



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

I. INTRODUCTION

That portion of the information recorded herein relating to inquiries in Mexico was furnished by confidential sources abroad who, subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, were requested to conduct investigation designed to develop all aspects of the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

II. TRAVEL TO MEXICO BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD
(September 26-27, 1963)

(A) OSWALD's Application for United States Passport,
June 24, 1963

United States State Department records disclose that on June 24, 1963, OSWALD applied for a United States passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, stating that he intended to depart from New Orleans during the period from October to December, 1963, for proposed travel as a tourist of three months' to a year's duration to England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Portugal. He was issued United States Passport No. DO 92526 at New Orleans on June 25, 1963.

This passport was valid for three years for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under communist control.

This passport was found among OSWALD's effects following his arrest at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

(B) OSWALD's Mexican Tourist Visa

On November 23, 1963, T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the official records of the Mexican Government reflected that one LEE, HARVEY OSWALD had entered

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Mexico on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and had departed Mexico at the same place on October 3, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, source made available a copy of the Mexican form FM-8 (tourist card) used for the entry of this person into Mexico. The FM-8 is reproduced on the following page.

The FM-8 bears No. 24085 and was issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana. As noted above, it was issued in the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. It would appear that the comma was placed on the card in error inasmuch as the signature appearing on the original and duplicate portions of the FM-8 is LEE H. OSWALD. OSWALD listed his profession as "photographer," stated that he was 23 years of age and married, and presented a birth certificate as proof of his citizenship. The FM-8 was valid for a single journey to Mexico for a period of fifteen days.

According to the rubber-stamp impression appearing on both the original and the duplicate copy of the FM-8, OSWALD was admitted at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, by Mexican Immigration Service employee HELIO TUEXI MAYDON. A rubber-stamp impression on the original of the FM-8 indicated that he departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, his departure having been handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

By way of general information, T-1 has stated that Mexican tourist cards are issued in duplicate. The duplicate copy of the card is picked up at the time of entry into Mexico of the bearer of the card. The latter retains the original of the card until departure from Mexico, at which time the original is picked up at the port of departure. Both the original and the duplicate copies of the card are date-stamped at the port of entry and, in addition, the original is date-stamped at the port of departure.

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ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL No. 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR CONTINENTES

Apellidos y nombre. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD

FOTOGRAFO

Sexo ☒ M ☐ F Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil ☐ S ☐ C

Documento con el que acredite su nacionalidad: ACTA NACIMIENTO *América*

Menores que lo acompañan:

MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
7 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

ENTRADA
SET 26 1963
N. L. (LADO INTERIOR)

SALIDA
ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA
NUEVO LAREDO, TAMP.
OCT 3 1963

Reproduced above is the original portion of the Mexican FM-8 with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963. Although he is known to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, his mode of travel is not recorded on the FM-8, which was retrieved and cancelled by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at the time of his departure. No space is provided on the card for recording means of travel upon departure, and no such information appears on the above card. The back of the FM-8 contains no information other than printed instructions and warnings to the traveler in Spanish, English and French.

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On November 27, 1963, Father ANTONIO MORENO, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 215 North 16th Street, Edinburg, Texas, advised in Edinburg, Texas, that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION, who formerly resided at this address, obtained a Mexican tourist card on about September 17, 1963, with which to enter Mexico. He added that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION is now assigned to the Santa Maria Magdalena Church in Tequixistlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, and that his mailing address is Apartado Postal No. 93, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico.

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that Father PHILION stated at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, on December 13, 1963, that he had obtained his Mexican tourist card, form FM-5 No. 4373765, at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963.

Father PHILION examined various photographs of OSWALD, and he could not recall any person of OSWALD's description being present at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans when he obtained his Mexican tourist card.

Father PHILION advised that it was his best recollection that he was in the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans at about 1:30 p.m. on September 17, 1963, and that he arrived shortly before the Mexican Consulate was scheduled to close. He recalled that his tourist card was the last one issued on the day of September 17, 1963, and that one man and a woman were present at the Mexican Consulate when he was securing his tourist card. He did not recall any individual resembling OSWALD while he was at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans.

(C) Results of FBI Laboratory Examination of OSWALD's Tourist Card

Mexican tourist card, FM-8 No. 24085, issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for examination, and on December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory concluded the following, after examination of the tourist card issued to OSWALD:

"It was concluded that handwritten OSWALD signatures on the two portions of the tourist card, FM-8 No. 24085, issued to OSWALD by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963, were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

"No latent fingerprint impressions of value were developed on OSWALD's Mexican tourist card."

(D) Closing of United States-Mexican Border

Immediately upon receipt of information of the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Mexican Government closed all border traffic between the United States and Mexico for the specific purpose of forestalling the escape of the assassin.

The Mexican border was reopened following the apprehension of OSWALD.

(E) Mexican Newspaper, "Excelsior," November 25, 1963, Issue re: OSWALD's Trip to Mexico

On November 25, 1963, Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" published at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (Federal District of Mexico which encompasses Mexico City), contained on page 1-A an article in the Spanish language, a translation of which is as follows:

"THE APPARENT ASSASSIN OF KENNEDY SOLICITED VISAS HERE (MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO) IN ORDER TO GO TO MOSCOW VIA HAVANA.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged murderer of President KENNEDY and who was assassinated by JACK RUBINSTEIN, entered Mexico on September 26, last, with a tourist card which our Consul in New Orleans issued him on the seventeenth of the same month, with his birth certificate, which he presented, accrediting him as an American citizen.

"Excelsior has confirmed that on September 26, 1963, he crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and the following day arrived at this capital by vehicle highway.

"According to inquiries made, on the same September 27, OSWALD went to the Consul General of Cuba in Mexico in order to obtain a transit visa because he was thinking of traveling to Moscow via Havana.

"The Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, indicated to him that in order to issue him the visa which he was soliciting, he had to consult directly with his own government. The operation, therefore, would require from ten to twelve days.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because of his irritable temperament, had an argument with Consul AZCUE and departed from his office giving a hard slam to the door as he left.

"The following day, or on the 28th of September, OSWALD interviewed the Consul General of the Soviet Union, accredited in Mexico, in order to solicit his corresponding visa for entry into the USSR.

"He supported his petition with the fact that his wife was a Soviet citizen; that he was a militant communist; and that he had lived for three years in Russia.

"OSWALD told the Consul of the Soviet Union in Mexico that they could easily verify his words by communicating telephonically with his wife, who could be found lodging in a hotel in New Orleans.

"Following the normal procedure carried out in these cases, the Soviet Consul indicated to him that he would first have to consult with his own government and that the lapse of time for obtaining an answer was from three to four months.

"The apparent murderer of President KENNEDY again became angry and repeated the scene which he had made the day before at the Cuban Embassy, arguing with the Soviet Consul, and departing highly disgusted from his office.

"OSWALD returned to Texas on the third day of October through the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"The inquiries which have been made to the present in Mexico apparently indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had no interviews with highly placed officials at the Soviet Embassy or at the Cuban Embassy accredited to our government."

(F) Checks Made on Compania de Aviacion Passenger Manifests for September 26-27, 1963

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised that on November 25, 1963, FERNANDO FARIAS, Assistant Sales Manager for Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA), Balderas 36, Mexico, D. F., stated that he had caused a careful check to be made of all CMA passenger manifests for CMA flights between Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., and for all CMA flights between Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., for September 26 and 27, 1963.

FERNANDO FARIAS stated that there were no passengers listed on these manifests using the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any name variation thereof.

(G) Check at OSWALD's Port of Entry into Mexico

On November 25, 1963, HELIO TUEXCI MAYDON, Mexican Immigration Service employee, advised at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, that OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, using a fifteen-day tourist card issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana.

TUEXI MAYDON had no independent recollection of OSWALD but considered that OSWALD may have been in the company of a young American couple.

An exhaustive search was made of Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo, which disclosed that there was only one young American couple whose entry into Mexico may have coincided with that of OSWALD. This couple was named BILL and ELAINE ALLEN of Miami, Florida.

On November 27, 1963, TUEXI MAYDON advised that no information had been developed regarding the exact time or specific mode of travel of OSWALD at the time he entered Mexico. He stated that OSWALD's entry into Mexico on September 26, 1963, took place between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. as he had handled OSWALD's entry and he worked this shift at the border port of entry at Nuevo Laredo. He added that OSWALD's departure from Mexico was at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, between 12:01 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. and that this shift was supervised by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, Mexican Immigration Service employee.

On November 27, 1963, MARIO DEL VALLE PLATA, Mexican Immigration Service employee, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that no Mexican Immigration Service employee who was on duty at Nuevo Laredo when OSWALD entered or departed from Mexico had any independent recollection of OSWALD by photograph or otherwise with regard to his entry or departure from Mexico.

- (H) Check of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Baggage List for Passengers for September 26, 1963, Trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F.

The baggage list for passengers for September 26, 1963, of the Mexican bus line Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) for the bus which left Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m. on this same date, reflects that there was a total of 18 pieces of baggage. The baggage list reflects the following:

1. PABLO VASQUEZ
2. Second piece of luggage attributed to PABLO VASQUEZ
3. S. MOROU
4. ALFREDO BRISENO
5. ROIG SORQUIS
6. T. GONZALEZ
7. ANDRES MORALES
8. Second piece of luggage attributed to ANDRES MORALES
9. Gpe. MARTINEZ (possibly GUADALUPE or Capt. MARTINEZ)
10. (FNU) BOWEN
11. HARRY J. MITCHELL
12. Second piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
13. Third piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
14. LEE H. OSWALD
15. (FNU) BOWEN (believed identical with JOHN H. BOWEN)
16. Second piece of luggage attributed to BOWEN
17. JOHN McFARLAND
18. Second piece of luggage attributed to JOHN McFARLAND

The driver of this bus was listed as ROBERTO MORALES.

The baggage list has the number "18" at the bottom, which, according to the Mexico City terminal manager of Flecha Roja, signifies that 18 pieces of luggage had been checked and ticketed on that bus.

T-4, a confidential source abroad advised on December 16, 1963, that ROBERTO MORALES, driver of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963, could not recall the passengers on the trip of September 26, 1963, because so much time had elapsed; and since he makes two round trips between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., each week, he could not recall any information regarding OSWALD or any other passengers who were on the bus.

JOHN H. BOWEN was identified from Mexican Immigration records as 60 years of age, born Houston, Texas, a United States citizen, residence Houston, Texas. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, upon presentation of his birth certificate.

HARRY J. MITCHELL was identified as 41 years of age, a United States citizen, a lawyer, residence Palmyra, Missouri. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

ANNIE MARIE MITCHELL was identified as apparently being the wife of HARRY J. MITCHELL, above, 22 years of age, a United States citizen, residence same as husband, above.

Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, 10 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, England, were interviewed in England and advised they were on the Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963. They stated that they observed the following during this trip:

OSWALD was on this bus trip traveling alone and he sat next to an 80-year-old man, described as a United States citizen, who appeared to be 60 years of age and who resides in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, and in the State of Tennessee in the United States. This individual was identified further as a school teacher who taught in India and Arabia and currently was writing a book on the Lisbon, Portugal, earthquake of 1775.

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During this trip, OSWALD spoke to two Australian girls in their mid-twenties who boarded this bus in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and these two girls got off at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

OSWALD left the bus alone at Mexico, D. F.

