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HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, FM-17 No. 60079.

LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 74182.

ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903.

MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5844.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000.

DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, FM-9 No. 1752.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Form FM-17

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689.

CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHRTEA, FM-17 No. 521687.

AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685.

MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692.

APOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691.

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694.

JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686.

ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690.

ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693.

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ELVA VALLE RENDON, FM-17 No. 521677.
JUAN M. SALAZAR ESPINOZA, FM-17 No. 521648.
JUAN RODRIGUEZ SAUCEDO, FM-17 No. 521678.
PABLO SILVA GARZA, FM-17 No. 521679.
PEDRO VILLARREAL GARCIA, FM-17 No. 521688.
ALICIA ARGUELLES ARRATIA, FM-17 No. 651598.
CELIA ALICIA MARQUEZ DE-CHAVEZ, FM-17 No. 667155.
ABRAHAM CHERNOVICH, FM-17 No. 655719.
ODETTE CHICUREL Y BEJA, FM-17 No. 669402.
SYLVIA CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669401.
CAROLINA GONZALEZ DE ESPARZA, FM-17 No. 693068.
✓ YOLANDA FIGUEROA ARGUELIES, FM-17 No. 651599.
MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY, FM-17 No. 693436.
MARGARET YOLANDA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693423.
DONNA CAROLINA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693437.
JOSE LUIS LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342.
RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799.
OLGA RIEFKOHL VIUDA DE STAMMER, FM-17 No. 648800.
LISOLETTE ESTHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 635119.
FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119.
MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676.

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Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens in
Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, traveling with
special document "Circular No. 1091."

HEINZ KARL TZCHENTKE, traveling with form FM-1.
Described as being a returning non-immigrant
of German nationality.

CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES, traveling with
document classified as an "Oficio Bueno Para
Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of
Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into
the Country.)

(M) OSWALD's Travel Documents and Mexican
Government Records

The following information, was furnished by T-13
on March 17, 1964:

The travel document with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD
entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, is described as a
Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) FM-8 and is
commonly referred to as a tourist card, which consists of
two sections, an original and a carbon copy duplicate. At
the time of OSWALD's travel to Mexico, the FM-8 was valid
for a single entry to the interior of Mexico and residence
therein for no longer than fifteen days. The original tourist
card utilized by OSWALD records the following data:

FM-8 No.:	24085, valid for 15 days
Full Name:	LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
	Photographer
Sex:	Male
Marital Status:	Married
Document with which nationality was established:	Birth Certificate
Final Destination:	Mexico, D. F.

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Date and Place New Orleans, La., USA,
(of issuance): September 17, 1963
Signature of Bearer: LEE H. OSWALD

It bears the stamp of the Consulate General of Mexico at New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating issuance by that agency, and the date stamp of Mexican Immigration official HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, reflecting entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. The stamp for departure is that of Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA and the date shown is October 2, 1963. Under normal procedures, the means of travel of the bearer upon entry to Mexico is recorded with a stamped, typed, or handwritten notation; however, this record does not appear on the FM-8 for OSWALD.

A review of the original tourist cards (FM-5, FM-8, and one FM-17, the latter explained above) in the possession of the Immigration Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" revealed that 79 persons documented with those forms had departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, among them LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department described the Immigration form "FM-11" as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." Mr. HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico. He explained that separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

Under current procedures, twenty names are placed on each page of the FM-11 in alphabetical order by date, and prior to final filing these are reviewed by a clerk who may make corrections and report possible discrepancies which might require investigation in order to make certain that the immigration laws of Mexico are not being violated. The items of information which are recorded on the FM-11 in horizontal columns are: chronological number (chronological listing number

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during fifteen-day period), identification document number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality, occupation, place and country of origin, final destination, date of entry or departure, type of vehicle in which traveling, date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any notation appear on the travel documents to indicate the manner of travel of the bearer or the destination in the United States upon departure from Mexico.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the "destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was completed invariably with the same information as appeared on the tourist card as to place of residence, place of issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not available.

FM-11 Preparation and Utilization
by Mexican Immigration

Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE of the Inspection Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion," who conducted investigation at Nuevo Laredo concerning the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised on March 12, 1964, that the typist who prepares the FM-11 has no information available to her other than that which appears on the tourist cards. He stated the typist prepares the FM-11 for persons entering the country from the duplicate copies of the tourist cards which are surrendered to the Immigration official at the time of entry of the traveler. The duplicate tourist cards are then transmitted to the headquarters of the Immigration Department in Mexico, D. F., with the FM-11 form for the fifteen-day period.

In the same manner, the FM-11 form for departures is prepared on the basis of data taken from the original of the tourist card, which is surrendered by the traveler to the Immigration official upon departure from the country.

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DEL VALLE acknowledged that the Mexican Immigration Department does not have any major interest in "method of travel" or "destination" of the departing traveler, other than to make certain that the individual who enters the country with an automobile is removing the vehicle upon departure. He added that the typist who prepares the departure FM-11 usually records the means of travel as being the same as that appearing on the tourist card in connection with the traveler's entry to the country; however, in some instances she may "guess" at the means of travel on the basis of the usual assignment at the airport, railroad station, or highway checking station of the Immigration official whose cancellation stamp appears on the tourist card.

On March 13, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration, Ministry of "Gobernacion," and his assistant, EDUARDO RIVAS, made the following comments concerning Mexican Immigration records and procedures:

The "means of travel" and "destination" data appearing on the departure FM-11 forms are not information in which the Mexican Immigration Department has any substantive interest and are filled out by the typist only because the same form is used to record both arrival and departure information. This information with respect to "arrivals" is most essential to assist the Immigration Department in maintaining a record and control of aliens who are in Mexico as temporary residents without authorization to be gainfully employed. There is no source of information from which the typist preparing the FM-11 can obtain data for it other than the tourist cards, data provided to her by the Immigration official who may bundle a group of cards together and label them as having been taken up on a departing train or other vehicle, or her own knowledge of the Immigration station where the cancelling official may have been working during a particular period of time.

Inquiry was made of HERRERA with respect to certain horizontal lines which appear on the FM-11, and he explained that such lines are drawn to delineate between different dates on the same page and also to designate an individual concerning whom some research is being done or a report has been submitted to some section or department of the Ministry of "Gobernacion."

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With respect to the fact that on the copies of the FM-11 which were made available for study and review there appeared under the "Remarks" (No. 16) column considerable data concerning the date and place of issuance of the tourist cards, HERRERA advised that this information did not appear on the originals of the FM-11 which were in his possession, and he was certain that this information had been added on the carbon copy in the office of the Assistant Director of the Department of Immigration, Attorney RAFAEL HERNANDEZ OCHOA, as of possible investigative assistance.

On March 23, 1964, Attorney HERNANDEZ OCHOA produced the carbon copies of the FM-11 forms relating to OSWALD's travel in Mexico, and it was observed that column 16 thereof had been completed in original typing with data from the tourist cards as to date and agency where each tourist card had been issued. HERNANDEZ OCHOA explained that he had issued instructions to a typist in his office to complete the foregoing data from the tourist cards as of possible assistance in the investigation with respect to OSWALD.

