

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)      DATE: 5/11/64

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Bureau cable #68 dated 4/30/64, and letter from the President's Commission General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to the Director dated 4/24/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

With the submission of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, all leads and inquiries which appear in the President's Commission letter of reference have been completed with the exception of the review of records and interviews of personnel at Mexico City museums for possible information concerning OSWALD. The latter investigation is being handled by informant *[redacted]* and will be completed and reported in the immediate future.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum also records the results of other investigation conducted by the Mexico City Office which previously had not been reported by letterhead memorandum.

*5 - Bureau (Encs. - 12)*  
*(1 - Liaison Section)*  
*(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)*  
 1 - Mexico City  
 RLL:eim  
 (6)

*EX-102*

*Handwritten notes:*  
 A 014 Bureau 5/19  
 Dallas 5/7 5/19  
 returned 4/28/64  
 2 cc filed  
 2 MAY 21 1964

3772

ENCLOSURE

*[Handwritten signature]*  
SECRET SECTION

9 MAY 22 1964

MC 105-3702

SOURCES:

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum which provided the information on which the investigation reported therein was predicated is Legat, Mexico City, file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad referred to therein is [REDACTED]

The third confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The fifth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The sixth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The seventh confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The eighth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations abroad and investigative activities by Bureau personnel in connection with this case.

LEAD:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to handle all leads developing in connection with this case and will complete and report the results of inquiries at various Mexico City museums.

105-82555-3772  
Vol 156



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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May 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was made available by a confidential source abroad:

The records of the Chihuahuense Travel Agency and the Transportes del Norte bus line terminal at Mexico, D. F. ("D. F." refers to the Federal District of Mexico or the Federal Capital, also known as Mexico City), reflect that one H. O. LEE occupied seat No. 12 on the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which departed from Mexico City on October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as its destination. According to the source, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, a resident of Mexico City, advised that he was a passenger on the above-mentioned bus and identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been a passenger thereon.

It also had been ascertained that OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Mexico City on a bus of the Flecha Roja bus line on September 26-27, 1963, and during the trip had recommended to passengers on that bus that they seek hotel accommodations at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City.

With respect to OSWALD's luggage, color photographs had been provided of an olive-colored "Bee-4" bag and a blue, canvas, zippered handbag which had been identified as the property of OSWALD.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS  
ORIGINATING IN GUADALAJARA

On April 3, 1964, a second confidential source abroad advised that the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line) bus company affords

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Group 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification.

*Declassified*  
10/30/84  
CIA Admin  
advised  
[Signature]

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service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to this source, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 AM 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 ----- (Lines indicate a second passenger or seat reserved in that name.)	N. Laredo -----	77898 99
JOSE CRUZ HILDA QUEZADA (It was explained the "1/2" indicates half fare paid.)	Monterrey N. Laredo	00751 77900 1/2
CECILIO CARDENAZ JOSE MAZO VICTORIA MAGALLANES MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ) AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	Monterrey San Luis (Apparently did not travel.) Monterrey Monterrey San Luis	00749 14128  00752 00753 1362

Source advised that comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, checks of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directory with similar names, had been 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.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS  
LINE OPERATIONS, MONTERREY

The following information was furnished by a third confidential source abroad:

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On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, terminal of the bus line, Transportes del Norte, 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. 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 its 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 to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo 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 Mr. 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 AM with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "Traffic Report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No 396 at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 1530 (3:30 PM) 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 AM. He pointed out that, on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo

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terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed that the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS  
PASSENGER HILDA QUEZADA

It was pointed out to Mr. TREVINO that a HILDA QUEZADA and two accompanying persons, an adult and a child, were recorded as having traveled from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, in order to continue their travel on the October 2, 1963, Transportes del Norte bus to Nuevo Laredo. He stated that the name of HILDA QUEZADA is totally unknown to him.

