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LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN MEXICO

On 26 September 1963, Lee Harvey OSWALD arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, between 1330 and 1400. From Nuevo Laredo, he traveled to Mexico City aboard bus no. 516 of the Flecha Roja Bus Line, which left Nuevo Laredo at 1415. [Warren Commission Report, p. 733; Commission Exhibit No. 2463, p. 10.] According to the records of the Flecha Roja Bus Line, bus no. 516 arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros 45, Mexico City, at 1000 on 27 September 1963. [Warren Commission Report, p. 733; Commission Exhibit No. 2121, p. 106.] Within an hour of his arrival in Mexico City, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino Sahagun 19, located four blocks from the bus terminal. OSWALD remained in Mexico City until early morning of 2 October 1963.

Apparently on both 30 September and 1 October 1963, OSWALD went to the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, Paeseo de la Reforma 52, to arrange travel accommodations from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas. [Commission Exhibits No. 1166, pp. 2-3, and No. 2535, pp. 5-7.] According to the records of the Agencia de Viajes, reservation and purchase order No. 14618 was issued to Transportes del Norte bus line in the name of Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas. [At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be 30 September 1963 - Commission Exhibit No. 2535, pp. 5-7.] The records revealed further that a Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent in Laredo had been issued to Mr. H. O. LEE, on 1 October 1963, for travel from Laredo to Dallas, Texas. H. O. LEE paid a total of 253.75 pesos (\$20.30) in cash. [Commission Exhibit No. 1166, pp. 2-3.]

On 1 October 1963, OSWALD paid his hotel bill through that night. [Commission Exhibit No. 2121, p. 54.] The next morning (2 October) OSWALD took a taxi to the Transportes del Norte bus terminal to board bus no. 332, scheduled to leave at 0830 for Nuevo Laredo. At about 0135, on 3 October, OSWALD crossed the International Bridge from Nuevo Laredo into Texas. He traveled from Laredo to Dallas on Greyhound bus no. 1265

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leaving Laredo at 0300 and arriving in Dallas at about 1420 the same day. [Warren Commission Report, p. 736.]

Until 1 October 1963, the Mexico City Station knew nothing of the presence in Mexico City of Lee Harvey OSWALD, nor would the Station have been necessarily interested in one of thousands of Americans visiting Mexico City. On 1 October 1963, a man, speaking broken Russian and identifying himself as "Lee OSWALD", telephoned the Soviet Consulate. "I was at your place last Saturday and spoke with the Consul and they said that they'd sendda telegram to Washington so I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of the consul." As was the practice of the Station, whenever it was possible to identify by name a person telephoning the Soviet Embassy or Consulate, the Station routinely reported the information to Headquarters. The Station added the name of the Embassy guard with whom OSWALD spoke and the name of the Soviet Consul OSWALD had seen on 28 September 1963. It was also Station practice in such a case to screen the product of its photographic surveillance of the Soviet installation to ascertain whether there might be a photograph from which to obtain additional identifying data. The Station found that on 1 October one of the surveillance cameras recorded at 1216 the entry into the Soviet compound of an individual wearing a white shirt and khaki trousers. In the Station's opinion, among all the persons photographed that day, the above individual appeared to be the only non-Latin and possibly American who entered the compound. [Comment: A recent review of the logs of the photographs taken reveals that the individual visited the Soviet compound on 2 October from 1216 to 1222 rather than on the first. OSWALD, as noted above, left Mexico City at 0830 on 2 October.]

On the off-chance that there might be an association between the identification data derived from technically acquired information and the descriptive data derived from the photograph, the Station reported that it had "photographs (of a) male (who) appears (to) be (an) American entering (the)

Soviet Embassy (at) 1216 hours, leaving (at) 1222 on 1 October [sic - 2 October]. Apparent age 35, athletic build, circa 6 feet, receding hairline, balding top. Wore khakis and sport shirt." Thus on 8 October 1963, the Mexico City Station reported by cable to Headquarters the following initial information on Lee Harvey OSWALD:

(1) On 1 October 1963, an American male who spoke broken Russian and said his name was Lee OSWALD (phonetic), stated he had been at the Soviet Embassy on 28 September where he spoke with a Consul whom he believed to be Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, Subject asked the Soviet guard [Ivan] OBYEDKOV, who answered, if there was anything new regarding the telegram to Washington. OBYEDKOV upon checking said nothing had been received yet, but the request had been sent.