With regard to the observation that the date of issuance of OSWALD's tourist card was recorded in column 16 as having taken place on "Sept. 16/63," HERNANDEZ OCHOA stated very definitely that this had been a typographical error on the part of the stenographer, who should have copied the information from OSWALD's tourist card to the effect that it had been issued on September 17, 1963.

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V. OTHER INQUIRIES CONCERNING OSWALD'S TRAVEL

(A) Transportes Frontera Bus Line

On November 28, 1963, and again on March 6, 1964, T-1 made available the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V. bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico, D. F. terminal at Calle Buenavista No. 7.

T-1 advised that the above-mentioned passenger list or manifest was evidence that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had departed from Mexico, D. F. on the bus connected therewith, which had left Mexico, D. F. at 1:00 p.m. and was scheduled to arrive at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (across the border from Laredo, Texas), at 5:30 a.m., October 3, 1963.

The information recorded on the passenger list is handwritten; the names are not complete; and portions of it are not legible; however, the following constitutes an effort to reproduce as clearly as possible the information which appears on the list.

<u>Seat No.</u>	<u>Ticket No.</u>	<u>Name of Passenger</u>	<u>Destination</u>
1	39633	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
2			
3	39634	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
4		Oswld	Lared
5	10347	Sra. Landeros	Laredo
6	39648	Adrian Hernandez	Mty.
7	10357	Juana	Laredo
8	39649	Angel Gallegos	Monterrey
9	10348	Sra. Morales	Laredo
10	Pase	Nicolas Gonzalez	Torreón
11	10351	Rafael Flores	Laredo
12	10354	Gautier ? (Ganstine)	Laredo
13		Angel Perez	
14	39650	Antonio Cazarez	Mty.
15	10356	Sra. Aguilar	Laredo

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<u>Sent No.</u>	<u>Ticket No.</u>	<u>Name of Passenger</u>	<u>Destination</u>
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39659	Eliasar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39661	Ynignes (Inignes ?)	Mty.

At the top of the manifest the name, Transportes Frontera, is handwritten, and in Spanish the following headings are printed:

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,
DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,
ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed in ink.

Following the list of passengers is the notation:
"9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey."

Handprinted at the bottom of the page appears:
"DRIVER, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," as well as the numbers
"13 - 2."

On the left-hand margin of the manifest are the handwritten figures, "78" and "16." At the top right-hand corner thereof are the numerals "186," "41" and under these "227." On the backside of the document are the numbers "143.30" and "108.80" and thereunder, as though a column of addition, "255.10."

The following information was made available by T-13 on March 9, 1964:

On March 5, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR advised that he is the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, which has a franchise for "through service" between Mexico,

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D. F., Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but is not permitted to sell tickets or pick up passengers at intermediate localities.

LOZANO stated a complete study of Transportes Frontera bus company records and procedures had been made which resulted in the conclusion that the person designated as "OSWLD" on the October 2, 1963, passenger manifest did not purchase a ticket and could not have traveled on the trip to which it relates. He pointed out that the passenger reservations, tickets sold, and passengers actually boarding the bus in Mexico, D. F., are recorded on the form which is provided for that purpose and maintained on a clip board on the counter from which ticket sales normally are made by the ticket salesman and dispatcher, FRANCISCO ALVARADO. He admitted that ALVARADO occasionally is assisted during rush hours or a temporary absence from the counter by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, who may receive and record reservations on the manifest but does not handle the actual receipt of payment for tickets.

FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for Transportes Frontera, advised that he prepared most of the handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest on which the name "OSWLD" and destination "Lared" appear opposite seat No. 4. He stated he did not write the "OSWLD" reservation information and it was his opinion the reservation had been made and the information recorded by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ. With respect to the manifest for October 2, 1963, ALVARADO furnished the following explanation:

He was quite certain that the individual designated on the list as "OSWLD" did not purchase a ticket and did not travel on the trip relating to that manifest. No ticket number was recorded for that person, and a search of the company's records in Monterrey had failed to locate a ticket stub which was not otherwise accounted for in connection with that particular trip.

ALVARADO and GILBERTO LOZANO stated the notations on the back of the manifest referred to advances of funds made by ALVARADO to LOZANO from the cash for repairs, parts, or other requirements. They related that the passenger lists are not kept as a permanent record, and, when the manifest was located in the "trash" at the request of investigators

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of the Mexican Presidential Staff, the blanks at the top of the form had not been filled in as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, but they had completed those blanks from their personal knowledge in order to make that data clear to the investigators. They also had listed the names of the drivers on the form at that time. They affirmed that the handwritten "Transportes Frontera" at the top of the document had been added by some official of the Mexican Government after the document was borrowed from them. Both LOZANO and ALVARADO stated they had no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of an individual who had been at the terminal or traveled on that bus line, and had no personal knowledge with respect to his contacts and activities in Mexico. They could offer no explanation as to how Mexican authorities had arrived at the conclusion that OSWALD traveled on the Transportes Frontera bus of October 2, 1963, but pointed out that, after the name was located on the manifest, they had not been given an opportunity of reviewing or checking the data thereon.

LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, baggage and freight handler at Transportes Frontera, related that he often assists the ticket salesman by recording reservations and is quite certain he wrote "OSWLD" and "Lared" opposite seat No. 4 on the passenger manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated he also recorded the reservations and ticket sales to "FCO. SAUCEDO," one of the drivers, opposite seats Nos. 1 and 3, "ANGEL GALLEGOS," seat No. 8, and possibly other items on the manifest. He had no personal recollection of OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe OSWALD had embarked on the bus in question.

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 31, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, Mexico, D. F., emphatically advised that the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera bus company, is an authentic record of data pertaining to that particular trip.

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LOZANO pointed out that a passenger list is compiled at the Mexico City terminal of the company for trips originating in Mexico City and that following the departure of the bus, information relating to the number of passengers destined to particular points, is radioed ahead to one of the main offices located along the point of travel. In case of the above-described trip, the information was reported by radio to their Monterrey office. LOZANO advised that once the information is relayed ahead and the trip is completed, for all practical purposes they have no further need of conserving the passenger lists as a permanent record.

He advised that officers of the Presidential Staff appeared at the bus terminal shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeking to review passenger lists of the bus company for early October, 1963, and it was found at that time that the completed block of forms for most of the month of October, 1963, which included the above-described passenger list, was still in the baggage room at the terminal prior to being discarded. He stated he had torn the October 2, 1963, manifest from the block of forms and furnished it to one of the officers. LOZANO advised that one Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH, an investigator of the Presidential Staff, had reviewed the above-described manifest.

LOZANO expressed the opinion that ARTURO BOSCH had filled in the blanks in ink at the top of the form as to the time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, and had crossed out the date "November 1," replacing it with the notation "October 2" which appeared on the manifest. LOZANO stated BOSCH had done so on the basis of information he and FRANCISCO ALVARADO, the ticket salesman, had furnished to BOSCH as an aid to his investigation of the matter.

LOZANO stated the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," was also filled in by BOSCH.