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 196, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA advised that she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo but in May, 1963. QUEZADA advised that she did not travel in October, 1963.

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TICKETING PROCEDURES BY  
TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE

The following information was furnished by a fourth confidential source abroad:

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 is 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 interests 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.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PREPARES NO PASSENGER  
LISTS AT SAN LUIS POTOSI AND MONTERREY

On April 9, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that he had contacted the San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, terminal of that company in an effort to obtain a list of passengers who had embarked on bus No. 332 of that company on the morning of October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo as their destinations. He stated that he had been advised that no passenger reservations lists or manifests are prepared at that terminal because of the small number of persons who embark at that point.

On April 3, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, advised the third source abroad that because of the fact that the company operates numerous schedules daily between Monterrey and Laredo,

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Texas, no effort is made to prepare reservations or passenger lists in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW OF AUGUSTO AGUILAR,  
PASSENGER ON TRANSPORTES DEL  
NORTE BUS NO. 332, OCTOBER 2, 1963

According to the first confidential source abroad, the passenger and reservations list for the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed from Mexico City for Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963, recorded that seat No. 11 had been utilized by AUGUSTO AGUILAR, whose final destination was listed as Houston (Texas). In this connection, passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA had recalled that seated in front of him on the bus was a person whom he believed to be Mexican and either a missionary or minister, as he was reading a Bible during parts of the trip. RUIZ MEZA believed that the destination of the above-described person was Houston, Texas.

The following information was provided by a fifth confidential source abroad:

Inquiry among various Protestant missionary and religious organizations at Mexico City developed data that the Bible Society of Mexico might have records relating to many of the Protestant missionaries and ministers in Mexico.

On April 29, 1964, JOSE HERNANDEZ J., an officer in the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Bible Society of Mexico, Mexico, D. F., reported that the records of that Society include the name of one AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle Juan Alvarez No. 44, Villahermosa, Tabasco. Through the cooperation of the Office of the Military Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., which was in communication with members of its staff who were traveling in Villahermosa, it was ascertained on May 4, 1964, that AUGUSTO AGUILAR of Villahermosa had traveled to the United States by bus in early October, 1963.

The information recorded hereinunder was provided by a sixth confidential source abroad:

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle 2 de

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Abril No. 37 (April 2 Street No. 37), Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico, advised that her husband, AUGUSTO AGUILAR, who is an Evangelical minister, made a bus trip from Mexico City to the United States the latter part of 1963. She stated her husband was out of the city visiting his sister, Mrs. RITA MARIA AGUILAR DE FONZ, who lives at Calle 35 No. 76 (35th Street No. 76), Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, telephone No. 4-37.

She related that her husband is the minister of a church known as the "Templo Bethel, Iglesia Cristiana de las Asambleas de Dios" (Bethel Temple, Christian Church of the Assemblies of God) which is located at Juan Alvarez Street No. 44, in Villahermosa.

Mrs. AGUILAR made available her husband's Mexican Passport No. 21630, issued to JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, and recorded therein was a United States nonimmigrant visa No. 115356, issued to AGUILAR on October 1, 1963, at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

A stamped notation of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in this passport indicates AGUILAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On May 6, 1964, JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO was located at the residence of his sister at Calle 35 No. 76, Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, and advised that although JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO is his complete name, he is more commonly known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR. He furnished the following information:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, knowing the date to be October 2, 1963, inasmuch as his Mexican passport contains a date stamp that he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and he recalls that he boarded the bus in Mexico City on the previous day.

He was not certain of his seat number on the bus but occupied the seat which had been assigned to him. He said his

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seat was a window seat located on the right side of the bus and several rows from the front. (The passenger manifest for Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, discloses space was assigned in seat No. 11 for AUGUSTO AGUILAR whose final destination is listed as Houston. Seat No. 11 is a window seat on the right side of the bus opposite the driver's side and two rows from the front.)