(2) The Mexico City Station said it had photographs of a male who appeared to be an American entering the Soviet Embassy at 1216 hours, leaving at 1222 on 1 [sic - 2] October. Apparent age 35, athletic build, circa 6 feet, receding hairline, balding top. Wore khakis and sport shirt.

(3) No local dissemination made by the Station.  
[MEXI-6453 (IN 36017), 9 October 1963, 0043Z.]

The day following receipt of the above cable, the WH Division, which was responsible for taking action, disseminated this report to the Department of State, the FBI, and the Navy Department by routine electrical transmission, adding some collateral details drawn from a preliminary file review:

(1) On 1 October 1963 a reliable sensitive source in Mexico reported that an American male, who identified himself as Lee OSWALD, contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring whether the Embassy had received any news concerning a

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telegram which had been sent to Washington. The American was described as approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about 6 feet tall, with a "receding" hairline.

(2) It is believed that OSWALD may be identical to Lee Henry [sic] OSWALD, born on 18 October 1939 in New Orleans, Louisiana, a former U.S. Marine who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959 and later made arrangements through the United States Embassy in Moscow to return to the United States with his Russian-born wife, Marina Nikolaevna PUSAKOVA [sic] and their child.

(3) The information in paragraph (1) is being disseminated to your representatives in Mexico City. Any further information received on this subject will be furnished you. This information is being made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[DIR 74673, 10 October 1963]

Although the reaction of the Headquarters desk was "by the book" and in good time, there were a number of errors in this advisory to the departments which, on the record, were concerned with the OSWALD case:

a. OSWALD's middle name was given incorrectly as "Henry" for Harvey. The reason for this mistake is simplicity itself. The sheet opening the file on OSWALD on 9 December 1960 had been erroneously inscribed "OSWALD, Lee Henry". That sheet - unchanged except for the notation of the error - is still the first sheet in the OSWALD file.

b. His wife's maiden name was misspelled: "PUSAKOVA" for PRUSAKOVA.

Neither of these errors are significant (though they persist in the Headquarters communicationstthroughout the month). More important was:

c. Paragraph (2) of the Mexico Station's report,

which dealt with a concurrent, but separate, phenomenon, the description of an individual observed going into and out of the Soviet Embassy gate, had been locked on to Lee OSWALD as an alleged descriptive fact. The Station's qualification, "appeared to be an American", was transformed in the flatedesignation of the unidentified individual as "The American".

There can be no question that this misreading of the Mexico Station report was an analyst's error which escaped detection in the coordination before release: the descriptive details attributed to OSWALD were so far off the mark as to be immediately recognizable as such by recipients in Headquarters, among whom both the Navy and FBI had photographs of OSWALD. (In partial explanation, be it recalled that as of that moment CIA had no photograph of OSWALD in Headquarters or in Mexico City to refer to.)

Confirmation of this judgment is provided by the contents of the cable composed by the same analyst and sent as of 2209Z (two hours later) to Mexico Station, referencing its 8 October cable:

(1) Lee OSWALD who called the Soviet Embassy on 11 October probably identical Lee Henry [sic] OSWALD born on 18 October 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana, former radar operator in United States Marines who defected to the USSR in October 1959. OSWALD is five feet ten inches, one hundred and sixty-five pounds, light brown wavy hair, blue eyes.

(2) On 31 October 1959 he attempted to renounce his United States citizenship to the United States Embassy in Moscow, indicating he had applied for Soviet citizenship. On 13 February the U.S. Embassy in Moscow received an undated letter from OSWALD postmarked Minsk on 5 February 1961

in which subject indicated he desired return of his U.S. passport as he wished to return to the U.S.A. if "we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me". On 8 July [1961] on his own initiative he appeared at the Embassy with his wife to see about his return to States. Subject stated that he actually had never applied for Soviet citizenship and that his application at that time had been to remain in USSR and for a temporary extension of his tourist visa pending outcome of his request. This application, according to OSWALD, contained no reference to Soviet citizenship. OSWALD stated that he had been employed since 13 January 1960 in Belorussian radio and TV factory in Minsk where he worked as a metal worker in research shop. OSWALD was married on 30 April 1960 to Marina Nikolaevna PUSAKOVA [sic], a dental technician born on 17 July 1941, USSR. No Headquarters traces. He attempted to arrange for his wife to join him in Moscow so she could appear at Embassy for visa interview. His American passport was returned to him. U.S. Embassy Moscow stated twenty months of realities of life in Soviet Union had clearly had a maturing effect on OSWALD.