LOZANO advised that there definitely was only one section of bus No. 340 which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, en route Monterrey, Mexico, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He explained that the notation "Departure 2" appearing on the top of the manifest, which he believed BOSCH

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had filled out, merely indicates the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus on that particular day, October 2, 1963. The first departure of one of their buses on that day from the Mexico City terminal occurred at 9:00 a.m. with the terminal point being Monterrey, Mexico. He stated the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus from the Mexico City terminal on October 2, 1963, was the departure at 1:00 p.m. with the terminal point being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and the passengers on this bus were recorded on the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated there were three other departures on that day from the Mexico City terminal, the third departure having occurred at 2:30 p.m. with the terminal point being Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico; the fourth departure having occurred at 9:00 p.m. with terminal point at Nuevo Laredo; and the fifth departure at 10:00 p.m. with terminal point being Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. LOZANO advised the only bus operating on their line which would have arrived at Nuevo Laredo between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, is bus No. 340, which departed from the Mexico City terminal at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

T-13 and T-21 furnished the information which follows:

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for the Transportes Frontera bus company at Mexico City, advised that the above-described manifest is an authentic document. He stated he had prepared most of the handwriting on the manifest. With regard to the notations appearing at the top of the manifest as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, he expressed the opinion that those notations were filled in by one of the Presidential Staff investigators who reviewed the manifest at the bus terminal shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination. He advised that the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the page of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," also was made by one of the President Staff investigators, and he believed this person was Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH.

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO, bus driver for the Transportes Frontera bus company, advised in Mexico City that he had been one of the bus drivers who had driven the Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963,

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which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on that day en route to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. He stated seats No. 1 and No. 3 on that bus had been reserved by him under tickets No. 39633 and No. 39634; however, he did not recall for whom he had made the reservations. He said that on occasion he reserves seats in advance for friends or relatives but never does so for anyone with whom he is not acquainted. He could not recall who had utilized those seats on that particular day. He stated he was certain that seats No. 1 and No. 3 were not used by OSWALD or ANGEL PEREZ.

On March 25, 1964, DIONISIO REYNA, who was co-driver with SAUCEDO on Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 of October 2, 1963, advised at Mexico City that he could furnish no information regarding the individuals who had utilized seats No. 1 and No. 3 on the trip in question. REYNA stated he was quite certain that OSWALD did not travel on that particular bus.

(B) Inquiry at Flecha Roja
Bus Terminal

On March 7, 1964, JESUS SAUCEDO, comptroller at the terminal of the Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus company, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico City, advised that the full and complete name of the company is Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V. (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) and that it provides bus service to numerous localities within Mexico, as well as to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas. He explained that two trips daily are made to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo, where the line makes connection with the Continental Trailways Bus System of the United States, departures from Mexico City being scheduled for 3:15 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. each day and arrival at Nuevo Laredo 19 hours later.

SAUCEDO advised that a passenger list is prepared in duplicate for reservations and ticket sales for a given trip; the original is carried by the driver, and the carbon copy is transmitted to him for final checking and auditing of the operation in connection with each bus.

With the assistance of SAUCEDO, a search was made of the passenger manifests of the company for all trips to

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Laredo for October 1, 2, and 3, 1963, without locating any information identifiable with the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(C) OSWALD's Time of Arrival
in Mexico City _ _ _

T-12 advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

This ledger disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, which made the trip from Nuevo Laredo, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963.

(D) Efforts to Locate Flecha
Roja Passenger List _ _ _

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 19, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the original passenger manifest of bus No. 516 which had traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, had been borrowed by investigators of the Mexican Government soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could not recall the identities of the investigators and did not know whether or not they intended to return the list. SAUCEDO stated the duplicate copy of this passenger list was maintained in the office of the Flecha Roja bus line at Nuevo Laredo and he would attempt to obtain this copy.

On March 24, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO stated he had determined from the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo that the duplicate copy of the passenger list for bus No. 516 also had been borrowed by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government and had not been returned.

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SAUCEDO stated he had assisted the Mexican Government investigators in searching for the passenger list relating to the trip of September 26-27, 1963, and was quite certain the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear thereon. He added, however, that the Flecha Roja bus line makes connection at Laredo, Texas, with the Continental Trailways bus line in the United States, and if a passenger who had purchased a through ticket to Mexico, D. F., from a point within the United States were to board the Flecha Roja line at Laredo or Nuevo Laredo, no record of that passenger by name would be made on the passenger list. He explained that the passenger list would include a seat designation and ticket number in the name of "Continental."

T-12 advised that on April 2, 1964, and thereafter, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO furnished the following additional data:

He recalled that shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY two investigators, whom he described as being with the "Policia Federal Judicial" (Federal Judicial Police), appeared at the Flecha Roja terminal, Mexico, D. F., and requested the original passenger list of bus No. 516 of September 26, 1963, for review. SAUCEDO remembered that the two investigators examined the passenger lists, filed by dates, in a storeroom at the offices of the Flecha Roja bus terminal and found the original copy for the pertinent date and borrowed same. He could not recall the names of the investigators or the exact date they appeared at the office.

SAUCEDO now recalled clearly that these two investigators, whom he could only describe as being "in their thirties," had the duplicate copy of the passenger list which apparently had been at the Flecha Roja bus terminal office in Nuevo Laredo when the trip for September 26, 1963, began. The investigators stated they wanted the original list because the duplicate copy was not completely legible. SAUCEDO stated they had the original and duplicate copy of the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, when they left.

SAUCEDO stated the investigators did exhibit to him government credentials, agency not recalled, and advised they were interested only in finding the passenger list for the incoming trip of bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963. When

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SAUCEDO asked them if they were interested in locating a departure trip, they stated they were not, explaining they had just been at the bus terminal of Transportes Frontera in Mexico, D. F., where they had located the passenger list for OSWALD's departure from Mexico.

On April 9, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, an employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal, Mexico, D. F., made available on instructions of ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO the original passenger lists of the Flecha Roja bus line, which were kept in a storeroom across the hall from the accounting office and were maintained in a disorganized manner, bound with heavy string in bundles and stored in bins.

The available bundles for the period September and October, 1963, were reviewed without locating a passenger list for bus No. 516 relating to September 26, 1963.

During this search and review, an untied, loose bundle dated October 5, 1963, was located thrown aside in a cardboard box on the floor of the storage room outside the bin area. This bundle was reviewed and found to include passenger lists for dates September 21, 1963, to October 5, 1963, but no passenger list for bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, was found.

The information hereinunder was furnished by T-13:

On March 24, 1963, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS), advised that his agency had conducted no investigation in connection with the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not have in its possession any passenger lists from any bus lines.

On April 14, 1964, the fact the passenger lists of the September 26, 1963, Flecha Roja trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., had never appeared and were alleged to be in the hands of an unidentified investigative agency of the Mexican Government was brought to the attention of the Acting Minister of Government, Attorney LUIS ECHEVERRIA, who issued instructions to the Chief of the Inspection Department of the Immigration Service, Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, to make every effort to locate the passenger list described above.

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On May 1, 1964, Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised that he had been instructed to attempt to locate the Flecha Roja passenger list and was making every effort to do so.

