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automobile agency known as "Distribuidores Sonorenses de Autos Franceses, S. A." (French Automobile Distributors of Sonora, Inc.), located at Avenida Miguel Aleman No. 242, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico.

According to the MFARB file, this vehicle was sold by the afore-mentioned automobile distributor in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, on December 5, 1959, to ARTURO GAONA ELIAS, Calle Tolteca No. 53, Mexico, D. F.

Attorney NUCAMENDI stated that the MFARB file on this vehicle shows no transfer of registration from GAONA to any other individual, but such a transfer without notification to MFARB is not an uncommon occurrence in Mexico.

(H) Information From CLAUDIO OLIVEROS

The information which follows was provided by T-19:

On April 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS was located at a Mexico City automobile parking lot at Parque Espana No. 5, and advised as follows:

OLIVEROS stated emphatically that he did not buy a 1959 Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO, a used car dealer of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1961. OLIVEROS said that during 1961, he was hospitalized in Mexico, D. F., for an operation, and during that period he made no trips to Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, to buy used cars.

OLIVEROS stated that he could only recall having purchased two Renault automobiles in the Ciudad Obregon area in the past. One of these automobiles was a used Renault which he purchased during 1960 from the Renault car agency in Ciudad Obregon, and the other was a Renault automobile he purchased from an unknown farmer in the Ciudad Obregon area, also during the year 1960.

OLIVEROS claimed that he is well acquainted with REYNALDO ROMERO and that this individual is known locally around Ciudad Obregon by the nickname "El Rey." OLIVEROS advised that REYNALDO ROMERO is mistaken if he stated that he sold a Renault automobile to OLIVEROS in 1961, because he,

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OLIVEROS, has never purchased a Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO.

The following data was provided by T-2:

On April 15, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, who stated he resides at Avenida Ejercito Nacional No. 1049, Apartment No. 301, Mexico, D. F., related that following his previous interview on April 7, 1964, he had recalled that he purchased a Renault automobile in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, in about July, 1961, and transported this vehicle to Mexico, D. F., where he sold the car to a "Mr. DURAN," who was employed at a furniture manufacturing establishment. OLIVEROS vaguely recalled that the buyer of this vehicle either resided or had his place of business in the "Colonia Del Valle" section of Mexico City. He also recalled this individual had a brother who claimed he was married to an American girl.

T-23 advised that it had been determined from observation that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, operates a 1962 maroon, four-door Volvo automobile, bearing 1964-65 Federal District of Mexico license plates number 30-51-18.

T-2 advised that on April 24, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS stated he had learned from a former associate in the used car business that an automobile sales receipt still in the possession of the latter clearly shows that OLIVEROS sold a 1959 Renault, motor No. 7444492, to a "Mr. DURAN" at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. OLIVEROS stated that this sales receipt was signed by DURAN, but the signature was somewhat illegible and he was unable to read the full name. It was brought to the attention of OLIVEROS that records of the Mexican Federal Automobile Bureau indicate the motor number of the 1959 Renault under consideration is 744492. OLIVEROS stated that he is certain that the motor number he provided is correct according to the sales receipt which he personally had examined, and he indicated that he is convinced that this is the vehicle which formerly was the property of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, which he, OLIVEROS, had purchased in 1961 in Ciudad Obregon.

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On April 25, 1964, OLIVEROS advised that he had recalled that the 1959 Renault automobile had been sold to the afore-mentioned "Mr. DURAN" at a lamp manufacturing and sales establishment known as "Lamparas Duran" (Duran Lamps) located in the Colonia Del Valle area of Mexico, D. F.

(I) Inquiries Concerning DURAN Family

On April 27, 1964, T-25 ascertained that "Lamparas Duran" is located at Calle Amores No. 327-A, Mexico, D. F., and is currently operated by one MARIO CARAZO, who stated he had purchased the business from LIDIA DURAN. Source advised that the business apparently employed only three persons.

On April 29, 1964, T-25 advised that he had ascertained that LIDIA DURAN is a widow and has one or two brothers.

On April 27, 1964, T-5 advised he had established from the records of the Passport Section, Mexican Foreign Ministry, that LIDIA DURAN was born March 18, 1928, at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and that her full name, according to Spanish usage, is LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO. At the time of the issuance of a Mexican Passport in 1959, she was married to one RAUL FLORES GUERRERO. On April 29, 1964, T-5 advised that no record of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO could be found in the passport files of the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

On May 6, 1964, T-4 advised he had established through records of the Mexican Foreign Ministry and of the Federal Judicial Police at Mexico, D. F., that LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO DE FLORES; HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO are the children of RUFINO DURAN SILVA, father, and LIDIA NAVARRO de DURAN, mother.

T-2 advised that on May 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS examined front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and immediately identified these photographs as those of the individual to whom he had sold a 1959 Renault automobile at Mexico, D. F., in July, 1961. OLIVEROS also examined a photograph of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and identified this photograph as that of a brother of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO. After examining these photographs, OLIVEROS recalled he had known the DURAN family about ten years ago when they resided on

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Calle Fanuco in Mexico, D. F., and late in 1962 he had encountered RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO at the International Airport in Mexico, D. F., and was told by DURAN at that time that he was taking a flight to visit some of the European "Iron Curtain" countries, possibly including Russia.

On May 7, 1964, DAVID ALKON, a Mexico City resident with residence at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, advised that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, currently operates a red, four-door Volvo automobile. ALKON stated that DURAN also owns a 1959 Renault automobile which was from Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, and had been purchased by DURAN at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. ALKON recalled that DURAN experienced difficulty in licensing the vehicle and mentioned that he had to correspond with the previous owner in Ciudad Obregon in order to secure additional data concerning the vehicle. ALKON affirmed that this 1959 Renault is a light grey color and definitely is not beige in color. He said this car is currently stored at a Mexico City repair garage after having been involved in an accident, and DURAN has indicated he was not able financially to pay for the repairs on the vehicle. ALKON stated that to the best of his knowledge, DURAN has maintained possession of this car since he purchased it in 1961.

ALKON stated that he maintains a contractual relation with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON and also is well acquainted with RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, a brother, as well as with one sister who is known to ALKON as "LIN." Concerning "LIN," ALKON related that she is a widow and until about one year ago operated a lighting fixture firm known as "Lamparas Duran."