With regard to the first individual described by the McFARLANDS, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, listed above with tourist card FM-5 No. 4329926, was considered possibly to be the elderly United States citizen who sat next to OSWALD, and he could be contacted in care of Calle Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico. Extensive investigation to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was made, and the results are set forth hereinafter.

With regard to the two Australian girls in their mid-twenties, these girls were considered identical with PATRICIA CLARE ROSHLEIGH WINSTON, 22 years of age, Australian citizen, native of Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225035, issued August 24, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate in New York, New York, home address listed as 222 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, and PAMELA LILLIAN MUMFORD, 21 years of age, English citizen, born Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225836, issued the same date and place as that of WINSTON. According to Mexican Immigration records, WINSTON and MUMFORD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 25, 1963, one day before OSWALD entered Mexico.

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD advised the following on December 17, 1963, when interviewed in the United States:

WINSTON and MUMFORD boarded a bus at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, at 7:30 p.m., en route to Mexico, D. F. Both identified OSWALD as a passenger on this bus and both observed him sitting next to an Englishman who had lived in Mexico for thirty years. This latter individual was described as being in his late sixties, heavy build, gray hair - balding, with a distinctive English accent, and both believed him to be retired from business.

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WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled that OSWALD introduced himself and exhibited to them his United States passport. OSWALD advised WINSTON and MUMFORD that he had lived in Russia for two years and that he had had a hard time getting out of Russia. OSWALD stated that he had been in Japan.

OSWALD made no comment concerning communism or Cuba. He did not state why he was traveling to Mexico, where he was going, and he did not advise concerning his occupation or future plans.

OSWALD stated that he was from Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas. He was observed to be traveling alone. He had only one piece of luggage and a small zipper bag. He wore a gold wedding ring.

OSWALD recommended that WINSTON and MUMFORD stay at the Hotel Cuba, Mexico, D. F., where he claimed that he had stayed several times before. He pointed out that this hotel was inexpensive but that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba on this trip.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled an English couple aboard the bus. This couple is considered identical with Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, mentioned above.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, who has been known as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE and has resided at Calle Emilio Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico, and 4114 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, was determined to be the holder of Canadian Passport No. 5-805377. T-2 advised on January 7, 1964, that BOWEN, while posing as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, stated in Mexico that he was acquainted with Reverend JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and furnished misleading information concerning the alleged whereabouts of BOWEN.

On January 28, 1964, T-5, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the records at the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Ministry of the Interior) reflect that ALBERT OSBORNE was ordered deported from Mexico on April 5, 1958, through Laredo, Texas. OSBORNE had been charged with selling an automobile in the Oaxaca, Mexico, area without paying the import duties. These records reflect also that, in 1958, OSBORNE was known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and was located in Mexico and determined to be without proper Mexican immigration papers.

On January 30, 1964, T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised that inasmuch as ALBERT OSBORNE had been illegally in Mexico, he would be detained for deportation if located in Mexico.

BOWEN was interviewed at Florence, Alabama, on February 8, 1964, and advised that he recalled making a bus trip from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, and sitting next to a young man whom he described as 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 150 pounds in weight, with thin, blond hair and a dark complexion, who appeared to be of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent. This individual went to sleep soon after boarding the bus, and, after a lunch stop at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico, this person moved to the back of the bus where he reclined on a seat and went to sleep. BOWEN claimed that he did not talk to the above person and was unable to identify press photographs of OSWALD.

BOWEN stated that he is acquainted with an ALBERT OSBORNE, described as a Baptist preacher or missionary from Canada, and while in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1958, BOWEN misplaced his identification papers and during a census taken at Oaxaca he borrowed OSBORNE's identification papers. BOWEN claimed that he had never before or afterward used the name of OSBORNE.

Interviewed further at Nashville, Tennessee, on March 3, 1964, OSBORNE admitted that he had used dual identities as OSBORNE and JOHN H. BOWEN for many years in Mexico and the United States. He continued to deny any knowledge of OSWALD, however.

- (1) List Obtained of Entry of All Non-Mexican Citizens on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-1, who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), furnished the following information concerning the procedures utilized by the Mexican Immigration Service in connection with the entry and departure of non-Mexican citizens into and out of Mexico. It is to be noted that the Mexican Immigration Service is a part of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion.

Tourists usually enter Mexico on a Mexican tourist card. There are two types of such cards, one being called the FM-8, which is valid for a stay in the country of only 15 days, and one designated as FM-5, which has validity for a 180 days' stay in Mexico. Both types are issued at Mexican Consulates throughout the world and can also be obtained from the Mexican Immigration Service at border ports of entry. FM-8 tourist cards also are available at airlines ticket offices and tourist agencies.

At the time of entry into Mexico, the traveler surrenders the duplicate portion of the tourist card, and both the duplicate and the original, which remains in the possession of the traveler, are stamped with a rubber stamp which shows the name of the Mexican representative handling the entry, the date of the entry and the locality of the port of entry. When the traveler leaves Mexico, he surrenders the original portion of the tourist card and it is stamped with a rubber stamp which carries the name of the Mexican representative, the date of the departure and the locality of the port of departure.

Each Mexican port of entry is required on a continuing basis to prepare a form called form FM-11. The FM-11 for both entries and departures is prepared each "quincena" (fifteen-day period). Entries and departures are set up on the FM-11 in chronological order and thereafter, within each date, the names of the tourists are listed in alphabetical order. Basic information appearing on the FM-11 is taken from the tourist card presented by the traveler. At the time the FM-11 is prepared, a number is placed on the tourist card, these

numbers being in sequence according to the alphabetical order of the names within each date and thereafter by date. By way of example, the first traveler in alphabetical order entering at a port of entry on the first day of the month or a "quincena" is assigned number 1. Thereafter, all travelers entering that port on that date are assigned numbers in sequence, according to alphabetical order. This sequence continues on the second day of the month and throughout the remaining 15 days of the "quincena."

T-1 made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-8 for all non-Mexican citizens entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo as tourists on September 26, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the entries to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

From the tourist cards (FM-5 and FM-8) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following summary of information concerning each person who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, has been obtained. The summaries have been divided into those persons traveling on form FM-5 and those traveling on form FM-8, since the forms FM-11 are so set up. The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on form FM-11. The following is a brief resume regarding each person who entered Mexico on September 26, 1963. Information was available regarding the mode of transportation on entry, a brief description of the person, the residence listed, proof of citizenship was shown and the Mexican Immigration Service employee who handled the entry, and this information was set out in detail in memorandum dated March 16, 1964.

368. MARGARITA ALANIS, FM-5 No. 4329957, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
369. JOSE R. ALFARO, FM-5 No. 4496450, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.

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- 370. NORBERTA AVILA, FM-5 No. 4329958, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 371. WINFRED BARNES, FM-5 No. 4516631, issued by Pan American Airways, Miami, Florida, September 5, 1963.
- 372. JOHN H. BOWEN, FM-5 No. 4329926, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 373. SARA MARQUELA YANIS DE CHAMPSAUR, FM-5 No. 4212610, issued by Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.
- 374. MARJORIE FERN CHARLES, FM-5 No. 4234731, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 19, 1963.
- 375. ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, FM-5 No. 4052670, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.
- 376. SAMUEL ESTRADA, FM-5 No. 4329955, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 377. BENNIE H. FABER, FM-5 No. 4329980, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 378. OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, FM-5 No. 4363772, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.
- 379. ELSIE GIBBS, FM-5 No. 4329708, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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- 380. LUISA MAGUER, FM-5 No. 4150246, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 24, 1963.
- 381. Miss J. M. HENDRICKSE, FM-5 No. 4359974, issued by Mexican Consulate, Toronto, Canada, August 19, 1963.
- 382. MARIA CONSUELO MATA GONZALEZ, FM-5 No. 4329707, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 383. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363754, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.
- 384. ANNA MERYL REID McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363755, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.
- 385. MICHAEL A. NOVOA, FM-5 No. 4351992, issued by Honorary Mexican Consulate, Newark, New Jersey, September 18, 1963.
- 386. TOMAS JERIEL OWENS, FM-5 No. 4329625, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 387. JUANITA A. PEREZ, FM-5 No. 4496449, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.
- 388. ANIBAL PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363773, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.
- 389. JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363774, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 19, 1963.

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390. EMIL SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455632, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.
391. TERESA CACCIATORE SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455631, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.
392. MATTHEW SCHILLER, FM-5 No. 4329324, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
393. RICHARD RALPH SCHWARZE, FM-5 No. 4381251, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, September 23, 1963.
394. CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, FM-5 No. 4449875, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, September 25, 1963.
395. TEODORO OSCAR TREVINO, FM-5 No. 4329956, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
396. VIOLA MARIA YANIS DE VIGGIANO, FM-5 No. 4212612, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.
397. ANTONY S. WAYNE, FM-5 No. 4404229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.
398. FLOR DE MARIA SUCRE DE YANIS, FM-5 No. 4212611, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.
399. TOBIAS ROZENZEW ZAREMBER, FM-5 No. 4052668, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.

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762. FELIX ALONZO, FM-8 No. 626144, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
763. APOLONIO ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
764. CAMILA ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626134, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
765. JUAN ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626135, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
766. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. AVILA's tourist card was cancelled at her request and was not utilized.
767. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242. It is noted that this listing carried identical information as set forth under No. 766. It appears that the two listings of this individual on the FM-11 were done in error since she apparently did not enter Mexico.
768. TED C. BLAND, FM-8 No. 624673, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
769. STEPHEN ALAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47905, issued by Miami Office of Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.
770. ELAINE ESTERMAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47906, issued by the Miami Office of the Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.
771. HARVEY M. CAMPBELL, FM-8 No. 626139, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

- 772. FRANK CANTERBURY, FM-8 No. 624669, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 773. FERNANDO CARRILLO, FM-8 No. 626230, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 774. R. ALECOR CAVAZOS (possibly ALECOR CAVAZOS R.), FM-8 No. 623140, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 775. N. ARNALDO CAVAZOS (possibly ARNALDO CAVAZOS N.), FM-8 No. 626141, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 776. TIN PRADO CHAPA, FM-8 No. 626365, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 777. CHARLES DEWNEY, FM-8 No. 626231, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 778. ROBERT V. DUBLIN, JR., FM-8 No. 133158, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.
- 779. JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133155, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.
- 780. OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133154, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.
- 781. REINA ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133153, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

- 782. JENNIFER JULIA FELLOWES, FM-8 No. 624676, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 783. SUSANA SELINA FOSTER, FM-8 No. 624677, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 784. LUCIANO G. GARCIA, FM-8 No. 626229, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 785. AGAPITO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626234, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 786. ELVIRA GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626235, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 787. ROBERTO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626230, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 788. DOLORES GUARDIOLA, FM-8 No. 626241, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 789. H. ARTURO GUERRA, FM-8 No. 624668, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 790. JODEYE (last three letters questionable) BRANS HANDS, FM-8 No. 626138, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. Instant individual appeared to sign her name as Mrs. JODENE HANDS.
- 791. ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS, FM-8 No. 626137, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

