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VII. Analysis of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico

City

A. Introduction

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After the Warren Commission investigation published its report two very important allegations related to Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City have come to the attention of the United States investigative agencies. In 1964, Elena Garro de Paz reported that she had seen Lee Harvey Oswald, accompanied by two other men, at a party at the home of Ruben Duran Navarro, the brother-in-law of Silvia Duran. In 1967, Oscar Con-(See Section VIII (S.) treras Lartigue reported that he met Lee Harvey Oswald on the campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. (MAM) (Berteet Dry Boove.)

In addition, the testimony of the Warren Commission's primary witness related to Mexico City, Silvia Tirado Duran, has been called into question. 304, 733-736; and Sections I, B,

in formation that is inconsistent that OSWALD visited the Consulate original story -which were the only times she saw him --Was available although it was ignored. 1063 developed has

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after the publication of the Warren Report. (See Sections
W. G and VI, A and B respectively for details.)

with the weakening of Ms. Duran's story raise three major questions: did Lee Harvey Oswald or an imposter visit the (2) Cuban Consulate in Mexico City?; other than his visits to the Cuban Consulate, what were Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico City?; and, was Lee Harvey Oswald travelling alone in Mexico? These three questions derof course overlap somewhat in detail; For example, if Oswald was not tanveling alone, did one of his companions impersonate him at the Cuban Consulate? Each of the three questions will be dealt with in separate sections below. In the discussion at times seems slightly redundent it is because that is an unavoidable side-effect of the intervelatedness of the questions.)

In an attempt to answer the questions, posed above the House Select Committee on Assassinations has: 1) interviewed Mexican and Cuban citizens who could have knowledge of Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate; 2) Interviewed Mexican citizens who could have knowledge of Oswald's activities and associations in Mexico City; 3) Conducted an extensive review of the files of the Central Intelligence

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Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that pertain
to Oswald's sojourn in Mexico City. (+5
B. Did Lee Harvey Oswald or an Imposter Contact
the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico City?
Lee Harvey Oswald himself probably visited the Cuban
Consulate at least once since his application for a Cuban
intransit visa bears his signature. (Cite to Handwriting
analysis.) Though the Cuban Consulate allowed visa appli-
cants to take blank applications out of the Consulate to
be returned when completed, Silvia Duran was certain that
Oswald signed the application in her presence. (HSCA Inter-
view of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Document #311681, pp. 31-
33.) Oswald's signature on the Cuban visa application,
however, does not by itself rule out the possibility
that someone impersonated Oswald in contacts with the
Cuban and Soviet Embassies.
An analysis of the telephone conversations which
the CIA's Mexico City Station intercepted by tapping the
Soviet Consulate and the tele-

. An an the CIA's Me Soviet Const phone reveals that someone, later identified as Oswald, visited the Cuban Consulate at least two times and the Soviet Consulate at least threes times.

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stories would tend to indicate that Oswald, or someone impersonating him, visited the Cuban Consulate at least one and possibly two additional times on September 27, 1963. Silvia Duran says that Oswald first visited the Cuban Consulate at approximately 11:00 a.m. requesting an intransit visa to Cuba with Russia as the final denies tination. (Duran Enterview, 6/6/70, JFK Document #911681.)

Ms. Duran sent Oswald to obtain photographs that he needed for the visa application. (Thid., p. 20-23.) Eusebio Azcue recalls that this visit probably occured on the date on the visa application, 9/27/63. (Public testimony of Eusebio Azcue, 9/18/78, p. 36.)

Although unlikely, if someone impersonated Oswald in Mexico, it is possible that the individual's first visit occured before Oswald's arrival. It is unlikely because such actions would have been poor tradecraft.)

Ms. Duran also stated that Oswald returned at approximately 1:00 p.m. With four photographs. (Duran Interview, 6/6/78, JFK Document #011681-p. 23.) Eusebio Azcue also stated that the individual later identified as Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate about 1:00 p.m. with the photographs probably on "the date that appears 1.87 on the application, that is to say on the 27th." (Public

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Testimony of Eusebio Azeue, 9/18/78, p. 32-33) The argu-

ment between Azcue and the individual probably occured %%%
during this visit. (See Sections V, C, and VI, B, above.)