(3) Latest Headquarters information was an FBI report dated May 1962 saying the FBI had determined OSWALD is still a U.S. citizen and both he and his Soviet wife have exit permits and Department of State had given approval for their travel with their infant child to U.S.A.

(4) The Station should pass the information of reference [its 8 October cable] and paragraph (1) above to the Embassy, the FBI, the Navy, and I&NS locally. The information given above as para-

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graphs (2) and (3) originated with the FBI.

(5) Reference and possible identification being disseminated to Headquarters of FBI, State, Navy, and I&NS. Please keep Headquarters advised on any further contacts or positive identification of OSWALD.

[DIR-74830, 10 October 1963]

Headquarters feedback to Mexico City of OSWALD's correct description should have been sufficient, in view of the incongruities with the details deduced from the photograph of the unidentified male, to keep these two matters apart as investigative facts. But things did not work out that way.

On 15 October 1963, Mexico Station asked Headquarters to "please pouch a photograph of OSWALD". [MEXI-6534 (IN 40357), 15 October 1963] Headquarters electrically sent to the Department of the Navy the following message on 24 October 1963:

Subject: Lee Henry [sic - Harvey] OSWALD.

Reference is made to CIA OUT Teletype No. 74673, dated 10 October 1963, regarding possible presence of subject in Mexico City. It is requested that you forward to this office as soon as possible two copies of the most recent photograph you have of subject. We will forward them to our representative in Mexico, who will attempt to determine if the Lee OSWALD in Mexico City and subject are the same individual.

[DIR-77978, 24 October 1963]

No photograph had been received by CIA by 22 November 1963.

Having received permission from Headquarters to disseminate locally in the United States diplomatic mission information regarding OSWALD's contact with the Soviet Embassy, the Mexico City Station wrote a memorandum for the American Ambassador.



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1. The following information was received from a usually reliable and extremely sensitive source: On 1 October 1963, an American male contacted the Soviet Embassy and identified himself as Lee OSWALD. This office determined that OSWALD had been at the Soviet Embassy on 28 September 1963 and had talked with Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, a member of the Consular Section, in order to learn if the Soviet Embassy had received a reply from Washington concerning his request. We have no clarifying information with regard to this request.

2. Our Headquarters has informed us that the OSWALD above is probably identical with Lee Henry [sic - Harvey] OSWALD, born on 18 October 1939 in New Orleans, Louisiana, a former radar operator in the U. S. Marine Corps who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959.

3. This office will advise you if additional information on this matter is received.

The Station forwarded the original of the above memorandum to the Ambassador, the Minister, the Counselor for Political Affairs, and the Regional Security Officer. Carbon copies were forwarded to the Legal Attache, Naval Attache, and the I&NS representative.

Within its limitations and capabilities, Mexico City Station had done all it could to comply with Headquarters instructions:

a. Headquarters had been alerted, and in turn those agencies with an investigative or policy interest in OSWALD as an American in the United States had been alerted, both in Washington and in the field.

b. Mexico City Station had no further contacts by OSWALD to report because - as it was ultimately ascertained - he had left Mexico City at 0830 on 2 October 1963.

c. OSWALD was not an Agency investigative respon-

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sibility, in any case. Even with a photograph, it would have required very special efforts, triggered by other interested United States agencies, to have made a positive identification in view of OSWALD's hotel registration under alias.

There the matter rested until the murder of President Kennedy on 22 November 1963.

On 22 November 1963, after learning of the arrest of Lee Harvey OSWALD in connection with the assassination of Kennedy, the Mexico City Station cabled Headquarters at 2229Z (1729 Washington time) and referenced its earlier messages of 8-9 and 15 October.