792. NELLIE L. HARDIN, FM-8 No. 626364, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
793. BRIAN JAKES, FM-8 No. 330187, issued by Mexican Consulate, San Diego, California, September 18, 1963.
794. FRANK JIMENEZ, FM-8 No. 626233, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
795. ABRAHAM KAPLAN, FM-8 No. 626226, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
796. RENATE KRAMER, FM-8 No. 447251, bearing the stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.
797. DIETRICH KRAMER, FM-8 No. 447250, bearing stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.
798. EDITH W. KUNTZ, FM-8 No. 510259, issued at San Antonio, Texas (issuing office not identified), September 26, 1963.
799. FERNANDO LOZANO GARCIA, FM-8 No. 626132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
800. WILLIAM HENRY MASON, FM-8 No. 626232, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

801. ANGELINA NA. GONZALEZ MENDEZ, FM-8 No. 626037, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
802. HARRY J. MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624574, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
803. ANN MARIE MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624375, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
804. ADOLFO MORALES, FM-8 No. 626145, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
805. MARTINA MORENO, FM-8 No. 626236, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
806. BUELL MOORE, FM-8 No. 625566, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
807. HARVEY OSWALD LEE, FM-8 No. 24085, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1963.
808. MAURICE OUELLET, FM-8 No. 32060/196, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Montreal, Que., Canada, September 19, 1963.
809. KENNETH GRENIER PECK, FM-8 No. 625567, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
810. YOLANDA A. DE RAMOS, FM-8 No. 623793, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
811. ROSELY ROBERT, FM-8 No. 623924, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

- 812. FLORENCE S. ROOLEVITCH, FM-8 No. 623795, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.
- 813. ANTHONY PAUL ROOLEVITCH, FM-8 No. 623794, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.
- 814. RAFAEL RUBEN RODRIGUEZ, FM-8 No. 625625, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 815. ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA (carried on FM-11 as ROBERTO GONZALO ESPINOZA RODRIGUEZ), FM-8 No. 133156, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.
- 816. JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, FM-8 No. 133157, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.
- 817. JOSEFA RODRIGUEZ INMAN, FM-8 No. 626131, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 818. MINO ROMERO CRUZ, FM-8 No. 626143, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 819. RICARDO SANDOVAL, FM-8 No. 626363, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 820. GEORGES ALBERT SPINNER, FM-8 No. 626362, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 821. RICHARD STRETTON, FM-8 No. 626239, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

- 822. NANCY STRETT (tourist card signed as NANCY C. STRETTON), FM-8 No. 626240, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 823. H. JOHN SZUCHY, JR., FM-8 No. 625632, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. (This individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN H. SZUCHY, JR., on instant tourist card.)
- 824. THOMAS J. ROGER, FM-8 No. 626142, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 825. MAURICIA VALLE DE TORRES, FM-8 No. 510398, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.
- 826. VICENTE V. TORRES, FM-8 No. 510399, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.
- 827. JUSTINO TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626227, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 828. ABELINA P. DE TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626228, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 829. ALFREDO TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626554, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 830. ESTELA S. TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626555, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.
- 831. ESPERANZA DE VALDEZ S., FM-8 No. 624671, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

832. BENITO TOMAS VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 624670, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

833. JUANA VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 626136, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

834. MARIA ELSA VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 624672, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

835. OLIVIA VILLARREAL, FM-8 No. 626237, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

(J) Persons Interviewed in Mexico Who Entered Mexico September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo

T-7, a confidential source abroad, advised that SOLOMON BANDECK, residence 18852 Kelly Road, Detroit, Michigan, stated at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on December 11, 1963, that he is a retired jeweler and he traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile. He again entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and returned to Monterrey.

He had no contact with OSWALD and he could not furnish any information concerning him.

T-8, a confidential source abroad, advised that ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, residence Lerdo de Tejada 320-A, Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on December 16, 1963, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile.

He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and stated he had not observed OSWALD in Nuevo Laredo at the time he entered Mexico.

T-9, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1963, that CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHARTEA, residence Calle Lic. Jose

Marin Bocanegra No. 1105, Colonia Industrial, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, had stated that he and his wife entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in their personally-owned automobile and that they had not seen or heard anything about OSWALD until November 22, 1963.

T-4 advised on December 18, 1963, that GUILLERMO HEVIA VILLAR, residence 217 West Johnson Street, San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. MARIA OTERO PABLOS, residence 1101 Pecan Street, McAllen, Texas, who had entered Mexico by automobile on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, had no pertinent information concerning OSWALD and they had not observed him.

T-8 advised that HARVEY TUTTLE, residence Calle 6 No. 208, Atemajac, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on January 4, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by bus on or about September 26, 1963, which exact date he could not recall because he did not have in his immediate possession his tourist card.

He could not recall anyone resembling OSWALD at Nuevo Laredo or on the bus on which he traveled.

T-10, a confidential source abroad, advised that CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, residence 7223 Jarnecke Avenue, Hammond, Indiana; employed as a mathematics teacher, American High School, San Salvador, El Salvador, stated in San Salvador, El Salvador, on January 14, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, on the first bus which crossed the border on this date at about 6:00 a.m. He traveled to Laredo, Texas, by Greyhound bus from San Antonio, Texas, and boarded a Transportes del Norte bus in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by bus, arriving at the latter place at about noon on September 26, 1963. He took a train from Monterrey to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., arriving at noon on September 28, 1963.

He could not identify a photograph of OSWALD and stated that he had not seen him.

- (K) Interview of ROBERTO MORALES, Driver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on trip for September 26 and 27, 1963.

T-11, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 14, 1964, ROBERTO MORALES, driver of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following information:

He could not recall specifically the trip which he made on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, because he has made numerous trips and seen a large number of passengers since that time. He was shown the baggage list recording the names of some of the passengers on that trip and stated he is not acquainted with any of the names and does not know any of the persons listed. He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, true name ALBERT OSBORNE. MORALES stated that his codriver from Monterrey to Mexico City usually is ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES, who resides in Mexico City, address unknown to him.

On May 14, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Mexico City terminal of "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), Calle Heroes Ferrocarrieros 45, provided the following information with respect to the Flecha Roja baggage manifest mentioned above:

The baggage list reflects it was prepared for bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, at 2:00 p.m., September 26, 1963, driven by ROBERTO MORALES. The number "18" encircled at the bottom of the list indicates that 18 pieces of baggage were checked and baggage claim checks issued for storage and handling in the baggage compartment of the bus and revision by Mexican Customs.

SAUCEDO affirmed that the number of passengers departing on the bus from Nuevo Laredo is not specified on the baggage list and that only the persons who check and become responsible for one or more articles of baggage are listed thereon. He pointed out that unaccompanied baggage also may be sent in this manner and the presence of a name on the baggage list does not insure that the person actually traveled on the bus.

- (L) Interview of ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, codriver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on September 26 to 27, 1963

T-12, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 21, 1964, that ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, codriver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following:

He resides at Aldama No. 4, Tizayuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, and for the past nine years he has been employed as a bus driver for the Flecha Roja bus company.

He has no independent recollection of having been the codriver of bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, but when his recollection was refreshed, he stated that for the first and only time he had been the codriver for ROBERTO MORALES on bus No. 516 on the trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 to 27, 1963. He normally does not work as a codriver with MORALES but did recall having substituted for MORALES' regular partner, ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES.

He was unable to identify the photographs of OSWALD and JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. He could not associate OSWALD with anyone he might have seen in the past. He had seen photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY but he did not associate OSWALD with anyone he has seen.

He was shown the baggage list for passengers for the above trip and he did not know any of the names on this list. He advised that it was difficult for him to distinguish one trip from another or to recall individual passengers in the absence of a particular incident which might occur on a trip. He could not recall the above-mentioned trip made by bus No. 516, the portions of the trip during which MORALES had operated the bus or between what points he, HERNANDEZ, had driven the bus,

He could not furnish any data to assist in identifying OSWALD as being a passenger aboard Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

III. OSWALD IN MEXICO CITY

(A) "New York Times" Newspaper Account

The Western Edition of the "New York Times," dated December 3, 1963, carried an article by Correspondent PETER KIHSS, which is reproduced hereinunder and reports information purportedly gleaned by the correspondent in Mexico City:

"OSWALD FOLLOWED LONELY PATH DURING
RECENT VISIT TO MEXICO

"Inquiry Finds \$30 Could Have Covered
All Expenses of Month-Long Trip

-- His Travels Are Detailed

"By PETER KIHSS

"Special to The New York Times

"MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2--More lonely steps along the trail of LEE H. OSWALD in the last autumn of his life came to light today.

"Evidence turned up concerning the trip that OSWALD made here in late September and early October presented a picture consistent with that pertaining to other periods in the life of the accused assassin of President KENNEDY.

"The Mexican Ministry of the Interior disclosed that the results of its intensive police investigation had indicated that OSWALD was alone here. The ministry's findings have been transmitted to United States authorities.

"Indeed few mysteries remained as to OSWALD's trip here, following painstaking inquiry. The investigation disclosed that the often impecunious OSWALD could have financed his entire trip to Mexico Sept. 26 to Oct. 23 with less than \$30--

thus apparently disposing of the question of where he could have obtained substantial funds for the trip.

"Newsmen identified the bus line on which OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, across the (border) to this capital and back. It was Transportes Frontera.

"At its office on Buenavista Street, a clerk, LUCIO LOPEZ, said the Mexican police had been given the lists of passengers on that run that the line keeps.

"Investigators were understood also to have checked a number of the guests who were at the Hotel Comercio, the hotel where OSWALD stayed. He was the only American among a clientele composed mostly of Mexicans and a few Cubans, the latter apparently exiles.

"The Cuban Foreign Ministry has confirmed that OSWALD, while in Mexico City, sought a Cuban visa on Sept. 27 as a transit traveler to the Soviet Union. The ministry said that when OSWALD was told the consulate could not issue such a visa without Havana authorization, he left 'visibly displeased.' The ministry also said such a visa would not be granted unless a visa had been previously issued by the country of destination.

"Met Delay on Soviet Visa

"The Mexican Interior Ministry said OSWALD's effort later to get a Soviet visa had also been met with a consular statement that there would have to be a delay. A Mexican official said OSWALD told the Cubans and the Russians he was a Communist who had lived two years in the Soviet Union and had married a Russian woman.

The police investigation was reported to have found no indication that OSWALD had visited anyone else of political interest.

"Cuban exiles opposed to the regime of Premier FIDEL CASTRO have been trying to check on OSWALD's activities here. So far they have not turned up anything of consequence. This is a sprawling city of nearly five million inhabitants but even in this multitude OSWALD's tracks have been uncovered.

"OSWALD took a 2:30 P.M. bus Thursday, Sept. 26, from Nueva Laredo for the 750-mile trip scheduled to end here Friday, Sept. 27, at 8:30 P.M. The one-way fare on the Frontera line is \$5.71 at the exchange rate of 12½ Mexican pesos a dollar.

"There are at least two-score of what Mexicans call humble hotels within a radius of five blocks of the bus terminal. OSWALD appears to have been fortunate to have found the well-kept Comercio on block-long Bernardo de Sahagun street, named for a Spanish colonial missionary who befriended Indians.

"For 16 pesos a day--\$1.28--he got room No. 18, with private bath, in the four-story glazed red brick hotel.

"SEBASTIAN PEREZ ZERANDEZ, desk clerk, said OSWALD had arrived alone and had left early in the morning and come back late at night. He had no visitors.