Ms. Duran stated that Oswald's third, and last visit, occured in the late afternoon after working hours on the 27th. (Duran Interview, 6/6/78, JFR Doc. #011681, p. 37.)

This visit is confirmed by the CIA's tap on the Soviet

/// Consulate. (See above.)

addition to the alleged Oswald visits to the Consulates, there were other telephonic contacts that may have been between Oswald, or an imposter, and the Consulates.

(See Sections III, A, 1, and III, B, above.)

Several details about Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate, and telephonic contacts with both Consulates individual involved was not Oswald.

resemble Oswald's true physical appearance. (HSCA Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. #01668; Cite-also early report. See Section V, C for details.) This description, which appeared early in the reporting of information obtained from Ms. Duran was deleted from subsequent reports and was not at all mentioned in the Warren (013) Report. (See Sections V, C, for details.) Eusebio Azcue's description of Oswald was similar to Silvia Duran's, but

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more detailed. (Azcue oite.) Perhaps the most remarkable thing about these descriptions is their similarity to Elena Garra de Paz' description of one of Oswald's alleged companions.

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Another possible indication that an imposter as ~ / as Cawaid, visited the Consulate is the 9/28/67 intercepted conversation. Silvia Duran adamantly denies that Oswald visited the Cuban Consulate on Saturday, September 28, 1963. In light of the CIA intercept of that date, Ms. Duran has either lied to the Committee or the individual who visited the Consulate on September 18 was not Oswald. (Note: the GIA's classification of the transcript of this conversation prevented the HSCA from directly confronting Ms. Duran with the information.) Ms. Duran, in light of the inconsistencies detailed in Sections V, C and VI, A above, may not be the most credible witness, but there are indications that she was truthful when she stated that Oswald did not visit the Consulate on September 28. The September 28, 1963 conversation was linked to Oswald because of the marginal notations made by the CIA translator on the transcript. (Coe Continue II) Co The translator noted on the transcript that the

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The Committee declines to speculate about whether the missing production from the Pulse Camera and the LILYRIC base has something todo with the possibility that Someone impersonated osward in Mexico.

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caller spoke "terrible, hardly recognizable Russian." (Cite transcript.) On October 1, 1963, a man called the Soviet Consulate and identified himself as "Lee Os-(Cite transcript.) This man also stated that he had been at the Consulate on Saturday, the 28th. The translator noted that this was the same man who had called the Consulate "a day or so ago" and had spoken_ in broken Russian. From this information, and possibly a voice comparison (see Section IV, B, above) the 9/28 caller was identified as Oswald. The problem with assuming that the caller on 9/28 and 10/2 was Oswald is that Oswald spoke fluent Russian. (Cites.) Granted, Ms. Duran's denial of the Saturday visit and the proficiency of the caller's Russian is not sufficient evidence to conclude that the person who visited the Cuban Consulate on Saturday and who called the Soviet Consulate on Saturday and on October 1st was an imposter. Yet the information is sufficient to seriously question the assumption that it was Oswald, especially in light of Azcue's and Duran's descriptions and Elena Garro de Paz's stor INSIRT

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looking for a visa to Odessa and was referred to the So
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viet Consulate. At 10:37 a.m. a man called the Soviet

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Consulate and asked for a visa to Odessa. He was told

///o

to call back at 11:00. At 1:25 p.m. a man called the

to call back at 11:00. At 1:25 p.m. a man called the societ forms and was told the consult would fetter Consult between 4:00, and 5:00 p.m. that day.

While only the callers' requests for a visa to Russia (Odessa) connect these calls to Oswald, the HSCA believes that they do fit logically into a time sequence created by what is known from testimony and the electroni intercepts about his actions on that day. The following is a reasonable possible chronology of Oswald's actions on 9/27/63 based on analysis of the available evidence. Oswald probably arrived in Mexico around 10:00, a.m. on September 27. (Cite WR.) By 10:30 Oswald had time to arrive at the Hotel del Comercio and to place a call to the Soviet Military Attache who referred him to the Consul. The military attache also gave the caller directions to Buring the 10:37 a.m. call to the Consulate the caller learned that he could contact the Consul at 11:00 a.m.\ This done, Oswald then went to the Cuban Consulate, where he arrived around 11:00 a.m. view with Silvia Duran, 6/6/78. JFK Doc. This meeting only lasted approximately fifteen minutes.