ALKON stated that SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, the wife of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, was formerly employed in the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City, and the 1959 Renault which had been the property of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since 1961 had undoubtedly been used by the family for transportation to and from the Cuban Embassy on numerous occasions.

ALKON made reference to the fact that he voluntarily had appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., on December 9, 1963, at which time he reported that his contacts

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with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO had left him with the impression that contacts between SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and OSWALD related only to the latter's application for a visa and that her contact with him was slight. On May 7, 1964, ALKON advised that his subsequent contacts with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO have not led him to believe the latter ever had any contact with OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN's contacts with OSWALD related to anything more than OSWALD's application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy.

VIII ALLEGATION BY YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

In an undated letter directed to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, which was contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, the following was recorded as translated from the Spanish language:

"I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

"Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

"I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

"I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

"I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and

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never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

"Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

"(Signed) YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara"

(B) Initial Interviews of YLARIO ROJAS

T-8 advised as follows:

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, Manuel Acuna 1367, Guadalajara, advised that in June or July, 1962, he was approached by an unidentified Cuban in a park in Mexico City. He claimed this Cuban talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico and promised to see him later in Guadalajara.

ROJAS related that the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara by automobile about the middle of August, 1962, and the two of them drove by automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, across the border from El Paso, Texas. On this trip to Ciudad Juarez, he was introduced by this Cuban to an individual, whose name he could not recall but whom he recognized later by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that after their meeting, the three of them discussed the introduction of pro-CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

ROJAS claimed that the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico Airlines and flew to Guadalajara, after a stop at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. After their arrival in Guadalajara, the Cuban gave him 400 pesos (\$32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

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ROJAS continued as follows:

The latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban visited him in Guadalajara, gave him 900 pesos (\$72 U.S.), and on the instructions of the Cuban, he proceeded to Cozumel by bus, arriving there shortly after Christmas, 1962. In Cozumel, ROJAS was met by two Cubans, whose names he could not recall, and also by a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. Although he could not recall the names of the Cubans, he claimed to have them written in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, and he affirmed SOLIS would not deliver the notebook to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviation (CMA) Airlines. OSWALD, the three Cubans and ROJAS discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. During the time of these discussions, OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS resided at the home of DANIEL SOLIS. OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and returned to Jamaica by air, and ROJAS and the three Cubans remained in Cozumel until about February 15, 1963, when OSWALD again appeared in Cozumel from Jamaica and on this occasion stayed three days. The day following OSWALD's arrival, an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica.

ROJAS claimed the Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told him that she, the other two Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. According to ROJAS, she stated OSWALD was in favor of killing President KENNEDY, but ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. ALBERT had stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel and returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel.

ROJAS claimed to have stayed in Cozumel until early March, 1963, when he returned by bus to Guadalajara.

T-20 advised as follows:

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On January 21, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior) at Mexico City, made available Immigration records of entries and departures to Mexico at the Island of Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico, and at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, for the period from December 25, 1962, through February, 1963. These records disclosed no information for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, or any information identifiable with the ALBERT referred to by ROJAS or the unidentified Cubans.

(C) Reinterview of ROJAS

T-27, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On January 22-23, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA advised that he was born in Ciudad Manuel Doblado in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, but he did not know the year and guessed it was about 1932 or 1933.

He stated he also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA ROJAS and explained that his mother's name was ESTEFANIA ROJAS and that his father, whose surname was VILLANUEVA, was not known by him, for which reason most of the time he prefers to use his mother's maiden name, ROJAS, rather than his true name from his father of VILLANUEVA.

At this time he furnished further background information concerning himself, as follows: He completed the sixth grade at a ranch school and in about 1949 he traveled to the United States border and crossed illegally into the United States where he was employed at El Centro, California, by a man named MacILVANEY (phonetic), who had a drainage and irrigation business. He was arrested by the United States Immigration authorities but this agency allowed him to leave the United States voluntarily. Upon his return from the United States, he went to the ranch where his mother resides and remained there for approximately three years, after which, in about 1957, he went to Tijuana, Mexico, where he was employed for approximately a year by a bottling firm which handled "7-Up." Prior to his departure from Tijuana, he had married his present wife, MARIA YOLANDA CORDOVA DE VILLANUEVA. After about 1958, ROJAS had only odd jobs and stated he has worked part-time during the period 1958 to 1964.

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With specific reference to his alleged knowledge of OSWALD and ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans, on this occasion ROJAS advised as follows:

About August 14, 1962, he traveled to Mexico City and while waiting in a park near the bus station of the bus line "Estrellas de Oro" and the hotel where he stayed, he was contacted by an unidentified individual, who he later learned was a Cuban, and at that time this person proposed that ROJAS assist him in smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

About August 19, 1962, the Cuban and ROJAS departed from Guadalajara by air to the United States border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, where he was introduced to a person who he later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. At that time OSWALD was accompanied by two other Americans. ROJAS claimed that the Cuban and OSWALD discussed amounts to be paid for smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico; thereafter, about August 21, 1962, he and the Cuban departed from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey by bus, where the Cuban separated from him, going to Mexico City, while he, ROJAS, continued to Guadalajara.

About three or four months latter, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara, gave him 700 pesos (\$56 U.S.) and instructed him to proceed to Cozumel for further contacts in connection with the smuggling of Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

ROJAS departed for Cozumel and claimed that upon arrival in Cozumel by accident he met DANIEL SOLIS, a policeman whose wife is ROJAS' niece, and he resided at SOLIS' home during the entire time he was in Cozumel.

During his stay in Cozumel, he again met OSWALD, the unidentified Cubans, one of whom was a woman by the name of CRISTINA, and also met with the American named ALBERT. During this period OSWALD came to Cozumel by plane on two occasions, and during OSWALD's two trips to Cozumel, the plot to murder President KENNEDY was discussed.

During his stay in Cozumel, he was friendly with a Mexican Air Force sergeant whose name he could not recall and whose assistance he sought to help him follow the activities

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of the Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT. This person later was identified as LEOPOLDO TORRES-CORTES, Mexican Air Force sergeant, who is based at Cozumel airport.

He claimed to have left at the home of SOLIS a notebook which he alleged contained the names of the unidentified Cubans and the full name of the unidentified American named ALBERT.

He stated that the Cubans and OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and that ALBERT stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel.

(D) Discrepancies in ROJAS' Story

T-20 advised that on February 24, 1964, a review of the register of the Hotel Playa at Cozumel failed to reveal any record of OSWALD or any information identifiable with the Cubans mentioned by ROJAS for the period March 20, 1963, through July, 1963. It also was determined that the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel was closed from April to August, 1963.