"The hotel proprietor, GUILLERMO GARCIA, was shocked when investigators found OSWALD's signature on the registry. Mr. GARCIA admired President KENNEDY as a friend of Mexico and a Roman Catholic. He had never connected the name of his guest with the assassination.

OSWALD had one leather suitcase, about two feet long. He wore short-sleeved shirts. He talked only briefly with the night watchman and the chambermaid, in Spanish.

"Next to the hotel is the lunchroom La Esperanza. Mrs. DOLORES AMIRRE DE BARRERO, a widow who has run the neat eating place for six months, remembered having seen OSWALD three or four days. She said he had eaten there only once.

"A Chop for 21 Cents

"He had a lunch of steak and rice, which came to about 26 cents. The costliest item on the bill of fare is a chop, cooked to taste, for about 21 cents.

"Mrs. BARRERO said OSWALD's Spanish had been hard to understand and he had eaten alone, in silence.

"Newsmen calculated that OSWALD could have stayed within \$8 for meals in Mexico for eight days. He paid \$11.42 for bus fare, \$6.40 for five days' rent and 50 cents for a special 15-day tourist card he got in New Orleans Sept. 17. These figures add up to \$25.32.

"On the same block with the hotel are a number of modest apartment houses. Across the way is a parking lot. At the end of the street is a typical little park, with stone benches. The neighborhood is the Guerrero District, largely commercial.

"OSWALD left Mexico City on Wednesday, Oct. 2, on a Frontera bus that was scheduled to depart at 1 P.M. and arrive at Nueva Laredo at 6:30 A.M., Thursday, Oct. 3.

"A Mexican Interior Ministry official suggested that OSWALD might have spent most of his time

here, which included a weekend, as a tourist, perhaps also taking in some movies.

"It is believed OSWALD left New Orleans on Sept. 24, after having sent his wife to Dallas the previous day with a friend. He vanished from his cheap apartment there on that day without having paid his rent.

"He is believed to have hitchhiked to Laredo on the American side of the border, where he arrived Sept. 28. It was his custom to travel by hitchhiking wherever possible.

"It was presumed that he probably hitchhiked north to Dallas from Laredo on his return from Mexico City. He arrived in Dallas the evening of Oct. 3 and checked into the Dallas YMCA. The distance from Laredo to Dallas is 475 miles."

(B) OSWALD's Visits to Cuban and Soviet
Diplomatic Establishments -
Investigation by Mexican Authorities

A signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963, as translates from Spanish is recorded hereinunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record: that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which at that

time, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE-
 LANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she
 does not recall specifically who it was that
 recommended her, she can clarify that for some
 time previously she was friendly and visited
 with frequency the employees of the Cuban
 Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador
 PORTUONDO, as well as the Cultural Attaches,
 TERESA PROENZA and LUIS ALVERU, as well as with
 the female employees, but principally with the
 secretary of Consul EUSEBIO ASCUE, Miss
 MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality
 but a relative of ASCUE; that at the Institute
 the activities were exclusively of a cultural
 nature and were attended on occasions by the
 afore-mentioned Cultural Attaches and some
 Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans,
 always artists and intellectuals, without any
 political discussions, although she recalls
 that at the time of the October Cuban crisis
 in connection with the threatened invasion of
 Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island
 by the North American Government, they listened
 by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa
 Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they
 made up a bulletin which was read of the news
 that they had listened to directly from Havana,
 agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and
 Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the
 political problem of Cuba on a private basis
 without doing so in any official character; that
 the declarant was receiving a salary of 500
 pesos (\$40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as
 Coordinator at the Institute, with her work
 schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and
 the money for the maintenance of the Institute
 itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the
 Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not
 aware, but also with each one of the members
 paying a quota, and also contributions were
 received from persons whose names she does not
 recall because usually they were made anonymously,

being unable to fix the monthly receipts,
 although she was the person who personally
 received all of the funds received at the
 Institute; that in addition to the speaker,
 only Mr. FELIPE ROJAS, who worked as a
 secretary at the Institute during the mornings,
 received any monthly salary in the same amount
 of 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.), with the remainder of
 the money which was received being used for the
 payment of rent and other expenses connected
 with its operation. That in the month of
 December of 1961, the declarant and her husband
 made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for
 their own transportation, but all of their
 expenses of their visit to that city and the
 greater number of the cities of the island being
 paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with
 the People and the House of Culture, so-called,
 'of the Americas,' the trip having lasted fifteen
 days without their having any contact or con-
 nection during this trip with officials of the
 Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already
 stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism
 and Marxist doctrine for several years, having
 studied philosophy and existentialism, and
 particularly she has sympathized since its
 inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution.
 That approximately three months ago she began to
 occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban
 Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO ASCUE, who
 ceased to function in that capacity some five days
 ago on Monday, the 18th of this month, having
 been substituted by Mr. ALFREDO MIRAVALL Y DIAZ,
 clarifying at this time that from the beginning
 she began to work in that capacity as a temporary
 measure as a result of the death in a traffic
 accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who
 had been occupying that position, until some person
 should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same,
 having had under her responsibility the adminis-
 trative operation and preparing the visas which
 are issued, as well as handling the applications
 for such visas which invariably are sent to the

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUE, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, nor even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,500 pesos (\$120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that he already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous,' and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner hour, but in a very brief manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Consulate and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handling of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVALL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'A person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not the Cuban, its being stated by OSWALD that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OSWALD a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '11-23-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OSWALD subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OSWALD, as well as that of Consul ASCUE with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'El Dia,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TERESHKOVA, on the personal invitation which the

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACKSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVALL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the Institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY GERRATO AZUCAR, the wife of RUBEN, she has always remained aloof from these activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA ANN BLITS TRESMOND ESQUIVEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who she now knows is named BENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUBEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security,
 Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS.
 Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO QUINTIZ DE LA PENA;
 Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANZ."

(C) Other Inquiries by Mexican
Federal Security Police

On November 29, 1963, T-17 obtained a copy of report dated November 25, 1963, recording the results of investigation by Agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police (Direccion Federal de Investigaciones - DFS). A translation from Spanish of that report follows hereunder:

"In connection with the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, it was reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had previously been in Mexico, as a consequence of which appropriate investigation was conducted, the results of which are as follows:

"1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Mexico, having entered at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (State), on September 26 last, as a tourist, proceeding from New Orleans and departing at the same place on last October 3rd.

"2. It was confirmed that he had come to Mexico to apply for a visa at the Cuban Embassy, for transit enroute to Moscow.

"3. Toward this objective, he established contact with SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, a Mexican 'SILVIA DURAN,' whom he interviewed on two occasions, since she is an employee of the Consulate, responsible for making the arrangements necessary for this type of visa and completing the cards with data concerning the applicant, an indispensable requisite for obtaining a Cuban visa.

"4. Through her, he made contact with the Russian Consulate for the same purpose.

"When it was learned that the above-mentioned SILVIA DURAN had been one of the contacts made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico, said lady and her husband were arrested in order that they

might be interrogated, advising in their statements as follows:

"INTERVIEW OF HORACIO DURAN HERRERA: Mexican by birth, son of a Chilean father and Mexican mother. He said that his occupation is that of Industrial Designer, holding a teaching position on this subject in the National School of Plastic Arts, a dependency of the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - National Autonomous University of Mexico), where he receives a salary of 1,400 pesos (\$112 U.S.) monthly; 40 years of age, married, without religious preference, domiciled at Constituyentes (street) #143, apartment #2, in this city; that the first eight years of his life were spent in Los Angeles, California, and subsequently he came to this capital with his parents, RUBEN DURAN and LIDIA HERRERA DE DURAN, and later they went to Santiago, Chile, to live, remaining there for a period of a year and one-half, later returning with his brother, RUBEN, to Mexico, being followed later by his sister, LIDIA, and his mother; that he entered the National Agricultural School at Chapingo, where he studied for five years for a career as an Agronomist and as he had learned drawing in the San Carlos Academy, he chose to continue studying that art, which served him as a basis for specializing in Industrial Designing, which he now follows, being a teacher in that subject in the School of Fine Arts of the UNAM, spending his free time in private work as a Designer, for which he receives an income of approximately 5,000 pesos (\$400 U.S.) monthly; that in 1950 he was married to a French woman, LUCILLE DEJARDIN, with whom he fathered a son named PAUL DURAN DEJARDIN, who at the present time is 10 years of age, and with that marriage having lasted more or less six years, and with the breaking up of that matrimony, on November 5, 1958, he entered into a new marriage contract with his present wife, SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, with whom he fathered a

girl named PATRICIA, now 31 years of age; that when he became acquainted with his present wife, she was working as a Secretary in the Proteo Gallery and later she and other persons, among them Prof. JOSEFIN CUI CAROVAS, the Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy, and others, began to organize the Mexican Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations "Jose Marti," in which she served as a Coordinator, and for about the last four months, she has been employed as a Secretary in the Consulate General of Cuba in this city, first having worked with the Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and now with MIRABAL, receiving a monthly salary of 1,500 pesos. He acknowledged that his ideology is leftist and in sympathy with the Cuban Revolution, adding that this is the reason why he permits his wife to work and engage in her present activities. He stated that when he discussed with his wife the assassination of President KENNEDY, having heard the name of the presumed perpetrator, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she immediately told him that she believed that he was the same individual who in the latter part of September or early October had been in the Cuban Consulate applying for a Cuban visa in transit to Russia; that she had attended him herself and handled his visa application papers, but when she notified him that he would first need a Russian visa and that his application would have to be sent to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, which, of course, would require several days, OSWALD became angry and lost his self control, as a result of which SILVIA called the Consul AZCUE, with whom the applicant had a violent argument. He added that he had not seen nor had he personally known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and in December of 1961 he (DURAN) made a trip to Cuba, accompanied by his wife, paying for their tickets himself.

"It is pointed out that at the home where the DURAN couple was detained at Herodoto #14, Apartment A, the home of the brother-in-law of SILVIA DURAN, named RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the

persons who were visiting at that residence were arrested and their background data is recorded below:"

(None of the individuals listed below as having been interviewed admitted knowing OSWALD or having any information concerning him. Therefore, the data concerning them is being summarized rather than recorded in full.)

RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO advised that he was born in Los Angeles, California, is married to BETTY SERRATOS, is 38 years of age, a decorator by profession, and has applied for Mexican citizenship. He related that Calle Herodoto #14, Apartment A, is his residence.

BETTY SERRATOS DE DURAN related that she was born in the Republic of Honduras and has resided in Mexico for the past ten years, is 38 years of age, and has never belonged to any political party or entertained leftist ideas. She explained that she resides with her husband, RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, at Herodoto #14, Apartment A.

LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO VDA. (widow) DE FLORES advised that she is 35 years of age, having been born in Chihuahua, Chihuahua; that she resides at Luz Savana Street No. 1211, Apartment 2, and is employed in the Tourism Department and the Mexican Sports Federation. She denied having political affiliations or sympathies. She explained that she is the sister of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and had been visiting them at the time the investigators arrived at their apartment.

AGATA ROSENA GARCIA related that she was born in the Capital (of Mexico) and resides at Rivera Street No. 63, Colonia Las Aguilas. She denied having any political affiliations or being of leftist ideology and explained that she is a friend of the DURANs and visits them frequently at their home.