(E) Transportes del Norte Passengers
Originating in Guadalajara

On April 3, 1964, T-8 advised that the Linea Azul (Blue Line) bus company affords service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to T-8, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 a.m. departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

<u>Name of Passenger</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Ticket No.</u>
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77898
----- (*)	-----	99
JOSE CRUZ	Monterrey	00751
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77900 ½ (**)
CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey	00749
JOSE MAZO	San Luis	14128
VICTORIA MAGALLANES	(apparently did not travel)	
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey	00752
PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ)	Monterrey	00753 ..
AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	San Luis	1362

(* Lines indicate second passenger or seat reserved in name of preceding passenger)

(** ½ indicates half fare paid)

Comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, a check of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directories with similar names, were conducted at Guadalajara for the above names of persons traveling beyond San Luis Potosi, without identifying anyone who had been a passenger of Transportes del Norte on October 2, 1963.

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(F) Transportes del Norte Bus Line
Operation, Monterrey

The following information was furnished by T-18.

On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, terminal of Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a manila envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip of a unit and driver. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envelope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of bus No. 373 on October 2, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVINO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and "1" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "19" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to TREVINO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 396, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "traffic report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No. 373 had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 a.m. with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "traffic report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No. 396

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at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 15:30 (3:30 p.m.) on that date and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 a.m. He pointed out that on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

(G) Ticketing Procedures by Transportes del Norte Bus Line

The following information was furnished by T-13.

On April 20, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and in a position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of Greyhound Lines had been effected through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interest of simplifying the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

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**VI. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AT
MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD**

(A) Telephone Numbers in Oswald's Address Book

T-13 advised that the following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamora y F. Marques
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN

Embajada de la Union Sovietica
(Embassy of the Soviet Union)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

T-13 furnished the following information on May 1, 1964:

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column 1, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda. Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway

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or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-87, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (street name) 12...(telephone) 15-61-55."

Column 4, page 112, of the above-mentioned directory records the following: "CIA: CUBANA DE AVIACION, S: A., (Cuban Aviation Company, Incorporated) PASEO DE LA REFORMA 56... (telephone) 35-79-00." In addition to the foregoing, which is indicated as being equipped with two direct lines, the following additional telephone numbers are listed: 46-75-04, 46-61-64, 46-61-27, and 35-79-09.

The April 1, 1964, issue of the "Diario Oficial" ("Official Daily"), which states on the cover that it is the "Organ of the Constitutional Government of the United States of Mexico," records as emanating from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the "List of the Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the United States of Mexico." On page 15 of the above-described publication under "Union de Republicas Socialistas Sovieticas" (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) is recorded the data: "Cancilleria y residencia: (Chancellery and residence) Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Telefonos: (Telephones) 15-60-55 y (and) 15-61-55." The foregoing data is followed by a listing of names and residence addresses of the Soviet diplomatic officials and their wives.

T-16, who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines"), furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens and are opposed to the present revolutionary regime in Cuba of FIDEL CASTRO. Source advised that he would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and he is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated his conviction that

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OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

(B) Possibility OSWALD Sent or Received Money

T-11 reported that on January 13, 1964, ALFONSO FRIAS, Assistant Chief of the Bank of Mexico Police at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised that a check of the records of "Telegrafos Nacionales" failed to disclose any record of money sent or received by OSWALD during the time he was in Mexico through use of communications channels handled by that telegraph system.

On March 6, 1964, FRIAS advised that all banks in Mexico, including all branch banks, were checked officially for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, and no information was developed that OSWALD had received or sent any money through those banks during the time he was in Mexico.

(C) Inquiries at Hotel Cuba

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963, when interviewed on December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962 to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, T-4 advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located at Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration

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for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

T-12 advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of that hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this LEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent

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manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

(D) Jai Alai in Mexico City

T-12 advised in connection with the possibility that OSWALD might have attended a jai alai game in Mexico, D. F., that the "Mexico City Daily Bulletin," a free English publication circulated at hotels, motels, drug stores, and tourist-type stores in Mexico, D. F., lists daily the following as a sport event of interest:

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"Jai alai, the ancient game from Spain, can be seen every day but Monday at Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica, at 7:30 p.m. (men players) and every afternoon except Thursday at 4:30 p.m. at Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos 190 (women players). Parimutuel betting at both."

T-12 provided the following data:

On March 19, 1964, GUADALUPE GAYTAN SANCHEZ, caretaker and resident at the Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica No. 3, Mexico, D. F., for thirty years, was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD. GAYTAN SANCHEZ stated that ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN has been the doorman at the Fronton Mexico for twenty years and, as such, observes every person who enters to determine that this person is properly dressed and not the type who might cause a disturbance at the jai alai game.

On March 19, 1964, ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph, but stated the photograph appeared similar to an American who had entered the Fronton Mexico five or six months previously on several occasions for a period of a week and a day. He was not certain the American could be identical with OSWALD nor did he have any specific information about the American, his whereabouts, or his background.

On March 20, 1964, IGNACIO VADILLO B., the general cashier for the Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos No. 190, Mexico, D. F., stated jai alai is not played at this Fronton. The game played there is Fron-Tenis, which differs from jai alai in that the players do not use a cesta (a basket fastened to the hand of the player), but a racket similar to a tennis racket is used.

VADILLO B. stated few, if any, Americans frequent the Fronton Metropolitano and those who do so are usually remembered. VADILLO B. was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD as an American who might have been at the Fronton Metropolitano. He suggested that OSWALD's photograph be displayed to ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO, an Inspector for the Treasury

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Department of the Federal District of Mexico, because TAPIA ROMERO is always on duty at the front door of the Fronton Metropolitano to observe all customers as they enter.

ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO viewed the photograph of OSWALD on March 20, 1964, and stated definitely that OSWALD had not been at the Fronton Metropolitano.

(E) OSWALD's Luggage

The following information was furnished by T-13:

On May 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "B-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/26" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon; and of a blue, zippered handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of those pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zippered handbag of canvas material, and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

PEREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 8, 1964, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

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The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty, and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive-colored bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive-colored bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive-colored or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined the photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive-colored bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure, OSWALD carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

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When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxi, but still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

(F) Arrest, Interrogation, and Physical Condition of SILVIA DURAN

With respect to the alleged arrest of SILVIA T. DURAN, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Novedades" for November 30, 1963, page 1, published an article, translated from Spanish as follows:

"Gobernacion (Interior) advises concerning case of Mrs. SILVIA T. DURAN

"The Ministry of Gobernacion advised last night that Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, who was interviewed concerning the possibility that she might have had dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay in our country as a tourist, was not located at the Cuban Consulate, nor did she request authorization to serve a foreign government, and that in view thereof, the investigation which was made was not in respect to her status as an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico.

"It (the announcement) concluded by saying that the woman in question agreed to go to the office to which she was summoned and she was interrogated without any force whatsoever."

On December 9, 1963, DAVID ALKON appeared voluntarily at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, identified himself as an architect residing at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, and furnished the following information to T-2:

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ALKON is a designer of residential homes and has a business arrangement with one HORACIO DURAN for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON. DURAN is the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN.

ALKON stated he has no social association with DURAN but understands DURAN is procommunist and often holds Marxist discussions in his home. ALKON advised that DURAN had mentioned to him that his wife had been detained and questioned by Mexico City police about her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DURAN told ALKON his wife knew OSWALD because the latter had been to the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to secure a visa for travel to Cuba. ALKON gained the impression that the wife was not well-acquainted with OSWALD, but only recalled he had been at the Cuban Embassy after she read of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALKON advised that it was his impression that the wife's contact with OSWALD related only to the application for a visa and that her contact with him was very slight.

