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got in contact with a Soviet official on Saturday, September 28, 1963, was Lee Harvey Oswald. The American citizen had previously visited the Soviet Consulate and called from Sylvia Durin's office on a Saturday when the guard never allowed visitors into the Cuban compound. <sup>[ibid p.549]</sup> ~~The Committee feels that~~

The Committee feels that Sylvia may have lied about an Oswald visit to the Cuban Consulate on Saturday,

September 28, 1963, for either of two reasons: <sup>Ms. Durin</sup> 1) ~~she~~ she did not wish to disclose that Oswald had visited the Cuban Consulate ~~once~~ again after his argument with Consul Enrique

Ryanc and that she had decided to aid him; 2) Ms.

Durin may have had personal reasons. <sup>Elena Barros de Paz</sup> ~~for not admitting~~

<sup>reported</sup> ~~stated~~ that she ~~did~~ <sup>did</sup> attend a "twist party at Ruben Durin's

house which Oswald, accompanied by two other <sup>American</sup> young men,

also attended. <sup>See write-up</sup> <sup>Elena story</sup> Elena also reported ]

that Durin had an affair with Lee Harvey Oswald. (ibid)

The Committee ~~is presently~~ attempting to locate Elena

*[Handwritten scribbles]*

*[Handwritten scribbles]*

Wait on Elena story. See if she is interviewed. Ms. Cahill, Cobb.

~~ADD TR 106/3~~

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Barro de Paz who might <sup>have</sup> shed some light into this area.  
[See CLEAR Write-up]

If Sylvia Duran did in fact have an affair with Lee Harvey  
Oswald, he might have visited the Consulate on Saturday and  
Sylvia would have denied it.

The Committee also feels that there is a possibility  
that the man Sylvia got on the phone with the Soviet official

on September 28, 1963 was not Oswald. The man <sup>Duran</sup> ~~she~~ got on  
the line spoke broken Russian. ~~Both~~ George DeMunichelt,

Marina Oswald and George Soule all stated that Oswald  
spoke a very refined Russian and that he preferred speaking

Russian to English. [ <sup>Note: Strong</sup>  
C.I.S. ]

Nonetheless Ms. Duran <sup>to the Comm.</sup> lied about the guard not allowing

visitors into the Cuban compound on Saturday as the electronic

surveillance files for September 28<sup>1963</sup> illustrates.

When Eusebio Azcue and Sylvia Inada were ~~reported~~ <sup>asked</sup> to describe Lee Harvey Oswald, both gave similar descriptions of him that are not even remotely close to ~~what Oswald~~ <sup>Oswald's physical</sup> appearance.

~~looked to~~ Consul Azcue stated that the man that visited the Consulate looking for a visa differed from #SCA JFK

Exhibit No. as follows: his nose was more aquiline; his eyelashes were straighter; his hair was blonde; his height was between five feet six and five foot seven; he was between 35 and 37 years of age; his cheeks were sunken; and, he had a cold look in his eyes. [House Select Committee on Assassinations' Interview of Eusebio Azcue, , JFK Document No. , pp. 19-21] Consul Eusebio Azcue further stated that

the man who came to the Cuban Consulate requesting an

intransit visa and the person that Jack Ruby assassinated at the Dallas police station - which he saw on television - were different persons. [ibid p. 18]

Ms. Jurado stated that the person that visited the Cuban Consulate and the person she saw Jack Ruby assassinate at the Dallas police station were the same person. [HSCA Interview of Sylvia Duran, 4/6/78, JFK Document No. , p. ]

Yet, when Ms. Jurado describes the <sup>(alleged)</sup> Lee Harvey Oswald that visited the Cuban Consulate, the man does not really bear any resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Ms. Jurado stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was approximately five foot six, had blonde hair, weighed about 125 lbs, had small eyes, smaller fingers than Ed Lopez (HSCA staffer) and did not have very much hair. [ibid p. 96]

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Since

Neither description resembles Oswald the Committee

has determined that there is a possibility that the man who visited the Cuban Consulate was not Lee Harvey Oswald. It is

difficult to ~~prove~~<sup>justify</sup> the above since the House Select Committee