He believed there were perhaps ten or twelve other passengers who boarded the bus at Mexico City; however, he cannot recall the identities of these fellow passengers or any details which would aid in identifying them. He did not recall any Americans having boarded the bus.

He related that he had made a bus trip on a Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, to attend a religious conclave in Mazatlan, a short time prior to the trip of October 2, 1963, and it is difficult for him to distinguish clearly in his mind the trip to Mazatlan from the trip of October 2, 1963.

When he boarded the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, his final destination was Houston, Texas, and after arriving in Houston, he continued to the home of Reverend BILLY SANDERS of Humble, Texas, on whose invitation he had made the trip. While in the United States, he delivered several sermons in the Humble, Texas, area and at Houston and San Antonio, Texas. He was in the United States until about November 20, 1963, at which time he returned to Mexico. He was able to fix his departure from the United States for return to Mexico as November 20, 1963, by the fact that President KENNEDY had been assassinated on November 22, 1963, and he was in Veracruz, Mexico, when he first learned of the assassination, having left the United States about two days previously.

He does not recall exactly where the bus stopped before reaching Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, although he assumed the bus stopped at San Luis Potosi as one of the principal cities on the route.

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He was not certain whether or not there was anyone seated by him on the bus nor could he furnish specific information concerning the passengers who had been seated in his immediate vicinity. He said the bus arrived in Monterrey around 11:00 PM, October 2, 1963, but considered this was only an estimate on his part, remembering it was late at night. He could not remember any details of a stop at Monterrey, changes of bus units, or other data related to that phase of his travel.

He remembered that just prior to arrival at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and travel and identification documents of the passengers were inspected by Mexican Immigration officials. The interior lights of the bus were turned on and one or two Mexican Immigration officials boarded the bus at this stopping point. It was his impression that one of the officials was a stout individual, but he could remember no further descriptive data concerning this person.

At this Immigration check point, an American youth left the bus with the Mexican Immigration official or officials, and he believed that some question had arisen concerning the youth's documents. He said he considered this person to be an American from his general appearance. He estimated that this person was away from the bus for about ten minutes. He did not recall this person's making any remarks after reboarding the bus, or that other passengers left the bus at this point.

Upon viewing a chart of the seating arrangement of the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City on October 2, 1963, it was AGUILAR's opinion that the American youth was seated in either seat No. 8 or 9 or seat No. 12 or 13. AGUILAR stated he vaguely recalls this person was seated to his left and slightly to his rear.

AGUILAR vaguely recalled that the American youth reboarded the bus at the Immigration check point and took a seat in the area of the seats numbered 8, 9, 12 or 13. He described this person, whose facial features he cannot clearly remember, as follows:

Age:	Under 30 years
Height:	5' 7" to 5' 8"

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Weight: 121 to 132 pounds  
Build: Slender, thin  
Hair: Light brown  
Complexion: Light

He expressed his general impression that the American was dressed neatly in dark-colored clothing and believed he was wearing a dark suit coat. He did not recall further details regarding the youth's clothing or his luggage.

AGUILAR viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not recognize the photographs as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus or the American youth. He agreed that the American youth could be identical with OSWALD, but affirmed that he could not be certain.

AGUILAR viewed the photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, and of his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISPILIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295. He also was shown a photograph of PHILLIPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-8 No. 624820. AGUILAR could not recognize the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA and VAN DER VORM as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus.

He could not recall whether the bus from Monterrey to Laredo stopped in Nuevo Laredo but does remember arriving at the offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Customs near the International Bridge in Laredo.

He recalled that upon arriving in Laredo, the passengers disembarked, obtained their luggage, and walked up a ramp into a large office containing a large counter, where the luggage of the passengers was then examined by United States officials whom he assumed to be United States Customs agents. He recalled going into another large office where the passengers' travel documents were checked by United States authorities.