BARBARA ANN BLISS stated that she was in Mexico as a tourist and has been living in the country for the past eight years, and resides at Bahia de Magdalena #125; that she is divorced from JUAN ESCOBIL, a Costa Rican citizen

who presently lives in the United States, and has a monthly income of \$800 per month from the estate of her father, which is administered by a firm in Washington, D. C. She explained that her father, ALONSO BLISS, formerly owned a sugar plantation on Trinidad, but presently resides at 2585 Bayshore Drive, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida. She explained that she had become acquainted with BETTY SERRATOS some three months earlier at the apartment of CARMEN PINO, and they had exchanged visits with each other thereafter because of their mutual liking for recorded music. She also stated that she had met SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN at a concert, but had no friendship with her.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY explained that he is 27 years of age and was in Mexico as a tourist, having resided for the previous three months at Palermo Street No. 9, Colonia Hipodromo, in Mexico City; that he had been trying to obtain employment as a salesman for the Sonora Cattle Company; that he had served in the United States Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957 and had no political affiliations or leftist ideas. He explained that he had met BARBARA ANN BLISS and BETTY SERRATOS some two months earlier and was visiting at Herodoto No. 14-7 because of his friendship with them.

(D) Hotel Accommodations of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.

According to source, there were only three employees at the hotel, and some of them were able to recognize OSWALD's photograph as having been a guest at that establishment but could recall virtually no information concerning the circumstances relating thereto.

1. Oswald's Registration at Hotel

T-1 made available photocopies of the registration records of the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., which reflect that on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at that hotel as "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USA, Texas, PHOTO, US citizen" and was assigned room No. 18.

The owner and manager of the hotel, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, explained on March 3, 1964, that upon arrival a guest is required to register in his own handwriting; however, as long as he remains at the hotel thereafter, the name is transferred to the registration list for subsequent days by the manager or his assistant.

2. Examination of Handwriting on Hotel Register by FBI Laboratory

On December 11, 1963, a photocopy of the above-described page of the Hotel del Comercio registration book was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" signature appearing thereon.

In a laboratory report dated December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory stated that examination of "Qc333, photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 18, bearing signature 'Lee Harvey Oswald'" had been made with the following result:

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as K4 and K5 in this case."

The information recorded hereinunder was furnished by T-15.

3. Identities of Persons at Hotel
During Same Period as OSWALD

A review of copies of the pages of the Hotel del Comercio registration book for individuals who registered or remained at the hotel from September 26, 1963, through the night of October 1-2, 1963, revealed the following with respect to their names, city and state of origin, room or rooms occupied, and date or dates of occupancy.

Because of the fact that some of the names were abbreviated and others not decipherable, Hotel del Comercio owner, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, assisted in clarifying those names.

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
ISABEL SALAZAR y comp. Durango, Durango	1	September 26 and 27, 1963
J. ASCENCION HERRERA Durango, Durango	2	September 26 and 27, 1963
JOLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	3	September 26 and 27, 1963
ANTONIO OLIVA y Sra. Mexico, D. F., Mex. (Musician)	4	September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	5	September 26, 1963
FERNANDO VALENZUELA Chihuahua, Chihuahua	6	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ANGELICA PEREYRA Torreón, Coahuila (Housewife)	7	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 26, 1963

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<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
MARTIN GUERRERO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	9	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JOSE LUIS MACIAS Chihuahua, Chihuahua	10	September 26 through October 1, 1963
PEDRO QUIJANO Torreón, Coahuila	11	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila (Farmer)	12	September 26, 27, 28 and 30, and October 1, 1963
URBANO TORRES Guanajuato, Guanajuato	13, 22	September 26 and October 1, 1963
GABRIEL CONTRERAS Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	14	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JULIO LINAN San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	15	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	16	September 26, 1963
RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ Chihuahua, Chihuahua	17, 16 and 17	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	18	September 26, 1963
PEREZ PLIEGO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	19	September 26, 27 and 28, 1963
SANTOS PEDROZA Leon, Guanajuato	20	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MARIO RESENDIZ Saltillo, Coahuila (Businessman)	21	September 26 through October 1, 1963

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	22	September 26, 1963
ENRIQUE GARZAT Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	23	September 26, 1963
OSCAR LOZA	25	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	26	September 26, 1963
ARTURO CHAVEZ Ciudad del Maiz, S.L.P.	27	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	28	September 26, 1963
MANUEL SERRALDE Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	29	September 26 through October 1, 1963
LEOPOLDO DIAZ Guadalupe, Guanajuato	30	September 26, 1963
MARTIN SUMAYA Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	5	September 27, 1963
FRANCISCO MORALES Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 27 through October 1, 1963
RAFAEL ROCHA Torreon, Coahuila	13	September 27, 1963
LEE, HARVEY OSWALD (Photo.)	18	September 27 through October 1, 1963
ROBERTO LOPEZ Mexico, D. F., Mexico	22	September 27, 1963
JUAN FCO. ROCHA Durango, Durango	24	September 27, 1963
OSCAR SANCHEZ DE LA ROSA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	25	September 27 through 30, 1963

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
ALFREDO GARCIA Guadalajara, Jalisco	26	September 27 through 29, 1963
JOSE GAMES Aguascalientes, Ags. (Chauffeur)	28, 30 and 24	September 27 and 30 and October 1, 1963
ALICIA PLAZA Aguascalientes, Ags. (Housewife)	1, 23	September 28, 29 and 30, 1963
JORGE ROGUE Puebla, Puebla	2	September 28, 1963
Sr. VILLA Puebla, Puebla	3	September 28, 1963
Sr. RAMOS y Sra. Queretaro, Queretaro	5	September 28, 1963
FIDENCIO GARCIA San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	13	September 28, 1963
CARLOS MARQUES Veracruz, Veracruz	16	September 28, 1963
Sr. PEREZ y fam. Chihuahua, Chihuahua (Businessman)	22, 19	September 28 and October 1, 1963
Sr. RAMIREZ Torreon, Coahuila	23	September 28, 1963
SILVINO MARTINEZ Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 28, 1963
MARIO ALATORRE Puebla, Puebla (Businessman)	23, 3	September 28 and 29, 1963

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
LEONARDO BEZERRA Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Businessman)	2	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	12	September 29, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	13	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
FERNANDO MARTINEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	16	September 29, 1963
ALFONSO BELTRAN Chihuahua, Chihuahua	19	September 29, 1963
TOMAS GALVAN Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 29, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ y fam.	1	September 30, 1963
JUAN PEDRAZA (JULIAN PEDRAZA) San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	3	September 30 through October 1, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ	5	September 30, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila	12	September 30 through October 1, 1963
SALVADOR HERNANDEZ Puebla, Puebla	16	September 30, 1963
Cap. ESQUIVEL Veracruz, Veracruz (Military)	19	September 30, 1963
GUILLERMO FLORES Queretaro, Queretaro	22	September 30, 1963
TEOFIL (TEOFILO) VELAZQUEZ Irapuato, Guanajuato	24	September 30, 1963

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ San Luis, Guanajuato (San Luis de la Paz)	26	September 30, 1963
GREGORIO PEREZ Puebla, Puebla	26	September 30 through October 1, 1963
RAMIREZ Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	1	October 1, 1963
Cap. DOMINGUEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	5	October 1, 1963
ROSAS RAMIREZ Celaya, Guanajuato	16	October 1, 1963
Sr. MONTOYA Puebla, Puebla	23	October 1, 1963
FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ Puebla, Puebla (Chauffeur)	25	October 1, 1963
FELIPE ESCOBEDO	26	October 1, 1963
ALFONSO GARCIA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	27	October 1, 1963

4. Interview of Manager and
Other Personnel at Hotel

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA advised on March 3, 1964, that he is the owner and manager of the Hotel del Comercio, which is located approximately five blocks north of the main east-west thoroughfare of Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma, and two blocks east of the principal north-south artery, Avenida Insurgentes. He explained that his hotel caters to commercial travelers, most of whom are Mexican citizens; that it has a total of thirty rooms, most of which are equipped with a private bath; that for a single room the minimum rate, without bath, is 13.00 pesos (\$1.04 U.S.) and the maximum, with bath,

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

is 20,00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.). He added that the hotel is in the heart of the area of many of the bus terminals in Mexico City and also is only a few blocks from the passenger railroad station.

GARCIA LUNA furnished the following observations concerning the stay of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Hotel del Comercio. He received OSWALD and caused him to sign the hotel registration book, which is utilized in place of registration cards. He believed OSWALD's arrival had occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. The guest makes the initial entry in the registration book with data which includes his name, place of origin, occupation, and nationality; thereafter, so long as the guest remains at the hotel, his name and identifying data are transferred to the registration book page for the current date, after he has made payment in advance for his room for the ensuing night. Inasmuch as payment is made in advance, no effort is made to obtain an exact home address for the registrant.

The hotel has four floors, and OSWALD was assigned room No. 18 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 16,000 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.). The rooms on the latter floor are numbered from 18 through 23. The hotel registration book reflects that OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GARCIA LUNA, indicates he was entitled to and probably slept at the hotel the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the day of October 2, 1963. GARCIA LUNA stated he could not recall the circumstances of OSWALD's departure nor the hour thereof, but merely was judging normal procedure on the basis of information in his record.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he speaks a few words of English and received the impression that OSWALD neither spoke nor understood any Spanish. He had not observed OSWALD in the hotel during the day nor had he ever seen him accompanied by any individual or individuals. He recalled that OSWALD had been carrying a medium-size, brown handbag, which he believed had a zipper and was either of Naugahyde or canvas material. He did not remember that OSWALD had ever worn a coat and believed he usually appeared in a short-sleeved shirt of a knit variety.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

Inquiry was made of GARCIA LUNA as to other personnel at the hotel who might recall OSWALD on the basis of having any reason to notice or contact him, and he stated that those persons would be his assistant, SEBASTIAN PEREZ, and the maid who cleans the rooms on the upper two floors, MATILDE GARNICA.

GARCIA LUNA stated that he was acquainted with a few of the guests who were at the hotel during the same period as OSWALD but did not have home addresses for any of them. He mentioned that several of the guests of that period are commercial travelers and return to the hotel from time to time.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 3, 1964, that she recognized the photographs of OSWALD as being of the young American who had occupied room No. 18 for almost a week during the latter part of last year. She explained that she handles the daily housekeeping duties for the third and fourth floors of the hotel, comprising rooms numbered 18 through 30, and ordinarily arrives at work between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., leaving at 9:00 p.m., upon completion of her working day.

Mrs. GARNICA related that she clearly recalls OSWALD, as few Americans stay at the hotel, and was somewhat intrigued by his presence there. He had very few personal effects, which he carried in what she described as a "small, brown, zippered handbag," which was either of canvas or imitation leather material. She did not believe she had seen OSWALD in the hotel on more than two occasions, the day of his arrival and the following Saturday as he was still in his room when she checked to determine which rooms were available for cleaning. She remembered that when she saw him in the room on the Saturday morning in question, he said "good morning" to her in English, and a short time later left the hotel.

She never saw him with any other person and had no conversation with him, having received the impression that he neither spoke nor understood Spanish.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk and assistant to the owner of the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 10, 1964, that he had not conversed with OSWALD but remembered him clearly inasmuch as very few Americans have stayed at

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

the hotel. To the best of his recollection, OSWALD left the hotel each morning and did not return until evening, possibly after PEREZ HERNANDEZ had completed his working day and left the hotel. He stated OSWALD was alone whenever he noticed him at the hotel and usually wore a knit, short-sleeved sport shirt and no coat or jacket.