On the same date, a review of the records of CMA airlines at Cozumel was conducted for the period from March 20 through August, 1963, and no record could be located for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases.

When interviewed on January 22-23, 1964, the discrepancies with regard to the information he had furnished on January 22-23, 1964, with relation to the information he had furnished on January 10, 1964, were pointed out to ROJAS, who merely attributed the discrepancies to his "lack of education."

T-8 advised as follows:

On February 6, 1963, ROJAS produced a slip of paper which he claimed he had obtained from under the inner sole of an old pair of shoes, and he alleged the paper had recorded thereon the names of certain unidentified individuals concerning whom he had furnished information previously, as follows:

The Cuban woman whom ROJAS had formerly identified as CRISTINA is listed on this slip of paper as CRISTINA GADEA.

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The unidentified Cuban whom he claimed to have met in Mexico City and with whom he later claimed to have traveled to Nuevo Laredo and to Cozumel is listed as TONI FERREA.

The individual referred to as the American named ALBERT is listed as ADVVIN WALKER, and the name of LEE HARVEI OSVVOL is listed.

A review of the manifest of Aeronaves de Mexico airlines at Guadalajara for August 3, 1962, included a listing for HILARIO ROJAS as having flown from Guadalajara to Monterrey on an Aeronaves de Mexico flight; however, this manifest failed to reflect a listing for one TONI FERREA, whom ROJAS identified as the Cuban who traveled to the border with him.

T-20 advised as follows:

On February 24, 1964, at Cozumel, DANIEL SOLIS advised he knows ROJAS as ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. SOLIS produced ROJAS' notebook, and it was observed that it did not contain the names of the unidentified Cubans as claimed by ROJAS.

SOLIS advised that during the period of time he stayed in Cozumel, ROJAS did not engage in any unusual activities of any kind. He said he never saw ROJAS in the company of any unusual strangers nor in the company of any Americans or Cubans.

LEOPOLDO TORRES CORTES, a Mexican Air Force sergeant, Cozumel airport, was contacted on February 25, 1964. TORRES advised he became acquainted with ROJAS when the two of them arrived in Cozumel together in March, 1963. He related that he associated with ROJAS once or twice a week and that he had never observed ROJAS in the company of a Cuban or an American. TORRES stated that he never was requested by ROJAS to keep watch over or cover the activities of anyone in Cozumel. (ROJAS had previously claimed that TORRES had been of assistance to him in watching over the unidentified Cubans and the Americans.)

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(E) ROJAS Involved in JACOB S. FLOYD Matter

On February 21, 1964, MARIA ESPERANZA GARCIA, manager, Sanborns airlines office, Hamilton Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she handled ticket purchase order No. A37240 with CMA on July 31, 1962, which reflected that the purchase order was made out to HILARIO ROJAS for an airline ticket from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, which was utilized by ROJAS on August 4, 1962. GARCIA stated that she had received a telephone call during the latter part of July, 1962, from Attorney JACOB S. FLOYD, Alice, Texas, concerning the purchase of a round-trip ticket from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo for YLARIA V. ROGAS.

GARCIA stated that on July 31, 1962, she received a letter dated July 30, 1962, from FLOYD enclosing a check for \$60.64 (U. S. currency). This letter stated, "I enclosed herewith a check for \$60.64 covering a round trip ticket for YLARIA V. ROGAS, Chilarde 665, Guadalajara, Jalisco. This trip is to begin on August 4, 1962, and is from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo and return." The letter requested a refund if the ticket was not used and gave a residence telephone number of Mohawk 4-6323 and office telephone as Mohawk 4-6551, Alice, Texas. The letter was signed "JACOB S. FLOYD" and is on stationery of the law offices of Perkins, Floyd, Davis, and Oden.

GARCIA stated that she had also received a copy of a letter written by JACOB S. FLOYD to ROJAS dated July 30, 1962. This letter advised ROJAS that arrangements had been made for the District Attorney and a good interpreter to meet with ROJAS on Sunday afternoon, August 5, 1962, at the Plaza Hotel, Laredo, and that a round-trip airline ticket was being sent to him through Sanborns as agent for Aeronaves airlines. It was pointed out in the letter that a ten-dollar bill was being enclosed to ROJAS to cover expenses for food and hotel in the event he could not make airlines connections on the trip to Nuevo Laredo and had to stay in Monterrey overnight.

According to the first confidential source abroad, on February 23, 1964, District Attorney SAM H. BURRIS and Assistant District Attorney JOHN C. CAMPOS at Alice, Texas,

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advised as follows regarding their association with YLARIO ROJAS:

BURRIS and CAMPOS have been investigating the murder of BUDDY FLOYD since 1952. ROJAS initially contacted the FLOYD family in July, 1962, by letter addressed to Jim Wells County, Texas officials, claiming knowledge of a conspiracy by ALFREDO CERVANTES and others to murder FLOYD and suggested a meeting with JACOB FLOYD, SR.

On July 23, 1962, ROJAS wrote FLOYD from Guadalajara offering to meet FLOYD at the Mexican border if his expenses were furnished, as a result of which airline travel tickets were sent to ROJAS.

On August 5, 1962, FLOYD, BURRIS and CAMPOS met ROJAS at the Nuevo Laredo Motel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. At that time ROJAS stated he owned a bar at Chapala, Mexico, where he knew CERVANTES as a customer. ROJAS stated CERVANTES held a meeting with two Americans, NORMAN NEOCON and LOUIS FEANO, who allegedly had hired CERVANTES to kill JACOB (BUDDY) FLOYD, JR. ROJAS furnished detailed descriptions of these men. Before this conference with FLOYD and his associates began, ROJAS demanded money, but this was refused until information of value was received. At the end of the conference, ROJAS was paid \$40.00 by FLOYD, in addition to expenses, and was left at the Nuevo Laredo Motel.

The investigation of this matter was turned over to BURRIS by FLOYD. BURRIS then wrote to ROBERT ADAMS, American Consul, Mexico City, in this regard.

On September 13, 1962, ADAMS reported investigation in this matter failed to verify the story related by ROJAS. He advised that no information was developed concerning NEOCON, FEANO or anyone fitting their descriptions, driving a red Buick as described by ROJAS.