ALKON said that DURAN commented to him that he thought it was a mistake for Cuba to protest to Mexico about his wife's being questioned by Mexican authorities, since the latter had a perfect right to question her about her knowledge of OSWALD. According to press reports, the Cuban Government presented a very strong note of protest to the Mexican Ambassador in Havana with regard to the detention and questioning of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN by Mexican authorities, and this note was rejected by the Mexican Government because of the unacceptable language utilized therein.

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by T-13:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 3, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANS and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised

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by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

(G) ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA's Concern
About OSWALD's Activities

T-22, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on December 6, 1963:

ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA, also known as BETTY MORA, was very upset and excited over the involvement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the reported assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MORA had indicated that the Communist Party of Mexico was very interested in obtaining all information available concerning OSWALD's travel to Mexico and particularly data as to how much American authorities knew about this.

MORA had stated also that OSWALD could be linked "to Mexico" only through his activities before his trip to the Soviet Union. She was very interested in obtaining information concerning the date that OSWALD departed for Russia and stated that she considered it "terribly important" to obtain any press references to OSWALD's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana, before he went to Russia. She added that if something regarding OSWALD's activities at that time appeared in the press, it could "blow the lid off and we could all get fried."

MORA stated that she could not understand why the investigation of OSWALD as reported to the present time in the press had not focused on New Orleans, Louisiana, rather than Dallas, Texas.

MORA affirmed that OSWALD was well known in Russia among the Americans who were there at the same time as he and that he was "not that much of a nut," meaning that he could not have undertaken singly to assassinate President KENNEDY.

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MORA stated that one MARY LOUISE PATTERSON, also known as MARY LOU PATTERSON, whom she described as presently residing in the Soviet Union and attending the "Friendship School" there, knew OSWALD while he was in Russia. Source advised that MARY LOUISE PATTERSON allegedly is an American from New York, New York, who now is married to a Cuban, name unknown to the source, whom MARY LOUISE PATTERSON met while living at the Friendship House in Moscow. MARY LOUISE PATTERSON is her maiden name and she and her husband reportedly are planning to move from Russia to Cuba.

MARY LOUISE CAMACHO, nee PATTERSON, born March 15, 1943, Chicago, Illinois, is the daughter of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party (CP), and she is presently residing in the Soviet Union with her husband, ROBERTO CAMACHO. Although not known to have been formally a CP member, CAMACHO is apparently accepted as such and is being groomed for Party leadership responsibilities in the future. Her participation in CP sponsored and endorsed Marxist Youth activities, her attendance at and participation in other CP celebrations and activities, her attendance at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, her unauthorized travel to Red China, and other participation in communist-type activities further this conclusion.

Source advised on January 6, 1964, that MORA was ill and would not discuss the OSWALD case with anyone.

On January 13, 1964, source advised that MORA had made a statement that OSWALD "walked in cold" to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and the first person he talked to was TERESA PROENZA, Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy.

MORA further stated that as PROENZA did not speak English she turned OSWALD over to the nearest person, not identified by MORA, but described as being of higher rank and knowing English. MORA said that PROENZA allegedly made the statement that the purpose of OSWALD's visit to the Cuban Embassy was to obtain a visa to go to Russia.

On February 6, 1964, source advised that on January 23, 1964, MORA continued to be ill with an extraordinary amount of eye trouble. Source advised on March 7, 1964, that MORA was

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still ill and would not discuss the OSWALD matter any further with anyone.

Source described ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA as a naturalized Mexican citizen of American origin who formerly was a member of the Communist Party, USA, who now is a member of the "Partido Comunista Mexicano" (PCM - Communist Party of Mexico) and who on occasion has acted as liaison between the PCM and the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM).

The published statutes of the PCM state:
"The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objectives to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."

The ACGM is a loose association of a predominantly social nature of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for communism and the Soviet Union.

(H) Information Concerning CHARLES SMALL;
Bracelet, Post Cards, Race Track Pamphlet

T-22 reported that as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the publication of the facts concerning OSWALD's leftist connections and his prior residence in the Soviet Union, many members of the ACGM were extremely fearful, expecting police harassment of all leftists.

Source identified CHARLES SMALL, true name CHARLES NELSON SMOLIKOFF, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 16, 1911, as being one of the most prominent associates of the ACGM. According to the source, SMALL is a United States citizen who resides in Mexico, D. F., and operates a tourist-type store at Calle Niza No. 47, where he sells silver jewelry and other gift items. Source stated that SMALL resided in Miami, Florida, from 1939 to October, 1954, when he moved to Mexico.

T-22 learned that in mid-December, 1963, SMALL had expressed concern that OSWALD might have visited his store in

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Mexico, as "many American communists, when in Mexico, D. F., appear at his store." According to source, SMALL stated that when accounts of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's involvement in the assassination of President KENNEDY first appeared in the Mexican press, he consulted his personal records (for information about OSWALD.) Source reported that SMALL did not indicate the results of the check of his records and did not indicate that he recognized OSWALD from newspaper photographs or that he was familiar with his name.

T-22 advised that in the past some, but not all, American communists visiting Mexico, D. F., have appeared at SMALL's place of business, and SMALL has assisted these individuals in connection with their problems while in Mexico, D. F.

According to source, SMALL had mentioned that it was fortunate that during the period OSWALD was in Mexico, according to the Mexican newspaper accounts, he, SMALL, was away from Mexico and in the United States. Source advised that SMALL departed from Mexico on September 15, 1963, for New York, New York, with his son, DENNIS, to visit his parents. T-22 expressed the belief that in mid-December SMALL was building up a defense against any possible questioning by Mexican police. Source explained that SMALL previously expressed fear of possible Mexican police interrogation as early as the latter part of June, 1963, indicating he did not know what difficulty he would encounter during his proposed trip to the United States.

Source further advised that in late December, 1963, SMALL claimed he had been carrying his "red book" at all times since the publicity of the travel of OSWALD in Mexico, because he momentarily expected to be arrested by the Mexican police, and his "red book" would prove he was in the United States at the time of OSWALD's presence in Mexico. According to T-22, SMALL felt he would eliminate any trouble from the Mexican police if he were able to convince them that he was in the United States at the time OSWALD was in Mexico.

T-22 understood that in mentioning his "red book" SMALL had reference to his Mexican Immigration document attesting to his immigrant status in Mexico. Source added that a record is maintained in this booklet or carnet of departures from and

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arrivals in Mexico of the bearer, and in the past it has been accepted in the ACGM that "for a few hundred pesos" it is possible to have a record made of absence from Mexico without actually effecting any travel.

In early January, 1964, according to source, SMALL continued to worry that he might have known OSWALD at some time and that OSWALD might have visited his store while in Mexico, D. F. Source stated SMALL had no definite information in this regard and was only speculating on the matter. Source was unable to develop any specific information to indicate that SMALL might actually have known OSWALD, that SMALL knew anyone who knew OSWALD, or that OSWALD had visited SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F. Source considered SMALL's concern about the possibility that OSWALD might have visited his store to be part of the general concern of members of the ACGM after reading that OSWALD had been in Mexico.