PEREZ HERNANDEZ advised that since OSWALD paid his rent in advance for the night of October 1, 1963, there would have been little reason for contact with him on the presumed date of his departure, October 2, 1963, and he was unable to remember any details in this connection.

On April 10, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA advised that he resides at Santa Clara, State of Mexico, and for many years has been the night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, his working hours being from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. He explained, however, that he often is able to leave the hotel by 8:00 a.m. or earlier if the owner and manager, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, has arrived to relieve him and handle reception duties. With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's stay at the hotel, he furnished the following information.

He clearly recalls the young American whom he later identified in his mind as OSWALD and remembers that on the date of the latter's departure from the hotel and on the basis of sign language and the word "taxi," which he interpreted to indicate that OSWALD wanted a taxicab, RODRIGUEZ walked around the corner from the Hotel del Comercio to Grozco y Borra and Bernal Diaz Streets where he obtained a taxicab which had just left a passenger at the "Estrella Blanca" (White Star) bus terminal. He stated definitely that he did not know the taxi driver and had not known or discussed with the driver or OSWALD the latter's intended destination. He said OSWALD carried his own luggage downstairs and waited in front of the hotel with the luggage until RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxicab.

He believed OSWALD left the hotel between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., since it was getting light when he went in search of the taxicab. He could not be more precise concerning the time. He believed that OSWALD gave him a small tip of one or two pesos (\$.08 or \$.16 U.S.) for his assistance in calling

a taxi. RODRIGUEZ commented that while he had little difficulty obtaining a taxi at the early hour, it becomes very difficult to secure taxi transportation between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. because of the heavy traffic at that time.

RODRIGUEZ related that to the best of his recollection OSWALD always arrived at the hotel late at night, "midnight or thereafter," but he never noticed any indication that OSWALD had been drinking. He never observed OSWALD in the company of any person and did not recall his ever using the only telephone at the hotel, which is located at the reception desk.

5. Other Inquiries in the Area of the Hotel del Comercio, Taxi Stands, and Bus Terminals

On March 4 and again on April 10, 1964, DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO advised that she is the owner, manager and sometimes cook at the small restaurant on Calle Bernardino de Sahagun (no number) immediately adjacent to the Hotel del Comercio. She explained that there is no commercial connection between the hotel and her restaurant, but because of its proximity many hotel guests eat some meals at the restaurant.

Upon viewing photographs of OSWALD, Mrs. BARREIRO affirmed that she remembered him as a young American who had eaten several meals at the restaurant in the late afternoon over a period of approximately one week. She said he appeared at the restaurant after the noon rush hour or some time after 2:00 p.m., always alone, and ordered his food by pointing on the menu, apparently with some consideration of costs. He always ate the soup of the day, rice, and either meat or eggs, but always rejected dessert and coffee. She thought this unusual, as the dessert and coffee ordinarily are included in the price of the daily lunch, but he did not appear to understand this and always waved the waitress away if she tried to serve those items. She recalled that he also rejected any efforts to sell him soft drinks, which she described as an important item in her business. She estimated that OSWALD spent from five to six pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.) for his meals. She had assumed he was a guest at the hotel but never observed

him contact or talk to anyone while at the restaurant.

6. Inquiries in Neighborhood
of Hotel del Comercio

T-15, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had interviewed a large number of persons in the area of the Hotel del Comercio, among them car watchers, taxi drivers, restaurant operators, ambulatory salesman, shoeshine boys, newspaper vendors, and others, displaying to them a photograph of OSWALD. According to source, he had been unable to locate anyone who recalled OSWALD.

7. Interviews of Guests at
Hotel del Comercio

T-2 and T-13 advised that interviews of the following persons, who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, had failed to identify anyone who was able to remember him:

ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO
Captain SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA
URBANO TORRES LENDOZA
MARTIN GUERRERO
JULIO LINAN
MANUEL SERRALDE

Sources advised that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, had been able to furnish some identifying data concerning hotel guests ANTONIO OLIVA, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, ANGELICA PEREIRA, PEDRO QUIJANO, GABRIEL CONTRERAS, RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ, MARTIN SUAREZ, RAFAEL ROCHA, JOSE GAMES, FIDENCIO GARCIA, Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, and MARIO RESENDIZ, and efforts are being made to locate those individuals as well as identify and locate others who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD.

8. Reputation of Hotel del Comercio

On April 22, 1964, inquiry was made of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA by T-13 as to his opinion of how OSWALD had selected and appeared at his hotel, and he stated that even though the hotel is three blocks and "around three corners" from the Red Arrow bus terminal, he considers his hotel to have the best general aspect and appearance of any of several in the area; furthermore, it is known by personnel in other hotels that GARCIA LUNA can understand and speak a little English. He also mentioned that his hotel is filled to approximately ninety per cent of capacity at all times because he makes every effort to provide superior accommodations to commercial travelers at competitive prices.

On April 17, 1964, T-16, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to be informed with respect to the activities in Mexico of Cubans and individuals of other nationalities who are sympathetic to the Castro revolutionary regime in Cuba, advised that the Hotel del Comercio is not known to him as being frequented by pro-Castro Cubans.

On April 23, 1964, T-14, who is well acquainted with hotel operations in Mexico City, reported that he knows nothing unfavorable with respect to the character and reputation of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA or the Hotel del Comercio and considers the latter to be a reputable establishment usually frequented by commercial travelers and individuals of modest means.

IV. OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO

The information recorded below was made available by T-17, a confidential source abroad.

The files of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government), reveal that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The records of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo reveal that

on October 3, 1963, from 12:00 midnight until 8:00 a.m., Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was in charge of the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station, where tourist cards are picked up from aliens leaving Mexico by highway travel through Nuevo Laredo. An official of the Department of Immigration stated that the name and date stamp of ARZAMENDI CHAPA on the original tourist card surrendered by OSWALD upon his departure from Mexico on that date were evidence of the fact that his exit from Mexico occurred during those hours.

The official added that considerable investigation had been conducted by several different agencies of the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining subject's method of travel on departure and that, in view of the fact the name "OSWALD" had been located on a passenger list for the 1:00 p.m. trip of the Transportes Frontera bus line from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 2, 1963, it was considered that OSWALD had traveled thereon.

Considerable investigation with respect to the passenger list mentioned above, including a check of the ticket stubs at the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, headquarters of the company, interviews of bus drivers and passengers, and numerous interviews of employees of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, failed to confirm that OSWALD, in fact, had been a passenger on the Transportes Frontera bus in question.

- (A) Interview of HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, Passenger on Transportes del Norte Bus Traveling from San Luis Potosi to Nuevo Laredo on October 2 to 3, 1963

T-11 advised on March 26, 1964, that HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, true name HERBERT FRANCIS VOORHEES, who resides at Calle Masones No. 19, Apartment 10, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, furnished the following:

On October 2, 1963, he left San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, at 7:30 a.m. by a "second-class yellow bus" for San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where at about 2:40 p.m. on the same date he departed for Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, via a Transportes del Norte bus.

This bus arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, and following his going through United States Customs and United States Immigration at Laredo, Texas, he disembarked from the bus in Laredo, rested at the Southland Hotel, and thereafter proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, via Greyhound bus.

He was certain that the Transportes del Norte bus, while en route to Laredo, Texas, stopped in Mexico at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, at the "Mexican Immigration check station about twelve miles from the Mexican-American border," where the lights were turned on and a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to check each passenger's identification and travel documents.

At this point, the Mexican Immigration official ushered off the bus a young American, whom he described as about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches tall, of medium build, clean-shaven, bareheaded, coatless, and cleanly attired in shirt, slacks and shoes. The young American, who had carried one small bag, had been sitting at the back of the bus. Upon his return to the bus, after apparently being questioned for a few minutes, he walked again to the back of the bus. As he passed VOORHEES, he mumbled in good English, in a grumbling manner, something like, "My papers were in order before and I don't know why they bother me now -- they took my pass before."

He clearly recalled seeing the American at the United States Customs checking station in Laredo, Texas, at about 1:30 a.m. on October 3, 1963, when a Mexican woman's luggage was being examined and the young American was standing by. The American was trying to dispose of a banana by eating it hurriedly, "gulping it down," and he was told by a Customs officer that he could carry the banana into the United States and did not have to gulp it down so fast.

He recalled talking with a "Mexican-American" man who sat across the aisle from him. This man was traveling with his wife and spoke English and Spanish. He could recall neither his name nor his destination.

He furnished as many other details about the above-described trip as he could recall and claimed he could not

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

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(B) Checks of Records of Other Bus Lines

T-13 provided the following information:

On March 30, 1964, officials of the Autobuses Blancos Floecia Roja, S. A. bus line made available passenger lists for the four scheduled trips of that company from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo of October 2, 1963, and no information identifiable with OSWALD by any of the names he was known to have used was located on those lists. It was determined, however, that if the trip to El Centro de that company was retained, none of its trips to Nuevo Laredo would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station between midnight and 8:00 a.m.

Mr. Ricardo Medina Deltran, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Autobuses Transportes del Norte bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte), advised that his company provides bus service between Mexico City, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas. He said that in connection with this service, a passenger list is normally prepared for each of the bus trips of his company between the above points.

MEDINA explained that the passenger list actually is a card form on which reservations and ticket sales are recorded and that after the particular trip for which it was prepared has left the terminal, it is cancelled to avoid further confusion, as the reverse side of the form is utilized for a similar record at a later date. He stated that the cancelled lists are not a permanent record and are maintained only for a short period of time following their use. He stated that he had sold the card forms for \$2.00 each, but that for the event there should be further need for them; nevertheless, he was unable to locate them. He pointed out that apparently they had been placed inadvertently in a storeroom where tires, spare parts, boxes of obsolete files and records, and other materials

are maintained and that only a thorough review of all material in the storeroom would reveal whether or not the list for October 2, 1963, was still in existence. He related that his company has two direct trips daily to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and that the bus which departs from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. is scheduled to arrive in Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 a.m. the following morning and would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" checking station at approximately 1:00 a.m.

(C) Transportes del Norte Passenger
List for October 2, 1963

On March 30, 1964, Mr. MEDINA advised that he had located the passenger-reservations list for the 8:30 a.m. bus of October 2, 1963, and on the basis of consultation with him and with several reservations and ticket clerks who recognized their handwriting thereon, the following data was obtained therefrom as translated from Spanish:

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

Wednesday		Wednesday	
MEXICO TO LAREDO			
Bus No. 332		October 2, 1963	8:30
Drivers R. (ROGELIO) CUEVAS - R. (RAMON) GONZALEZ			
Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
2	Miss COSIO	S.A.	13920
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	N. Ldo.	12619
4	MARGARET A. WOLFE	Ldo.	61840 exchange
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Mty.	7915
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA	Mty.	99232
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Ldo.	9511
8	J. M. DE CUBA	Ldo.	8940
9	" "	"	41
10	Operator		
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR	Houston	13742

Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
12	Chihuahueses	Laredo, Tex.	13688
13			
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston	13921
15	A Viajes	Ldo.	13619
16	PH. VAN DER VORM	Laredo, Tex.	13927
17	JORGE DAVILA	Mty.	716
18	JOSE BARRIGA	Dallas	13740
19	and wife	"	741
20			
21	Mr. or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO	S.A.	13928
22	Guadalajara	Laredo	
23	"		
24	"		
25	"		
26	"		
27	"		
28	"		
29	"		

MEDINA explained that seats No. 12 and No. 15 had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identities of the occupants of those seats.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A. travel agency (International Auto Travels, Inc.), Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., advised that she had located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel on seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. She stated that the company had sold this transportation to RUIZ MEZA for travel via the Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound Line.