Handwriting Panel has determined that the signature on the

visa application matches other samples of Lee Harvey Oswald's

signature. There is a possibility that a man <sup>who</sup> claim<sup>ed</sup>ing

that he was Lee Harvey Oswald picked up an application,

took it to Lee Harvey Oswald who filled it, <sup>attached pictures,</sup> signed

it and then returned to the Cuban Consulate once

again impersonating him. The Committee considers this a

possibility because when the Committee staffers asked Duan

if she would ever have allowed a person to take the

application out of the Consulate, fill <sup>it</sup> them out, attach a photo

and sign them and then return them to the Embassy

answered affirmatively [ibid p. 31] [Also no photos materialized]  
she ~~stated~~ yes. The one problem with this

possibility is that Ms. Jando stated that she thinks

See Harvey Oswald signed the visa application in her presence.

[ibid p. 33]

CIA HANDLING OF Sylvia DURAN matter

When 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 learned that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited Mexico City



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between late September and early October they reviewed

their files and found in the electronic surveillance files

phone calls to the Soviet Embassy made Sept 27<sup>th</sup>, Sept 28<sup>th</sup>

[See Telephone Electronic Surveillance Section] [CIA]

and Oct 1<sup>st</sup> ~~st~~ that could have been made by Oswald. They

also found phone calls between the Russian Consul and

Sylvia Duman where Oswald appeared to be discussed. [See Soviet

Electronic Surveillance Section] In addition they found a phone call made

by Sylvia Duman to the Soviet Consulate on Sept 28, 1979, where

Sylvia Duman stated that there was an American citizen at the

Cuban Consulate who had previously visited the Soviet Consulate,

and <sup>a man</sup> ~~later~~ <sup>one of the</sup> ~~later~~ Sylvia on the line. [See Soviet Electronic Surveillance

Section]. A final phone call where Oswald identified himself

was also found. [See Soviet Electronic Surveillance Section]

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at the point

the Central Intelligence Agency determined

that it would ask the Mexican government - whom it

had a good relationship with - to arrest Sylvia Dumas

because she might shed some light on the circumstances

surrounding the assassination. Sylvia Dumas was also

a Mexican citizen and had not had diplomatic

immunity. The Central Intelligence Agency's Mexico City

Station sent a note to Luis Echeverria requesting

that he arrest Sylvia Triado de Dumas immediately.

The agency stated that she was a Mexican citizen

who had quit Oswald in touch with the Soviet

Embassy. <sup>The agency</sup> It gave Echeverria a note with Dumas's

address, her mother's address, her brother's

address, her license plate number, her home phone

number and her place of work. The Mexico City

Station also suggested that Duran be held incommunicado

until she could be questioned on the matter. (Note to

Miss Echevarria to arrest Sylvia Duran, Nov. 23, 1963,

CIA No. 444; Cable re Oswald-Duran, Mexi 7039, November

23, 1963, CIA No. 441; Anne Goodwin's chronology; Wx 7241,

entry 36, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 435)

The request to Miss Echevarria was

not authorized by the Central Intelligence Agency's

Headquarters. When they received the cable on

November 23, 1963, Headquarters found that the

convert

~~station's~~ surveillance operations might be endangered

and Jack Whitten <sup>Station</sup> at Langley Headquarters telephoned Warden

Scott <sup>WFO</sup> ~~Chief~~ of Station asking that Sylvia Duran not

be arrested. Scott told Whitten that it was his policy

that he could not recall the request and that Headquarters

should already have received a cable which stated that Luis Echevarria had already been told to arrest Sylvia Dunn, an American operative. (Note written by Chief of Station in phone call with Jack Whitten, Nov 23, 1963; chronology prepared by Anne Goodpastor, W/8 7241, entry 87, Nov. 23, 1963, (13 AIA 635))

← Mexican Secret Service telegraphed Luis Echevarria and stated that the agency hoped that Sylvia Dunn's arrests would be kept absolutely secret, that no information from her would get published or leaked, that all information received from Dunn get called to Washington immediately through the Mexico City Station and that her arrests and statements not spread to any third groups. (Chief of Station phone call to Luis Echevarria, Nov. 23, 1963, CIA No. 41/63)

Flash Cable from Karamzin to Mexico City Station,

Nov. 23, 1963, DIR 84916, CIA No. 483; Chronology of Anne Goodson,

entry 46, November 23, 1963, CIA No. 636.

