embassy. Calvillo, however, dissuaded her by saying that the American Embassy was full of Communists. 921/ Elena stated that when she returned home, guards were posted outside her house. 922/

Elena alleged that after she returned home she saw her sister, Deba Guerrero, who had independently come to the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald had been at Ruben Duran's party. 923/ Deba was "terrified" because approximately two months after the assassination

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- 220 -

TOP SECRET

two "Communists" personally warned her never to reveal that she had been to a party with Oswald. 924/ Deba, consequently, would not accompany Elena to the American Embassy to tell her story on November 24, 1964. 925/

Elena stated that it was "common knowledge" that Silvia had been Oswald's mistress. 926/ When asked who could verify the allegation, she could only remember one person who had told her this. 927/ Elena claimed that person was Victor Rico Galan, 928/ a "pro-Castro journalist." 929/ (See Section VI, A, 2, a, above.)

Subsequent to December 25, 1965, Elena found her calendar and reconstructed the date of the party as late September and not early September. 930/ 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. 931/ However, Mr. Ferris explained to Thomas that someone who had been at the twist party had stated that there were no Americans there. 932/ Mr. Ferris did not tell Mr. Thomas that Ario Alejandro Lavagnini Stenius had provided this information in 1964. 933/ Mr. Ferris suggested that it was not necessary for Thomas to pursue Elena's allegations since he considered the

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- 221 -

Oswald case closed and had heard all the rumors before. 934/

Thomas forwarded (the same day) a copy of his memorandum to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station to aid in its investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination. 935/ On the first page of the memorandum of conversation, Winston Scott wrote, "Shouldn't we send to Headquarters?" Someone responded, "Of course." 936/

The Mexico City Station sent a cable to Headquarters on December 12, 1965, reporting that it was "following up" and would cable the results. 937/

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

On December 27, 1965 Nathan Ferris wrote a memo to the Ambassador reporting that Elena and her daughter were interviewed on 17 and 24 November 1964 by the Legal Attache's office in Mexico City. 938/ The memo recorded that Elena and her daughter had furnished information similar to the information reported in Thomas' 12/10/65 memo. 939/ The memo further stated,

"Inquiries conducted at that time (November 1964), however, failed to substantiate the

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- 222 -

**TOP SECRET**

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. 940/

The Legal Attache forwarded a copy of the memorandum to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station 941/ prior to 12/29/65. 942/

A cable written by Anne Goodpasture on December 29, 1965 reporting the Legat interview with Elena and the Legat Office's failure to substantiate Elena's story was sent to Headquarters. 943/ The cable promised to keep Headquarters advised if any further information was to developed. 944/

LICOOKIE's 10/5/64 memo is attached to the 12/29/65 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." 946/

A note stapled 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." 947/ Anne Goodpasture wrote that the FBI had found Elena's allegations

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- 223 -

**TOP SECRET**

unsubstantiated but that "we will try to confirm or refute Ms. Garro de Paz' information and follow up." 948/ Win Scott wrote, "She is also 'nuts.'" 949/

8. 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 at the Mexico City Station with an attached note asking the Section to check whether Elena was "seen creating such a disturbance as they claimed in front of the Cuban Embassy." 950/

One Cuban section officer responded, "No bells ring with me." Another one wrote, "Me neither." The third officer wrote, "No pictures either." 951/ There is no indication, after reviewing CIA files, that the penetration agents in the Cuban Embassy were queried about Elena's allegation: 952/ 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; 953/ and 2) the "disturbance" occurred inside the Cuban compound. HSCA examination of the CIA

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- 224 -

**TOP SECRET**

Cuban Embassy photographic surveillance showed no surveillance on 11/23/63. 954/ The Committee found that Central Intelligence Agency made no other effort to corroborate Ms. Garro's allegations.

9. Legal Attache 2/23/66 Memo to the United States  
Ambassador Regarding Elena Garro's Allegations

On 2/23/66 the Legal Attache 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. 955/ The memo reiterated that no further action was being taken by the FBI because Elena's allegations had not been substantiated by it. 956/ The Legal Attache forwarded a copy of this memo to the Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City Station. 957/ A marginal comment made by Raymond Rocca 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." 958/

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- 337

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- 225 -

10. 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 Win Scott reporting that a reliable confidential informant had reported that the records of the Hotel Vermont disclosed that one "Elena Paz, housewife from San Luis Potosi," had registered at the Hotel Vermont on November 23, 1963. 959/ She left on November 30, 1963. 960/ The memo said, "The above individual may or may not be identical with Elena Garro de Paz." 961/ 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.

Charles Thomas' 12/25/65 memo stating "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," corroborates Elena Garro's presence at the Hotel Vermont. 962/ The

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- 226 -

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." 963/

11. Charles Thomas' September 30, 1969 Letter to State Department and Legal Attache's Response

No further report on Elena's story was generated until 1969 when Charles Thomas was "selected out" of the United States Foreign Service. 964/ At that time, 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." 965/

Charles Thomas' memorandum stated that "he got no reaction from Nathan Ferris and Winston Scott" regarding his memorandum of December 25, 1965. 966/ In addition, Thomas wrote that the only person to speak to him about the December 25, 1965 memorandum, Clarence Boonstra 967/ told him that Oswald had not been in Mexico on the date given for the party. 968/ Thomas noted that even when he reiterated that Elena had not changed her

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- 227 -

story but rather that she had now given a more detailed account, Boonstra stated that the date was wrong and dismissed the entire affair. 969/

One of the Mexico City Legat Officers, 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. 970/ In its 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. 971/

Thomas wrote that when he went to Nathan Ferris' office to inform him that Elena had found her calendar 972a/ 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. 972/ Thomas noted that Ferris explained that someone who had been at the party had stated that there had not been any Americans in attendance. 973/ Thomas wrote that he had assumed that Elena could have

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TOP SECRET  
- 228 -

clearly been mistaken about the identity of the American she saw there, but never doubted that she had seen some Americans. 974/ Thomas wrote that Ferris had 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. 975/

The Legal Attache's reply to Thomas' memo stated that Mr. Ferris had not told Thomas that someone who was at the party had stated that there had not been any Americans present. 976/ The Legal Attache's memo 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. 977/ 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. 978/

12. House Select Committee on Assassination's  
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

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- 229 -

reviewed the CIA's, FBI's and State Department's files on Elena Garro de Paz, Elenita Garró 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 LICOOKIE/1, LICHANT/1, LIRING/3, 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 LICOOKIE/1, who first reported to the CIA Elena's allegation, was June Cobb Sharp. 979/ LICHANT/1 was Manuel Calvillo who had hidden Elena Garro and her daughter in a hotel the day following the assassination. 980/ He also told Elena that Silvia Duran had been arrested before this fact had become public knowledge. 981/

Since a file review was inconclusive, the Committee arranged interviews in Mexico with Ruben Duran, Horatio

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- 230 -

Duran, Elena and Elenita Garro, Silvia Duran, Lynn Duran, Emilio Carbillido and Betty Serratos. 982/ 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. 983/ The officials stated that Elena and her daughter might be in Spain. 984/ The Mexican government reported that Emilio Carballido could not be found. 985/ The others were interviewed between June 1 and June 6, 1978. 986/

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. 987/ When Silvia 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 after the Garros returned to Mexico from France. 988/ All the Durans denied that Lee Harvey Oswald had attended any party at one of their homes. 989/

The Committee next asked the Central Intelligence Agency to arrange interviews with LICHANT/1 (Manuel Calvillo), LICOOKIE/1 (June Cobb), who may have had information related to Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City. 990/ The

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- 231 -

Central Intelligence Agency declined to aid the Committee in this aspect of the investigation. 991/

The Committee returned to Mexico City on August 7, 1978 and attempted to locate June Cobb Sharp and Manuel Calvillo on its own. 992/

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 disappeared in 1954 and never returned to Mexico. 993/

The Committee believes 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. 994/ Elena also stated that Ms. Cobb resided at her home in 1964. 995/

The Mexican government told the Committee that Manuel Calvillo did not live at Cuohatemoc 877-5 as the Committee had informed it. The Mexican Government's agent-in-charge had spoken to the superintendent at the apartments at which Manuel Calvillo was believed to reside,

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- 232 -

and was informed by the superintendent who had worked at the apartments for twenty-five years, 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. 996/

The Committee believes that there is a possibility that Mr. Calvillo lived at this address since it acquired the address from a recent CIA document. 997/

The Committee believes that there is a possibility that a U.S. Government agency requested the Mexican government to refrain from aiding the Committee with this aspect of its work. 998/ (See Procedural Write-up Trip 2 Mexico City and Section VII, C, below.)

The Committee made every attempt possible to locate Elena. On July 7, 1978 the Committee telephoned her publisher, Mortiz, in Mexico City and inquired about Elena's whereabouts. 999/ The publisher stated that Ms. Garro was living in the Hotel S.A.C.E. in Madrid, Spain. 1000/ The Committee telephoned the Hotel S.A.C.E. in Spain and spoke to the manager who told him that Ms. Garro had moved. 1001/ On July 14, 1978 the Committee called her publisher again and was told to contact the Mexican Embassy

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- 233 -

in Madrid, Spain. 1002/ The publisher stated that all Elena's payments were sent there because she did not even trust her publisher with her address. 1003/

The Committee called the Mexican Embassy in Madrid, Spain and spoke to Adolfo Padilla, a Mexican employee of the Embassy who stated that when Elena had visited the Embassy a couple of weeks before to pick up a check she seemed financially destitute. 1004/ He stated that when he asked Elena her new address she declined to give one, stating that she would return every few weeks to pick up checks and mail. 1005/ The Committee gave Padilla a telephone number and a message asking Elena to telephone the Committee collect. 1006/

On September 5, 1978 Elena Garro called the Committee. 1007/ When it was explained that the Committee wished to talk to her in person and would pay both her daughter's and her travel from Spain to the United States, Ms. Garro asked why she should believe the Committee was what it claimed to be. 1008/ The Committee asked Ms. Garro to call back collect in the next few days when it could explain to her when and where she could receive a Committee letter delineating why the Committee wished to interview her. 1009/ The Committee wrote the letter and made arrange-

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- 234 -

ments with the State Department for a letter to be hand-delivered to Elena at the American Embassy in Spain. 1010/

On September 7, 1978, Elena Garro called the Committee and asked when the letter would arrive. 1011/ The Committee explained that she could pick up the letter on Monday, September 11, 1978 from George Phelan, the Counsellor for Consular Affairs at the American Embassy. 1012/ Ms. Garro stated that she would get the letter on September 11, 1978 and follow our suggestions. 1013/

Ms. Garro never went to the American Embassy in Spain to pick up the Committee's letter. 1014/ The Committee, hoping she would pick up the letter before her flight date, proceeded to purchase air tickets for both Elena and her daughter. 1015/ Elena did not pick up the tickets at the airport. 1016/ The Committee has not been able to regain contact with Ms. de Paz again.

The Committee also investigated whether Charles Thomas' "selection out" was related to the Oswald case. After interviewing his widow, Ms. Cynthia Thomas, the Committee has concluded that his dismissal was unrelated. 1017/

In sum, the House Select Committee on Assassinations has not been able to confirm the evidence that would indi-

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- 235 -

cate that Lee Harvey Oswald, on one night while he was in Mexico, attended a "twist party" at the home of Ruben Duran Navarro, the brother-in-law of Silvia Duran. In addition, the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to confirm the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald travelled while in Mexico City with "two beatnik-looking boys." A large part of the Committee's attempts to investigate these issues has met with frustration.

D. Oscar Contreras Lartigue

On March 16, 1967, B. J. Ruyle, the American Consul in Tampico, reported to the American Embassy that he had spoken to a reporter who allegedly had met Lee Harvey Oswald at the National Autonomous University of Mexico City 1018/ in 1963. 1019/ The reporter, stressing that he had only a fleeting contact with Oswald, had claimed to have known only about Lee Harvey Oswald's desire to travel to Cuba and the Embassy's unwillingness to grant him a visa. 1020/ When B. J. Ruyle asked the reporter for permission to cable the story to the American Embassy, the reporter declined, stating that he feared losing his job. 1021/ Subsequent to the assassination, the reporter had told his editor about his contact with Lee Harvey Oswald, who

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- 236 -

had advised him not to report it. 1022/ The reporter granted B. J. Ruyle permission to cable the story to the American Embassy when Ruyle promised that it would be handled with the strictest confidence. 1023/ Ruyle wrote that he thought the reporter was genuinely concerned about his job. 1024/

A letter from B. J. Ruyle to the State Department dated May 11, 1967 provided additional details of the reporter's story. 1025/ The reporter alleged that he and some fellow students had met Lee Harvey Oswald as they exited the Cineclub at the Escuela de Filosofia (School of Philosophy) at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. 1026/ Oswald told the group that he had gone to the National Autonomous University of Mexico looking for pro-Castro students who might help him persuade the Cuban Embassy to grant him a visa. 1027/ Oswald claimed that he was from California and was a member of a pro-Castro group in New Orleans. 1028/ Oswald remained with the students the rest of that day and evening, as well as the following day. 1029/ The reporter described Oswald as a strange and introverted individual who spoke very little Spanish. 1030/

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- 237 -

The State Department forwarded a copy of Ruyle's letter to the Central Intelligence Agency. 1031/ On June 14, 1967, CIA Headquarters sent the Mexico City Station a copy of Ruyle's letter to Bowles. 1032/ CIA Headquarters considered Ruyle's report "the first piece of substantive info about Oswald's sojourn in Mexico" since the assassination. 1033/ Consequently, Headquarters cabled that though it understood the source's reluctance to become involved "the fact remains that this info cannot continue to be withheld or concealed." 1034/ Headquarters instructed the Mexico City Station to elicit the identity of the source from Ruyle. 1035/ In addition, Headquarters asked the Mexico City Station to bear in mind, while interviewing Ruyle's source, that Lee Harvey Oswald was a homosexual. 1036/ The final sentence of the dispatch, "It is our hope that the facts obtained through these interviews will help to confirm that several of Garrison's allegations about involvement of anti-Castro Cubans, the CIA, etc. are false," 1037/ explained the Central Intelligence Agency's motives for pursuing the story.

On June 29, 1967, the Mexico City Station cabled

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- 238 -

Headquarters that a station officer had gone to Tampico where he had interviewed Ruyle's source, Oscar Contreras. 1038/ The cable reported that Contreras was a reporter for EI Sol 1039/ in Tampico; was circa thirty years old; married, with three children; studied law at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) from 1960 to 1964; belonged to a pro-Castro group at UNAM; was persecuted by the Mexican police for this affiliation and moved to Tampico to escape the persecution 1040/.