In connection with the possibility that a silver-colored bracelet considered to be of Japanese origin was given by OSWALD to his wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, upon his return to Dallas, Texas, from Mexico, about October 3, 1963, T-22 advised on February 18, 1964, that SMALL was not known to handle imported Japanese merchandise in his store in Mexico, D. F., which merchandise would be similar to the type of bracelet given to Mrs. OSWALD and added as follows:

Post cards had never been observed on sale in SMALL's store at any time, and this would seem to obviate OSWALD's having purchased at SMALL's store six colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico, which reportedly were among OSWALD's possessions. On February 18, 1964, SMALL had not been known to have available for sale or distribution any pamphlets exactly like or similar to the pamphlet reportedly located among OSWALD's possessions with the inscription on the cover page: "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F."

Source advised that additional inquiries would be made at SMALL's store for any possibility that OSWALD could have purchased or obtained the above-mentioned bracelet, post cards, and/or pamphlet at his store and that a check also would be made for these items at the four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F.

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On February 19, 1964, source advised that careful review had been made of all the bracelets in SMALL's store, and none of these was of Japanese origin or appeared in any way similar to a photograph of the above-mentioned bracelet.

According to T-22, complete verification had been made of previous observations that no post cards exist and none are sold at SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F.

T-22 advised that the six colored post cards depicting various scenes in Mexico which were in OSWALD's possession were designed and manufactured by one FISCHGRUND, one of the two largest manufacturers of post cards in Mexico and that these post cards are sold in a great number of stores in Mexico.

Source stated that a check of four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F., was made and that these outlets do not handle any type of bracelet which would be similar to the one which OSWALD gave his wife.

T-23, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 244 stores, including jewelry stores, tourist-type gift shops, and stores handling silverware in Mexico, D. F., were contacted during the period March 6 through 13, 1964, without locating any store which carries the type of bracelet which OSWALD gave his wife.

This source concluded that OSWALD could not have purchased the bracelet in Mexico since the import tax on such an article not manufactured in Mexico would be prohibitive for resale at a profit, unless OSWALD bought it from an ambulatory street vendor, in which case the bracelet might have been smuggled into Mexico by a Japanese sailor at the port of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. If the latter occurred, OSWALD might have had a problem upon presenting the bracelet to an engraver in Mexico because he would have been handling smuggled merchandise.

T-24, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, contacted 59 stores in Mexico, D. F., during the period March 7 through 14, 1964, which included jewelry stores, stores selling silverware, and stores handling

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engraving, and was unable to locate any store which carried the type of bracelet OSWALD gave his wife. As a result, source did not believe OSWALD could have purchased the bracelet in Mexico because the import tax on a bracelet not manufactured in Mexico would prohibit resale at a profit. T-24 stated that if OSWALD bought the bracelet in Mexico, he could have purchased it from a street vendor, who could have obtained it from a Japanese seaman in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, in which case OSWALD would have had a problem getting the bracelet engraved because it would have been smuggled into Mexico.

T-13 advised that on March 19, 1964, DANIEL GALINDO, assistant manager of the Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F., a thoroughbred race track, stated he was familiar with the pamphlet entitled "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F." GALINDO related that this pamphlet was published by the race track three or four years ago, explaining in English and in Spanish the "Rules for Betting in 1-2 Selection and Quinielas."

This pamphlet was given wide distribution at the race track and at souvenir shops, hotels, motels, drug stores, and restaurants and for a time was inserted in the programs on racing days for patrons of the track. The race track still has some copies of this pamphlet on hand but has not distributed it during recent years. The same information recorded in the pamphlet is now published in the racing program for a given day whenever space is available for that purpose.

GALINDO stated such a pamphlet could possibly have been picked up from any of the numerous localities in Mexico, D. F., where the pamphlet was previously distributed if copies are still available, but all the localities are now unknown to him.

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VII. ALLEGATION BY PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

T-2 furnished the information which follows:

On January 23, 1964, ELDRIDGE A. SNIGHT, Regional Security Officer, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, made available a letter, written in the Spanish language, dated December 2, 1963, which had been directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON by PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who described himself as a credit investigator for a Mexico City department store.

The letter states that he was at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, to conduct a credit investigation concerning an employee of that Embassy and, upon leaving, he observed a Cuban in the company of a person he judged to be an American also leaving the premises of the Cuban Embassy. According to this letter, these two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English involving "CASTRO, Cuba and KENNEDY." GUTIERREZ alleged that the Cuban observed by him at that time was counting American currency, and both persons departed from the area in an automobile. The letter continued that he had later seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had concluded that the American seen with the Cuban was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Inquiry on January 27, 1964, at the credit department of the Mexico City department store known as "Palacio de Hierro," Calle Durango No. 230, revealed that GUTIERREZ is known there as a credit investigator.

(B) Interviews of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

On January 29, 1964, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who resides in Mexico City at Calle Florida No. 9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised that he currently is employed at the Palacio de Hierro department store as a credit investigator and during the period from 1947 to 1949, he was the Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary of the Federal District, located on Calle Lecumberri. During the period from 1943 to 1946, he was connected with the management of the restaurant "Le Rendez

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Vous," in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ related that when he was Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary, Dr. ESTHER CHAPA, whom he described as a "well-known communist," was the Parole Board Director at the prison. He said that Dr. CHAPA formally accused him of being anti-communist at that time, which was a correct charge, since he "most certainly was anti-communist." He stated that Dr. CHAPA was finally dismissed from her position by her superiors.

GUTIERREZ explained he had offered the above facts for the purpose of substantiating his avowed anti-communist sentiments during a long period of time.

GUTIERREZ acknowledged that he was the author of the aforementioned letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

GUTIERREZ stated that on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, he had occasion to go to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., in connection with a credit investigation of a female employee of that Embassy, and needing to interview this woman at the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 a.m., he had parked his car on Calle Francisco Marquez just outside the parking area reserved for the use of Cuban Embassy vehicles.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ stated that he now estimates that he entered the premises of the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 or 10:35 a.m. on October 1, 1963, and departed about 10:50 a.m., explaining that he had been able to fix the time rather closely because he had located a credit report on an individual he was investigating that date in Coyoacan (municipality in the Federal District) and estimated he was in Coyoacan at about 11:15 a.m. on October 1, 1963.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ related that upon entering the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, he was able to locate the woman about whom he was inquiring and she displayed to him a card which identified her as a "Second Counselor" of the Cuban Embassy, but when he asked her to show him her carnet to identify her as an employee of the Cuban Embassy accredited to the Mexican Government, she said

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that an application had been made to the Mexican Foreign Office but that her status had not, at that time, been recognized or accredited by the Mexican Government. GUTIERREZ explained that this was an obvious falsehood as he had checked at the Mexican Foreign Office previously and had found that no information was on record for this female employee of the Cuban Embassy, and the Mexican Foreign Office had no knowledge of her presence in Mexico.

GUTIERREZ stated that he told the credit applicant that she would require a "fiador" (guarantor) in order to have her credit application approved, and she indicated she could not furnish a "fiador," for which reason the credit application was not approved by the department store and no further action was taken in connection therewith.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ advised that an exhaustive search of the credit reports made by him in September and October, 1963, revealed that the credit report he made on a female employee of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City on or about October 1, 1963, had been destroyed because of the fact her credit application had been rejected. He believed she was employed in the Commercial Department of the Cuban Embassy, that being the section he visited when he went there to contact her.