He does not recall details of contact between the

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various passengers and United States officials but believed that the American youth who left the bus earlier during the Mexican Immigration check had some discussion with a United States Immigration official during the examination of travel documents; however, he could not furnish further details concerning the discussion.

AGUILAR advised he was not vaccinated upon arrival in Laredo. He estimated that United States Immigration and Customs check lasted about forty minutes and when it was completed, the passengers again boarded the bus.

He could not remember whether he boarded another bus at the bus terminal in Laredo or San Antonio, Texas. He stated that either at Laredo or San Antonio he boarded an "American" bus but could not recall the bus company or any details regarding the number or other passengers on the bus. From San Antonio, he continued his journey to Houston.

The following is a physical description of AGUILAR as obtained from data appearing on his Mexican passport and through observation:

Name:	JOSE AGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, also known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR.
Date of Birth:	June 17, 1922
Place of Birth:	Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico.
Height:	5' 8" to 5' 9"
Weight:	Approximately 185 pounds.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Black on the sides; top portion of head completely bald.
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Occupation:	Evangelical minister
Residence:	Calle 2 de Abril No. 37, Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico.
Marital Status:	Married

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OSWALD'S LUGGAGE

The following information was furnished by the fourth source abroad:

On April 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.

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

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connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive 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 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 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 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 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 taxicab, and still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted that 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.

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 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, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past 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 for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of the 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 HIDEEL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered



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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 further 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 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

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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.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RELATING TO OSWALD

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by the fourth source abroad:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 13, 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 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.

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BASIS FOR INQUIRY;  
INTERVIEW OF MANUEL VICENTE  
PORRAS RIVERA

Information from the first confidential source reflects that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and among the names of other persons who departed on the same date was that of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA. Mexican Immigration records reflect that on September 13, 1963, Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4377279 was issued to MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA by the Mexican Embassy at San Jose, Costa Rica, and he entered Mexico at the International Airport at Merida, Yucatan, on September 26, 1963, stating that his destination in Mexico was Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

His Costa Rican Passport was No. 6093-63 and included therein a Mexican Visa No. 1147, which he utilized when he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Mexican Immigration records reflect no mode of travel, and his final destination was listed as Costa Rica, his departure from Mexico being handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

Inquiry at San Jose, Costa Rica to  
locate MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

An eighth confidential source abroad furnished the following information:

HARRY KUSHNER, Consul at the United States Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that records of the Embassy reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA was issued a B-2 (visitor's) visa on September 13, 1963, valid for multiple entries to the United States until September 13, 1967; that he was in possession of Costa Rican Passport No. 6093-63; and that he was born on March 21, 1937, at San Jose, Costa Rica. PORRAS RIVERA was described as male, white, 5' 7" (tall), brown eyes, brown hair, single, and a Costa Rican citizen. His address was listed as "500 yards south of El Oriente Grocery Store in Escazu, Costa Rica." He had requested the visa for the purpose of visiting Miami for fifteen days as a tourist and indicated that he expected to depart on September 15, 1963.

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Captain GONZALO ARAYA, Second in Command of the Security Agency at San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that PORRAS RIVERA is a Costa Rican citizen, the bearer of Costa Rican Identification Document No. 1-254-529, and was born March 21, 1937, son of VICENTE PORRAS and RUTH RIVERA.

ARAYA advised that about six months earlier PORRAS RIVERA had contacted him and stated that he was trying to go to Cuba. He inquired as to whether or not ARAYA was interested in his making the trip, as he proposed to provide information which he might obtain in Cuba.

ARAYA advised that the parents of PORRAS RIVERA own a bakery in Escazu, a small town located outside of San Jose. He considered PORRAS RIVERA to be a "vagabond," and he did not encourage him to make the trip to Cuba, and was not informed as to whether or not he had attempted to travel to Cuba.

GERMINAL MONGE LAZCARES, Section Chief of the Costa Rican Immigration Department at San Jose, advised that the Immigration records reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA left Costa Rica on September 15, 1963, for the United States and returned to Costa Rica on October 11, 1963.