ADAMS further reported that inquiry revealed ROJAS was considered irresponsible and lazy and that he had apparently learned of the CERVANTES case through an associate at Guadalajara.

On August 16, 1962, ROJAS in a letter to BURRIS claimed that United States Customs officers had beaten him up on August

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5, 1962, which allegation BURRIS subsequently determined to be false. ROJAS again demanded more money, and constantly did so, which money was not furnished.

BURRIS stated ROJAS did not furnish any information which could be verified. The last letter received from ROJAS was dated November 5, 1963, in which he again pleaded for money, but this letter was not acknowledged.

BURRIS and CAMPOS considered ROJAS to be "a liar" and a person who attempts to exploit others for money.

District Attorney BURRIS advised he has in his files all correspondence and records pertaining to this matter which he would gladly furnish if needed and that he would be willing to testify at any time concerning these matters if such testimony would be needed.

(F) ROJAS' Admission of Fabrication

T-29, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, ROJAS orally admitted that he had never known or met OSWALD anywhere.

On March 5, 1964, GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police at Guadalajara, Jalisco, interviewed ROJAS.

They questioned ROJAS concerning his allegations of knowledge of an alleged assassination plot against President KENNEDY and of having met OSWALD, ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans in relation to this matter. At that time ROJAS admitted that he had fabricated the information.

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, ALFARO and LOPEZ obtained a signed statement from ROJAS, who, as has been pointed out, also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. His statement as translated from Spanish is as follows:

"At Guadalajara, Jalisco, 1:30 p.m., March 5, 1964, before GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, Agents of the Federal Security Police, a

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statement was taken from ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, who stated his name is ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, born Rancho Guayabo de Santa Rita, Municipality of Ciudad Manuel Doblado, Guanajuato, that he is married, 30 years of age, of Mexican nationality, presently engaged at his home in the making of 'huaraches' (Mexican native footwear). With respect to the letter which he had written to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States of America, VILLANUEVA stated as follows:

"The information in said letter, as well as his oral statements to various United States Government officials at Guadalajara, are false and were fabricated by him personally; that he obtained the various names and details of said information from local newspapers; further, that the foregoing was done in the hope of obtaining a reward, he is willing to testify to this statement, if necessary, and places his signature and fingerprint on this statement to confirm its veracity.

"/s/ GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ
"/s/ Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA"

VILLANUEVA signed to this statement the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, on the margin thereof, and also placed an inked fingerprint impression on the same margin.

ALFARO and Captain LOPEZ advised that ROJAS had admitted that the trip he had made to the border in August, 1962, was for the purpose of contacting JACOB S. FLOYD, details of which have been previously recorded herein.

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IX. ALLEGATION BY GILBERTO NOLASCO ALVARADO UGARTE

The first confidential source abroad advised that on November 25, 1963, GILBERTO NOLASCO ALVARADO UGARTE, a Nicaraguan citizen born January 31, 1940, in Ciudad Rama, Departamento Zelaya, Nicaragua, made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

ALVARADO entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with EDELBERTO TORRES, a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for ALVARADO to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

ALVARADO claimed that the real purpose behind his proposed travel to Cuba was a penetration mission for the Nicaraguan Secret Service. He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while ALVARADO was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom ALVARADO had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person, according to ALVARADO, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ALVARADO stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by ALVARADO:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

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Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

ALVARADO stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, ALVARADO stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out \$1,500 extra for expenses and \$5,000 as "advance payment."

ALVARADO stated that OSWALD had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to ALVARADO, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

ALVARADO was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset ALVARADO's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

ALVARADO advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from ALVARADO's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

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".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States); That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness has dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, ALVARADO claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F., by representatives of the United States Government.

T-17 advised as follows:

After reiterating his story, ALVARADO was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that ALVARADO was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

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truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

ALVARADO replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

On December 8, 1963, Mexican authorities deported ALVARADO from Mexico, D. F., to Managua, Nicaragua.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS
RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON
Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

According to the first confidential source abroad, the White House at Washington, D. C., had received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, who reportedly was in

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Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERNON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERNON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERNON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERNON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

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On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

(B) Information Furnished by ROBERT KAFFKE

T-13, who had occasion to interview ROBERT KAFFKE on February 27, 1964, in Mexico, D. F., advised the following:

KAFFKE identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and he explained that he had come to Mexico, D. F., to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or to obtain assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer or a teacher. He mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico, D. F., of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

KAFFKE furnished the following background data concerning his interest in OSWALD's activities in Mexico:

He stated that within the recent past, MARK LANE, an attorney for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother, had visited San Francisco, California, on a lecture tour, and KAFFKE had attended the lecture and had spoken to LANE at some length after the lecture.

LANE told KAFFKE that "the FBI is so convinced that OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY that it has ignored other witnesses and failed to follow up various leads." LANE claimed to have seen an

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affidavit in the possession of the Dallas Police Department reflecting that the paraffin tests made of OSWALD had disclosed powder burns on his hands but not on his cheek, suggesting from this that he might have fired a hand gun on the day of the assassination but not a rifle.

LANE advised KAFFKE that he had located four women, newspaper reporters who were between the underpass and the point from which the assassination shots allegedly were fired, and these women had expressed the belief that the shots they heard had seemed to originate from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository where OSWALD reportedly was employed. According to LANE, the four reporters had claimed that upon hearing the shots from the direction of the underpass, they turned in time to see a puff of smoke and figures running along the bridge over the underpass.

LANE also told KAFFKE that he had seen (or had in his possession) a second affidavit to the effect that five spent bullets had been located following the assassination rather than the three bullets which had been publicized in the United States press. He referred to those alleged projectiles as follows:

- (1) A bullet which appeared on the stretcher which was utilized in removing President KENNEDY from the official limousine.
- (2) One bullet which lodged in the thigh of Governor CONNALLY.
- (3) One bullet which struck Governor CONNALLY in the chest.
- (4) A bullet which was found imbedded in the presidential limousine.
- (5) A bullet which was found on the grass adjacent to where the automobile had been at the time of the shooting.

KAFFKE quoted LANE further to the effect that the latter had information that two days prior to the assassi-

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nation a "huddle" had taken place at JACK RUBY's "Carousel Club" with the participants being RUBY, TIPPII (the Dallas policeman allegedly killed by OSWALD) and an individual whose name KAFFKE was unable to recall but whom he described as the "man who had published a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper shortly prior to the assassination, charging President KENNEDY with being a communist."