(D) Record of Location of Transportation Sold to H. O. LEE

T-11 provided the information recorded hereinafter:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

On April 1, 1964, MACLOVIO PORTILLO G., Superintendent of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line Transportes Chihuahueses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahueses Transportation, Incorporated with Variable Capital), Bernal Diaz No. 5, Mexico, D. F., and his clerk, MARIA TERESA CASARES, caused the records of that bus line to be searched for all tickets issued for travel on October 2, 1963, in an effort to locate the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, and V. L. LEE, with particular attention to ticket No. 13688.

PORTILLO advised that no information had been located which could be identified with the foregoing, explaining that tickets sold by his company during that period were in the eighty and ninety thousand series, eliminating the possibility that ticket No. 13688 might have been sold at that office.

PORTILLO suggested that the transportation concerning which inquiry was being made might have been sold at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahueses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahueses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5. He telephoned to that agency and was advised by a clerk, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, that the reservation order under No. 13688 was available at that office.

On April 1, 1964, Miss TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, manager of the above mentioned travel agency, located the reservation and purchase order No. 13688, and it was determined to be in blank, never having been utilized. She reviewed the Transportes del Norte passenger list for bus No. 332 for October 2, 1963, considering that the order number might be 12688, and this order No. 12688 was located and also found to be blank. She insisted that her office had not handled the reservation noted on the Transportes del Norte passenger list shown her for October 2, 1963. She was requested to review all reservation and purchase orders issued for October, 1963, by her office.

A review of the carbon copies of these reservation and purchase orders was made by the confidential source abroad in the presence of Miss SCHAEFFER, which revealed that reservation and purchase order No. 14618 was issued to Transportes del Norte in Mexico City for Mr. H. O. LEE for seat No. 12 from

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, October 2, 1963, at 8:30 a.m. This information was printed in Spanish, and the reservation was confirmed by a Mr. SAUCEDO. At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be September 30, 1963, and the cost was listed as 93.75 "moneda nacional" (national money or Mexican pesos comparable to \$7.50 U.S.) Also at the bottom of this printed order was the printed notice that the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahueses, is an agent for the Greyhound Bus Line.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that former employee ROLANDO BARRIOS had signed the reservation and purchase order and apparently made the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE. She stated the original of this form was given to the purchaser in order that he could then obtain his ticket at Transportes del Norte, explaining that an original and two copies of the reservation and purchase order are made and the original is given to the purchaser, one copy is kept at her office, and the third copy is forwarded to the main office of the travel agency, which is Transportes Chihuahueses, S. A. de C. V., Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 274, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. She made available the carbon copy of the above-mentioned purchase order and stated she would search her files for any other pertinent records.

Subsequently she advised on the same date by telephone that she had located Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent at Laredo, Texas, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE. This order was issued against the Western Greyhound Lines, 371 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

T-12 advised that on April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of the Greyhound International Exchange Order mentioned above, which noted that Mr. H. O. LEE was traveling to the port of exit via Transportes del Norte. The order reflected it was issued on October 1, 1963, for \$12.80 U. S. by the Agencia de Viajes, T. Ch. S. A. de C. V., Reforma 52-5, Mexico City. According to Miss SCHAEFFER, the signature of the issuing agent on this order form was that of ROLANDO BARRIOS.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

Miss SCHAEFFER's bookkeeper, Miss NORMA ROMAN, made available the agency's cash receipt and disbursement ledger which Miss SCHAEFFER described as a record of cash receipts and disbursements of the business on a daily basis. These records disclosed that on October 1, 1963, an entry was made in the ledger reflecting receipt of 253.75 pesos (\$20.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE which was paid to cover the cost of a bus trip from Mexico City to Dallas via Laredo. Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the entry reflecting receipt of cash is made in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger on the day following the actual transaction. She added that of the total 253.75 peso amount, 93.75 pesos (\$7.50 U.S.) applied to the portion of the trip from Mexico City to Laredo and 160.00 pesos (\$12.80 U.S.) applied to the travel from Laredo to Dallas.

The above record reflected that the total amount of 253.75 pesos was paid on Agencia de Viajes T. Ch. reservation and purchase order No. 14618 and that H. O. LEE was also issued Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to cover the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above-mentioned cash ledger reflected that the letter "B" appeared beside the name of H. O. LEE, and Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the letter "B" represents the surname initial of ROLANDO BARRIOS, the former employee of the firm who handled the transaction with H. O. LEE.

The cash ledger also revealed that under the figure of 253.75 pesos, the amount of the cash transaction, were illegible handwritten initials, and Miss SCHAEFFER stated that those are the initials of ELSA MAYNEZ, another former employee of the firm, acknowledging receipt of the 253.75 pesos by MAYNEZ from BARRIOS for entry in the cash ledger book.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that ROLANDO BARRIOS was involved in a financial problem with her agency for which she discontinued his services. She furnished his home address as Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20-209, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was last known to be employed at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City.

On April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of a form captioned: "Western Greyhound Lines (Division

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

of the Greyhound Corporation), 371 Market Street, San Francisco, California, International Sales Report." This sales report covers the period from October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, and Miss SCHAEFFER advised that recorded on this form is a recapitulation of travel sales during the month of October, 1963, made by the agency as agents for the Western Greyhound Lines in connection with which Greyhound International Exchange Orders were issued to the travelers. There were twelve such sales recorded on the above-mentioned sales report, which reflects that the second entry or sale made involved the issuance of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to one passenger, Mr. H. O. LEE, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, total fare for that portion of the trip being recorded as \$12.80 U. S.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that the foregoing must be maintained as a matter of permanent record in her office because of Mexican Government regulations.

On April 2, 1964, T-11 was advised by Miss SCHAEFFER that MARGARITA LABASTIBA, who also worked in the front office while BARRIOS was present, had informed her that she remembered an American who purchased a travel order but could not recall the date nor could she state it was OSWALD. Upon interview, Miss LABASTIBA could only recall that the American was tall, wore disheveled clothing, and had a great deal of hair. She could not be more specific about the date or the description of the American.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, NORMA ROMAN and MARGARITA LABASTIBA at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. offices and these persons were unable to identify OSWALD.

(E) Interview of ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ

On April 2, 1964, the following information was furnished to T-13.

ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ, Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment 209, Mexico, D. F., advised that formerly he was

employed at the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency and now is employed as a cashier at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City. BARRIOS reviewed the copy of the reservation and purchase order No. 14618 of the travel agency reflecting the sale on September 30, 1963, of seat No. 12 on the 8:30 a.m. trip of Transportes del Norte from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, and definitely identified the handprinting and signature thereon as his own. He also viewed a copy of International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, recording the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE of transportation by Greyhound Lines from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. He stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he had handled the transaction represented by the two documents.

BARRIOS viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he was unable to affirm positively that he recalled OSWALD in connection with the travel agency. He related that at the time OSWALD's photographs were being published widely in newspapers and magazines he was impressed by the feeling that he had known or met OSWALD at some time, but had been unable to associate the feeling with any particular incident or time.

(F) Interview of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Terminal, Mexico City

On April 3, 1964, the Mexico City Terminal Manager for Transportes del Norte, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, reiterated that he had no recollection whatsoever with respect to OSWALD and explained that he has no contact with passengers except under unusual circumstances since his office is removed from the passenger area of the terminal.

On the same date, bus drivers ROGELIO CUEVAS and RAMON GONZALEZ were contacted upon their arrival at the Mexico City terminal and advised that they reside in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at Magna Vista No. 232 and at Juan Mendez No. 1407 Altos, respectively. Although they had no independent recollection in connection therewith, they were aware of the fact that the company's records reflect that they were the drivers of bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on

October 2, 1963. They stated that they usually leave the bus at Monterrey, and it was their understanding that on October 2, 1963, all passengers from bus No. 332 were transferred to another unit which transported them to Nuevo Laredo with a relief driver. They viewed all available photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated they were unable to recall his having been a passenger. They pointed out that they rarely notice the passengers and would not remember one of them unless an incident or special circumstance created a special reason for noticing and recalling them.

On April 2, 1964, ANGEL CURIEL informed that he is a ticket salesman at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte and that he recognized his handwriting on the October 2, 1963, passenger list for bus No. 332 in connection with the items listed under "destination" and "ticket number." He explained that he undoubtedly exchanged ticket No. 13688 for the travel agency purchase order and recorded the number of the ticket before delivering it to the passenger. CURIEL viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated he could not recall him in connection with his duties at the bus line.

On the same date, salesman MIGUEL SAUCEDO advised that the handwriting on the passenger list under "name of passenger" of the word "Chihuahuenses" opposite seat No. 12 indicated that he received the telephonic reservation of the space by the travel agency. SAUCEDO did not recall the matter and was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD in connection therewith.

Ticket salesman CANUTO S. ROJAS and JUAN GASCON advised that they recognized their handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest in connection with some of the reservations and ticket sales, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD could not recall having seen him at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte.

MEDINA and the four ticket salesmen mentioned above explained that the diversity of serial numbers for tickets sold on the passenger list in question is occasioned by the fact that they each sell from different blocks of tickets for the various destinations involved.

(G) Interviews of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Bus Terminal Restaurant, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

On April 6, 1964, T-7 interviewed the following personnel of the restaurant located in the Transportes del Norte terminal at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon:

DAVID SANCHEZ GONZALEZ, manager and cashier
MARIA OTILLA TOVAR, waitress
RAFAEL ZAVALA CASTILLO, counterman
MANUEL CUELLAS GARCIA, counterman

All four of these persons advised that they work a 2:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. shift and that all were on duty during that shift on October 2-3, 1963. No one else worked during this shift.

Upon being shown various photographs of OSWALD, none was able to recall having seen him in the restaurant at any time.

According to T-7, the restaurant is located within the Transportes del Norte terminal in Monterrey, there being a ticket counter at one end of the terminal, a waiting room in the center, and the restaurant at the opposite end of the waiting room from the ticket counter.

(H) Inquiry at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon
Main Offices of Transportes del Norte

T-18, a confidential source abroad, provided the following information:

On April 2, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, caused a search to be made for and succeeded in locating an envelope containing the tickets surrendered by the passengers to the bus drivers for the Mexico City-Monterrey travel in bus No. 332 on October 2, 1963. Among those tickets was No. 13688 which reflected thereon that it had been used for seat No. 12 on that trip.

TREVINO advised that the company records reflect that following the arrival of bus No. 332 in Monterrey at 9:15 p.m., October 2, 1963, all passengers destined for Nuevo Laredo or beyond were transferred to bus No. 373, which was driven by ALVARO IBARRA and departed from Monterrey at 9:50 p.m. He explained further that because the company has thirteen trips daily between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, no effort is made to maintain a record of the passengers who board the bus at Monterrey in connection therewith. Mr. TREVINO explained that IBARRA recently married and resides at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

On April 3, 1964, Mr. TREVINO stated he had located the portion of ticket No. 13686 for travel from Monterrey to Laredo and that its presence in the envelope for that trip of October 2-3, 1963, was definite indication that the travel was performed.