The Central Intelligence Agency feared

~~that if it was discovered that Americans were~~

behind the arrest of Sylvia Dusan, ~~that their~~ <sup>It would endanger</sup>

<sup>continued</sup> their covert surveillance operations. For this reason the <sup>Mexico City Station</sup> ~~covert surveillance operations might be endangered~~

<sup>requested</sup> ~~was~~ the Mexicans to arrest Sylvia Dusan <sup>on</sup> ~~the~~

their initiative. Similar logic dictated that when Healy

~~he asked the Mexico City Station to request the Mexican~~

authorities to interrogate Sylvia Dusan to the extent

necessary to clarify the ~~underlying~~ <sup>raised</sup> ~~issues~~ <sup>in</sup>

their cables the previous forty-eight hours. Healy's

stated that the Mexico City Station could provide

questions to the station interrogator but that they

wished no Americans ~~to~~<sup>to</sup> come in contact with

Duran. (Cable CIA Headquarters to Mexico City Station,

Nov. 27, 1963, DIR 85818, CIA No 497; Chronology of Anne

Goodpasture, Nov. 27, 1963, entry no 121, CIA No 653.) When

on November 27, 1963, the Mexico City Station sent a

photostatic copy of Sylvia Duran's two-page signed

statement to Headquarters (Cable Mexico City Station -

to Headquarters, Nov. 27, 1963, Mex 7105, CIA No 474;

Chronology of Anne Goodpasture, Nov. 27, 1963, entry

no. 127, CIA No. 656) the following day Headquarters

sent a clarification cable to the Mexico City Station.

Headquarters wanted to insure that neither Sylvia

Duran nor the Cubans got the impression that

the Americans were behind her arrest. The cable

stated "we want the Mexican authorities to take

the responsibility for the whole affair." (Cable from Headquarters to the Mexico City Station, November 28, 1963, DIR 85371, CIA No 464; Chronology of Anne Hodgastine, November 28, 1963, WX7241, entry no 141, CIA No. 658.)

When the Central Intelligence began to deal with the Warren Commission Headquarters cabled <sup>the</sup> Mexico City Station that their present plan in passing information to the Warren Commission was to eliminate mention of telephone taps in order to protect their continuing operations. <sup>Headquarters</sup> The Central Intelligence Agency stated that they would rely on Sylvia Duran's statements and on the Consular files which the Soviets gave the State Department. Headquarters stressed that exact, detailed information from Titamil-7 and Titamil-9 (Penetration agents in the Cuban Embassy) on just what Sylvia Duran and other officials said about Oswald's visits and his

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dealings would be valuable and usable corroborative evidence.

(CIA cable from Headquarters to Mexico City Station, Dec 21, 1963)

DIR 90466, CIA No. 549; Chronology of Anne Goodpasture,

Dec 21, 1963, entry no. 268, CIA No. 682)

Prize to three Warren Commission staffers - Messrs

Willens, Lawson and Coleman - visit to Mexico City

in April 1964 the Agency still felt that if an American contacted Sylvia Duran their most continuing surveillance operations might be endangered.

Headquarters cabled the Mexico City Station that one of the

touchy subjects that the staffers would discuss was whether

they should talk to Sylvia Duran in Mexico at the

Consulate (Cable Headquarters to Mexico City Station, April 8, 1964,

DIR 13026, CIA No. 533; Chronology of Anne Goodpasture, April

8, 1964, entry no 320, CIA No 698) <sup>Headquarters</sup> They further cabled that

the Warren Commission staffers knew that the Central Intelligence

Agency had tag assets and that they <sup>might</sup> may have guessed

from the coverage that they had photo points and a source



in the Cuban Embassy but that they did not know the details of the Agency's arrangements with the Mexicans. Headquarters stressed that the chief of Station should lend them all the needed assistance with the minimum possible disclosure of assets and techniques (incl.)

At this point the House Select Committee on Assassinations

has determined <sup>that</sup> ~~facts that they have shown how sensitive the Central~~

Intelligence Agency thought their continuing disclosure

surveillance operations <sup>extremely sensitive to info.</sup> ~~is~~. The Warren Commission would

<sup>needed to</sup> have disclosed sensitive information to contradict Sylvia

Duran's story. The Central Intelligence Agency had

ingrat into what could go into ~~or at least~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~

Warren Report [See Chuck Berk U.C. 47]