GUTIERREZ further related as follows:

Upon leaving the Cuban Embassy he paused in the courtyard which leads to the outside sidewalk and, while in the process of lighting his cigarette lighter, was bumped by a person who was also leaving the Cuban Embassy and was accompanied by an adult male American. GUTIERREZ subsequently viewed photographs of OSWALD and advised that it is his opinion OSWALD was the aforementioned American. It was his opinion that the person accompanying the American was a Cuban, basing this assumption on an expression used by this person after bumping into GUTIERREZ in the courtyard, as when GUTIERREZ excused himself, the person responded in Spanish, "Esta bien Chico" (that's all right, buddy), a common expression used by Cubans to indicate no harm was done.

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He described this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	Cuban
Age	Appeared to be about 33 years of age
Height	Short, about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches
Build	Very stocky and appeared to be a person of considerable physical strength
Hair	Black and curly
Complexion	Very light for a Cuban
Dress	Wore dark colored business suit, with sport shirt open at collar, and no necktie
Remarks	Wore no hat; spoke English fluently and rapidly; also spoke Spanish with a Cuban accent.

GUTIERREZ described the American who was accompany-
ing this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Citizenship	Presumed to be United States citizen
Age	27 to 30 years
Complexion	Very light
Eyes	Unknown
Height	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches
Build	Slender
Weight	GUTIERREZ claimed to be unable to estimate weight but stated American was not at all fat or stocky
Hair	Dark brown
Dress	Wore beige or khaki-colored slacks and shirt of unrecalled type, with short jacket or windbreaker; wore no hat

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Remarks

Appeared nervous and had appearance of being aggressive; was heard to speak only English

GUTIERREZ said that when they passed him, the two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English, and GUTIERREZ heard the words "CASTRO" and "KENNEDY" mentioned. He claimed he noticed that the Cuban had some American currency in his hand and appeared to be examining or counting this money. He said that after the Cuban and the American exited through the gate to the sidewalk on Calle Francisco Marquez, he observed the Cuban hand the money to the American, and the American took this money with his left hand, folded it and pushed it into his left-hand trouser pocket.

GUTIERREZ related that this exchange interested him, and he followed the two individuals along Calle Francisco Marquez until they turned left at the corner where he observed that they entered an automobile which he described as being a "Dina Renault," light beige in color and a fairly new or current model. The Cuban was on the driver's side. The license plates had white numerals on a black background, the coloring of the 1962-63 Mexican plates, but GUTIERREZ could furnish no information as to whether the plates were for the Federal District of Mexico, whether the plates may have been "diplomatic" plates, or whether they may have been from some state or territory of Mexico. After the American and the Cuban got into the car, they apparently drove away, and he did not see them further.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the person he considered to be OSWALD referred to the Cuban as "ERNIE" on at least two occasions during the conversation which he overheard. He expressed the opinion that the use of the name "ERNIE" may indicate that the Cuban's name may be "ERNESTO," which would be the normal Spanish name for a person who might be known as "ERNIE" or ERNEST.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined twenty-two photographs of current and recent employees of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City and stated that none of the photographs exhibited to him is identical with the Cuban he observed in the company of the American at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963.

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. ~~105-82555~~ MC 105-3709-899

SERIAL NO. 3709

PAGE NO. 134

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

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On February 27, 1964, T-25 advised that inquiries at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, and at various business establishments in the immediate vicinity of that address, failed to develop any information concerning GAONA ELIAS or the above-described 1959 Renault automobile. Source advised that the structure numbered 53 on Calle Tolteca is actually a cow stable and unsuitable for human habitation. The address is located in an extremely poor, low-class area of Mexico City which is frequented by thieves.

Inquiry was also conducted at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Industrial, at Calle Tolteca in Colonia Ixtapalapa, and at Calle Tolteca in Colonia San Pedro de los Pinos, without obtaining information which would aid in identifying ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

T-5 advised that a check of driver's license records at the Federal District Traffic Department revealed no evidence that anyone identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been issued a driver's license in the Federal District of Mexico. Source further advised that Traffic Department records do not show that license number 26-58-61 had been issued as of that date for the current 1964-65 Federal District license plates and that license number 26-58-61 is a 1962-63 Federal District license number.

Source further reported that no record could be located at the Ceremonial Division of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs that anyone by the name of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been reported to that Division as a representative of any foreign nation in Mexico.

The source also advised that no information identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS could be located in the files of the Identification Division, Metropolitan Police of the Federal District.

T-2 advised on March 2, 1964, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA stated that he had never known or heard of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

The information which follows was furnished by T-2:

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Additional investigation at Mexico City, which included a check of the United States Visa records and the files of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, failed to develop further identifying information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS until on March 4, 1964, ANTONIO SERVIN DE LA MORA, official of the Mexican Social Security Institute, reported that the files of that agency included a record for ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and his wife, IRMA MENDIVIL DE GAONA, as residents in the year 1957 at Calle Zaragoza No. 800, Colonia Plano Oriente, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora.

T-26, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 11, 1964, ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been located in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, where he now resides at Calle Nuevo Leon 743 Norte. He advised source that he had sold the 1959 Renault automobile, motor No. 744492, to REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX, who lives at Calle Sinaloa No. 234 Sur, Ciudad Obregon.

Source advised that on March 11, 1964, REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX was located in Ciudad Obregon and advised he had sold the above-mentioned Renault automobile in July, 1961, to CLAUDIO OLIVEROS of Mexico City. He described OLIVEROS as having a questionable reputation as an automobile dealer and related that OLIVEROS took the Renault to Mexico, D. F., where he was believed to have turned it over to ERNESTO MITRANI, a Cuban, who was engaged in the automobile business. He advised that ERNESTO MITRANI has a brother by the name of ISAAC MITRANI, who also might be an automobile buyer.

According to ROMERO, this automobile was to have been sold by ERNESTO MITRANI at Mexico, D. F., or to have been sent to an American by the name of GUILLERMO WILLY, who deals in automobiles at Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

(E) Inquiry Concerning ERNESTO MITRANI

On March 13, 1964, MARGARITA HUNGUIA, Visa Section, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., made available visa file data concerning ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, reflecting that he was born December 29, 1936, at Havana, Cuba, and that he was the holder of Cuban passport No. 26367, issued December, 1959, with expiration date in 1964.

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The visa card contained a photograph of ERNESTO MITRANI, and he was described on this card in January, 1961, as being five feet seven inches in height, weighing 176 pounds, of fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes.

On March 17, 1964, photographs of ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that the photographs of MITRANI definitely do not depict the Cuban he saw in the company of an American at the Cuban Embassy about October 1, 1963.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the Cuban observed by him at the Cuban Embassy was not an employee of that Embassy, because this person had his late model Renault automobile parked on Calle Tacubaya in an area which is used by the general public for parking. He pointed out that many officials and employees of the Cuban Embassy park their cars on Calle Francisco Marquez in an area reserved for their use.

GUTIERREZ stated he believes that he would have no difficulty whatsoever identifying the Cuban if he ever observed a photograph of this person, because he has the appearance of the Cuban better fixed in his mind than the appearance of the American he considered to have been OSWALD.