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(Bublic Lestimony of Alfredo Mirabel Diaz, 9/18/78, p. 119.) WAS THEN SENT and sent Oswald to obtain photographs and to the Russian Embassy to get the necessary Russian visa. (HSCA Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. #11681, p. 23.) Oswald returned to the Cuban Consulate around 1:00 p.m. "?" At this point, he had his encounter with Azcue and completed this VISA application. (Ibid.) probably realized at this point that he would have prob-المتوامة المتوامة ال Consulate, which lasted approximately fifteen minutes (12) (Public testimony of Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, 9/18/78, p. 119) Oswald tried to contact the Soviet Consul whom Oswald claimed had assured him that he would have no problems obtaining a visa. (Cite_) Hence, the 1:25 call. During this conversation Oswald learned that the Consul would be in that evening between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. wald returned to the Cuban Consulate at 4:00 and persuaded Silvia Duran to intercede with the Soviet Consul on his behalf. (HSCA Interview of Silvia Duran, 6/6/78, JFK Doc. Hence, the 4:05 and 4:26 p.m. calls in-#01168, p. 37.volving Duran.

But there is a problem with attributing the first three calls on September 27, 1963 to Oswald. The conversa-

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the testimony of tions are all in Spanish. With the exception of Delgado, 1127 (15) the evidence indicates that Oswald did not speak Spanish. "50 Hence, either the above-detailed calls were not made by Oswald or Oswald could speak English.

There is not enough evidence to firmly conclude that some one did impersonate Oswald in Mexico. On the other hand, the evidence is of such a nature that the possibility cannot be dismissed.

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C. What were Lee Harvey Oswald's Activities in Mexico City?

When the Warren Commission wrote about Lee Harvey

Oswald's activities in Mexico City, it concluded:

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By Saturday, September 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Ofwald had failed to obtain visas at both the Cuban and Soviet Embassies. From Sunday, September 29, through Wednesday morning, October 2, when he left Mexico City on a bus bound for the United States, Oswald spent considerable time making his travel arrangements, sightseeing and checking again with the Soviet Embassy to learn whether anything had happened on his visa application. "31

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(Warren Commission Report, p. 301.) Subsequent to the Warren (132)
Commission's Report, the allegations of Elena Garro (See Section VI, VI, C, above:) and Oscar Contreras Lartigue (See Section VI, D, above:) came to the attention of the United States investigative agencies. The main allegation of both these people, that they met Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City, remains to this day without direct corroboration. Yet the Committee feels that without direct corroboration. Yet the Committee feels that it cannot dismiss these allegations entirely out of hand for the committee feels that the com

several reasons illustrated below.

Officials Azcue and Mirabal place Oswald's last contact with the Cuban Embassy on Friday evening, September 27, 1963.

(See Section VII, D, above.) The transcripts from the CIA's wiretaps on the Soviet Consulate place Oswald's last visits to the Soviet and Cuban Consulates on Saturday morning, September 28, 1963.

(See Sections 3, A, 1 and III, B, 2, above.)

Oswald's last telephonic contact with the Soviet Consulate came on Tuesday, October 1, 1963.

(Thid.) Oswald's activities on the days between September 28 and October 1, are not clearly recorded. The Warren Commission speculated that he spent

most of this time sightseeing and making travel arraingements.

(Warren Report, p. 301.) It is entirely possible that Oswald did spend some of his time during this weekend sightseeing and making his travel arraingements. It is also entirely possible that, after his failure to obtain his visas on Saturday, September 28, that Oswald did not give up completely and did attend a party where he would have come into contact with the Cuban Consular officials and, later, sought help from pro-Castro students.

It is entirely possible that Ruben Duran had a "twist ((138))
party" on September 30, or October 1 as Elena Garro has claimed.
Ruben, Horacio, Lýdia and Silvia Duran all admitted that they
frequently had twist parties in 1963. (

It should be noted that this party allewedly occured on a night when Oswald's activities are not known. Only Silvia Duran recalled Elena Garro attending any of the "twist parties" at the Duran's home. She recalled Elena and Elena's daughter, Elinita, attending one twist party at Ruben's home in 1963.