KAFFKE expressed reluctance to discuss the above-described meeting, stating that the information had been obtained by LANE from a very confidential source, the identity of whom he was not aware, and he referred to the information concerning the meeting as being "real dynamite." He commented that if the meeting had taken place, it suggested a conspiracy of the "radical Left" or "radical Right" and added that perhaps TIPPII had meant to shoot OSWALD. He stated that possibly OSWALD killed TIPPII contrary to the "conspiracy" and it became necessary for JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD.

KAFFKE denied that his trip to Mexico had been financed in any way by Attorney LANE but stated that he had advised LANE of his intention of traveling to Mexico, to which LANE replied that he would be "interested in anything he might pick up."

(C) Allegation by ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, Santa Clara Prison Farm, Santa Clara, California, that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on July 12, 1963.

According to the first confidential source abroad, on November 16, 1963, ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, also known as ROBERT JAMES GALLANT, ROBERT EDWARD GALLANT and General ROBERTO EDMONDO CORTEZ, addressed a letter to United States Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from Milpitas, California, where GALLANT was incarcerated in a jail farm.

In this letter, GALLANT alleged that he had been supplying the United States Government "with vital information as to the communist movement in Latin American Countries. Mainly Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico." He wrote that he held the rank of a general in the "Secret Underground

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movement in Mexico;" that he was known as "General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTEZ, Director of the Secret Army of Mexico; and that the Mexican Government did not approve of this movement because its top brass is 100% communist, both in the Government Party and the Military."

In the letter, GALLANT advised that he had sent a long letter to President J. F. KENNEDY pertaining to this matter. He then furnished information regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition to Cuba. He stated that he had been risking his life for the last four years to obtain information on the inside of the communist movement and that if he were given his freedom to carry on his work, he would do all in his "power to aid the United States Government in obtaining information from Cuba throughout to Mexico."

GALLANT was interviewed at the Santa Clara County Jail on January 7, 1964, and advised the following:

After stating that he was born on March 19, 1922, and furnishing background information to the effect that he was arrested by Texas authorities at Houston, Texas, for burglary and served for seven years at the Texas State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, he related other experiences of his life until in 1950 he moved to Mexico where he resided until the fall of 1963, at which time he was arrested by Mexican authorities and deported to the United States for having written fraudulent checks.

GALLANT stated further that he had been active in an anti-FIDEL CASTRO underground in Mexico for the past few years under the name of General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTEZ; that he had under his command a secret army of 3,500 men throughout Mexico, and that this group was an anti-CASTRO force concentrating its activities against Cuban communists in Mexico. He claimed to have a "secret agent" working in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., and alleged that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy on July 12, 1963, to obtain a visa to Cuba and had stayed in Mexico for about one week at that time.

GALLANT's allegations concerning his underground movement were unknown in Mexico, and the results of a polygraph

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examination of GALLANT were furnished on January 8, 1964, it's being the opinion of the examiner that GALLANT was suffering from delusions and that his story, as summarized above, was untrue.

(D) Allegation by HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 26, 1963, a local newspaper editor at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was reported to have stated that on Monday, November 25, 1963, he was visited by one HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, a news photographer from Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, who told the newspaper editor that in late September, 1963, he traveled by bus from Culiacan to Mexico City with "LEE OSWALD." SERRANO related that they had attempted to converse though "OSWALD's Spanish was poor," and "OSWALD" gave SERRANO a personal card and pamphlet in English with many pictures of FIDEL CASTRO, both of which later were discarded. SERRANO reportedly told the newspaper editor that upon arrival in Mexico City he noted "OSWALD's" baggage included a rifle in a leather case.

T-23, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On December 2, 1963, HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, Calle Rosales No. 477, Culiacan, Sinaloa, advised that in September, 1963, he had taken a Tres Estrellas de Oro (Three Gold Stars) bus from Culiacan to Mexico City, arriving about September 29, 1963. On the way to Mexico City, a person took a seat next to him near Guadalajara. He described this person as having facial characteristics similar to OSWALD and the same apparent age. He related that this person had talked to him in very poor Spanish on the trip from Guadalajara to Mexico City. He stated that he had seen OSWALD on television.

SERRANO related that he is a newspaper photographer, and when the Soviet Astronaut GAGARIN arrived in Mexico about October 10, 1963, he went to the airport to meet him. Being in the crowd, SERRANO was pushed to the front and personally talked to GAGARIN. SERRANO stated that he was surprised to see the same individual who had been next to him on the bus at the airport reception for GAGARIN.

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SERRANO advised that many photographs were taken of the GAGARIN airport reception, and among the photographs which were taken was one which appeared on the front page of the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones," a Mexico City daily newspaper, in which SERRANO appeared with GAGARIN. SERRANO expressed the belief that in the background of one of the photographs is the person he saw on the bus and again at the airport reception.

T-17 advised that a review of the photographs appearing in the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones" revealed that OSWALD definitely does not appear in any of the photographs.

SERRANO advised that the above-mentioned bus from Culiacan to Mexico City arrived in Mexico City about September 29, 1963; however, OSWALD apparently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and is reported to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City where he arrived on September 27, 1963, and was registered at a Mexico City hotel from September 27, 1963, until October 1-2, 1963.

(E) Allegation by LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ

T-2 advised as follows:

On December 2, 1963, a person who identified himself as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ contacted the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and advised that he had some information of interest concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FERNANDEZ claimed he resided at the Hotel Yale, Calle Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico, D. F., that he was born on September 23, 1936, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and that his only living relative is his mother, AURORA GONZALEZ, who resides at Avenida 2E de Marzo No. 1300, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He indicated that he is in Mexico illegally, having entered the country at Tapachula, Chiapas, on or about September 19, 1963.

FERNANDEZ claimed to be a member of the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement) in Mexico, D. F., and in connection therewith was acquainted

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with one SAUL LOPEZ, whom he described as Press Chief of the National Liberation Movement.

The Movimiento Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement), which was formally organized at Mexico, D. F., in August, 1961, is an anti-United States, procommunist organization under the partial influence of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico).

The published statutes of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico) state: "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objective to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."

FERNANDEZ related that on or about September 28, 1963, he met an American whom he came to know as JOHN WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma in Mexico City and again saw this person on September 29, 1963, in front of the same hotel. FERNANDEZ stated he has seen newspaper photographs of OSWALD and was of the opinion JOHN WHITE greatly resembled OSWALD.