Contreras told the Mexico City Station official that he and four other individuals 1041/ had met Oswald as they exited a roundtable discussion held at the School of Philosophy at UNAM. 1042/ Contreras stated that Oswald had made inquiries on the UNAM campus about pro-Cuban groups and had been directed to his group. 1043/ Contreras reported that though the group initially mistrusted Oswald fearing he was a "CIA provocation," they allowed Oswald to remain with them that day and night and part of the following day. 1044/ Contreras noted that Oswald never mentioned assassination but kept emphasizing that he had to get to Cuba. 1045/ In addition, Oswald had exhibited no homosexual tendencies while he was with the

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- 239 -

group. 1046/

On July 4, 1967, Headquarters cabled the Mexico City Station that Contreras' story should be explored to the fullest even though he might have fabricated it. 1047/ Headquarters suggested that the FBI handle the story. 1048/ The following day, July 5, 1967, the Mexico City Station cabled that it preferred turning Contreras' case over to the Mexican authorities and to the F.B.I. 1049/ The same day, the Chief of Station informed the Legat of Contreras' story, but asked him not to take any action without first consulting the Mexico City Station. 1050/

On July 10, 1967, Jeremy K. Benedum ("JKB") wrote a memo delineating the results of a Mexican government review of Oscar Contreras' file. 1051/ According to a memo, a lone Oscar Contreras appeared in the UNAM law school records, Oscar Contreras Lartigue, born 2/14/39 in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. 1052/ The memo also reported that a newspaper article appearing in "Excelsior" listed an Oscar Contreras as a signer of a protest for the Bloque Estudiantil Revolucionario 1053/ which had been formed mid-1961. 1054/ The memo speculated that Contreras probably signed the protest as a front man to protect the real leaders of the group. 1056/ The Mexico

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240 -

→ City Station cabled the information to Headquarters the following day, June 11, 1969. 1056/

The Committee has determined that the Central Intelligence Agency's main interest in Oscar Contreras was "to confirm that several of Garrison's allegations about involvement of anti-Castro Cubans, the CIA, etc. are false." 1057/ After the CIA Mexico City Station official's interview with Contreras 1058/ revealed nothing that could be useful to the agency, it decided to allow the FBI to follow the story through. 1059/ Nonetheless, the Agency's Mexico City Station interviewed the key witness, reviewed pertinent files and records about the witness in the Mexican government's possession, and reported all the information to Headquarters expeditiously.

VII. Analysis of Lee Harvey Oswald's Activities in Mexico City

A. Introduction

After the Warren Commission published its report two very important allegations related to Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City came to the attention of the United States investigative agencies. In 1964, Elena

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TOP SECRET  
241 -

Garro de Paz reported that she had seen Lee Harvey Oswald, accompanied by two other men, at a party at the home of Ruben Duran Navarro, the brother-in-law of Silvia Duran. 1060/ In 1967, Oscar Contreras Lartigue reported that he met Lee Harvey Oswald on the campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. 1061/

In addition, the testimony of the Warren Commission's primary witness related to Mexico City, Silvia Tirado Duran, has been called into question by the critics throughout the years. 1062/ Some of the information that is inconsistent with Ms. Duran's original story-- that Oswald visited the Consulate on two occasions which were the only times she saw him--was available at the time of the Warren Commission's inquiry although it was ignored. 1063/ Some of the information has developed after the publication of the Warren Report. 1064/

The Garro and Contreras allegations, in conjunction with the inconsistencies of Ms. Duran's story raise three major questions: (1) did Lee Harvey Oswald or an imposter visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City?; (2) other than his visits to the Cuban Consulate, what were Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City?; and, (3) was Lee Harvey Oswald travelling alone in Mexico? These

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- 242 -

three questions overlap somewhat in detail; e.g., if Oswald was not traveling alone, did one of his companions impersonate him at the Cuban Consulate? Nonetheless, each of the three questions will be dealt with in separate sections below.

In an attempt to answer these questions the House Select Committee on Assassinations has: 1) interviewed Mexican 1065/ and Cuban citizens 1066/ who could have knowledge of Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate; 2) interviewed Mexican citizens 1067/ who could have knowledge of Oswald's activities and associations in Mexico City; 3) conducted an extensive review of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that pertain to Oswald's sojourn in Mexico City. 1068/

B. Did Lee Harvey Oswald or an Imposter Contact the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico City?

Lee Harvey Oswald himself probably visited the Cuban Consulate at least once since his application for a Cuban intransit visa bears his signature. 1069/ Though the Cuban Consulate allowed visa applicants to take blank

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- 243 -

applications out of the Consulate to be returned when completed, 1070/ Silvia Duran stated she was certain that Oswald signed the application in her presence. 1071/ Oswald's signature on the Cuban visa application, however, does not by itself rule out the possibility that someone impersonated Oswald in contacts with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies.

An analysis of the telephone conversations which the CIA's Mexico City Station intercepted by tapping the Soviet Consulate and the Soviet Military Attache's telephone reveals that someone, later identified by the CIA as Oswald, visited the Cuban Consulate at least two times and the Soviet Consulate at least three times. 1072/ On September 27, 1963, at 4:05 p.m. Silvia Duran called the Soviet Consulate. In this conversation she referred to an American seeking an intransit visa to Cuba. 1073/ The substantive information given indicates that she was discussing Oswald. 1074/ At this time the individual using Oswald's name already had been at the Soviet Embassy at least once, since Silvia requested the name of the Soviet Embassy official who dealt with the American. 1075/ Silvia also stated that the American was, at that time, in the Cuban Consulate. 1076/ At 4:26 p.m. a Soviet Consular official

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- 244 -

returned Silvia Duran's call. 1077/ This official stated specifically that Oswald had visited the Soviet Consulate. 1078/

On September 28, 1963, at 11:51 a.m. Silvia Duran called the Soviet Consulate. 1079/ She put the American, later identified as Oswald, on the telephone. 1080/ The American, who was at the Cuban Consulate at the time, said that he had just been at the Soviet Consulate. 1081/ The conversation ended with the American stating that he was returning to the Soviet Consulate. 1082/

Analysis of Silvia Duran's and Eusebio Azcue's testimony would tend to indicate that Oswald, or someone impersonating him, visited the Cuban Consulate at least one and possibly two additional times on September 27, 1963. Silvia Duran says that Oswald first visited the Cuban Consulate at approximately 11:00 a.m. requesting an intransit visa to Cuba with Russia as the final destination. 1083/ Ms. Duran sent Oswald to obtain photographs that he needed for the visa application. 1084/ Eusebio Azcue recalls that this visit probably occurred on the date on the visa application, 9/27/63. 1085/

Ms. Duran also stated that Oswald returned at approximately 1:00 p.m. with four photographs. 1086/ Eusebio

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- 245 -

Azcue also stated that the individual later identified as Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate about 1:00 p.m. with the photographs probably on "the date that appears on the application, that is to say on the 27th." 1087/ The Committee believes that there is a possibility that the argument between Azcue and the individual occurred during this visit. 1088/

Ms. Duran stated that Oswald's third and last visit occurred in the late afternoon after working hours on the 27th. 1089/ This visit is confirmed by the CIA's tap on the Soviet Consulate. 1090/

In addition to the alleged Oswald visits to the Consulates, there were other telephonic contacts that may have been between Oswald, or an imposter, and the Consulates. 1091/ Several details about Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate, and telephonic contacts with both Consulates suggest that the individual involved may not have been Oswald.

Silvia Duran's description of Oswald did not resemble Oswald's true physical appearance. 1092/ This description, which appeared early in the reporting of information obtained from Ms. Duran was deleted from subsequent reports and was not at all mentioned in the Warren

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- 408

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Report. 1093/ (See Section V, C, for details.) Eusebio Azcue's description of Oswald was similar to Silvia Duran's, but more detailed. 1094/ Perhaps the most remarkable thing about these descriptions is their similarity to Elena Garra de Paz' description of one of Oswald's alleged companions. 1095/

Another possible indication that an imposter may also have visited the Consulate is the 9/28/63 intercepted conversation. 1096/ Silvia Duran adamantly denies that Oswald or any other American visited the Cuban Consulate on Saturday, September 28, 1963. 1097/ In light of the CIA intercept of that date, Ms. Duran has either lied to the Committee or the individual who visited the Consulate on September 28 was not Oswald. 1098/ Ms. Duran, in light of the inconsistencies detailed in Sections V, C and VI, A above, may not be the most credible witness, but there are indications that she was truthful when she stated that Oswald did not visit the Consulate on September 28. The September 28, 1963 conversation was linked to Oswald because of the marginal notations made by the CIA translator on the transcript. 1099/ The translator noted on the transcript that the caller spoke "terrible, hardly recognizable

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Russian." 1100/ On October 1, 1963, a man called the Soviet Consulate and identified himself as "Lee Oswald." 1101/ This man also stated that he had been at the Consulate on Saturday, the 28th. 1102/ The translator noted that this was the same man who had called the Consulate "a day or so ago" and had spoken in broken Russian. 1103/ From this information, and possibly a voice comparison 1104/, the 9/28 caller was identified as Oswald. 1105/ The problem with assuming that the caller on 9/28 and 10/1 was Oswald is that Oswald spoke fluent Russian. 1106/ Granted, Ms. Duran's denial of the Saturday visit and the proficiency of the caller's Russian is not sufficient evidence to conclude that the person who visited the Cuban Consulate on Saturday and who called the Soviet Consulate on Saturday and on October 1st was an imposter. Yet the information is sufficient to question the assumption that it was Oswald, especially in light of Azcue's and Duran's descriptions and Elena Garro de Paz' allegation.

The Committee notes the possibility, but does not conclude, that the missing production from the pulse camera and the LILYRIC base has something to do with the possibility that someone impersonated Oswald in Mexico.

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- 248 -

Three calls that also occurred early on September 27, 1963 may have been by an imposter. At approximately 10:30 a.m. a man called the Soviet Military Attache looking for a visa to Odessa and was referred to the Soviet Consulate. 1108/ At 10:37 a.m. a man called the Soviet Consulate and asked for a visa to Odessa. 1109/ He was told to call back at 11:00. 1110/ At 1:25 p.m. a man called the Soviet Embassy and was told the Consul would return between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. that day.

While only the callers' requests for a visa to Russia 1112/ (Odessa) connect these calls to Oswald, the HSCA believes that they do fit logically into a time sequence created by what is known from testimony and the electronic intercepts about his actions on that day. For example, the following is a reasonable possible chronology of Oswald's actions on 9/27/63 based on analysis of the available evidence. Oswald probably arrived in Mexico around 10:00 a.m. on September 27. 1113/ By 10:30 Oswald had time to arrive at the Hotel del Comercio and to place a call to the Soviet Military Attache who referred him to the Consul. 1114/ The military attache also gave the caller directions to the Consulate. 1115/

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- 249 -

During the 10:37 a.m. call to the Consulate, the caller learned that he could contact the Soviet Consul at 11:00 a.m. 1116/ This done, Oswald then visited the Cuban Consulate where he arrived around 11:00 a.m., on his way to the Soviet Consulate. This meeting lasted only approximately fifteen minutes. 1118/ Oswald was then sent to obtain photographs and to the Russian Embassy to get the necessary Russian visa. 1119/ Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate around 1:00 p.m. 1120/ At this point he had his encounter with Azcue and completed his application. Oswald realized at this point that he would have problems obtaining the visas. 1122/ After this visit to the Cuban Consulate, which lasted approximately fifteen minutes 1123/ Oswald tried to contact the Soviet Consul whom Oswald claimed had assured him that he would have no problems obtaining a visa. 1124/ Hence, the 1:25 call. 1125/ During this conversation Oswald learned that the Consul would be in that evening between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. 1126/ Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate at 4:00 and Silvia Duran called the Soviet Consul on his behalf. 1127/ Hence, the 4:05 and 4:26 p.m. calls involving Duran. 1128/

But there is a problem with attributing the first three calls on September 27, 1963 to Oswald. The conversa-

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- 250 -

tions are all in Spanish. With the exception of the testimony of Delgado, <sup>1129/</sup> the evidence indicates that Oswald did not speak Spanish. <sup>1130/</sup> Hence, either the above detailed calls were not made by Oswald or Oswald could speak Spanish.

There is not enough evidence firmly to conclude that some one did impersonate Oswald in Mexico. On the other hand, the evidence is of such a nature that the possibility cannot be dismissed.

C. What were Lee Harvey Oswald's Activities in Mexico City?

When the Warren Commission wrote about Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City, it concluded:

The Commission undertook an intensive investigation to determine Oswald's purpose and activities on this journey, with specific reference to reports that Oswald was an agent of the Cuban or Soviet Governments. As a result of its investigation, the Commission believes that it has been able to reconstruct and explain most of Oswald's actions during this time.

By Saturday, September 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had failed to obtain visas at both the Cuban and Soviet Embassies. From Sunday, September 29, through Wednesday morning, October 2, when he left Mexico City on a bus bound for the United States, Oswald spent considerable time making his travel arrangements, sightseeing and checking again with the Soviet Embassy to

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- 251 -

learn whether anything had happened on his visa application. 1131/

Subsequent to the Warren Commission's Report, the allegations of Elena Garro 1132/ and Oscar Contreras Lartigue 1133/ came to the attention of the United States investigative agencies. The main allegation of both these people, that they met Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City, remains to this day without direct corroboration. Yet the Committee feels that it cannot dismiss these allegations without giving them any consideration.

The testimony of Silvia Duran and the Cuban Consulate Officials Azcue and Mirabal place Oswald's last contact with the Cuban Embassy on Friday evening, September 27, 1963. 1134/ The transcripts from the CIA's wiretaps on the Soviet Consulate place Oswald's last visits to the Soviet and Cuban Consulates on Saturday morning, September 28, 1963. 1135/ Oswald's last telephonic contact with the Soviet Consulate came on Tuesday, October 1, 1963. 1136/ Oswald's activities on the days between September 28 and October 1 are not clearly recorded. The Warren Commission speculated that he spent most of this time sightseeing and making travel arrangements. 1137/

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- 252 -

It is entirely possible that Oswald did spend some of his time during this weekend sightseeing and making his travel arrangements. It is also entirely possible that, after his failure to obtain his visas on Saturday, September 28, that Oswald did not give up completely and did attend a party where he would have come into contact with the Cuban Consular officials and, later, sought help from pro-Castro students.

It is entirely possible that Ruben Duran had a "twist party" on September 30, or October 1 1138/ as Elena Garro has claimed. Ruben, Horacio, Lydia and Silvia Duran all admitted that they frequently had twist parties in 1963. 1139/ Only Silvia Duran recalled Elena Garro attending any of the "twist parties" at the Durans' home. 1140/ She recalled Elena and Elena's daughter, Elénita, attending one twist party at Ruben's home in 1963. 1141/ The other Durans adamantly denied that Lee Harvey Oswald had attended a twist party at one of their homes. 1142/

Many of the details of Elena Garro's allegations have not been, or cannot be, corroborated. For example, Elena's allegation that some of the people who had been

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**TOP SECRET**

- 253 -

at the party were taken to Veracruz under the protection of Governor Lopez Arias 1143/ has not been verified. Ruben Duran denied that he had ever discussed the assassination with Elena Garro. 1144/ Eusebio Azcue denied that he had discussed President Kennedy with Emilio Carballido at a party at the Durans' home as alleged by Elena Garro. 1145/ The Committee has not been able to verify whether or not guards were posted outside of Elena's home in 1963 as she claims.