Interview of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

On March 3, 1964, MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA was interviewed and advised, as follows:

His father owns the Porras Bakery in Escazu, Costa Rica, and he is in charge of the bakery during the night shift. The communist situation in Cuba has worried him, and he decided he would attempt to make a trip to Cuba in order to ascertain the true conditions in Cuba and make this information available to authorities in Costa Rica.

In furtherance of this idea, he left San Jose in mid-September, 1963, for Miami, Florida. In Miami, he contacted an anti-CASTRO Cuban, volunteered his services, and was placed in contact with other persons who advised him they did not believe he could be of any service to them; thereafter, he left Miami

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for Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, where he contacted the Cuban Consul on several occasions and tried to obtain a visa to Cuba. When the Cuban Consul in Merida denied his visa application, he traveled to Mexico City where he stayed at a small hotel, name not recalled, which is located about three or four blocks from the Palace of Fine Arts.

On a Saturday, the exact date of which he could not recall but believed to be September 28, 1963, he called at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City where he was stopped by a guard outside the building and was told that the Cuban Embassy was not open. He was instructed to return the following Monday but he did not try to contact the Cuban Embassy again.

Several days later, he left Mexico City at about 8:00 or 9:00 PM by bus for Nuevo Laredo. He recalled arriving at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where he changed buses for Nuevo Laredo. He entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, but was unable to recall the exact time he arrived in the United States, believing, however, that it was about 3:00 or 4:00 PM on the day following his departure from Mexico City. On the same afternoon, he boarded a Greyhound bus at Laredo for Dallas, Texas, where he spent several days before traveling to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained four or five days and from where he returned to San Jose, Costa Rica.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to him and he was positive that he had not seen OSWALD at any time while at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City or en route to the United States by bus through Nuevo Laredo.

INQUIRIES TO LOCATE EDWARD  
BASTIEN AT GUATEMALA CITY

The first confidential source abroad advised that, according to the files of the Mexican Immigration Service, EDUARD BASTIEN was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 36257 by the Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, on October 1, 1963, and his name was among those who departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo. His entry to Mexico occurred on October 1, 1963, at the Central Airport, Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, American citizen,

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56 years of age, a priest, single, and the bearer of "Identification Card" No. 470 as proof of citizenship. His departure was listed as by automobile and his final destination as Guatemala, Guatemala. His departure from Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised that extensive efforts were made at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to locate EDUARD BASTIEN, who also is known as EDWARD BASTIEN, with negative results. Source advised that it was determined that BASTIEN, who was from Elgin, Texas, had stayed at the Plaza Motel in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on the nights of September 27 and 29, 1963, but had not been registered for the night of September 28, 1963. He again was at the motel on October 1, 1963, and advised he was departing from Guatemala City, Guatemala, by airplane, destination not known.

INTERVIEW OF ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ  
ESPINOSA AT TIBAS, COSTA RICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of the Mexican Immigration Service reflect that ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133156 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, and was listed as having entered Mexico on the same date. His final destination at the time of entry was given as Mexico, D. F., but the mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as a male, Costa Rican, 25 years of age, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6057-63, as proof of his nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

The source also advised that JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133157 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963. His destination at the time of entry to Mexico was listed as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as male, Costa Rican, 21 years of age, single, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6075-63 as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

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The eighth source abroad advised as follows:

On April 6, 1964, ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, who resides near the Police Headquarters, Tibas, Costa Rica, advised that he and his brother, JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, had entered the United States on September 17, 1963. He determined from his passport that they had left the United States on September 26, 1963, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. He recalled that they had crossed the border at about 12:00 noon, driving an automobile which they had purchased in the United States. He recalled that they had spent the night of September 25, 1963, in a small town between San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, arrived at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 4:00 PM, September 26, 1963, and spent that night at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to RODRIGUEZ and he stated positively that he had never seen OSWALD. He stated that his brother was with him during the entire day of September 26, 1963, and he was certain that his brother would not be able to furnish information regarding OSWALD.

INTERVIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS AT SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of Mexican Immigration reflect that the following six individuals entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, the date LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo:

OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, who was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363772 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, entered Mexico by autobus with his destination listed as Mexico, D. F. Mexican Immigration records reflected a notation that his departure from the Republic of Mexico would be at Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Guatemalan citizen, 44 years of age, married, born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and his residence was listed as Pasaje Espinola 317, San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Guatemalan Passport No. 20926, bearing Visa No. 306, issued at the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, Texas, on July 12, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry into Mexico

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was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ANIBAL PLEITEZ obtained Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363773 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, at the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with place of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 40 years of age, single, a motorman, born in San Salvador, El Salvador, and resident at 4 Calle Oriente No. 132, San Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 66802, with Mexican Visa No. 709, issued by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363774 on September 19, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with his point of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 35 years of age, single, mechanic, born San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 51852, with Mexican Visa No. 708, issued by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANA TRUJILLO.

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR presented Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133155 issued by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Entry to Mexico was by autobus with a final destination of Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 51 years of age, married, occupation not indicated, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67375, with Mexican Visa No. 4014, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

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OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133154 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 49 years of age, married, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas, and presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67373, bearing Mexican Visa No. 4015, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

REINA ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133153 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Her entry was by autobus with final destination listed as Mexico, D. F. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 19 years of age, single, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas. She presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67374 bearing Mexican Visa No. 4015, issued September 10, 1963, by the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 10, 1964, at the El Salvador Travel Service, Edificio Palomo, San Salvador, El Salvador, OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO advised that he is a representative of this travel agency and a Guatemalan citizen, although he has resided in San Salvador for several years. He recalled making a trip to the United States in September, 1963, to bring back three buses to San Salvador for the "Quinones Hermanos" (Quinones Brothers), also referred to by him as the International Harvester Company, as the latter is the company which Quinones Brothers represent in El Salvador. He advised that he had arranged for the services of ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ to assist in driving the buses supplied by the Superior Coach Corporation of Kosciusko, Mississippi, to El Salvador. He was unable to recall the exact date that they had crossed the United States-Mexican border but stated that September 26, 1963, appeared to be the correct date. He advised that they drove in convoy, crossing the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico,

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between 9:00 and 10:00 AM. He related that they were prohibited from carrying passengers and did not have any passengers during the trip. He recalled that the three of them spent their first night in Mexico at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi.

Photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to him, and he expressed his certainty that he had never seen him. He advised that ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ were with him during the entire trip, and he was positive that they would not have seen OSWALD.

He stated that JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ is employed as chief mechanic at the Cotton Cooperative in San Salvador and is not related to ANIBAL PLEITEZ, who is employed as a truck driver by the Triunfo Sawmill, San Salvador.

On April 10, 1964, JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, 11<sup>o</sup> Avenida Sur No. 424 (Eleventh Avenue South No. 424), San Salvador, El Salvador, advised that together with his wife, OLIMPIA, and daughter, REINA, he had visited his daughter-in-law, OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, in Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963. While he did not recall the exact date, he related that in late September, 1963, they traveled from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, arriving in the latter city about 9:00 AM. They spent the entire day shopping in Laredo and departed from Laredo about 8:00 PM, traveling from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Monterrey on a bus of the Transportes del Norte line, arriving in Monterrey at about 12:00 midnight.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to ESCOBAR and to his wife, OLIMPIA, and both stated they felt quite certain they had not seen the individual pictured therein. These photographs also were displayed to OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, who formerly resided in Monterrey and who made the trip described above with the ESCOBARS. She stated that she was unable to recognize the person in the photographs as anyone she had ever seen. The persons interviewed stated that NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR, who is attending the agricultural school at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, made the trip with them.