All The Durans adamantly deny that Lee Harvey Oswald had been at wist party at any of their homes. (1142)

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Many of the details of Elena Garro's allegations have not been, or cannot be, corroborated. For example, Elena's allegation that some of the people who had been at the party were taken to Veracruz under the protection of Governor Lopez ("")

Arias has not been verified. Ruben Duran denied that he

had ever discussed the assassination with Elena Garro. (///.)
Eusebio Azcue denied that he had discussed President Kennedy
with Emilio Carballido at a party at the Duran's home as
alleged by Elena Garro. (.) The Committee has not
been able to verify whether or not gaurds were posted outside of Elena's home in 1963 as she claims.

But other details of Elena's story make it hard to dismiss out of hand. Perhaps the most striking is the suggestion that Oswald's relationship with Silvia Duran was more extensive than just the business contacts in the Cuban next allegations were handled, and the manner in which this committee's attempts to investigate those allegations have next to investigate those allegations have

In 1965 Elemā Garro reported that Silvia Duran had been Oswald's mistress while he was in Mexico City.

In 1967 this report was confirmed by a CIA agent who talked to Silvia Duran. The CIA Station did not consider the information significant and told the agent to end his contact with Ms. Duran (See Section VI, A, 2, above for details.) If that information is accurate then Silvia inviting Oswald to a party would not have been that surprising. Silvia Duran admitted that the Mexican police had questioned her on this point but denied that she had had an affair with Oswald. Ms. Duran denied having any extra-marital affairs while she was married to Horacio Duran.

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at the Cuban Consulate.
reported to his case officer that all that would have to
be done to recruit Silvia Duran, whom he referred to by
using the Spanish word for whore, would be to get a blonde
blue-eyed American into bed with her. (.) There is
also/information that indicates that Silvia Duran had an
affair with a Cuban Ambassador to Mexico in the early 1960's.
The HSCA attempted to interview
about Ms. Duran. An interview with was also
desired so as to attempt to verify whether Elena Garro
created a disturbance at the Cuban Embassy on November 23, 1963.
The Committee's attempts to interview were frustrated. (See appendix 3.)
Ms. Garro's claim that she stayed at the Hotel Vermont
wAS were verified by the Mexico City Legal Attache on October
13, 1966. (See Section VI, C, 10, above for details.) Ms.
Garro claimed that she had been held there by Manuel Calvillo
whom she believed worked for the Mexican Ministry of Govern-
ment. In 1963 Mr. Calvillo was an unwitting asset of the
Central Intelligence Agency. Ms. Garro claimed that she

on this matter until November 24, 1964, the same day that Elena first told her story to American officials. For these reasons it was felt that Manuel Calvillo could well be a key to unravelling the veracity or inaccuracy of Ms. Garro's story. The Committee's attempt to interview Mr. Calvillo

told Mr. Calvillo her story on November 23, 1963. (Yet) the

CIA Mexico City Station did not receive a report from Calvillo

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were also frustrated. (See appendix 3:)

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	There is also circumstantial corroboration of Ms.
	Garro's allegation's regarding For example,
	was indeed a CIA agent and she did file the first
	report of Ms. Garro's story. It should be noted that this
	first report was accurate in its detail in that Ms. Garro's
	story remained essentially the same in subsequent repetitions.
	Ms. Garro claimed that she kicked out of her house.
(There is a notation oneport that she was not
	able to regain access to Ms. Garro. The Committee attempted
	to obtain an interview with but was once again
	frustrated.

Reviewing the manner in which the CIA Mexico City

handled Ms. Garro's allegations reveals that, at best,
were handled in an irresponsible manner because they
were dismissed after a superficial investigation. The first
report that came to the CIA was mis-filed and forgotten.