But other details of Elena's story are very credible. Perhaps the most striking is the suggestion that Oswald's relationship with Silvia Duran was more extensive than just the business contacts in the Cuban Consulate. 1146/ Another detail is the manner in which Elena's allegations were handled, and the manner in which this Committee's attempts to investigate those allegations have been frustrated. 1147/

In 1965 Elena Garro reported that Silvia Duran had been Oswald's mistress while he was in Mexico City. 1148/ In 1967 this report was confirmed by a CIA agent who talked to Silvia Duran. 1149/ The CIA Station did not consider the information significant and told the agent to end his contact with Ms. Duran. 1150/ If that informa-

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**TOP SECRET**  
254

tion is accurate, then that Silvia invited Oswald to a party would not have been surprising. Silvia Duran admitted that the Mexican police had questioned her on this point but denied that she had had an affair with Oswald. 1151/ Ms. Duran denied having any extra-marital affairs while she was married to Horacio Duran. 1152/ This denial is not consistent with evidence of her reputation at the Cuban Consulate. A CIA penetration agent there reported to his case officer that all that would have to be done to recruit Silvia Duran, whom he referred to by using the Spanish word for whore, would be to get a blond blue-eyed American into bed with her. 1153/ There is also CIA information that indicates that Silvia Duran had an affair with a Cuban Ambassador to Mexico in the early 1960's. 1154/

The HSCA attempted to interview the CIA penetration agent about Ms. Duran. 1155/ An interview with the agent was also desired so as to attempt to verify whether Elena Garro had created a disturbance at the Cuban Embassy on November 23, 1963. 1156/ The Committee's attempts to interview this agent were frustrated. 1157/

Ms. Garro's claim that she stayed at the Hotel Vermont was verified by the Mexico City Legal Attache on

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-417

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**TOP SECRET**

- 255 -

October 13, 1966. 1158/ Ms. Garro claimed that she had been held there by Manuel Calvillo whom she believed worked for the Mexican Ministry of Government. 1159/ In 1963, Mr. Calvillo was an unwitting asset of the Central Intelligence Agency. 1160/ Ms. Garro claimed that she told Mr. Calvillo her story on November 23, 1963. 1161/ Yet the CIA Mexico City Station did not receive a report from Calvillo on this matter until November 24, 1964, the same day that Elena first told her story to American officials. 1162/ For these reasons it was felt that Manuel Calvillo could well be a key to determining the veracity of Ms. Garro's story. The Committee's attempt to interview Mr. Calvillo were also frustrated.

There is also circumstantial corroboration of Ms. Garro's allegations regarding June Cobb Sharp. For example, Ms. Cobb was indeed a CIA agent and she did file the first report of Ms. Garro's story. 1164/ It should be noted that this first report was accurate in its detail in that Ms. Garro's story remained essentially the same in subsequent repetitions. Ms. Garro claimed that she kicked Ms. Cobb out of her house. 1165/ There is a notation on Ms. Cobb's report that she was not able to regain

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- 418

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- 256 -

access to Ms. Garro. 1166/ The Committee attempted to obtain an interview with Ms. Cobb, but was once again frustrated. 1167/

Reviewing the manner in which the CIA Mexico City Station and the Legal Attache's office in Mexico City handled Ms. Garro's allegations reveals that, at best, her allegations were handled in an irresponsible manner because they were dismissed after a superficial investigation. The first report that came to the CIA was misfiled and forgotten. 1168/ The Legat, after talking to Elena, dismissed her story after interviewing one person whom she said may have been at the party. 1169/ The manner in which the official American community handled Charles Thomas' reporting is detailed in Section VI, C, 11, above. Mr. Thomas speculated in 1969 about why Ms. Garro's story had been largely ignored by the American officials in Mexico:

It would appear that whereas the FBI has discounted the Elena Garro allegations, the CIA is still considerably disturbed by them. The CIA may not have pressed for further investigation, however, for a number of reasons: 1) considering the sensitive overlap and subtle competition between two intelligence collecting agencies, it had to yield to the FBI's clear jurisdiction; 2) there are obvious complications

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**TOP SECRET**

- 257 -

in conducting such an investigation in a foreign country; 3) there is a close and delicate relationship between the CIA Station Chief and the former Minister of Interior--President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz; and 4) some of the people appearing in the Elena Garro scenario may well be agents of the CIA. Under the circumstances it is unlikely that any further investigation of this matter will ever take place unless it is ordered by a high official in Washington. 1170/

The Committee attempted to locate Elena Garro. Although the Committee established telephonic contact with Ms. Garro, the Committee was totally frustrated in this aspect of its investigation, but yet believes that there is a possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald did attend a twist party at the home of Ruben Duran.

The Committee also considers it possible that Lee Harvey Oswald contacted pro-Castro students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, hereinafter UNAM) as claimed by Oscar Contreras Lartigue. 1172/ Silvia Duran admitted that she had told Oswald of two ways in which he could get a Cuban visa: 1) he could get an intransit visa by first obtaining a visa to another Communist country such as Russia; 2) he could obtain a regular Cuban visa by knowing someone in Cuba who would vouch for him. 1173/

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**TOP SECRET**  
258 -

It is possible that after Oswald's attempts to obtain a visa by the first method were frustrated on Saturday, September 28, that he made one final effort to locate someone trusted by the Cuban Consulate to vouch for him.

There is no direct evidence about how Oswald could have learned of the pro-Castro group at UNAM. There is a possibility that Ernesto Leffeld Miller, a friend of the Durans who borrowed Horacio's car often took Lee Harvey Oswald to the campus of the National Autonomous University. On the days when Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly visited the Consulate, Mr. Miller did also. It is possible that Silvia Duran asked him to escort Oswald to the campus. Mr. Miller denied having ever met Oswald. 1174A/ Oscar Contreras says that Oswald first contacted him as he was leaving a round-table discussion at the school of philosophy. 1174/ It is known that, in 1963, the Durans were close friends with the Chairman of the Philosophy Department at UNAM, Ricardo Guerra, who held seminars on Kant, Hegel and Marx in the Durans' home. 1175/ It is possible, if Silvia Duran had more than just a purely business relationship with Oswald,

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- 428

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- 259 -

that she referred Oswald to one of Guerra's Marxist seminars in his search for help. Unfortunately, Contreras does not name who headed the round table discussion at which he met Oswald. 1176/ Silvia Duran denied that she referred Oswald to anyone for help. 1177/ Ricardo Guerra is presently the Mexican Ambassador to East Germany and was not available to the Committee for an interview. On both of the Committee's trips to Mexico, the Mexican Government told the Committee that Mr. Contreras would be made available for an interview. The interview never occurred. 1178/ Although the Committee's attempt to investigate Mr. Contreras' allegation met largely with frustration, the allegation can not be dismissed.

D. Was Lee Harvey Oswald alone while he travelled to Mexico?

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald travelled alone while he was in Mexico. 1179/ All of the witnesses, with the exception of Elena Garro de Paz who stated that Oswald was accompanied by two "beatnik looking boys" 1180/ at Ruben Duran's party, have stated that when they saw Oswald in Mexico he was

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-260  
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alone. Although the American authorities did not handle the Elena Garro allegation properly, the Committee does not believe that it can readily dismiss Ms. Garro's allegation that Oswald had a companion in Mexico in light of: 1) the corroboration of details of Ms. Garro's story; 1181/ 2) the possibility that someone impersonated Oswald in Mexico 1182/ and 3) the similiarity in the description of Oswald by Ms. Duran and Mr. Azcue and the description of Oswald's companion by Ms. Garro. 1183/

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- 261 -

Appendix I: HSCA Procedural Write-up Cuba Trip 1

Select Committee members Chairman Louis Stokes and Congressman Christopher Dodd, accompanied by G. Robert Blakey, Gary Cornwell and Ed Lopez of the Select Committee staff arrived in Cuba at 3:30 p.m., March 30, 1978. They were met and escorted through Cuban Customs by the Mayor of Havana, Honorable Oscar Fernandez Mell, the Minister of Justice, Dr. Armando Torres Santrayll, Señor Buergo, Ricardo Escartin and the Cuban government translator, Juanita Vera. At approximately 7:30 p.m. Señor Mell escorted the Select Committee staff to a restaurant in Old Havana. The following day Congressman Richardson Preyer arrived in Cuba at 7:00 a.m.

At 9:30 a.m. on March 31, 1978 the Select Committee representatives met with Ricardo Escartin, Senén Buergo and Captain Felipe Villa of the Ministry of the Interior. The Cuban Government gave the members and Committee its official reply to the Committee's questionnaire, given to the Cuban government prior to the Committee's trip to Cuba.

At 3:00 p.m., the Select Committee met again with

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- 262 -

Ricardo Escartin, Senen Buergo, Felipe Villa and Juanita Vera. During this session, the two major areas of discussion were Lee Harvey Oswald's visa application and the dates of Jack Ruby's visits to Cuba in 1959. 1184/ At 7:30 p.m. the House Select Committee on Assassinations staff dined with the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayll.

At 9:00 a.m. on April 1, 1978, the Select Committee staff again met with the same Cuban officials for a third session. Santo Trafficante was the major area of discussion. 1185/ At noon, Committee members and staff representatives met with Cuba's Minister of Education, Honorable Jose Ramon Fernandez, who gave a presentation on the improvement in quality of Cuban education since the Cuban Revolution.

Following Señor Fernandez's discussion, at 3:15 p.m., Eusebio Azcue was interviewed by the Committee staff representative. Azcue was questioned extensively about Oswald's alleged trip to Mexico City, Oswald's alleged visits to the Cuban Consulate, and Señor Azcue's alleged argument with Lee Harvey Oswald. 1186/

**TOP SECRET**

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**TOP SECRET**

- 263 -

At 7:30 p.m., April 1, 1978, Messers. Escartin and Hernandez accompanied the House Select Committee staff for dinner and show to the Tropicana Club which, prior to the Revolution, was operated by organized crime. The Tropicana Club is presently run by the Cuban government.

At 11:00 a.m. on April 2, 1978, the Committee staff again met with Senen Buergo, Ricardo Escartin, Felipe Villa, Aramis Guetierrez and Juanita Vera. Santo Trafficante, Jack Ruby and Mexico City were the major areas of discussion. 1187/ This session terminated at 1:00 p.m. At 4:50 p.m., the morning's meeting resumed. During the afternoon session, the major areas of discussion was the alleged pro-Castro involvement in the assassination. 1188/

At 9:15 a.m., April 3, 1978, the Committee staff met with the Cuban officials for a final work session. During this session, the intelligence agencies and general questions derived from the questionnaire which the Committee had provided to the Cuban government were the major areas of discussion. 1189/ During the session, the Committee staff and Cuban officials also

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- 266

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**TOP SECRET**

- 264 -

exchanged listings of pending material which might be covered during a subsequent trip to Cuba by HSCA representatives and Congressmen. 1190/

At 6:00 p.m. the Committee staff met with President Fidel Castro Ruz who assured the Committee that neither he nor his government had any involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations staff departed Havana, Cuba at 10:00 a.m., April 4, 1978, arriving in Washington, D.C. at 4:30 p.m.

427

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- 265 -

Appendix 2: HSCA Procedural Write-up Mexico Trip

House Select Committee on Assassinations staffers Gary Cornwell, Dan Hardway, Edwin Lopez and Harold Leap arrived at the Mexico City airport at 8:30 p.m., May 30, 1978. (All times are Mexico City times, unless otherwise specified.) They were met and escorted through Customs by David Patton, an employee of the United States Embassy.

The following morning, May 31, 1978 the HSCA representatives met with U.S. Embassy Political Officer Richard Howard concerning procedure. Mr. Howard scheduled a meeting at 11:15 a.m. with the Chief of the CIA Station in Mexico City. This meeting was preliminary in nature and concerned procedures regarding arrangement of the interviews of ex-CIA employees in Mexico.

At 12:00 noon, the HSCA representatives and Richard Howard met representatives of the Government of Mexico. The Mexican representatives were: 1) Dr. Jesus Yanes, Advisor to the Attorney General's Executive Officer; 2) Fernando Baeza, Chief Administrative Officer for the Attorney General; and 3) Commandate Florentino Ventura, Chief of the Mexican Federal Police. The Mexicans

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- 428

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- 266 -

informed the staff members at this meeting that they had located Silvia Duran, Horacio Duran, Ruben Duran and Pedro Gutierrez Valencia 1192/ and that each person was willing to be interviewed by the HSCA representatives. Procedure for conduct of the interviews was also discussed at this meeting.

The Mexican government decided that the initial interview would be an informal contact with the witnesses in which the Committee's objectives would be described. The witnesses' statements would be formalized at a later, taped interview. The Mexican officials informed the HSCA staff members that they had been unable to locate Oscar Contreras, 1193/ Elena Garro de Paz, and Elenita Garro de Paz. 1194/ The Mexican Government had not had contact with the Garros since 1968. The Mexicans said that they were trying to locate the Garros through the Foreign Ministry since Elena's ex-husband, Octavio Paz, had once been an important person in that ministry. The Mexicans asked that we determine the name of the Mexican Government contact during 1964 with the Warren Commission so that they could locate their records in the Archives.

The Mexican officials left to set up the preliminary

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- 429

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- 267 -

interviews with witnesses. The preliminary interviews were conducted by Gary Cornwell. HSCA staff members Dan Hardway, Edwin Lopez and Harold Leap were present during Cornwell's questioning. The Mexican Government was represented by Dr. Jesus Yañes, Commandante Florentino Ventura, and Jesus Meixueiro Kanty, second in command to Ventura. Pedro Gutierrez Valencia was interviewed at 2:30 p.m. Ruben Duran was interviewed at 5:00 p.m. Horacio Duran was interviewed at 5:30 p.m. Silvia Duran was interviewed at 6:15 p.m.

At 9:30 a.m. on June 1, 1978, the HSCA staff representatives met with the Mexican police representatives. The HSCA staff requested 1) the records of the company that employed Gutierrez Valencia in 1963; press clippings of the Mexican newspaper coverage of Oswald and Silvia Duran (attached); 3) once again, an interview with Oscar Contreras; 4) individual files on Elena Garro de Paz and Silvia Duran; 5) evidence related to Silvia Duran's assertion that Oswald was at the Cuban Embassy on one day only; 6) an interview with Deba Garro de Guerrero Galvan; 1195/ 7) an interview with Eunice Odio; 1196/ 9) an interview with Emilio Carballido; 1197/ and 10) an interview with Victor Rico Galan. 1198/ The

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- 268 -

HSCA also asked to be shown the Cuban Consulate.

The Mexican representatives informed the HSCA staff that Victor Rico Galan had, at one time, been arrested on political charges but that he was subsequently pardoned by either Diaz Ordaz or Luis Echevarria. 1199/ The Mexicans said that they were searching for all files and newspaper articles requested by the HSCA.

The Mexican officials also offered their observations orally on the preliminary interviews conducted the previous day. They pointed out that they found it strange that Silvia had told Oswald he could not travel while in Cuba. They wondered what Duran was trying to tell Oswald and whether she thought that Oswald had some objective in going to Cuba other than that ascribed by the popular version. They also considered the manner in which Silvia obtained employment at the Cuban Consulate unusual. Generally they noted that Silvia and her brothers seemed to have almost programmed responses and a defensive demeanor. They pointed out, however, that all the Durans had been very interested in talking to us. In their opinion, Ruben Duran was the most credible of those interviewed by the HSCA the previous day.

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- 269 -

At this point, a Mexican official who had been checking the computer records informed us that Victor Rico Galan had died.

HSCA staff members provided the Mexican authorities with the names of the Mexican officials who had been involved in the investigation in 1963.

HSCA staff members met again with the Mexican police authorities at 10:00 a.m. on June 2, 1978. At this time, the Mexican police provided the copies of the newspaper clippings on the assassination of John F. Kennedy from the Excelsior. HSCA staff members asked if the Mexicans could persuade the newspapers to reveal the sources of their stories about Oswald and Silvia Duran. The Mexican officials' response was negative. The Mexican officials informed the HSCA staff members that most of the data we wanted from the files was in their Security Service files. The Mexican officials working with the HSCA explained that they were the Mexican equivalent of the FBI and that the Security Service was the Mexican equivalent of the CIA; hence there was the usual bureaucratic problem involved in obtaining access to the Security Service's files. The Mexicans informed the HSCA representatives that Emilio Carballido had been located;

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- 270 -

that Deba Garro could not be located; and that there was no record of anyone named Eunice Odio. HSCA representatives told the Mexican officials that Odio, who was either Costa Rican or Guatemalan, had been the mistress of Emilio Carballido. The assassination and the reaction of the Mexican people to it was discussed.