On September 29, 1963, he accompanied WHITE and SAUL LOPEZ in LOPEZ' 1959 Ford Galaxie to Cuernavaca, Morelos, where they spent the day swimming and entertaining themselves at the Hotel Casino de la Selva but did not register at that hotel.

FERNANDEZ stated that he last saw JOHN WHITE on September 30, 1963, when WHITE and LOPEZ left Mexico, D. F., traveling to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in LOPEZ' automobile.

FERNANDEZ described WHITE as being about 23 to 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing about 110 pounds. He claimed that WHITE could speak fairly good Spanish and seemed very familiar with the Mexico City area.

FERNANDEZ stated he had nothing further to offer bearing on LEE HARVEY OSWALD but added that he was in need of

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assistance to go to the United States or elsewhere out of Mexico because he feared that he would be apprehended by the police in Mexico, D. F., and jailed if he were found in Mexico without proper documentation. He advised he was without funds and had no gainful employment. He was badly in need of a shave and had an unkempt appearance.

On December 4, 1963, FERNANDEZ presented an undated passenger ticket stub, No. 46218, of the bus line known as Transportes del Norte, which he claimed had been given to him by WHITE on September 28, 1963, to have his baggage picked up at the Transportes del Norte bus station.

FERNANDEZ at this time again related he was in need of assistance to leave Mexico and enter the United States.

T-7 advised on December 4, 1963, that inquiry at the Transportes del Norte bus line in Monterrey revealed that ticket No. 46218 had been sold on November 30, 1963. (FERNANDEZ claimed to have been furnished the ticket stub with that number on September 28, 1963.)

T-20 advised as follows:

On December 19, 1963, it was learned from Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, an official of the Mexican Immigration Service, Mexico, D. F., that FERNANDEZ had been detained by Mexican Immigration authorities in Mexico, D. F., for investigation concerning his alleged illegal entry into Mexico and to clarify his citizenship status. It was subsequently learned from Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS that on January 15, 1964, FERNANDEZ had been deported from Mexico to Honduras in view of his continued claim of Honduran citizenship.

On March 17, 1964, Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS advised that investigation by the Mexican Government had revealed that LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ actually was a Mexican citizen and that he was considered to be insane. IBANEZ also stated that FERNANDEZ' mother had been an inmate of a mental institution in Mexico.

On March 23, 1964, IBANEZ advised that FERNANDEZ had returned to Mexico from Honduras without permission of Mexican Immigration authorities and again had been detained.

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on March 4, 1964, for questioning as a result of information received by Mexican authorities that he had claimed to have information concerning a planned attempt against the life of French President CHARLES DE GAULLE incidental to DE GAULLE's March 16-19, 1964, visit to Mexico.

IBANEZ related that investigation by the Mexican Ministry of Government had established that FERNANDEZ' true name is MANUEL SANTAMARINA MENDEZ. He stated that two Mexico City attorneys, AUGUSTIN SANTAMARINA, JR., Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 3, and FERNANDO ARCE SANTAMARINA, Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 1, Mexico, D. F., personally identified FERNANDEZ as their cousin and informed the Mexican investigators that FERNANDEZ' mother, AURORA MENDEZ DE SANTAMARINA, is mentally afflicted and his father, CARLOS SANTAMARINA, is deceased. The two attorneys described their cousin as mentally unbalanced and as a person who is well known for inventing fantastic falsehoods.

IBANEZ stated that FERNANDEZ or SANTAMARINA had been released from custody on March 20, 1964, after inquiries had clearly established his Mexican citizenship, and Mexican authorities were convinced that most of his statements were unreliable or completely false.

(F) Allegation by ROBERT HIMES

T-7 furnished the following:

On December 13, 1963, ROBERT HIMES, 301 Isaac Garza Sur, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information:

On or about November 6, 1963, OSWALD allegedly entered Mexico at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, and proceeded south through the Republic of Mexico to the State of Michoacan where he conferred with General LAZARO CARDENAS.

HIMES stated this information was given to his son, DAVID, by General SILICIA, Commandant of the Military Garrison at Ojinaga, Chihuahua. HIMES had no further particulars as to how OSWALD was traveling or any additional information regarding the matter.

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HIMES advised that his son, DAVID, was engaged to marry the daughter of General SILICIA, and during his early December visit to Ojinaga, the General had made the above statement.

In connection with the allegation, it is noted that Mr. H. S. AIKEN, bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, made available official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing a day's work. During this period of time he was off duty on Saturdays, Sundays and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday. It is noted in this connection that November 6, 1963, was a Wednesday.

(G) Allegation by ANDREW CHAMPION that a Friend of FRANCIS H. FIEDLER of New Orleans, Louisiana, was OSWALD

T-7, who had occasion to interview ANDREW CHAMPION of Donna, Texas, at Calle Parras No. 213, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that on January 2, 1964, CHAMPION made the following statement:

CHAMPION, who was born October 14, 1900, in Santa Maria, Texas, and served in the United States Marines in World Wars I and II, in 1952 or 1953 became acquainted with FRANK H. FIEDLER, also known as FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, at the Buena Vista Hotel in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. FIEDLER had stated that he was working on his doctor's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley, California; that he was a teacher; that his studies were in "space work"; and that he was mistreated in the United States because he was Jewish.

In November, 1960, CHAMPION received a letter from FIEDLER dated October 8, 1960, which was addressed from 912 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in this letter FIEDLER stated that he was going to visit the Rio Grande; that he was "an American refugee from Cuba"; and that he had given up his position as professor of literature at the University of Hawaii "because of CASTRO."

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On November 7, 1962, CHAMPION received another letter from FIEDLER, and on January 1, 1963, two men suddenly appeared at CHAMPION's home in Donna, Texas. One of the men was identified later as JACK J. FRAZIER, 910 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, a neighbor of FIEDLER's. FRAZIER presented a letter to CHAMPION from FIEDLER in which the latter asked CHAMPION to assist the two men in parking their car and in obtaining instructions concerning travel in Mexico.

The second man, whose name CHAMPION never learned, stated that the two of them possibly were going to spend their vacation in Veracruz or Tampico and asked for the names of some inexpensive hotels at these places. The two men took two sea bags, presumably full of clothes, and on the afternoon of January 1, 1963, departed on foot toward the Mexican border, stating they were going to cross into Mexico at Brownsville, Texas.