(1) According to VOA broadcast heard at the Station regarding President Kennedy's assassination, one Lee H. OSWALD, age 24, has been arrested in Dallas possibly in connection with President Kennedy.

(2) Direct headquarters attention to references.\*

(3) Request by priority pouch a photograph of OSWALD so that the Station can check all recent LIEMPTY coverage for identification. Forwarding soonest copies of only visitor to Soviet Embassy 28 October [sic - 1 (sic - 2) October] who could be identical with OSWALD.

[\* MEXI-6453 (IN 36017)

MEXI-6534 (IN 40357)

DIR-74830]

[MEXI-7014 (IN 66781), 22 November 1963.]

In addition to alerting Headquarters to the Station's traffic on Lee OSWALD, the Station initiated a review of all ~~transcripts of~~ voice intercept as well as photographic coverage of the Soviet ~~and Cuban~~ diplomatic installations. This review of voice intercept transcripts conducted by the monitor and other Station personnel turned up other transcripts of conversations intercepted on 27 and 28 September and on 1 October 1963. These conversations were reported to Headquarters on 23 November 1963. [MEXI-7023 (IN 67108), MEXI-7025 (IN 67188), and

MEXI-7033 (IN 67232).]

It became evident from this review that OSWALD had also visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and had talked there with a clerk, a Mexican national, identified as Silvia DURAN. After the assassination and the publicity about Lee OSWALD, Silvia DURAN told a number of relatives and friends that she had talked to OSWALD who had applied for a transit visa to Cuba. Silvia DURAN and her husband, Horacio DURAN-Navarro, were detained and questioned by the Mexican police from 23 to 25 November 1963. [Comment: According to the files, the Station suggested to Mexican authorities that they arrest Silvia DURAN, since she had spoken with OSWALD, to ascertain what information/<sup>she</sup> could provide on OSWALD's reasons for going to Mexico City. (See MEXI-7034 IN 67236), 24 November 1963.)]

After giving some of the details of her own personal background - she was an admitted leftist sympathizer and had formerly worked for the Mexican-Cuban Institute for Cultural Relations - Silvia DURAN said that when she first heard of the death of President Kennedy she had been depressed and thought the assassin must have been a maniac. When she learned he was associated with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" she did not believe it.

When she learned the name of the assassin was Lee OSWALD she remembered he was the man who had come to the Consulate about two months before to get a visa to pass through Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union. She realized he had said he was married to a Russian and that he had belonged to the "Fair Play for Cuba"~~Committee~~ group. She checked her file on him in the Consular archives and from the description of OSWALD, she was sure it was the same man. OSWALD was denied a Cuban transit visa because he did not yet have a Soviet visa, and he was told to get the Soviet visa first, but it was noted that this would require about four months. She had asked the Cuban Consul, Eusedio AZCUEM to talk to OSWALD and they had an argument. ~~When~~ The Consul had phoned the Soviet Consulate and talked to the person handling OSWALD's Soviet visa request, who had said

~~it would~~

it would take about four months to hear from Moscow about the visa. The same afternoon, OSWALD had come back to the Cuban Consulate and she had told him the same thing. She gave OSWALD a slip of paper with her name and telephone number on it in case he ever got his Soviet visa. He did not call back, she said.

Silvia DURAN was reinterrogated by the Mexican authorities from 27 to 29 November but she did not change or add materially to her story about OSWALD.

It is known that the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, Joaquim HERNANDEZ-Armas, reported on the detainment and inetrrogation of Silvia DURAN. On 26 November, the day after DURAN's first release, Cuban President DORTICOS queried HERNANDEZ about his report. HERNANDEZ confirmed that there had been an argument between OSWALD and AZCUE. DORTICOS made a persistent but unsuccessful effort to determine from HERNANDEZ whether the Mexican authorities had threatened Silvia DURAN so that she would make a statement that the Consulate "Had given money to the American". HERNANBEZ's response was that nothing of that sort happened. [MEXI-7068 (IN 68328), 26 November 1963;}HMMA-22545, 29 November 1963.]

The totality of MexicanCity Station coverage, or reasonably inferable to be OSWALD, consisted of five voice intercepts as follows:

a. 27 September 1963 (Friday), 1605 (Mexico City time).