At 1:00 p.m., HSCA staff members conducted an interview at the United States Embassy in connection with the CIA aspects of the Mexico City investigation.

At 2:30, Gary Cornwell discussed problems with the Chief of the Mexico City CIA Station. He requested that the COS cable Headquarters regarding restrictions placed on the HSCA staff in Mexico.

At 6:00 p.m., the HSCA staff members, accompanied by Jesus Meixuerio Kanty and his assistant, Honorio Escondon, met with the assistant chief of the Mexican Security Service Nazar. Mr. Nazar gave an oral resume of the interviews which Mexican officials conducted in 1963 of Silvia, Horatio and Ruben Duran and Betty Serratos. Mr. Nazar said that the files had to be formally requested before he could consider releasing them. He suggested that we secure statements admissible in United

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- 433

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- 271 -

States courts from the witnesses whom we wished to interview. Mr. Nazar suggested that our best investigatory avenue would be to concentrate on Oswald's interrogation after his arrest on November 22nd. Mr. Nazar had a very low opinion of Elena Garro de Paz' credibility. He felt that she confused fact and fiction.

June 3 and 4, 1978, were spent on CIA-related aspects of the Mexico City investigation. Two interviews were conducted. All interviews, with the exception of interviews with CIA personnel, were taped and later transcribed.

At 11:00 a.m. on June 5, 1978, the HSCA staff interviewed Horacio Duran for the record. 1200/ At 1:00 p.m., HSCA staff member Edwin Lopez and Mexican officials Honorio Escondon and Dr. Alfonso Orozco Gutierrez interviewed Pedro Gutierrez Valencia for the record. 1201/ At 5:00 p.m., HSCA staff members interviewed Lynn Duran, aka Lydia Duran, for the record. 1202/

On June 6, 1978 at 11:00 a.m., the HSCA staff interviewed Ruben Duran for the record. 1203/ At 1:00 p.m., the staff representatives met with Commandate Ventura. The staff representatives agreed to supply the Mexicans with questions for two witnesses, Oscar Contreras and

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- 434

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- 272 -

Ernesto Lehfeld Miller, who could not then be interviewed. 1204/ Commandate Ventura authorized Honorio Escondon to interview Oscar Contreras Lartigue and Ernesto Lehfeld Miller. At 5:00 p.m., the wife of Ruben Duran, Betty Serratos, 1205/ was interviewed for the record. At 5:45 p.m., Silvia Duran was interviewed for the record. 1206/

The HSCA staff representatives left Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on June 7, 1978, arriving in Washington, D.C. at 5:30 p.m., Washington time.

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**TOP SECRET**

- 273 -

Appendix 3: HSCA Procedural Write-up Mexico Trip 2

House Select Committee staffers Edwin Juan Lopez and Harold Leap traveled to Mexico City on August 7, 1978. The staff members were met by David T. Patton, a State Department official, at the Mexican airport at 10:15 p.m. Mr. Patton then checked the staffers into Room 1754 at the Maria Isabel Hotel. Mr. Patton informed the staff members that Larry Sternfield CIA Chief of Station in Mexico City, wished to see us at 8:30 a.m. the following morning.

On Tuesday, August 8, 1978, Committee staffers met with Larry Sternfield. He informed the staffers that the two individuals the Committee wished to interview, Daniel Flores, 1207/ aka Luis Aparicio, and Ramon Alvarez Duran, 1208/were now available.

At 9:30 a.m., August 8, 1978, Committee staff members interviewed Danny Flores. 1209/ The interview ended at approximately 10:15 a.m.

Committee staff members returned to Mr. Sternfield office. Mr. Sternfield stated that it appeared that the Government of Mexico had only been able to locate two

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- 274 -

witnesses for the Committee, Oscar Contreras Lartigue 1210/ and Noe W. Palomares. 1211/ Sternfield asked the staff members to whom they wished to speak. The Committee staff members explained that they would like to interview LICHANT 1, 1212/ LICOOKIE I, 1213/ LITAMIL 7, 1214/ LITAMIL 9, 1215/ and LIRING 3, 1216/ Mr. Sternfield then stated that it appeared that the House Select Committee on Assassinations had already asked the Mexicans to locate the individuals listed above.

Mr. Sternfield stated that the HSCA's interview with Ramon Alvarez Duran was considered "highly sensitive." He explained that three rooms at a nearby hotel would be used. In one room, Ramon Alvarez Duran would sit, Committee staff members would sit in a second room and two CIA personnel officers would insure that the equipment worked properly in a third room. Mr. Sternfield then phoned Mr. Niles Gooding, who had been sent to the Mexico City Station from Headquarters to arrange the procedures for the interviews. Mr. Gooding explained that in 1977 Stansfield Turner had created a new position at Headquarters to insure that important sensitive meetings were within the guidelines previously

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- 437

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- 275 -

arranged. Mr. Gooding stated that the Central Intelligence Agency had been under greater Congressional scrutiny the past two years. Therefore, Director Turner, in order to demonstrate the Agency's good faith, had engaged a retired Army officer to act as liaison at sensitive interviews by Congressional representatives. Mr. Gooding then explained that the HSCA staff would be escorted by two CIA personnel to the interview with Ramon Alvarez Durant.

At 10:55 a.m., August 8, 1978, Committee staff members interviewed Ramon Alvarez Durant. 1217/

At 12:30 p.m., Committee staff members telephoned Captain Fernandez Ventura Gutierrez. His secretary explained that Mr. Ventura was not in the office, but that she would have him call us when he returned. At 6:30 p.m., since Mr. Ventura had not yet returned the staffer's call, they again called his office. His secretary apologized for Mr. Ventura and explained that he had not yet returned to the office and she assured us that Mr. Ventura would telephone upon his return. At 9:15 p.m., Dr. Jesus Yañez, the Assistant to the official mayor, telephoned the staff members explaining that Mr. Ventura was very busy on an important assignment and asked us

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- 276 -

to visit the Police Station known as the Procuraduria General at 11:00 a.m. the following morning.

At 10:15 a.m., August 9, 1978, Committee staff members met with State Department Official Richard Howard to alert him that the Committee would request the Mexican officials to make Silvia Duran available in Washington for an HSCA hearing. Mr. Howard explained that once we had permission from the Mexican government, the State Department would insure that she was in Washington when necessary.

At 11:00 a.m., August 9, 1978, Committee staff members met with Dr. Jesus Yanes and Cipriano Martinez Novoa. Mr. Yanes told Committee staff members that Cipriano Martinez Nova, the Mexican agent in charge, would try to aid us in all our interviews. Mr. Martinez then briefed the Committee staff members on their up-to-date progress:

Oscar Contreras Lartigue had been located and pre-interviewed by Mr. Martinez in Tampico, Mexico. The Committee would fly to Tampico on Friday, August 11, 1978 at 7:35 a.m. to interview him.

Noe W. Palomares had been located and could be interviewed during the afternoon of Thursday, August 10,

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- 439

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- 277 -

1978 at his office, Cerrada de la Presa 4. His phone number, 595-0891, was made available to the Committee.

June Cobb Sharp received a tourist permit, number 72781, on June 27, 1947. She entered Mexico through Nuevo Lardo, Texas. She requested but was denied permission by the Mexican government to represent the magazine, Modern Mexico. On June 21, 1948, she received a courtesy permit, number 25556. She disappeared in 1954 and never returned to Mexico.

The Committee staffers did not tell the Mexicans that the House Select Committee on Assassinations had evidence from review of June Cobb's 201 file that she was in Mexico in the Sixties.

Eunice Odio Infante, a Costa Rican, received a three-month tourist permit from the Mexican government on February 9, 1964. She remained in Mexico, illegally residing at Nacas-45-a, until 1972. She applied to write for the Excelsior magazine on many different occasions, but was rejected every time. In 1972, Ms. Odio married a Communist painter, Rudolfo Sanabria Gonzalez and moved

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- 278 -

to Rio Neba-16 Apartment 40. On May 24, 1972, Ms. Odio was found dead in her bathtub. The official presiding at her autopsy concluded that Ms. Odio had poisoned herself.

Emilio Carballido Fontanes was in Caracas, Venezuela, on vacation and scheduled to return to Mexico in early September. His address is Constituyentes 207. His phone number is 515-8345.

Consuelo Esperon's (LITAMIL 7) personnel record in Mexico could not be located. When the Mexican officials inquired about her at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City prior to the Committee's trip, no one at the office remembered that she had worked there. Committee staff members were told that Esperon was probably dead. No basis was given for the Mexican government's conclusion.

Carlos Jurado J. Delmar (LIRING 3) was born in Cuba on November 3, 1927. He entered Mexico July 1, 1965 and taught Graphics and Art at U.N.A.M. until January 1, 1968 when he disappeared. The Mexican officials assumed that he returned to Cuba.

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- 279 -

General Jesus Jose Clark Flores 1218/ died in the  
early 1970's.

Ernesto Lehfeld Miller, 1219/ Academic Coordinator  
at the School of Interior Design, had not yet been located.

Luis Alberue Suoto (LITAMIL 9) lives at Michelet #7,  
Apartment #301, Colonia Aneura, Mexico City. His phone  
number is 545-9947. The landlady at his apartment explained  
to the Mexican officials that Mr. Alberue had left town  
hurriedly on Monday, August 7, 1978. Mr. Martinez, wishing  
to know when he returned, had placed a piece of scotch tape  
on the bottom right edge of his door. Mr. Martinez explained  
that he checked it every four hours and would notify us if  
Alberue returned before we left.

Manuel Calvillo (LICHANT 1) did not live at Cauhtemoc  
877-5 as the Committee had stated. The landlady for the  
past twenty-five years at the apartments told Mr. Martinez  
that Manuel Calvillo had never resided there. Committee  
staff members explained that Calvillo went by a pen name  
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- 280 -

When Committee staff members inquired whether Ms. Silvia Tirado Bazan could testify at an HSCA hearing, the Mexican officials stated that they would have an answer for the staffers by Friday morning. The Mexican officials explained that they would have to speak to her to insure that she was willing to travel to Washington.

On Thursday, August 10, 1978, at 11:00 a.m. the Committee staff members met with Dr. Jesus Yáñez, Agent Cipriano Martinez Novoa, Captain Florentino Ventura Gutierrez and Attorney General Licenciado, Manuel Calvillo's "pen name" was given to the Mexicans who stated that they would check it with the landlady at his alleged apartment building.

Committee staffers returned to their hotel room with Agent Cipriano Martinez Novoa after the meeting. Agent Martinez attempted without success to telephone Oscar Contreras Lartigue to inform him of our visit. At 3:30 p.m., Agent Martinez finally reached Mr. Contreras' child who informed him that Mr. Contreras was not in Tampico. He had traveled to Mexico City for a Partido Republicano

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- 281 -

Institucional convention. When Agent Martinez asked the child if he knew where his father was staying in Mexico City, he responded that he did not. Agent Martinez explained to the child that he would call at a later time to speak to his mother.

Agent Martinez telephoned Noe W. Palomares at 4:00 p.m. and arrange an interview for 6:30 p.m. that evening. Mr. Martinez asked Committee staff members to meet him at his office at the Procuraduria General at 6:00 p.m.

At 6:00 p.m., August 10, 1978, Committee staff members met Agent Cipriano Martinez at the Procuraduria General. Martinez then drove the HSCA representatives to Mr. Palomares' office. At 6:30 p.m., Committee staff members interviewed Noe W. Palomares. 1270/

Following the interview, Agent Martinez returned to the Maria Isabel Hotel with Committee staff members. He attempted to reach Mrs. Contreras telephonically at Tampico twice without success. At 9:45 p.m., he finally contacted her. Mrs. Contreras told Agent Martinez that Mr. Oscar Contreras had told her that he would try to get a room

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- 282 -

at either the Hotel Regis or Hotel San Francisco. Mrs. Contreras explained that since there were a few conventions scheduled in Mexico City that weekend she could not assure that he would be at either hotel. Mrs. Contreras told Agent Martinez that she would notify him if her husband should call.

Mr. Martinez called both hotels and inquired whether Oscar Contreras Lartigue was registered. He was not registered at either; they were completely booked up.

Mr. Martinez attempted to reach by telephone Silvia Tirado Byazan at her home to ask her whether she would be willing to travel to Washington to testify at a HSCA hearing and to ask if she knew where Mr. Ernesto Lehfeld Miller could be located. She was not at home, however.

Agent Martinez explained that he would attempt to locate Oscar Contreras Lartigue at the hotel where the Partido Republicano Institucional (Institutional Republican Party) was holding its convention early the following morning; after which he would meet the staff members at 9:30 a.m. at their hotel room.

- 445

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- 283 -

At 9:45 a.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez met Committee staffers at their hotel room and explained that he was unable to locate Mr. Contreras Lartigue at the convention. Mr. Martinez then left to check the whereabouts of Mr. Alberue Suoto and Silvia Tirado Bazan.

at 12:30 p.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez returned to the Committee staff members' hotel room. He telephoned Mrs. Contreras in Tampico who stated that her husband had not telephoned her since she had last spoken to Agent Martinez. At 1:50 p.m., another agent, Honorio Escondon, telephoned Agent Martinez at the Committee staffers' hotel room to inform him that Luis Alberue Suoto must be back in town because the scotch tape placed at the base of his entranceway door was no longer in place. AT 1:55 p.m., Agent Martinez telephoned Luis Alberue Suvoto. During the phone conversation, Alberue denied that he had worked at the Cuban Embassy in the Sixties, stated that he knew nothing about the assassination, and declined the Committee staff members' request to interview him.

At 2:00 p.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez telephoned

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- 284 -

Silvia Duran. Agent Martinez then gave the telephone to Committee staffer Lopez. Mr. Lopez asked Ms. Tirado whether she would be willing to testify sometime in September at a Committee hearing in Washington; she answered affirmatively. She stated that September 13th, 14th and 15th would not be "good days" because the Mexican Revolution celebration would be taking place and she was a planner and participant. When Mr. Lopez asked Ms. Tirado if she knew Mr. Ernesto Lehfeld Miller's phone number, she stated that she did not, but she stated that if we telephoned her husband Horatio at either 516-0398 or 515-8621, he would be able to help us.

At 2:15 p.m., Committee staffer Lopez telephoned Horatio Duran, who have him Ernesto Lehfeld Miller's office phone number, 548-4839. At 2:20 p.m., Lopez telephoned Mr. Miller and arranged a meeting for 9:00 p.m. that evening.

At 2:30 p.m., Agent Martinez telephoned Captain Ventura to report on his progress, pertaining to his work with the HSCA. When Martinez told Ventura that he had located Alberue,

447

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- 285 -

Ventura asked Martinez if he was alone. When Agent Martinez lied and stated that he was alone, Ventura told him that he should under no circumstances allow us to interview Alberue. When Agent Martinez completed his phone call, he said, "I don't understand why nobody wants you to talk to him."