T-19 advised on March 18, 1964, that ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, employee of the "Casa Vogue" (ladies' wear shop), Calle Madero No. 20, Mexico, D. F., advised that about two years ago he was engaged in buying and selling used automobiles in Mexico. He affirmed, however, that he is certain he did not buy a 1959 Renault sedan from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, explaining that OLIVEROS formerly operated a used car lot in Mexico City but, due to OLIVEROS' bad character and alleged fraudulent activities, he had been forced to close down the business and reportedly had left Mexico, D. F., for his home in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

MITRANI also mentioned that he had been employed in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., until 1959; however, he was unable to furnish any information concerning any possible employee of the Cuban Embassy who might have had a 1959 beige-colored Renault in his possession in October, 1963, or in February, 1964.

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MITRANI stated that it is common practice for persons in Mexico to buy an automobile and leave it registered in the name of a prior owner to avoid payment of sales taxes. He said that the 1959 Renault may have changed hands many times since it originally was purchased by ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1959.

Upon recontact on March 24, 1964, MITRANI advised he had checked the incomplete records he still possesses for the period he was in the used car business and had located no record of a purchase of a 1959 Renault from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS or anyone else. MITRANI advised he had spoken with his brother, ISAAC MITRANI, in an effort to determine whether he might have a record of a transaction involving the aforementioned Renault, but his brother likewise could locate no record involving the 1959 Renault automobile.

(F) Further Interviews of GUTIERREZ

T-2 advised as follows:

On February 20, 1964, in an effort to ascertain whether or not he could identify the Cuban and the American he encountered on October 1, 1963, GUTIERREZ examined three photographs of an unidentified, white, male -- several of the photographs depicting different attire -- and he could not effect an identification. In this connection, GUTIERREZ also examined twenty photographs of white, male Americans who had been in Mexico City during September and October, 1963, any one of whom could have been the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy. GUTIERREZ affirmed that he could not recognize any of them.

On February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ also was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. With respect to a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso from the waist up, GUTIERREZ advised that it does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963. He explained that during his brief encounter with the American and Cuban

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on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He insisted, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD.

On February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined a photograph of former Cuban Consul General in Mexico, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and stated he has never, to his knowledge, seen AZCUE and the Cuban observed by him with the American on October 1, 1963, definitely was not AZCUE.

On March 2, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined two photographs of MARIA LUISA CALDERON, former employee of the Cuban Embassy, and stated that although these photographs looked familiar to him and could possibly be the female employee of the Commercial Section of the Cuban Embassy whom he had interviewed on or about October 1, 1963, he cannot be certain that these photographs of CALDERON depict that person.

In order to more readily pinpoint the date he had been at the Cuban Embassy and observed the Cuban and the American, on March 2, 1964, GUTIERREZ made available a listing of 260 names of individuals concerning whom he had conducted credit investigations for the Palacio de Hierro department store for the period September 1, 1963, to October 25, 1963, who were approved for credit. He stated this list represents the basis for his pay as a credit investigator because he is paid on an individual case basis for each person investigated. He pointed out that he is paid only for those applicants who are approved for credit and that no records are maintained by the department store of names of persons who are rejected for credit. Among those names mentioned are the names of 30 persons investigated for credit by GUTIERREZ during the period from September 27 to October 3, 1963. GUTIERREZ explained that no specific data appears on this list which would identify the exact date he conducted the individual investigation on each of the 30 persons listed but that he has estimated that the names of the 17th and 18th individuals listed would have been conducted on or about October 1, 1963. He advised that the

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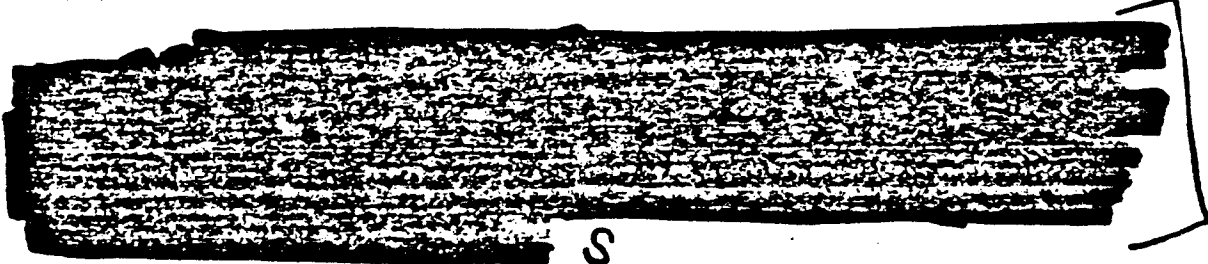
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names of JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her "fiador," RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, are the 17th and 18th names on this listing.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that the names of LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and LORENZANA RUBIN are significant in that these persons were the subjects of his investigation in Coyoacan on October 1, 1963, and the appearance of these names on the pay sheet in a numerical sequence indicating that the investigations were conducted on or about October 1, 1963, further substantiates information to the effect he conducted the credit investigation of these persons on October 1, 1963, as he recalled that he had been at the Cuban Embassy just prior to conducting the investigation on the LORENZANAs.

GUTIERREZ stated he had given much thought to any other possible means of pinpointing the exact date he was at the Cuban Embassy but had not arrived at any additional means of establishing that he was there on October 1, 1963, other than from his personal recollection and the fact he conducted a credit investigation of the afore-mentioned JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her father, RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, on that date.



In furnishing further details regarding his reported visit to the Cuban Embassy on or about October 1, 1963, GUTIERREZ advised he had departed from the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy through the rear door leading into the patio or garden section of the premises and departed from the patio area through the main entrance on Calle Francisco Marquez. GUTIERREZ stated it was his impression that the unidentified Cuban and the person identified by him as OSWALD had left the building in the Embassy compound where the Cuban Ambassador has his quarters rather than the Consular building, which is a separate edifice. He said he could not be sure that the

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Cuban and the American had not left the Consular building, but when he was bumped by the Cuban, it seemed to him that the Cuban and the American were coming more from the direction of the residence than from the Consular building.

On April 25, 1964, front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that these photographs of DURAN in no way resemble the unknown Cuban he observed on or about October 1, 1963, in the company of the American exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that he feels that the data he had previously provided had exhausted his means of substantiating his allegation.

(G) Inquiries Concerning Renault

On March 31, 1964, FRANCISCO CHAVEZ ORTEGA, Agent for the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, advised that he had ascertained from a check of the records of the Mexico City Traffic Department that the 1959 Renault automobile described above continued to be registered in the name of GAONA ELIAS and appeared to have been licensed in the Federal District of Mexico for the years 1964 and 1965 with the same license number that it previously carried for the years 1962 and 1963.

T-2 advised as follows:

On March 7, 1964, Attorney RENE NUCAMENDI, an official of the Mexican Federal Automobile Registration Bureau (MFARB), Mexico, D. F., advised that the MFARB file No. 193630 contains the following information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and a 1959 Renault automobile registered to him.

A 1959 Renault "Dauphine" four-door sedan, motor No. 744492, serial No. 5401098, was assembled in Mexico by the automobile assembly factory known as "Autos Franceses, S. A." (incorporated), Avenida Cuauhtemoc No. 393, Mexico, D. F.

This vehicle, a model 1090, was sold in 1959 to an

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