Silvia DURAN, a Mexican national, a local employee of the Cuban Consulate, a receptionist, speaks with an unknown male at the Soviet Consulate. Silvia DURAN tells the man that the American citizen was there (in the Cuban Consulate), the one who wants a visa for Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union, and he wants to know with whom he spoke there (in the Soviet Consulate) because she (Silvia DURAN) had sent him to the Soviet Consulate saying that if they accepted him and gave him a visa, then the Cubans would also give him a visa without further paper work, only advising (Cuban) Immigration in Havana. The American, she says, wants to know with whome he talked

there because he says he was told there would be no problem. The man in the Soviet Consulate says to wait a moment. A different Soviet speaks, and Silvia DURAN explains the same thing to him. This man says to leave a name and telephone number and says he will call back. Silvia DURAN gives the telephone number of the Cuban Consulate - 11-28-47. ...

b. 27 September 1963 (Friday), 1626 (Mexico City time).

An unidentified male, a Soviet, calls the Cuban Consulate, asks Silvia DURAN if the American had been there. Silvia DURAN says he is there now. The Soviet says the American showed papers from the Consulate in Washington, that he wants to go to the Soviet Union and be there for a long time with his wife, who is Russian, but the answer has not come from Washington in respect to this problem, and according to this procedure it takes four to five months, but without permission from the Soviet Union they should ask, or better said, they cannot issue a visa there without a letter indicating he was a member of an organization in favor of Cuba and that the Cubans said that they cannot issue a visa without his having a visa for the Soviet Union, and now he (the Soviet) does not know what to do with him (the American), because they have to wait for an answer from Washington.

Silvia DURAN agrees the same problem exists with the Cubans, that the problem with him (the American) is that he does not know anyone in Cuba and, therefore, if that is true it will be difficult for him to get a visa for Cuba, because he was thinking of processing his visa (for the Soviet Union), because he knew it would require waiting a long time for his visa to the Soviet Union while in Cuba, and from there to go to the Soviet Union. The Soviet said the thing is that if his wife right now were in Washington she would receive her visa right away, or permission, from the Soviet Union, to

return to her country, she is going to receive her visa in Washington but having this visa, she could communicate to any place this permission, for example here or any place she could receive it (visa or permission), but right now they do not have them.

Silvia DURAN says certainly and they cannot give a letter either because they do not know if the visa will be approved. The Soviet says he cannot give a letter or recommendation either because he does not know him (the American) and asks to be excused for bothering her. Silvia DURAN answers that it is all right and many thanks.

c. 28 September 1963 (Saturday), 1151 (Mexico City time).

Silvia DURAN calls the USSR Embassy and talks to an unidentified Soviet. She says that in the Cuban Embassy [sic - Consulate] there is a North American who was at the Soviet Embassy [sic - Consulate]. The Soviet says wait a minute. Silvia DURAN speaks English with someone ... she then says the American citizen is going to talk with you (the Soviet). The American first speaks Russian and the Soviet speaks English. They continue to speak in English. The American speaks broken Russian and says "I was in your Embassy and spoke to your Consul". Just a minute, the Soviet says. A Soviet takes the telephone and asks the American in English what he wants. The American says "Please speak Russian". The Soviet asks what else do you want? The American says "I was just now at your Embassy and they took my address." The Soviet answers "I know that". The American, in hardly recognizable Russian, says "I did not know it then". I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for my address, because they have it." The Soviet asks "Why don't you come again and leave your address with us, it is not far from the Cuban Embassy." The American replies "I'll be there, right away."

d. 1 October 1963 (Tuesday), 1031 (Mexico City time))

An unknown (American) male calls the Soviet Military Attache's telephone number (15-69-87) and says to the person answering "I was at your place last Saturday and spoke to your Consul. They said they would send a telegram to Washington, and I wanted to ask if there is anything new." The Soviet says "I would like to ask you to call another telephone number, please write it down, 15-60-55, and ask for a Consul. Thank you."

e. 1 October 1963 (Tuesday), 1045 (Mexico City time).