At 9:00 p.m., August 11, 1978, Committee staffers interviewed Ernesto Lehfeld Miller 1221/

At 11:15 a.m., August 12, 1978, Committee staffer Lopez called Luis Alberue Suoto at his home. When Mr. Lopez identified himself, Mr. Alberue immediately stated that he knew nothing. He further stated that he never worked for the Cuban Embassy. When Lopez explained to him that employees at the Cuban Embassy had stated that he had been employed there, Mr. Suoto hung up. Mr. Alberue's voice quivered throughout the short talk.

At 11:45 a.m., Silvia Tirado called Lopez and stated that she had thought all night about travelling to Washington. She said she had seen a report in the newspapers in which Azcue had stated that the man who visited the Cuban Consulate

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- 448

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- 286 -

in 1963 was not Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Azcue had only seen Oswald once while she had seen Oswald at least three times.

Ms. Duran further stated that if she testified in Washington and the Committee concluded that she was lying she would be crucified when she returned to Mexico. Mr. Lopez reassured her and explained that when he returned to Washington he would send her a long letter explaining procedures.

At 12:05 p.m., Agent Martinez met the Committee staff members at the airport. He stated that Contreras and Calvillo had not been located. The Committee staffers gave Martinez a list of questions to ask Oscar Contreras Lartigue. Agent Martinez stated that he would mail the results of the interview to Lopez at the Committee offices in Washington. The Committee never received any interview reports from the Mexican government.

The Committee staff members left Mexico City at 1:55 p.m. and arrived at Washington's Dulles Airport at 10:35 p.m.

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- 287 -

Appendix 4: HSCA Procedural Write-up Cuba Trip 2

On August 25, 1978, Congressman Richardson Preyer and HSCA staff members G. Robert Blakey and Edwin Juan Lopez Soto traveled to Cuba from Miami at 8:25 a.m. on an Air-Taxi Service charter plane. The Committee representatives arrived in Cuba at 10:15 a.m. They were met by the Minister of Justice, Armá<sup>a</sup>ndo Torres Santrayll; Washington Consul Ricardo Escartin; American Department official, Senen Buergo; and translator, Nellie Ruiz de Zarade. The Committee representatives were escorted to their suite, room number 2003, at the Hotel Riviera at 11:00 a.m.

At 12:15 p.m., the Committee representatives met with Ricardo Escartin, Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo and translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade. Also present were two Cuban stenographers. Senen Buergo, the spokesperson, welcomed the Committee representatives to Cuba and thanked the Committee for its correspondence. Mr. Buergo apologized on behalf of the Cuban government for the postponement of a previously scheduled trip of

- 450

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- 288 -

May 24th and 25th, 1978. Mr. Buergo stressed that in his opinion there was a conspiracy to link Cuba to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. At that point, he handed four files to Congressman Richardson Preyer. The files consisted of: a) material concerning Santo Trafficante; b) a letter dated 25 November 1963 from Hernandez Armas (Mexican Ambassador in 1962 to Raul Roa (Minister of Foreign Relations in 1963); c) the results of the Cuban government's research into mis-information linking the Cuban Government to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; and d) the report of the Investigative Committee of the International Tribunal of the Eleventh Festival reporting on the defamation campaign to link Cuba to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Buergo stated that both Eusebio Azcue Lopez and Alfredo Mirabal Diaz would that day be made available for interviews. Mr. Buergo stated that Nilo Otero 1222/ would be made available for interview the following day, 26 August 1978. Mr. Buergo stated that Rogelio Rodriguez 1223/ was presently stationed in West Germany. Buergo stated that Ricardo Escartin previously interviewed Mr. Rodriguez and

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- 289 -

was told by Rodriguez that he had had no contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Buergo stated that if the Committee still desired to interview Rodriguez, he would be made available to the Committee. Mr. Buergo stated that an interview with Rolando Cubela Secades 1224/ would be arranged.

Mr. Buergo asked if the Committee was still interested in interviewing Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez. 1225/ Mr. Buergo stated that the Cuban government had no record of a citizen named Griselle Rubio. 1226/ Mr. Buergo inquired whether the Committee representatives were interested in watching the videotaped statements of James Wilcott 1227/ and Phillip Agee 1228/ at the Tribunal. 1229/ Congressman Preyer responded that the Committee's representatives would want to view the Wilcott and Agee videotaped statements.

Mr. Buergo stated that our schedule included dinner with the Minister of Justice at 8:00 p.m. on 25 August 1978, fishing on 27 August 1978 (Sunday), and a farewell dinner on 28 August 1978.

Congressman Preyer thanked the Cuban officials for

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- 290 -

making both the documents and witnesses available to the Select Committee.

Professor Blakey stated that the Committee was no longer interested in interviewing Rolando Cubela. Mr. Blakey stated that Griselle Rubio had been found in Miami and interviewed by a Committee investigator. Mr. Blakey stated that the Committee wanted to interview Oreste Guillermo Ruiz Perez for two reasons: He worked at the Cuban Embassy in September 1963 when Oswald allegedly visited the Cuban compound in Mexico City; and, he is married to the cousin of a counter-revolutionary, Antonio Veciana Blanch. Mr. Blakey stated that Rogelio Rodriguez need not be interviewed.

Captain Felipe Villa stated that the Cuban government, relying on the seriousness and honesty of the Committee's work, thought that the Committee should have knowledge of Cuebela's statements. Mr. Villa stated that the Committee still needed to provide the Cuban government with the following: a) a workable formula on counter-revolutionaries that could be used by the Cuban government to aid the Committee in its investigation of such organizations;

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- 291 -

b) copies of Lee Harvey Oswald's signatures that the Cuban government could use to perform its own handwriting comparison test; and c) E. Howard Hunt's aliases;

Mr. Blakey stated that examples of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting would be forthcoming. Mr. Blakey stated that the Committee had not yet developed a formula for identifying counter-revolutionary groups active against the Cuban government in 1963 or a method for providing E. Howard Hunt's aliases. Mr. Blakey stressed that both these areas would be discussed in the Committee's final report.

At 1:00 p.m. the first work session ended.

At 3:15 p.m. House Select Committee on Assassinations representatives interviewed Juan Nilo Otero in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Ricardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, translator Juanita Vera and two stenographers. 1230/ The interview ended at 5:15 p.m.

At 8:00 p.m. the Committee's representatives met Senen Buergo and translator Nellie Ruiz de Zarade at the

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- 292 -

Hotel Riviera's lobby. The group was chauffeured to the Bodeguita del Medio--one of Cuba's most famous restaurants--where they dined with the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santray11.

At 10:15 a.m., 26 August 1978, Select Committee representatives interviewed Alfredo Mirabal Diaz 1231/ in Room 2003 at the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, Ricardo Escartin, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. The interview ended at 12:45 p.m.

After the Mirabal interview Mr. Buergo asked whether the HSCA representatives wished to interview Jose Verdacia Verdacia, 1232/ the Warden of Trescornia while Santos Trafficante was a detainee. When Congressman Richardson Preyer stated that the Committee would indeed be interested in interviewing Jose Verdacia Verdacia, Mr. Buergo stated that he would be available for an interview at 3:00 p.m.

At 3:30 p.m., HSCA representatives interviewed

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- 293 -

Jose Verdacia Verdacia in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, Ricardo Escartin, Arais Gutierrez, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade, and two stenographers. 1233/ The interview ended at 4:20 p.m.

On Sunday morning, 27 August 1978, the Cuban Government's representatives took the Select Committee representatives to Veradero Beach.

At 8:35 p.m. Select Committee representatives interviewed Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez at the Hotel Internacional at Veradero Beach. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juana Lopez Soto, Richardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo and translator Juanita Vera. 1234/ Because there were no stenographers present the Cuban representatives tape-recorded the interview. The interview ended at 9:20 p.m.

On 28 August 1978, at 10:25 a.m., HSCA representatives interviewed Rolando Cubela Secades in Room 2003 at the Hotel

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- 294 -

Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Ricardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo, translator Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade, and two stenographers. Also present was Antonio Hernandez who escorted Mr. Cuebla from prison to the Hotel. 1235/ The interview ended at 11:45 p.m.

At 3:25 p.m., HSCA representatives interviewed Maria Teresa Proenza y Proenza in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Richardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo, Antonio Hernandez, translator Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. 1236/ The interview ended at 4:15 p.m.

On 29 August 1978, at 9:30 a.m., the HSCA representatives met the Cuban delegation for a final work session in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez, Ricardo Escartin, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. 1237/

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The Cuban delegation spokesperson, Senen Buergo, explained that Mr. Manuel Piniero 1238/ was out of the country and therefore an interview could not be arranged. Mr. Buergo explained that the Cuban delegation had located Luisa Calderon Carralero 1239/ but because she was ill an interview could not be arranged. Mr. Buergo suggested that the HSCA forward questions to the Cuban Government. Ms. Calderon's answers would then be forwarded to the Committee.

Mr. Buergo explained that Raul Roa 1240/ had a very busy schedule. Mr. Roa felt that he could not add any more information to what Nilo Otero had already provided and declined the interview.

Material handed to the HSCA representatives at this time included:

- a) a list of persons whom the Cuban delegation believed to have had close relations with Santo Trafficante;
- b) photographs depicting what the Cuban government believed to be a Central Intelligence Agency

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- 296 -

photographic surveillance base targeted against the Cuban Consulate and Embassy in Mexico City during 1963;

- c) an essay entitled "Imperialism's Political, Economic, and Military Organizations and Agencies of Crime, such as the CIA" and
- d) an article entitled "Finally We Have Eliminated That Pinto in the White House, said Bob, When He Heard About JFK's Assassination"

The final work session ended at 11:00 a.m.

At 1:00 p.m., the Cuban delegation escorted the Committee's representatives to the airport. At the airport they were bid farewell by the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayll, Senen Buergo, Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade.

At 3:30 p.m., the HSCA representatives and Washington Consul, Ricardo Escartin, departed Cuba.

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- 297 -

Appendix 5: Biography: Elena Garro De Paz

Elena Garro de Paz was born of Spanish parents in Puebla, Mexico on December 11, 1917. (All information in this section culled from Biography Data form prepared by Charles Thomas.) Ms. Garro 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

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- 298 -

In the 1960's Elena became a significant writer. Hogar Solido, El Rey Mago, La Senora en su Balcon, Ventura Allende, Andaise 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 Porenir, "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 Paza prepared by Charles Thomas.)

Ms. Garro, for many years, was an active worker in the Confederacion Naccional Campesina (CNC), the agrarian

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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 fairly 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

61

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- 300 -

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.)

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- 301 -

APPENDIX SIX: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN REPORT.

Agent: A person who knowingly works for the CIA on a contract or job basis.

Asset: A general term for persons, not officers, used by the CIA. For example, both agents and sources are assets. An asset is anyone used in an operation or project, whether or not that is aware that he is being used.

Case officer: See Operations officer.

Coverage: Surveillance.

Cryptonym: A series of letters used by the CIA to identify someone or something while protecting that person or things true identity. All the letters in a cryptonym are capitalized. The first two letters are assigned by the subject matter or local to which the person or thing belongs. The rest of the cryptonym is randomly assigned. See LIMITED for example. The "LI" designates that the project was located in Mexico. 2) The planet on which Superman was born.

Chronological file: A folder in which material is stored in chronological order. Usually used for production or communications type material.

Electronic intercept base: House, apartment, or building that contains equipment used in intercepting and taping telephone conversations subject to electronic surveillance.

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act.

LIEMPTY: CIA cryptonym for photographic project aimed at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

LIERODE: CIA cryptonym, pre-1964, for surveillance operation aimed at the Cubans in Mexico City.

LILYRIC: CIA cryptonym assigned to one of the three bases which provided photographic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

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- 302 -

LIMERICK: CIA cryptonym meaning "Soviet".

LIMITED: CIA cryptonym of one of three bases which provided photographic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

LIONION: CIA cryptonym for photographic surveillance operations aimed at the Cuban diplomatic compound in Mexico City after July, 1964.

Listening post: See electronic intercept base.

Logs: A list of photographs taken and the times they were taken prepared by agents in the photographic base houses.

Monitors: Mexican Army officers who worked in the electronic intercept base listening to conversations on telephone lines subject to wiretaps and summarizing those conversations they deemed to be important.

Officer: CIA career employee.

Operation: A subpart of a project. Often used interchangeably with "project".

Operations officer: CIA career employee; term usually used in connection with an employee with responsibility for a particular operation or project.

Penetration agent: An agent who works inside a target institution. For example, LITAMEL/9 worked for the CIA in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

P file: Designation assigned to a personality file in the CIA's Mexico City Station. A file for the retention of information in written form arranged according to individual's names.

Photographic base: House, apartment, or building used for housing of photographic surveillance equipment and the agents who operate it. Always located near the target.

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- 303 -

Pitched: Made an effort to recruit as an agent, asset or source.

Production: Materials or information generated by an operation or project.

Project: A group or set of operations by the CIA aimed at a specific person, institution or thing, with the aim of collecting information, influencing behavior, etc.

Project files: A folder for the retention of information generated by, or relating to a project. Generally broken down into four sub-files: Development and plans, production; support; and operations.

Psuedonym: False name assigned to CIA officers for use in communication channels.

Pulse camera: A camera with a shutter that is automatically tripped by a triggering device activated by changes in light density.

Resuma: Daily summary of important conversations on surveilled telephone lines prepared by monitors in the listening post.

Selected Out: Phrase used when a Foreign Service 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.

Source: A person who either wittingly or unwittingly provides information to the CIA.

Station: A CIA over-seas installation. It is the Headquarters for operations in a particular country

Subject file: Folder for the retention of information in written form arranged by the subject matter of the information contained.

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- 304 -

Target: A person, institution or thing at which a  
project, operation or pitch is aimed.

VLS-2 trigger device: A machine which automatically  
triggers the shutter of a camera when it  
senses a change in light density. Used along  
with a camera and a spotting scope in a "pulse  
camera."

-466

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- 305 -

APPENDIX SEVEN: LISTING OF CIA DOCUMENTS CITED.

Annual Fitness Report on Ann Goodpasture, 1/14/64.

Article, with note in margin, in Oswald P file, by  
Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, "CIA Withheld  
Vital Intelligence from Warren Commission,"  
10/21/64.

Blind Memorandum entitled "Delay in sending the first  
cable about Oswald."

Blind memorandum re: Lee Harvey Oswald/Silvia Tirado  
de Duran, Source: LI/4, 11/26/63.

CIA Component Report on wiretap operations, "ZRSOLO  
and ZRJOINT: Two Telephone Tap Operations," Paul  
Levister.

DIR 74830, 10/10/63. (A "DIR" is a cable from Head-  
quarters to a field station. In this report the  
field station is always Mexico City.)

DIR 84886, 11/23/63.

DIR 84888, 11/23/63.

DIR 84916, 11/23/63.

DIR 85371, 11/28/63.

DIR 87770, 12/9/63, with attached note.

DIR 88680, 12/13/63.

DIR 90466, 12/21/63.

DIR 16823, 7/4/67.

Draft of letter from Win Scott to John Barron, 11/25/70.

Foul Foe, The, by Winston Scott writing as Ian Maxwell.

HMMA 4300, 3/12/56. (An "HMMA" is a dispatch from  
Mexico City to Headquarters.)

HMMA 14793, 4/8/60.