On January 29 and 30, 1963, FRAZIER returned by himself, stating that he had been in Tampico and that his friend had decided to stay another month. FRAZIER left in his automobile after he had identified himself as the owner of the Ryder Coffee House, Home and Gallery, 910 Rampart Street, New Orleans.

With the publication of OSWALD's picture in the national press on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, CHAMPION concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical with the second man who visited his home on January 1, 1963. ..

CHAMPION stated that on December 1, 1963, on his return from a trip to Mexico, he learned that he had received a letter from FIEDLER advising that he probably would visit the Rio Grande Valley in the near future, and CHAMPION's wife had dispatched a letter to FIEDLER stating that CHAMPION would not be home for four months. This letter was mailed on November 23, 1963, to 1123 Burgundy Street, New Orleans.

From the "Time" magazine issued after the assassination of President KENNEDY, CHAMPION had clipped an article wherein it was set out that a WESLEY FRAZIER had driven OSWALD to work on the morning of the assassination, and CHAMPION had

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wondered if there was any association between the two FRAZIERs and the information that OSWALD had resided in New Orleans. CHAMPION stated that with this information he became more convinced that the man who visited his home on January 1, 1963, was OSWALD.

Subsequent to the foregoing, JACK J. FRAZIER, 2106 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised in January, 1964, that he had made a trip into Mexico in late December, 1962, accompanied by HOWARD COHEN, 611 Esplanade, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that he and COHEN toured the east coast of Mexico, went to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, and then returned to New Orleans about February 1, 1963.

FRAZIER advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that HOWARD COHEN in no way resembled OSWALD.

(H) Allegation by ALBERTO GODOY That Film in His Possession Might Depict LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY Together

T-2 advised as follows:

On January 13, 1964, SANDERS F. ROSENBLUM of the United States Information Service, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised that a Mexican attorney named ALBERTO GODOY appeared at the United States Embassy and related the following:

At 9:30 a.m. on January 14, 1964, he was planning a private showing at the Cine Versailles, Mexico, D. F., of a film on the Cuban revolution which he had in his possession.

GODOY had seen this film two years previously, and although he was not certain, he thought it possible that the film depicted an individual who possibly was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another person who possibly was identical with JACK RUBY.

GODOY was not certain that the individuals in the film were identical with OSWALD and RUBY and was anxious that an observation of the film be made on January 14, 1964.

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T-2 advised on January 14, 1964, that when contacted on the morning of that date, GODOY advised that the film had been shown on January 13, 1964, and that there was no one available at the Cine Versailles to run the film again.

He stated that reel No. 4 of the film was important because it depicted Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO's entry to Havana, Cuba, at the conclusion of the Cuban revolution and includes shots of throngs of people which could be enlarged to possibly identify OSWALD or RUBY as being in the crowd.

He made no allegation of having seen or identified OSWALD or RUBY in these crowds because he had seen the film two years before this. He stated that many communists were present when FIDEL CASTRO entered Havana, and he believed that OSWALD and RUBY could have been members of these crowds in Havana.

On January 14, 1964, he was shown photographs of OSWALD and he was not familiar in any way with the appearance of OSWALD. He also was shown a photograph of RUBY and could furnish no information reflecting that RUBY was shown in the film.

On January 14, 1964, GODOY reappeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., with reel No. 4 of his film and stated that his primary interest was to sell the film to the United States Embassy for a price of \$1,000 (United States currency) for the four reels of film.

GODOY furnished no concrete data to substantiate the allegation made by him on January 13, 1964, that OSWALD and RUBY might be depicted in his film.

GODOY, who appeared to be from 65 to 70 years of age, was unshaven and shabbily dressed and furnished his address as 128 Calle Bucareli, Mexico, D. F.

(I) Letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA

According to the first confidential source abroad, a typewritten letter in Spanish, postmarked January 17, 1964,

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at Mexico, D. F., was sent to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY by one ERNESTO FLORES LUNA, not further identified.

This letter alleged that there possibly were certain documents at the residence of VICTOR COHEN, owner of a shoe store in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and allegedly an intimate friend of FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba, which concerned contacts by a clerk of COHEN's shoe store and an unidentified man who delivered shipments of documents from him (COHEN) to OSWALD and three other persons, not named, who were to assassinate President ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS of the Republic of Mexico. This letter stated that the writer of same was taking "the liberty of reproducing with care certain documents which arrived from Tapachula addressed to OSWALD." The writer of the letter alleged that COHEN was FIDEL CASTRO's treasurer and that COHEN had kept individuals of different nationalities in his house, including OSWALD.

There were no enclosures to the above letter and the identity of the writer could not be established.

T-30, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On February 11, 1964, A. R. GEHRKE, British Vice Consul at Tapachula, advised that he was not acquainted with VICTOR COHEN but would make inquiries concerning him.

GEHRKE subsequently advised that COHEN is the owner of the store, "La Nacional," at 3a Calle Poniente No. 35 (35 West 3rd Street), Tapachula, which handles shoes, cloth, clothing and general merchandise. He stated COHEN is considered to be a respectable businessman but is suspected of dealing in contraband.

On February 11, 1964, [REDACTED] of the Mexican Federal Highway Police at Tapachula, advised that he knew COHEN well and that COHEN would not involve himself personally in illegal activities for political reasons. He knew of no pro-CASTRO groups or activities in the Tapachula area.

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[REDACTED] of Mexican Immigration Service at Tapachula, advised on February 11, 1964, that he was well-acquainted with COHEN, whom he described as a prosperous local merchant. He stated that because of COHEN's alleged contraband activities, he has tried without success to follow COHEN's activities and establish evidence of violation of Mexican laws. He stated that during the course of his investigation, he learned of no contacts by COHEN with North Americans or other foreigners. He stated he believed it to be ridiculous to believe that COHEN would do anything for political motivation. He was certain that COHEN was not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and that there were no pro-CASTRO groups in Tapachula.

VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF, who is the son of ISAAC COHEN and considered identical with VICTOR COHEN SCHARAFF, a white, male Mexican, born July 19, 1933, at Tuxtépēc, Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 147 pounds, with brown hair and eyes, of fair complexion, by occupation a clothing merchant, bearer of Mexican passport No. 282800, issued September 7, 1959, advised as follows on February 11, 1964, at his store in Tapachula:

He is not interested in politics concerning the United States, Cuba or any other nation; he is not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and has never belonged and never will belong to any pro-CASTRO organization.