The same person who telephoned a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian speaks to OBYEDKOV (a Soviet Embassy guard). He says "This is Lee OSWALD speaking. I was at your place last Saturday and spoke to a consul, and they said that they would send a telegram to Washington; so, I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of that consul." OBYEDKOV answers "KOSTIKOV. He is dark?" OSWALD replies "Yes". My name is OSWALD." OBYEDKOV answers "Just a minute, I'll find out - they say they have not received anything yet." OSWALD asks "Have they done anything?" OBYEDKOV answers "Yes they say a request was sent out, but nothing has been received as yet." OSWALD asks "And what . . .?" OBYEDKOV hangs up.

~~Much has been made of the lack of photographs of OSWALD entering the Cuban and Soviet diplomatic installations in Mexico City.~~

Lee Harvey OSWALD's Contacts with the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico City - 27 September to 2 October 1963.

From all credible evidence known to this time (none, incidentally, added since the exhaustively unique work of the FBI and the Warren Commission), Lee Harvey OSWALD spent four full days and two partial days - about 116 hours in all - in Mexico City from about 1000 on 27 September 1963 to about 0830 on 2 October 1963. His place of residence was a small hotel - Hotel del Comercio - where he registered under alias - Lee, Harvey Oswald. Exhaustive and detailed interviews and interrogation by the Mexican authorities and the FBI, after the assassination, established that in the recollection of all hotel personnel OSWALD left early and returned late each day of his stay.

Assuming, and allowing for the fact of late arrival and early departure; that he slept, perhaps, one-third of the time of his stay (38 or 39 hours), there remain some 78 hours of activity to be accounted for. Overall, CIA's information can account for only brief periods during 27, 28 September and 1 October. All coverage by CIA during the entire period was technical. The Station had no live source (living agent) coverage [redacted]

[redacted]

At no time during his stay in Mexico City did the CIA acquire a photograph of OSWALD. A careful review of all coverage, voice intercept, as well as photographic, of both Cuban and Soviet diplomatic installations was conducted by the Station on 22 and 23 November 1963 after the assassination, going back to materials from August 1963. It is, therefore, firm that there was no CIA photographic coverage of OSWALD at any time during his Mexico trip or stay in Mexico City.

Although the Agency has not officially recognized or public stated that its Station in Mexico City had set up photographic surveillance operations directed against the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, it is a generally known fact that such operations did exist. Much ado has been made over the lack of any photograph of OSWALD visiting either the



Cuban or Soviet Consulates. Sinister motives are given as the reason why the Agency has failed to turn up a photograph of OSWALD.

It can be stated, or, by free interpretation, reasonably inferred from the telephone intercept evidence, that OSWALD made or could have made at least five contacts with the Cuban and Soviet official establishments.

27 September 1963 (Friday):

After his arrival and check-in to the Hotel del Comercio, OSWALD went first to the Cuban Consulate where he spoke with Silvia DURAN. Twenty-four photographs were taken by LIONION. The first photograph was taken at 0930; the last at 1330. OSWALD does not appear in any of the photographs. Therefore, he made his first visit after the camera shut down, that is, after 1400 when the Consulate closed for lunch. OSWALD made his second visit to the Cuban Consulate before 1605 (see telephone intercept for 27 September above). Sometime between the two Cuban Consulate visits OSWALD went to the Soviet Consulate. [According to OSWALD's telephone call on 1 October, he may have talked with Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIMOV, a consular officer and a member of the KGB. It is also possible, according to a memorandum dated 2 July 1964, that OSWALD may have spoken with Soviet Consul Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV. YATSKOV allegedly remarked that "I met OSWALD here. He stormed into my office and wanted me to introduce and recommend him to the Cubans. He told me that he had lived in the USSR. I told him that I would have to check before I could recommend him. He was nervous and his hands trembled, and he stormed out of my office. I don't believe that a person as nervous as OSWALD, whose hands trembled could have accurately fired a rifle."

[Memorandum for J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy; dated 2 July 1964; subject: Le Harvey OSWALD.]

The LIMITED camera took sixteen photographs of visitors to the Soviet compound, beginning at 1018 and ending at 1146. At no time does OSWALD appear in these photographs. [LILYRIC logs and photographs - the second camera targetted against the Soviet compound entrance - no longer exist for this period, having been destroyed sometime ago.] It would then appear that OSWALD entered the Soviet compound after the camera was shut down.