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- 306 -

- HMMA 21845, 7/30/63.
- HMMA 22005, 8/23/63.
- HMMA 22135, 9/13/63.
- HMMA 22267, 10/8/63.
- HMMA 22307, 10/18/63.
- HMMA 22433, 11/7/63.
- HMMA 22452, 11/7/63.
- HMMA 22536, 11/9/63.
- HMMA 22726, 1/16/64.
- HMMA 23343, 4/30/64.
- HMMA 26006, 4/30/65.
- HMMA 26160, 5/21/65.
- HMMA 26414, 6/22/65.
- HMMA 31303, 2/7/67.
- HMMA 32243, 5/27/67.
- HMMA 32497, 7/11/67.
- HMMW 12725, 7/8/64. (An "HMMW" is a dispatch from CIA Headquarters to Mexico City.)
- HMMW 13645, 5/13/65.
- HMMW 15557, 6/14/67.
- HMMW 15488, 5/18/67. (Mexico City Copy.)
- Inspector General Report, 1977, Tab G-2.
- Log Film 143, 9/25/63 through 9/27/63 in CIA file

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408

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- 307 -

entitled "LIMITED 17 July 63 (J110) to 9 Dec 1963 (J163) from Archives-Job # 70.209 Box # 1, LIMITED Production material.

Log Film 144, 10/1/63 through 10/3/63, in CIA file

entitled "LIMITED 17 July 63 (J110) to 9 Dec 1963 (J163) from Archives-Job # 70.209 Box # 1, LIMITED Production material.

LIONION Project Renewal Request, 1/1/66.

Memorandum entitled "Response to HSCA request of 25 July, 1978," 8/20/78.

Memorandum for the Record from W. David Slawson re: Trip to Mexico City, 4/22/64.

Memorandum from Chief DDP/PG to Chief of Operations/DDP, 2/3/61.

Memorandum from Chief of FI/OPS to Chief of Operations/DDP, 1/8/60.

Memorandum from Chief/WHD, to COS/Mexico City, 12/30/63.

Memorandum from "JKB" re: Oscar Contreras, 7/10/67.

Memorandum from Shepanek to Scott Breckinridge, 7/31/78.

Memorandum from Winston Scott to the files re: June Cobb, 11/25/64.

Memorandum to Clark Anderson from Winston Scott, 11/27/63, with seven attachments.

Memorandum to DDP from Chief/WHD, 1/21/64.

Memorandum to the Legal Attache from the COS/Mexico City, 7/5/67.

Memorandum to the Ambassador from Winston Scott, 10/16/63, re "Lee Oswald Contact with the Soviet Embassy."

Mexico City Investigation Chronology, Bulky # WX-7241, Volume 1

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 308 -

MEXI 6453, 10/8/63. (Mexico copy. A "MEXI" is a cable  
from Mexico City.)

MEXI 6453, 10/9/63. (Headquarters copy.)

MEXI 6534, 10/15/63.

MEXI 7014, 11/22/63.

MEXI 7023, 11/23/63.

MEXI 7024, 11/23/63.

MEXI 7025, 11/23/63.

MEXI 7029, 11/23/63.

MEXI 7033, 11/23/63.

MEXI 7054, 11/24/63.

MEXI 7101, 11/27/63.

MEXI 7105, 11/27/63.

MEXI 7364, 12/12/63.

MEXI 9332, 5/6/64.

MEXI 9440, 6/19/64.

MEXI 5621, 12/16/65.

MEXI 5741, 12/29/65.

MEXI 1950, 6/29/67.

MEXI 1991, 7/5/67.

Note from Ann Goodpasture to Mexico City Station Cuban  
Section, 2/3/66.

Note to Luis Echevarria, 11/23/63.

Notes made by A. Goodpasture for John Leader, IG Staff,

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

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re: "Background on Mexico Station Support Assets  
(Coverage of Soviet and Cuban Embassies);"  
2/10/77.

Project Renewal Request, 1/11/65, attachment to HMMA 25141.

Report on Oswald from John Scelso, C/WH/3, to James  
Angleton, C/CI, 12/24/63.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 15979  
11/18/60.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 17999,  
10/31/61.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 20054,  
10/18/62.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 22387,  
10/25/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for DIR 74830, 10/11/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for MEXI 7028, 11/23/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for MEXI 7033, 11/23/63.

Teletype from the CIA to the State Department, FBI and  
Navy, DIR 74678, 10/10/63.

Transcript from Cuban Embassy, 9/27/63.

Transcripts from Russian Embassy, 9/27/63, 9/28/63,  
10/1/63 and 10/3/63.

Undated Draft of 1977 CIA Staff Report, Tab F, "Mexico  
Station Coverage of Soviet and Cuban Embassies  
(1963)."

Write-up: Wallace B. Rowton meeting with LIRING/3, 5/26/67.

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Note: in addition to the above listed documents many Sum-  
maries of file reviews, depositions of employees,  
interviews of employees, etc, are cited in the report.

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and a year later Ann Goodpasture noted on a newspaper article that such a comparison was done. Note also the MEXI 7024 reported that HQ had all the available information when in fact all conversations were reported in a later cable, MEXI 7033.

685/ See Section III, A, 1, above.

686/ See Section III, A, 1, above.

687/ See Section III, A, 1, above.

688/ See Section III, A, 1, above.

688a/ Note to Luis Echevarria, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 444; Cable re Oswald-Duran, MEXI 7029, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 441; Raymond Rocca Chronology WX 7241, Entry 36, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 635.

689/ Ibid.

690/ Ibid.

691/ See below.

692/ Note written by Winston Scott re phone call with John Scelso, November 23, 1963; Chronology prepared by Raymond Rocca, WX 7241, entry 37, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 635.

693/ Ibid.

694/ Ibid.

695/ Chief of Station phone call to Luis Echevarria, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 440; Flash Cable from Karamessines to Mexico City Station, November 23, 1963, DIR 84916, CIA No. 403; Chronology of Raymond Rocca, entry 46, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 636.

696/ Blind Memo re Lee Harvey Oswald and Silvia Duran, November 26, 1963, CIA #473.

697/ Ibid.

698/ Cable from Mexico City Station to Headquarters, November 27, 1963, MEXI 7101, CIA #493.

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

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699/ Cable from Mexico City Station to Director, December 12,  
1963, MEXI 7364, CIA No. 557-558.

700/ Cable Mexico City Station to Headquarters, November 27,  
1963, MEXI 7105, CIA No. 479; Chronology of Raymond  
Rocca, November 27, 1963, entry no. 127, CIA No. 562.

701/ Cable from Headquarters to the Mexico City Station, November 28,  
1963, DIR 85371, CIA No. 464; Chronology of Raymond Rocca,  
Nov. 28, 1963, WX 7241, entry No. 141, CIA No. 658.

702/ CIA Cable from Headquarters to Mexico City Station, December  
21, 1963, DIR 90466, CIA No. 549; Chronology of Raymond  
Rocca, December 21, 1963, Entry No. 268, CIA No. 682.

703/ Ibid.

704/ Ibid. also see Section VI, B, 1.

705/ CE 2120, pp. 37-40.

706/ Supra, p. 186.

707/ Supra, p. 187.

707a/ Supra, p. 187.

707b/ Supra, p. 190

708/ Memorandum for the Record re Trip to Mexico City, from  
W. David Slawson, 4/22/64, pp. 39-40. Last Parenthetical  
in the original.

709/ Ibid.

710/ HSCA Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document #011775, p. 17.

711/ Letter HSCA to Mexican government, , JFK Document #

712/ HSCA interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. #011775, p. 20.

713/ Ibid., p. 19-23.

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- 51 -

714/ Ibid., p. 19-23.

715/ Ibid., p. 23.

716/ Ibid., p. 24-25.

717/ Ibid., p. 28.

718/ Ibid., p. 30.

719/ Ibid., p. 29-30.

720/ Ibid., p. 30.

721/ Ibid., p. 29.

722/ Ibid., p. 45, 31.

723/ Ibid., p. 40.

724/ Ibid., p. 40-41.

725/ Ibid., p. 41.

726/ Ibid.

727/ Ibid., p. 42.

728/ Ibid., p. 43.

729/ Ibid.

730/ Ibid.

731/ Ibid., p. 42.

732/ Ibid., p. 43.

733/ Ibid., p. 43, 51,

734/ Ibid.

735/ Ibid., p. 48.

736/ Ibid., p. 51.

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- 51 -

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737/ Ibid.

738/ Ibid., p. 96.

739/ Write-up: Wallace B. Rowton meeting with LIRING/3, May 26, 1967.

740/ Ibid.

741/ LIRING/3 was a source the CIA rated reliable.

742/ Ibid.

743/ Ibid.

744/ Ibid.

745/ Ibid.

746/ LIRING 3's case officer's pseudonym.

747/ Ibid.

748/ Ibid.

749/ HMMA-32243, 5/27/67.

750/ See Section, VI, C, below.

751/ W -7241, entry no. 613.

752/ FBI, CIA, State Department.

753/ "Pitched" is a term used by the CIA to designate an attempt to recruit an individual.

754/ HSCA Interview of David Phillips, 8/3/78, p. 8. See also HSCA Testimony of Ann Goodpasture, 11/20/78, p. 63.

755/ HSCA Interview of David Phillips, 8/3/78, p. 8.

756/ Ibid.

757/ Ibid.

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 53 -

- 758/ Memorandum for the Record on Trip to Mexico City, from  
W. David Slawson, 4/22/64, pp. 22-23. Emphasis added.
- 759/ HSCA Interview of David Phillips, 8/3/78, p. 8.
- 760/ Extremely reliable source.
- 761/ HSCA Review of LITAMIL 9 file.
- 762/ HSCA Interview of David Phillips, 8/3/78, p. 9.
- 763/ Ibid.
- 764/ Ibid.
- 765/ Ibid.
- 766/ Ibid.
- 767/ Ibid.
- 768/ Summary of CIA file review of Silvia Duran.
- 769/ Personality.
- 770/ The HSCA requested of the CIA on August 20, 1978 an explanation  
of why there was no "P" file on Silvia Duran, Luisa  
Calderon Carralero, Teresa Proenza Proenza, Eusebio Azcue  
Lopez, Guillermo Oresta, Ruiz Perez, Gilberto Policarpo  
Lopez, Juan Manuel Calvillo Alonso and June Viola Cobb Sharp

The agency responded the following on September 11, 1978:

Station index cards show the following information re  
201 numbers and "P" numbers:

- 1) Silvia Duran (No info re "P" number)
- 2) Luisa Calderon Carralero P-8292 Destroyed
- 3) Teresa Proenza Proenza (No info re "P" number)

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 4) Eusebio Azcue Lopez P-6613 Destroyed
- 5) Guillermo Orestes Ruiz Perez (No info re "P" number)
- 6) No index card on Gilberto Policarpo Lopez, there is an index card on one Gilberto Policarpo Lopez which does not list any 201 or "P" number.
- 7) Juan Manuel Calvillo Alonso (No info re "P" number)
- 8) June Viola Cobb Sharp P-7381 Destroyed.

771/ HSCA Interview of Dan Neiscuir, 8/29/78, p. 1.

772/ Ibid.

773/ Ibid., p. 1.

774/ CIA, FBI, State Department.

→ 775/ HSCA Testimony of Barney Hidalgo, 8/10/78, p. 16.

776/ Ibid.

777/ Ibid.

778/ Ibid.

779/ Warren Commission, p. 302.

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 55 -

780/ The U.S. relations with Cuba in 1963-1964 were not very good. See U.S.-Cuban Relations Section. Also, Azcue traveled from Mexico to Cuba on November 18, 1963.

781/ Letter from HSCA to Cuban government, , JFK Doc. #

782/ See Transcript Cuba Trip 1, April 1, 1978.

783/ HSCA Interview of Eusebio Azcue, April 1, 1978, pp. 12-21, JFK Doc. # 007005. See p. 205

784/ Ibid.

785/ See Cuba procedural write-up trip 2.

786/ Letter HSCA to Cuban government, , JFK Doc. #

787/ Mr. Azcue could not pinpoint the exact dates of the visit.

788/ HSCA public hearing testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, 9/18/78, pp. 30-31.

789/ Ibid.

789-A/ Communist party membership card, Fair Play For Cuba membership card, Soviet Union residence card, marriage certificate with the name of his Russian wife.

789-B/ HSCA Public Hearing Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, 9/18/78, p. 5-30.

789-C/ Ibid., p. 29-30.

789-D/ Ibid., p. 30.

789-E/ Ibid., p. 20.

789-F/ Azcue could not pinpoint the exact date.

789-G/ HSCA Public Testimoy of Eusebio Azcue, 9/18/78, p. 32.

789-H/ Ibid., p. 33.

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- 56 -

789-I/ Ibid.

789-J/ Azcue could not pinpoint the time of the phone call.

790/ HSCA Public Hearing Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, 9/18/78, p. 34.

791/ Ibid., p. 35.

792/ 10:00 - 2:00

793/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, 9/18/78, p. 36.

794/ Ibid., p. 38.

795/ Ibid.

796/ Ibid.

797/ Ibid., pp. 50-51. 797a/ AMMUG, a CIA Defector, alleged that Mirabel Diaz was a DGI agent.

798/ Mr. Mirabal could not pinpoint the exact dates of Oswald's visit but opined that the second visit occurred on September 27, 1963.

799/ HSCA Public Testimony of Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, 9/18/78, p. 117.

800/ Ibid.

801/ Ibid., p. 118.

802/ Ibid., p. 120. 802a/ Ibid. p. 199 802b/ Ibid.

803/ WX 7241, p. 94, entry no. 430; Blind Memo dated 10/5/64.

804/ See appendix 5 for biography.

805/ WX 7241, p. 94, entry no. 430; Blind memo dated 10/5/64.

806/ Ibid.

807/ Ibid.

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- 57 -

808/ Ibid.

809/ Ibid.

810/ Ibid.

811/ Ibid.

812/ Ibid.

813/ A "witting" asset is the title given to a CIA source whose information is being used by the CIA.

814/ CIA No. 580-583, WX 7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719.

815/ Ibid.: circa October 1964.

816/ Ibid.

817/ Ibid.

818/ Ibid.: Also, Winston Scott was the Mexico City Chief in 1964.

819/ CIA No.'s 580-583; WX 7241, Entry #427, p. 42, CIA #719.

820/ WX 7241, p. 94, Entry #430, CIA #721; Blind memo dated 10/5/64, CIA #576.

821/ Personality.

822/ See WX 7241, p. 94, CIA #721.

823/ WX 7241 p. 87, CIA #714.

824/ CIA 10/12/64 memo, CIA #596; WX 7241, p. 87, CIA #714.

825/ Tichborn was Henry P. Lopez' cryptonym. Mr. Lopez was a witting asset who wrote propaganda pieces for the CIA. After careful review of Lopez' CIA file, the HSCA has not been able to establish a link from Mr. Lopez to either Ms. Odio or Cobb.

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- 58 -

- 826/ The Committee has not been able to determine why the memo was not sent to Headquarters.
- 827/ CIA 10/12/64 Memo, CIA #596; WX 7241, p. 87, CIA #714.
- 828/ The House Select Committee has been unable to determine the agent's identity since his name does not appear in any CIA files.
- 829/ Memo from Winston Scott to the files, re June Cobb, 11/25/64, CIA No. 592-593; WX 7241, p. 88, Entry # 404, CIA #715.
- 830/ While reviewing LICHANT/1's file the Committee determined that the CIA asset's true name was Manuel Calvillo who Elena claimed escorted her and her daughter to the Vermont Hotel for protection the day following JFK's assassination.
- 831/ Memo from Winston Scott to the files, re June Cobb Sharp, 11/25/64, CIA Nos. 592-593, WX 7241, p. 88, Entry #404, CIA No. 715.
- 832/ Ibid.
- 833/ Ibid.
- 834/ HSCA Review of Classified CIA Documents.
- 835/ The Legal Attache in 1964 was Clark Anderson.
- 836/ FBI 105-825555 Report, December 11, 1964 entitled Lee Harvey Oswald, p. 1.
- 837/ Ibid.
- 838/ To be checked at FBI.
- 839/ 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. Elena Insurgente.
- 840/ FBI 105-825555 Report, December 11, 1964 entitled Lee Harvey Oswald, p. 1.