The Legat, after talking to Elena, dismissed her story after
interviewing one person whom she said may have been at the
party. The manner in which the official American community
handled Charles Thomas' reporting is detailed in Section

VI, C, 11, above.) Mr. Thomas speculated in 1969 about
why Ms. Garro's story had been largely ignored by the
American official's in Mexico:

It would appear that whereas the FBI has discounted the Elena Garro allegations, the CIA is still considerably disturbed by them. The CIA may not have pressed for

further investigation, however, for a number of reasons: 1) considering the sensitive overlap and subtle competition between two intelligence collecting agencies, it had to yield to the FBI's clear jurisdiction; 2) there are obvious complications in conducting such an investigation in a foreign country; 3) there is a close and delicate relationship between the CIA Station Chief and

and 4) some of the people appearing in the Elena Garro scenario may well be agents of the CIA. Under the circumstances it is unlikely that any further investigation of this matter will ever take place unless it is ordered by a high official in Washington. "70"

(Thomas Memorandum dated 7/25/69, JFK Document # 11684.)

The Committee's last hope was to locate Elena Garro.

Although the Committee established telephonic contact with Ms. Garro, it was never able to arrange an interview.

Consequently, the Committee was totally frustrated in this aspect of it's investigation but yet believes that there is a strong possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald did attend a twist party at the home of Ruben Duran.

Harvey Oswald contacted pro-Castro students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, hereinafter UNAM.) as claimed by Oscar 1172 (See Section VI, D, above for details.) Silvia Duran admitted that she had told Oswald of two ways in which he could get a Cuban visa: 1) he could get an intransit visa by first obtaining a visa to another Communist country such as Russia; 2) he could obtain a regular Cuban visa by knowing someone in Cuba who would, after a fashion, vouch for him.

It is possible that after Oswald's attempts to obtain a visa by the first method were frustrated

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on Saturday, September 28, that he tried effort to locate someone trusted by the Cuban Consulate to vouch for him. HThere is no direct evidence about how Oswal could have learned of the pro-Castro group at UNAMA Contreras says that Oswald first contacted him as he was leaving a round-table discussion at the school of philosophy It is known that, in 1963, the Duran 6 s were close friends with the Chairman of the Philosophy Department at UNAM, Ricardo Guerra, who held seminars on Kant, Hegel and Marx in the Duran home. It is possible, if Silvia Duran had more than just a purely business relationship with Oswald, that she referred Oswald to one of Guerra's Marxist seminars in his search for help. Unfortunately, Contreras does not name who headed the round table discussion at which he met Silvia Duran denied that she referred Oswald to anyone for help. 1177Ricardo Guerra is presently the Mexican Amabassador to East Germany and was not available to the Committee for an interview. On both the Committee's trips to Mexico, the Mexican Government told the Committee that Mr. Contreras would be made available for an interview. The interview never occured. (See appendix 3.) the Committee's attempt to investigate Mr. Contreras' allegations met largely with frustration, it allegations can not be dismissed. Out of

D. Was Lee Harvey Oswald alone while he travelled in Mexico?

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald 1179 : travelled alone while he was in Mexico. All of the witnesses,

with the exception of Elena Garro de Paz who stated that

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Oswald was accompanied by two "beatnik looking boys" (See
Section VI, C, above for details.) at Ruben Duran's party,
have stated that when they saw Oswald in Mexico he was alone.
But yet the Committee does not believe that it can readily
dismiss Ms. Garro's allegation that Oswald had a companion
in Mexico in light of: 1) the corroboration of details of
Ms Garro's story and the manner in which the American
authorities handled the investigation of that story (See
Section VII, C, above.); 2) The possibility that someone
impersonated Oswald in Mexico (See Section VII, B above.)
the
and 3) the similarity in/description of Oswald by Ms. Duran
and Mr. Azcue and the description of Oswald's companion by

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Ms. Garro. (See Sections VI, A, B, and C; above.)

The Comp mission undertook an intensive investigation to determine Oswald's purpose and activities on this journey, with specific reference to reports that Oswald was an agent of the Cuban or Soviet Governments. As a result of its investigation, the Commission believes that it has been able to reconstruct and explain most of Oswald's actions during this time.

mission undertook an intensive investigation to determine Oswal purpose and activities on this journey, with specific reference to 1 ports that Oswald was an agent of the Cuban or Soviet Government As a result of its investigation, the Commission believes that it has been able to reconstruct and explain most of Oswald's actions during