He stated that because he is a prosperous businessman and Jewish, he has many enemies in Tapachula.

The name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA had no significance for him.

He claimed he had had no contact with any North Americans or other foreigners during the previous year; that no North Americans or other foreigners have been in his house or rental units; and that none of his forty employees are pro-CASTRO.

He was unfamiliar with OSWALD and unable to identify OSWALD from a group of photographs exhibited to him.

He recalled reading that OSWALD had visited Mexico but knew nothing further concerning this visit.

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VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF was cooperative in furnishing samples from his typewriter for determination as to whether this typewriter was used in preparing the letter forwarded to Attorney General KENNEDY.

Result of FBI Laboratory
Examination of Typewriter Samples

T-29 advised that on February 19, 1964, the original and carbon copy samples from the typewriter of VICTOR COHEN were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the typewritten letter directed to ROBERT F. KENNEDY by ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

The FBI Laboratory concluded in a report dated March 3, 1964, that the typewriter used to type the samples submitted from VICTOR COHEN's typewriter was not used to type the envelope and accompanying letter forwarded to "Jr. ROBERT KENNEDY" from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

Additional Efforts to Identify
ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico, D. F.

T-4 advised that throughout February, March and April, 1964, the following efforts were made to locate and identify ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico:

The only reference which could be located in the files of the numerous Mexican Government agencies checked for the name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was a December 15, 1959, application for Mexican Social Security registration as an employee of the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." (Brave Valley Construction Co., Inc.), Calle Oaxaca 93, Colonia Roma, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. This individual indicated he was born in 1922 and resided at Sierra Mojada, Lot 51, San Isidro Tecamachalo, State of Mexico, Mexico. His wife was listed as MARGARITA DELGADO PEDRAZA. He was registered with Mexican Social Security No. 153-22-157.

T-4 conducted the following inquiry:

At the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." it was determined that no record could be located of the employment of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA. The "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A."

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was formed in 1959 when this concern was engaged in the construction of a housing development known as "San Esteban" in Mexico, D. F., and the firm and its subcontractors employed thousands of temporary workers. It was suggested at the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." that ERNESTO FLORES LUNA might have been employed by one of the subcontractors as he was unknown to the parent firm.

Neighborhood inquiries in San Isidro Tecamachalco, State of Mexico, which immediately adjoins the Federal District, failed to locate any information relative to ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

According to T-4, no documentation is necessary to apply for Social Security registration in Mexico, and any identity may be assumed in making such an application. Source pointed out that the fact there has been no other activity or entry with respect to this registration may indicate the registration of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was fictitious, since efforts to identify LUNA through numerous other sources had been unsuccessful.

- (J) Information from JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI
That American Woman in Monterrey, Mexico,
Telephoned Dallas Before and After
Assassination of President KENNEDY

The first confidential source abroad advised as follows

On January 3, 1964, JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI, a former employee of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and a reporter for "The News," an English language daily newspaper published in Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information to the Regional Security Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

An unidentified American woman, who had rented a room in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, from GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES at Colombia 345, Vista Hermosa, Monterrey, had telephoned Dallas, Texas, from Monterrey several times prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and again following the assassination.

The unidentified woman allegedly revealed that she was very happy upon learning of President KENNEDY's death and allegedly played "happy tunes on the piano" thereafter.

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The woman's conduct reportedly was so offensive to Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES that she was asked to leave and the woman's whereabouts was not known.

T-31, a confidential source abroad, advised on January 15, 1964, at Monterrey, Mexico, that Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES stated that the above allegations were completely unfounded and without any basis whatsoever.

(K) Allegation That STEVE KENNAN Might Have Met OSWALD in Mexico

T-2 advised as follows:

On January 22, 1964, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, a graduate student of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico), Mexico, D. F., commented on an alleged statement he made the latter part of December, 1963, that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as procommunist and from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, he apparently was unsuccessful in securing a visa from Cuban authorities for travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated he could not identify photographs of OSWALD as identical with anyone he ever observed in KENNAN's company in Mexico or as anyone he had ever seen.

ALCARAZ ARAGON claimed to have no knowledge which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

On April 27, 1964, ALCARAZ ARAGON was reinterviewed and stated very positively that he had never seen OSWALD and had no personal knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD's travel to and activities and contacts in Mexico City. He advised that he can be located in Mexico City at Calle Chiapas No. 160.

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(L) Information From ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ

T-10 advised that on November 27, 1963, Attorney ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ, Calle Masaryk No. 51, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information:

At approximately 9:00 a.m., November 21, 1963, he and his wife, DOLORES AHEDO DE ALCOCER, upon departing the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, for a shopping tour, had observed a very obese woman who was wearing glasses and a green cotton dress, was about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dyed blond hair and weighing about 200 pounds. This woman was standing in front of "Carl's" store near the Gunter Hotel.

Upon returning to the vicinity of the Gunter Hotel about 1:00 p.m., they again saw the same woman still standing at the same location. At that time President JOHN F. KENNEDY was passing down the street in a caravan, and they observed the woman leave the area after the Presidential procession had gone by.

On November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, while still in San Antonio and while watching a television interview of the manager of the guest house where OSWALD stayed in Dallas, Texas, the television camera, during the course of that interview, picked up the same fat woman they had seen in San Antonio the previous day.

On November 24, 1963, ALCOCER and his wife were watching a television program in San Antonio, following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY, and while RUBY's sister was being interviewed on television, they became certain that RUBY's sister was identical with the fat woman.

ALCOCER expressed the belief that the foregoing information might possibly indicate involvement of JACK RUBY and his sister as conspirators in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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(M) Information That ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ,
New Orleans, Louisiana, Possessed Tape
Recordings of OSWALD's Spanish

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 27, 1963, a widow named Mrs. MARIA RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ made the statement in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, that her son-in-law, a Cuban named ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, 212 Jefferson Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephone No. Vernon 5-9658, operates a Spanish school in New Orleans and had tape recordings of Spanish conversations by OSWALD. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ stated her son is opposed to Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO.

According to the first confidential source abroad, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, President of the Modern Language Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that OSWALD contacted him on one occasion during the last week of July or early August, 1963, and inquired concerning a Spanish language course offered at the Institute. OSWALD did not take any courses, and RODRIGUEZ had no taped recordings of OSWALD's voice. He had no knowledge of OSWALD's Spanish-speaking ability.

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