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- 59 -

841/ Ibid., p. 3.

842/ Ibid.

843/ Ibid.

844/ Ibid.

845/ Ibid.

846/ Ibid.

847/ Ibid.

848/ Ibid., p. 4.

849/ Ibid.

850/ Ibid.

851/ Ibid.

852/ Ibid.

853/ Ibid.

854/ A review of CIA files corroborated that the FBI never forwarded the information to the CIA.

855/ CIA # 586-587, WX-7241, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA p. 718.

856/ The Committee has been unable to determine who initiated the discussion re Lee Harvey Oswald.

857/ CIA #586-587, Wx-7241, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA p. 718.

858/ Ibid.

859/ Ibid.

860/ Ibid.

861/ Ibid.

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482

2001033

Classification: \_\_\_\_\_

Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_



Classification:

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- 60 -

862/ CIA #586-587, Wx-7241, Entry No. 425, CIA p. 718.

863/ See Section VI, A, 2a.

864/ CIA #586-587, Wx-724, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA p. 718.

865/ Ibid.

866/ Ibid.

867/ Ibid.

868/ Ibid.

869/ Ibid.; also see HSCA investigation of Elena Garro de Paz/ allegations.

870/ CIA No. 586-587, Wx-7241, Entry No. 425, p. 91, CIA p. 718.

871/ Ibid.

872/ HSCA pre-interview of Ruben Duran, 5/31/78

873/ The House Select Committee has determined that the Central Intelligence Agency received the copy of the Thomas memorandum prior to December 25, 1965, his next meeting with Elena Garro; Also, see below.

874/ CIA No. 588, note from Stanley Watson to Chief of Station.

875/ Ibid.

876/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, MEXI 5621, Dec. 16, 1965, CIA No. 584-585.

877/ Ibid.

878/ Ann Goodpasture.

879/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, MEXI 5621, Dec. 16, 1965 CIA Nos. 584-585.

880/ Chief of Station in Mexico City.

2001034

Classification:

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483

Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

Classification:

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 61 -

- 881/ Sucessor to Clark Anderson as Legal Attache in Mecico City.
- 882/ State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William P. Rogers, July 25, 1969, JFK Document No. 011684.
- 883/ Ibid.
- 884/ Ibid.
- 885/ CIA Nos. 580-583, Wx-7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719.
- 886/ Ibid.; The meeting with the Legal Attache officer occurred on November 24, 1964. Also, see supra, p.
- 887/ CIA Nos. 580-583, Wx-7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719: 011684
- 888/ Ibid.
- 889/ Ibid.
- 890/ Ibid.
- 891/ Ibid.
- 892/ Ibid.
- 893/ Ibid.
- 894/ Ibid.
- 895/ Ibid.
- 896/ Ibid.
- 897/ Ibid.
- 898/ Ibid.
- 899/ Ibid.
- 900/ Ibid.
- 901/ Ibid.

488

2001030

Classification:

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

902/ Ibid.

903/ Him: John F. Kennedy.

904/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry #427, p. 92.  
CIA #719.

905/ Ibid.

906/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue, 9/18/78, p. 84-85

907/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #719.

908/ Ibid.

909/ Ibid.

910/ Ibid.

911/ Ibid.

912/ Noe Palomares was the Mexican Minister of Immigration in 1963.

913/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry No. 427, p. 92, CIA #719.

914/ Ibid.

915/ Ibid.

916/ Ibid.

917/ Ibid.

918/ Ibid.

919/ Ibid.; Also, for confirmation see Memo from Legat to Winston Scott, 10/13/66, CIA No. 564; Wx-7241, Entry #466, p. 98, CIA #725.

920/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry No. 427, p. 92, CIA p. 719.

921/ Ibid.

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Classification:

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 63 -

922/ Ibid.

923/ Ibid.

924/ Ibid.

925/ Ibid.

926/ Ibid.

927/ Ibid.

928/ Victor Rico Galan is dead. The Committee could not verify Ms. Garro's allegation.

929/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry No. 427, p. 92, CIA p. 719; also, Silvia Duran denied the allegation, (see HSCA Interview at Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775, p. 81 . Also, see Section VI, A, 2a.)

930/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry No. 427, p. 92, CIA, p. 719.

931/ FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. No. 011684.

932/ Ibid.

933/ Supra, p.

934/ FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. # 011684.

935/ CIA Nos. 580-583; Wx-7241, Entry #427, p. 92, CIA #710.

936/ Ibid.

937/ MEXI 5621, Dec. 16, 1965; Wx-7241, Entry #426, p. 92, CIA #710.

938/ Memo to the Ambassador from the Legal Attache, 12/27/65, CIA #578; Wx-7241, Entry 429, p. 94, CIA #721.

939/ Ibid.

940/ Ibid.

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490

2001041

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 64 -

941/ Ibid.

942/ Winston Scott superimposed a note to Ann Goodpasture on this memo which read, "Can we send in a report to Headquarters 'dismissing' our cable? Goodpasture responded, Done." The cable Winston Scott wanted dismissed was MEXI 5621 which reported that station was "following up" and cabling results. The new cable was written and sent on December 29, 1965; see text.

943/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, 12/29/65, MEXI 5741, CIA #575; Wx-7241. Entry #430, p. 94, CIA #721.

944/ Ibid.

945/ Ibid.

946/ Ibid.

947/ Ibid.

948/ Ibid.

949/ Ibid.

950/ Note from Ann Goodpasture to Mexico City Station, Cuban Section, 2/3/66, CIA No. 579; Wx-7241, Entry 428, p. 94, CIA #721.

951/ Ibid.

952/ Ibid. HSCA Staff Summary of CIA Files on LITAMIL-7 and LATIMIL-9.

953/ See Section II, A, 3 above.

954/ Classified Summary of Staff Review of CIA Documents, undated, p. 3, CIA #763.

955/ Memo from Legat to Ambassador, 2/23/66, CIA #571; Wx-7241, Entry #455, p. 95, CIA #722.

956/ Ibid.

491

Classification: ~~TOP SECRET~~

2001042

Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 65 -

957/ The House Select Committee has been unable to determine when the copy was forwarded to the CIA.

958/ Ibid.; see also 12/25/65 Thomas memo for corroboration.

959/ 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.

960/ Ibid.

961/ Ibid.

962/ Memo of Conversation by Charles Thomas, 12/25/65, p. 3, CIA #582. JFK Doc. #011684.

963/ Wx-7241, Entry #466, p. 98, CIA #725.

964/ "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.

965/ State Department: Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary/State, July 25, 1969. JFK Doc. #011684.

966/ Ibid.

967/ Deputy Chief of Mission, State Department, Chief of Affairs at the time of President Kennedy's assassination and subsequent Oswald investigation.

968/ Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, July 25, 1969. JFK Doc. #011684.

969/ Ibid.

970/ FBI Report, 9/30/69, pp. 3-4, JFK Doc. #011684.

971/ Ibid.

972/ Letter from Charles Thomas to William Rogers, Secretary of State, July, 25, 1969. JFK Doc. #011684.

2001043

**Classification:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Classification:** \_\_\_\_\_

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 972a/ The Committee was unable to determine when Elena found her calendar.
- 973/ Ibid.
- 974/ Ibid.
- 975/ Ibid.
- 976/ FBI Report, 9/30/69, p. 4. JFK Doc. # 011684.
- 977/ Ibid.
- 978/ Ibid.
- 979/ Supra, p.
- 980/ Supra, p.
- 981/ Supra, p.
- 982/ Letter HSCA to Mexican Government, , JFK Document, No.
- 983/ See Mexico City Procedural Wirte-up Trip I.
- 984/ Ibid.
- 985/ Ibid.
- 986/ Ibid.
- 987/ See HSCA Staff Interview of Betty Serratos, 6/6/78, p. 6, JFK Document No.013392 ; HSCA Staff Interview of Lydia Duran, 6/5/78, p. 6, JFK Document No. 011681; HSCA Staff Interview of Horatio Duran Navarro, 6/5/78, p. 25, JFK Document No. 011683; HSCA Staff Interview of Ruben Duran, 6/5/78, p. 16 , JFK Document No.011680
- 988/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Tirado Duran 6/6/78, p. 90, JFK Document No. 011775.

2001041

**Classification:**

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

989/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. #011775, p. 54 ; HSCA Staff pre-interview of Lydia Duran 6/5/78, ; HSCA Staff pre-Interview of Betty Serratos, 6/6/78, ; HSCA Staff Interview of Horatio Duran Navarro, 6/5/68, JFK Document # 011683, p. 9 ; HSCA Staff pre-interview of Ruben Duran, 5/31/78

990/ Letter from HSCA to CIA, ,

991/ Letter from CIA to HSCA.

992/ See Procedural Write-up Trip 2, Mexico City.

993/ Ibid.

994/ HSCA Staff Review of June Cobb Sharp file at CIA Headquarters.

995/ Supra, p.

996/ See Procedural Write-up Mexico City Trip 2.

997/ HSCA Staff Review of Manuel Calvillo file.

998/ See procedural write-up Trip 2, Mexico City and Section VII, C, below.

999/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 7/7/78, JFK Document No. 10016.

1000/ Ibid.

1001/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 7/7/78, JFK Document. No. 013486.

1002/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 7/14/78, JFK Document No. 9950.

1003/ Ibid.

1004/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 8/31/78, JFK Doc. # 013487.

1005/ Ibid.

2001045

**Classification:**

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(This form is to be used for material extracted  
from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 68 -

1006/ Ibid.

1007/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/5/78, JFK Document No. 011268.

1008/ Ibid.

1009/ Ibid.

1010/ Letter to Elena Garro from Committee, 9/6/78, JFK Document  
No. 011383; see also, HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/5/78,  
JFK Document No. 011268.

1011/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/7/78, JFK Document No. 011345.

1012/ Ibid.

1013/ Ibid.

1014/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/15/78, JFK Document # 013488.

1015/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/12/78, JFK Document # 011344.

1016/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, 9/15/78, JFK Document # 013488.

1017/ HSCA Staff Contact Report, , JFK Document #

1018/ UNAM - Universided Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

1019/ American Embassy Incoming Telegram # A-43-570, p. 110,  
CIA #737.

1020/ Ibid.

1021/ Ibid.

1022/ Ibid.

1023/ Ibid.

1024/ Ibid.

1025/ Letter to Wesley D. Bowles, Chief of Mexican Political  
Affairs, Office of Mexican Affairs, Department of State  
from B. J. Ruyle, American Consul, Tampico, 5/11/67;  
Wx-7241 Entry #597, p. 114, CIA #741.

Classification: \_\_\_\_\_

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Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

2001048

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Classification:

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 69 -

1026/ Ibid.

1027/ Ibid.

1028/ Ibid.

1029/ Ibid.

1030/ Ibid.

1031/ The Committee could not determine when the State Department forwarded the letter to the CIA.

1032/ Dispatch from the Director to Mexico City, 6/14/67, HMMW 15557; Wx-7241, Entry #616, p. 117, CIA #744.

1033/ Ibid.

1034/ Ibid.

1035/ Ibid.

1036/ Ibid.

1037/ Ibid.

1038/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, MEXI 1950, 6/29/67, Wx-7241, Entry #622, p. 118, CIA #745.

1039/ El Sol is a newspaper, The Sun.

1040/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, MEXI 1950, 6/29/67; Wx-7241, entry #622, p. 118, #745.

1041/ When Contreras was asked to identify the other four individuals who had met Lee Harvey Oswald, he refused to reveal their names because he feared that informing on them might endanger his family.

1042/ Cable from Mexico City to Director, MEXI 1950, 6/29/67; Wx-7241, entry #622, p. 118, CIA #745.

1043/ Ibid.

2001047

Classification:

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Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 70 -

1044/ Ibid.

1045/ Ibid.

1046/ Ibid.

1047/ Cable from the Director to Mexico City, 7/4/67, DIR 16823, Wx-7241, Entry 626, p. 119, CIA #746.

1048/ Ibid.

1049/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, 7/5/67, MEXI 1991; Wx-7241, Entry 627, p. 119, CIA #746.

1050/ Memo to Legat, 7/5/67 from Chief of Station; Wx-7241, entry 628, p. 119, CIA #746.

1051/ Memo from JKB re Oscar Contreras, 7/10/67, Wx-7241, Entry #634, p. 120, CIA #747.

1052/ Ibid.

1053/ The leaders of the group were Victor Manuel Barcelo, Carlos Andaluz, Hugo Castro Aranda, Antonio Tenario Adams, Jose Guerrero Guerrero, Carlos Ortiz Fejeda, Daniel Molina, Brion Balvez, Humberto Hiriarte, Oscar Gonzales, Hibam Garcia, Pedro Sainz Zepeda, Alberto Cerecer, Jose Eduardo Pascual, Juan Saldana, Martin Reyes Baissadel, Vicente Lwillamar, Rubelio Fernandez Durado and Jesus Ochoa.

1054/ Memo from JKB re Oscar Contreras, 7/10/67; Wx-7241, Entry #634, p. 120, CIA #747.

1055/ Ibid.

1056/ Dispatch from Mexico City to Director, HMMA 32497, 7/11/67; Wx-7241, Entry #635, p. 121, CIA #748.

1057/ Dispatch from the Director to Mexico City, 6/14/67, HMMW 15557; Wx-7241, Entry #616, p. 117, CIA #744.

1058/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, MEXI 1950, 6/29/67; Wx-7241, entry #622, p. 118, CIA #745

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Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

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- 71 -

1059/ Cable from Mexico City to the Director, 7/5/67, MEXI 1991; Wx7241, Entry 627, p. 119, CIA #746.

1060/ See Section VI, C.

1061/ See Section VI, D, above.

1062/ See Warren Commission Report, pp. 299-304, 733-736; also, Section I, B, VC and VI A above. Some of the more prominent are Paul Hoch and Peter Dale Scott in the Assassination in Dallas and Beyond and A. T. Weberman in Coup d etat in America.

1063/ See Sections V C, VIA and B respectively.

1064/ Ibid.

1065/ Silvia Duran.

1066/ Eusebio Azcue Lopez, Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez, Nilo Otero, Maria Teresa Proenza y Proenza.

1067/ Noe W. Palomares, Pedro Gutierrez Valencia, Silvia Duran, Horacio Duran, Ruben Duran, Lydia Duran, Betty Serratos, Ernesto Lehfeld Miller.

1068/ See Glossary.

1069/ The Handwriting Panel concluded that the signature on the visa application was identical to other samples of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting.

1070/ HSCA Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document 011775. Consul Azcue stated that standard operating procedure at the Cuban Consulate did not allow applications to be removed from the office. (HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue, 9/18/78, p. 41)

1071/ Ibid., pp. 31-33.

1072/ See Sections II C, III A 1 and III B 2 above.

1073/ See Section III B 2 above.

1074/ Ibid.

1075/ CIA Electronic Surveillance transcript from Soviet Embassy, 9/27/63.

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Classification:

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(This form is to be used for material extracted  
from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 72 -

1076/ Ibid.

1077/ Ibid.

1078/ Ibid.

1079/ CIA Electronic Surveillance transcript from Soviet Embassy,  
9/28/63.

1080/ Ibid.

1081/ Ibid.

1082/ Ibid.

1083/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Docu-  
ment No. 011775, p. 19.

1084/ Ibid., pp. 20-23.

1085/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue, 9/18/78, p. 36.

1086/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document  
#011775, p. 23.

1087/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, 9/18/78,  
p. 32-33.

1088/ See Sections VC, and VIB above.

1089/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Docu-  
ment # 011775, p. 37.

1090/ See Supra, p.

1091/ See Sections III, A1 and III B above.

1092/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document  
# 011775, p.92-100; also, see Section VC for details.

1093/ See Sections VC for details.

1094/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez 9/18/78, p.51.

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Classification:

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- 73 -

1095/ See Section VI C above and VII B below.

1096/ See Section III A 1 above. Telephone taps.

1097/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775, p. 44

1098/ The CIA's classification of the transcript of this conversation prevented the HSCA from directly confronting Ms. Duran with the information.

1099/ See Sections II, C, 3, 4 and III A1 above.

1100/ CIA Electronic Surveillance transcript of Soviet Embassy, 9/28/63.

1101/ Ibid., October 1, 1963.

1102/ Ibid.

1103/ Ibid.

1104/ See Section IV, B above.

1105/ Ibid.

1106/ HSCA Public Testimony of Marina Oswald, , Warren Commission Testimony of George DeMorenschildt. Warren Commission Testimony of George Bouhe.

1107/ CIA Electronic Surveillance of Soviet Embassy, 9/27/63.

1108/ Ibid.

1109/ Ibid.

1110/ Ibid.

1111/ Ibid.

1112/ The caller said Odessa.

1113/ Warren Commission Report, p. 301.

500

Classification:

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2001051

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Classification:

**TOP SECRET**

(This form is to be used for material extracted  
from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 74 -

1114/ CIA Electronic Surveillance of Soviet Embassy, September  
27, 1963.

1115/ Ibid.

1116/ Ibid.

1117/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Docu-  
ment No. 011775, p. 31.

1118/ HSCA Public Testimony of Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, 9/18/78,  
p. 119.

1119/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document  
011775, p. 23.

1120/ Ibid., p. 31.

1121/ Ibid.

1122/ Ibid.

1123/ HSCA Public Testimony of Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, 9/18/78,  
p. 119.

1124/ CIA Electronic Surveillance of Soviet Embassy, 9/27/63.

1125/ Ibid.

1126/ Ibid.

1127/ Ibid.; also HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78,  
JFK Document No. 011775. p. 41.

1128/ Ibid.

1129/ Warren Commission Testimony of Nelson Delgado, Vol. III,  
p. 236-237.

1130/ Warren Commission Testimony of Pamela Mumford, 5/19/64,  
Vol. II, p. 217; Warren Commission Testimony of Evaristo  
Rodriguez, 7/21/64, Vol. II. p. 34, CE 2120, p. 7;  
CE 212, p. 54.

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from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 75 -

1131/ Warren Commission Report, p. 301.

1132/ See Section VI C, above.

1133/ See Section VI D, above.

1134/ See Section VII D, above.

1135/ See Sections III, A 1 and III B 2.

1136/ Ibid.

1137/ Warren Commission Report, p. 301.

1138/ A night when Oswald's activities are not known.

1139/ HSCA Staff pre-interview of Ruban Duran, 3/31/78, No. 011680, p. 54; HSCA Staff Pre-interview of Lydia Duran, 6/5/78, HSCA Staff Interview of Horacio Duran, 6/5/78, JFK Document No. 011683 p. 9; HSCA Staff Pre-Interview of Betty Serratos, 6/1/78, HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775, p. 54.

1140/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775, p.91.

1141/ Ibid.

1142/ HSCA Staff Interview of Ruben Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No.011680 , p. ; HSCA Staff Interview of Lydia Duran, 6/5/78, JFK Document No. 011681, p. ; HSCA Staff Interview of Horacio Duran, 6/5/78, JFK Document No.011683, p. . HSCA Staff Interview of Betty Serratos, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 013392.

1143/ See Section VI, C, above.

1144/ HSCA Staff Pre-interview of Ruben Duran, 5/31/78.

1145/ HSCA Public Testimony of Eusebio Azcue Lopez, p. 84-85.

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- 76 -

- 1146/ See Section VI, C above.
- 1147/ See Mexico City Procedures Write-up Trip 2 Appendix 3.
- 1148/ See Section VI, C, above.
- 1149/ See Section VI, C, above.
- 1150/ See Section VI, A 2 above.
- 1151/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775 , p. 81.
- 1152/ Ibid., p.87-88.
- 1153/ HSCA Staff Review of LITAMIL 9 file.
- 1154/ HSCA Staff Review of CIA Silvia Duran file,
- 1155/ See Appendix 3.
- 1156/ Ibid.
- 1157/ Ibid.
- 1158/ See Section VI, C 10 above.
- 1159/ See Section VI, C, above.
- 1160/ See Section VI, C, above.
- 1161/ See Section VI, C above.
- 1162/ See Section VI, C above.
- 1163/ See Appendix 3.
- 1164/ See Section VI, C, 1 above.
- 1165/ Ibid.
- 1166/ Ibid.

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Classification:

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(This form is to be used for material extracted  
from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 77 -

1167/ See Appendix 3.

1168/ See Section VI, C 1 above.

1169/ See Section VI, C,           above.

1170/ Letter from Charles Thomas to William P. Rogers, July 25,  
1969, JFK Document No. 011684.

1171/ See Section VI, C,           above.

1172/ See Section VI, D above for details.

1173/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document  
No. 011775, p. 95.

1174/ See Section VI, D above.

1175/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK No.  
011755, p. 101-102.

1176/ See Section VI, D above.

1177/ HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Docu-  
ment No. 011775, p.95

1178/ See Appendices II and III.

1179/ Warren Commission Report, p. 305.

1180/ See Section VI C above.

1181/ See Section VII, C above.

1182/ See Section VII, B above.

1183/ See Sections VI ABC above.

1184/ See Verbatim transcript of meetings prepared by Cuban go-  
vernment. Hereinafter, called transcript. JFK Doc. #012212.

1185/ Ibid.

2001055

Classification:

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Classified by derivation: \_\_\_\_\_

Classification:

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.)

- 1186/ Ibid.; see also, HSCA Staff Interview of Eusebio Azcue, 4/1/78, JFK Document No. 007005
- 1187/ See transcript.
- 1188/ Ibid.
- 1189/ Ibid.
- 1190/ Ibid.
- 1191/ See HSCA Interview of Fidel Castro Ruz, April 3, 1978. JFK Document # 007004
- 1192/ Pedro Gutierrez Valencia claimed that he bumped into Lee Harvey Oswald at the Consulate on September 27, 1963. Valencia was at the Consulate doing a credit check on one of the Cuban employees.
- 1193/ See Section VI, D above for details on Oscar Contreras' allegations.
- 1194/ See Section VI C for details on Elena and Elenita Garro's allegations.
- 1195/ Elena Garro's sister who came to the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was at one of Ruben Duran's twist parties in the fall of '63.
- 1196/ Eunice Odio reported on Elena Garro's allegations in 1965. See Section VI, C, above.
- 1197/ Elena Garro reported that at one of the twist parties, Emilio Carballido and Eusebio Azcue had come to the conclusion that Kennedy had to be assassinated. (See also, Section VI, C, above.
- 1198/ Elena Garro alleged that Victor Rico Galan had claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald had been Silvia Duran's lover. See also, Section VI, C, above.

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- 79 -

- 1199/ Diaz-Ordaz and Echevarria were the two presidents of Mexico respectively from 1964 to 1970 and 1970 to 1976.
- 1200/ See HSCA Staff Interview of Horacio Duran, 6/5/78, JFK Document No. 011680.
- 1201/ See HSCA Staff Interview of Pedro Gutierriz Valencia, 6/5/78, JFK Document No. 011682.
- 1202/ Lynn Duran is the sister of Horatio and Ruben Duran. The Committee wished to ask her whether Lee Harvey Oswald had attended any twist parties at the Duran homes.  
See HSCA Staff Interview of Lynn Duran, 6/5/78, JFK Doc. # 011681
- 1203/ See HSCA Staff Interview of Ruben Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. # 011680.
- 1204/ The Committee never sent the Mexican government the questions because a 2nd trip to Mexico was arranged.
- 1205/ The Committee wished to ask Ms. Serratos whether Lee Harvey Oswald had attended any twist parties at the Duran homes. See HSCA Staff Interview of Betty Serratos, JFK Doc. # 011392.
- 1206/ See HSCA Staff Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document No. 011775.
- 1207/ → Danny Flores was one of AMMUG's (a Cuban DGI Defector in 1964) Security Officers. The Committee wished to ask Mr. Flores about AMMUG's statements about Lee Harvey Oswald's Trip to the Cuban Consulate.
- 1208/ Ramon Alvarez Dupont was a CIA agent in charge of picking up the photographic surveillance film from personnel stationed at the three bases and delivering it to his brother-in-law (unknown) and later delivering it to his case officer Ann Goodpasture.

2001057

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506

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- 80 -

- 1209/ See HSCA Staff Write-Ups of Danny Flores Interview  
8/8/78.
- 1210/ Oscar Contreras Lartigue claimed that he met Oswald  
in Mexico City in the fall of 1963. See Section  
VI, D above.
- 1211/ Elena claimed that when she told Noe W. Palomares about  
meeting Lee Harvey Oswald, he advised her to send an  
anonymous letter to Texas, explaining her account.  
The Committee wished to question Mr. Palomares about  
Elena's credibility.
- 1212/ LICHANT I is Manuel Calvillo. See Section VI, C  
for details and significance.
- 1213/ LICOOKIE I is June Cobb Sharp. See Section IV, C  
for details.
- 1214/ LITAMIL 7 is Consuelo Esperon, a CIA penetrator agent  
working as a secretary at the Cuban Embassy. The  
Committee wished to ask Ms. Esperon about commentary  
after the assassination at the Cuban Embassy about  
both Lee Harvey and John F. Kennedy's assassination.
- 1215/ Litamil 9 was Luis Alberue Suoto, a CIA penetration  
agent at the Cuban Embassy. The Committee wished to  
question Mr. Alberue about the Cuban Embassy employees'  
reactions to the assassination. The Committee also  
wished to question Mr. Alberue about Silvia Duran  
and his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.
- 1216/ LIRING 3 was a Cuban citizen, Carlos Jurado Delmar who  
was a source for the CIA. He had reported that Silvia  
Duran had told him that she had had an affair with  
Lee Harvey Oswald. The Committee wished to question  
him about Silvia Duran.
- 1217/ See HSCA Staff write-up of Interview with Ramon Alvarez  
Durant.

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307

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- 81 -

- 1218/ General Jesus Jose Calrk Flores escorted Ruben Duran to Russia in 1962 and was considered by many to be Duran's protector. Also, Elena claimed that Flores was at the party that she stated Lee Harvey Oswald was in attendance. The Committee wished to ask Mr. Clark Flores about all the above.
- 1219/ Ernesto Lehfeld Miller is a Mexican citizen that resembled Eusebio Azcue's description of the man that allegedly visited the Cuban Consulate. All the Durans recognized Miller. Horatio and Silvia said that Miller was a close friend and borrowed Horatio's car often.
- 1220/ See House Select Committee on Assassinations Staff Write-Up of Noe W. Palomares, 8/10/78.
- 1221/ See HSCA Staff write-up of interview with Ernesto Lehfeld Miller, 8/11/78.
- 1222/ In 1963 Nilo Otero as an official in the Cuban governments Ministry of Foreign Relations, interviewed Eusebio Azcue about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate.
- 1223/ In 1963 the Cuban government employed Rogelio Rodriguez at the Cuban Embassy. The Committee wished to interview Mr. Rodriguez about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Embassy employees' reactions to the Kennedy assassination.
- 1224/ Rolando Cubela, known as AMLASH, was prominent in the Senate Select Committee's Book V which reported the possibility that the Central Intelligence Agency's attempts to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro provoked the Cuban government to orchestrate the assassination of President Kennedy in retaliation.

508

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- 82 -

- 1225/ In 1963 the Cuban government employed Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez at the Cuban Embassy. The Committee wished to interview Mr. Rodriguez about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate and about the Cuban Embassy employees' reactions to the Kennedy assassination. In addition, Mr. Ruiz is the cousin-in-law of one of the most active anti-Castroites, Antonio Veciana Blanch.
- 1226/ Griselle Rubio claimed in a letter Dec. 1963 to DRI that Ruby had been in Cuba in 1962 or 1963 visiting Solomon Pratkins. The Committee located and interviewed Ms. Rubio in Miami.
- 1127/ James Wilcott is an ex-CIA employee who appeared voluntarily in August 1978 at the Cuban Government's Tribunal which accused the CIA of complicity in the John F. Kennedy assassination.
- 1228/ Philip Agee is an ex-CIA employee who appeared voluntarily in August 1978 at the Cuban government's Tribunal which accused the CIA of complicity in the John F. Kennedy assassination.
- 1229/ The Tribunal, held in August 1978 was an effort by the Cuban government to accuse the CIA of complicity in the John F. Kennedy assassination. Ex CIA agents, James Wilcott and Phillip Agee testified at the Tribunal along with ex-Cuban Consul in Mexico, Eusebio Azcue.
- 1230/ See HSCA Interview of Juan Nilo Otero, 9/25/78, JFK Document No.
- 1231/ Alfredo Mirabal Diaz assumed the Consul position, in the Cuban government's Mexico City Consulate on September 2, 1963. He was present during all of Oswald's visits to the Consulate. Also, see HSCA Interview of Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, 8/26/78, JFK Document No.

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309

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- 83 -

- 1232/ The Committee wished to question Mr. Verdacia about the identities of the organized crime figures detained in Trescornia at the inception of the Cuban revolutionary government.
- 1233/ HSCA Interview of Jose Verdacia Verdacia, 8/26/78, JFK Doc. # 012224.
- 1234/ See HSCA Interview of Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez, 8/27/78, JFK Doc. #
- 1235/ See HSCA Interview of Rolando Cubela Secades, 8/28/78, JFK Document #
- 1236/ In 1963 the Cuban government employed Maria Teresa Proenza y Proenza at the Cuban Embassy. The Committee wished to interview Ms. Proenza about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate and about the Cuban Embassy employees' reactions to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Also, See HSCA Interview of Maria Teresa Proenza y Proenza, 8/28/78, JFK Doc. #
- 1237/ See Verbatim transcript of 8/28/78 session. JFK Doc. # 012208
- 1238/ In 1963, Manuel Piñero, Chief of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, interviewed Eusebio Azcue about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate. In addition, Mr. Piñero was the Cuban revolutionary government official who met with Santo Trafficante and gave him 24 hours to leave the country.
- 1239/ In 1963 the Cuban government employed Luisa Calderon Carralero at the Cuban Embassy. The Committee wished to interview Ms. Proenza about Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate and about the Cuban Embassy employees' reactions to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

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510

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- 84 -

1240/ In 1963 Raul Roa interviewed Eusebio Azcue in Cuba about Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City.

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311

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