(I) Bus Passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
Identified Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

T-13 advised as follows:

On March 30, 1964, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that seat No. 15 of Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 for the trip of October 2, 1963, had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identity of the occupant of that seat.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A. (International Auto Travels, Inc.) travel agency, Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel in seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA. This transportation was sold to RUIZ MEZA for travel via Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound line.

T-19, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

On April 5, 1964, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, who resides at Sullana No. 710, Mexico, D. F., and who is employed in the Auditor's Office, Customs Section, Mexican Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit, advised as follows:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, en route to Laredo, Texas, and occupied seat No. 15 on that bus. Following his arrival in Laredo, he departed on a Greyhound Line bus with his final destination being Chicago, Illinois.

RUIZ MEZA still had the Transportes del Norte ticket stub for the Mexico City-Laredo, Texas, portion of the trip, the number of the ticket being 13619.

As nearly as he could recall, the bus departed without delay at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963. He believed there were about fourteen or fifteen other passengers who boarded the bus with him.

He could not remember whether or not any Americans had boarded the bus in Mexico City but stated that seated next to him on the bus was an individual whom he described as being tall, heavy and about 54 years of age. This individual, whose name he did not know, was of Mexican extraction and was traveling to Houston, Texas. This person sat next to RUIZ MEZA on the several buses from Mexico City to San Antonio, Texas, where he departed the bus. Changes of buses had occurred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and at Laredo, Texas on the trip north. (The Transportes del Norte manifest for the trip of October 2, 1963, bus No. 332, lists space for one EULALIO RODRIGUEZ in seat No. 14, which adjoins seat No. 15, with final destination for RODRIGUEZ listed as Houston.)

Directly across the aisle to his rear, the seating arrangements of the bus being staggered on either side, was a young 'Ecuadorian' couple, assumed to be man and wife (seats No. 8 and No. 9). He was not certain that this couple was from Ecuador, but believed they were South Americans. RUIZ identified a photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, as identical

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

with the above-described "Ecuadorian." RUIZ also viewed a photograph of ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295, which depicts Mrs. DE CUBA wearing eyeglasses. RUIZ could not be sure this woman is identical with the woman traveling in the company of the person whom he identified as being JUAN MATEO DE CUBA. He stated that the woman who was seated next to DE CUBA was not wearing eyeglasses.

(The above-described tourist forms describe Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA as being residents of Aruba, Dutch West Indies. The Transportes del Norte manifest for the above-described trip lists space for J. M. DE CUBA and one other person in seats No. 8 and No. 9.)

After departure from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, the bus did not stop until its arrival in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, at about 1:00 p.m. the same day. After about a half-hour stop, everyone again boarded the bus for the trip to Monterrey, arriving at the Transportes del Norte terminal there about 9:30 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

RUIZ recalled that upon arrival in the bus terminal in Monterrey, everyone debarked and many of the passengers went to the restaurant located at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal to eat. While RUIZ was eating at one of the tables in the restaurant at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey, a young American was seated alone at a table a few yards away from him to his rear. He advised this was the first time he had noted the presence of this person, whom he described as being about 27 years of age, weighing approximately 130 to 135 pounds, with brown hair, about five feet seven or five feet eight inches in height, and of slender build. He recalled this same individual's boarding the bus in Monterrey a few minutes after him.

RUIZ viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and positively identified two profile photographs of OSWALD as being of the above-described American youth who was seated to his rear in the restaurant of the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey. He advised he had no doubt in his mind with respect to this identification.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

One of the photographs identified by RUIZ was a photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine depicting OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. (This is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso.)

The other photograph identified by RUIZ was a profile view of OSWALD taken at the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, under New Orleans Police Department No. 112723.

He had seen front-view photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he pointed out that he did not associate the photographs with the above-described American nor did he give any careful or studied thought to their being identical to the American youth.

The American youth, whom he described as being OSWALD, was dressed in a light-colored, perhaps white, open-collared, short-sleeved sport shirt, and was bareheaded. According to RUIZ, this individual was not wearing a coat. He did not recall the color or type of trousers this person was wearing, his shoes, or the luggage he might have been carrying.

After the meal stop in Monterrey, which lasted approximately one-half hour, the passengers boarded a different bus of the Transportes del Norte line, and he observed there also had been a change of bus drivers at that time. He recalled that the individual whom he identified as OSWALD boarded the bus in Monterrey after he did, and after he had taken his seat, No. 15, he noticed the American youth go down the aisle past him. He believed this person had taken a seat in the right rear section of the bus or on the same side of the bus where RUIZ was seated.

He believed the bus arrived at "Kilometer 26," the Immigration and Customs control point located about sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963. Upon reaching "Kilometer 26," the bus stopped and an official, whom RUIZ assumed to be a

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

Mexican Immigration officer, boarded the bus and proceeded to review the travel documents of the passengers on board. He recalled seeing the Immigration official in the aisle on his way from the rear to the front of the bus and hearing him exclaim in English, "Come on with me," apparently directing his remarks to someone in the rear of the bus. He then saw the Mexican Immigration official go to the front of the bus followed by the American identified by him as being OSWALD. He assumed some question had arisen as to the American's travel documents.

The interior lights of the bus were on at the time, and he saw the Immigration official and the American get off the bus and enter the small Immigration office located at the side of the road a few feet from the bus. RUIZ estimated that from the time the American left the bus with the Immigration official until the time he boarded the bus and again went to the rear of the vehicle a period of perhaps three or four minutes may have transpired.

He recalled that after the American again boarded the bus, Mr. DE CUBA left the bus and went to the Immigration office, and he assumed that there was some question with respect to DE CUBA's travel documents. He believed that about one minute later DE CUBA returned and seated himself in the bus. The only two passengers he recalled having left the bus at "Kilometer 26" were the American and Mr. DE CUBA.

He estimated that the entire operation of the Immigration check at "Kilometer 26" lasted from ten to fifteen minutes, and shortly after Mr. DE CUBA boarded the bus, the driver continued the journey to Nuevo Laredo, where the bus arrived at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal about 1:30 a.m., October 3, 1963.

All of the passengers left the bus in Nuevo Laredo, remaining at the bus terminal for a period of from twenty minutes to one-half hour. During the period the passengers were in the Transportes del Norte terminal in Nuevo Laredo, he recalled seeing OSWALD waiting near the bus alone. He did not recall observing the American speaking to anyone.

He recalled that after a short stop in Nuevo Laredo, the passengers boarded the same bus on which they had traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. He recalled the American whom he identified as OSWALD boarding the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas, as he remembered seeing the American go down the aisle to the rear of the bus after he, RUIZ, was in his seat. From that point on, he does not recall seeing the American again.

The Transportes del Norte bus proceeded across the International Bridge and in several minutes was in Laredo, Texas, on the United States side of the bridge. The bus stopped on the south side of the United States Government building adjacent to the steps which lead into the offices where, according to RUIZ, he was vaccinated.

All passengers left the bus and proceeded up the stairway leading to what he assumed were Immigration offices. He stated that he and another person, whom he described as a short Mexican male of advanced age and who he believed had boarded the bus at Monterrey, were the only persons who remained behind to be vaccinated.

RUIZ estimated that the entire United States Government processing operation at the port of entry was about one-half hour in duration. Everyone already had boarded the bus by the time he had been processed by United States Immigration, and he was the last of the passengers to board the bus for the short trip to the Laredo bus terminal.

Upon reaching the Laredo bus terminal, everyone again left the bus. After about one-half hour, he boarded a two-tiered Greyhound Line bus in the Laredo bus terminal and automatically seated himself in seat No. 15, since he had been in that seat all the way from Mexico City. He estimated that there might have been a total of from fifteen to twenty passengers who boarded the Greyhound bus at Laredo.

RUIZ estimated the departure from Laredo of the Greyhound bus as being about 3:00 a.m., October 3, 1963, and the arrival in San Antonio, Texas, as about 8:00 a.m. that same morning. He observed that everyone got off the bus at

San Antonio, and he believed the stop in San Antonio lasted about one-half hour, after which the passengers boarded the same bus and proceeded to Dallas, Texas, arriving at about 1:00 p.m. on the same day.

RUIZ recalled that the stop in Dallas lasted about two hours, and it was approximately 3:00 p.m. when the same bus departed Dallas for the journey to Chicago, Illinois, via Tulsa, Oklahoma.

RUIZ recalled seeing for the last time the American whom he identified as OSWALD when the latter boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo prior to the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas. RUIZ believed that the American had boarded the same Greyhound bus at Laredo on the morning of October 3, 1963, and continued the trip to Dallas, Texas, but stated he did not notice him nor did he pay particular attention to the other passengers.

RUIZ did not recall having seen the American speak to anyone at any time, and it appeared to RUIZ that the American was traveling alone. He commented that the American had given him the impression of being a quiet individual of a retiring nature.

RUIZ viewed a photograph of PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-8 No. 624820, which VAN DER VORM utilized upon entry to Mexico in September, 1963. RUIZ did not recall having seen this person as a passenger on either of the Transportes del Norte buses on the trip from Mexico City to Laredo in October, 1963.

(J) Interview of Transportes del Norte
Passenger JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL

On April 6, 1964, Captain JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL advised T-13 that he is a retired officer of the Mexican Army and resides in Mexico City at Gabino Barrera 104, Apartment No. 3. He recalled that on October 2, 1963, he and his wife had traveled from Mexico City to Laredo on Transportes del Norte, and after entering the United States, had continued to Dallas, Texas, via Greyhound bus. He viewed available photographs of OSWALD and

stated emphatically that he could not recall him as a passenger. He mentioned that the only passenger he could recall was AGAPITO DEL RIO, with whom he conversed while they were passing through United States Customs at Laredo, Texas.

(K) List Obtained of Departure of Non-
Mexican Citizens on October 3, 1963,
at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

T-1, who is familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-8 for all non-Mexican citizens departing Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, as tourists on October 3, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the departures from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

Investigation in this case disclosed that OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. OSWALD's departure was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

According to T-1, ARZAMENDI CHAPA worked the 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on October 3, 1963.

From the tourist cards (forms FM-5 and FM-8) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following is a list of the individuals who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, the list's having been divided into those individuals traveling on forms FM-5 and those traveling on forms FM-8, since the forms FM-11 are so set up.

The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on the form FM-11.

1. Holders of Forms FM-5

79. TEODORA HERRERA ALVAREZ, FM-5 No. 4049060,
issued by Mexican Consulate at Lubbock, Texas,
September 25, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

80. PABLO CALAMATEO, FM-5 No. 4049059, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.
81. JUAN CANALES, FM-5 No. 4049058, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.
82. MANUEL CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329753, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.
83. GUADALUPE CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329756, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.
84. JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625296, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, July 18, 1963.
85. ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625295, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul, Curacao, July 18, 1963.
86. IGNACIA CHAVEZ, FM-5 No. 4496345, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 12, 1963.
87. TOMASA GARZA DE ESCAMILLA, FM-5 No. 4329952, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.
88. RAY FOX, FM-5 No. 4326296, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 12, 1963. (It is to be noted that this individual appeared to sign her name on instant form FM-5 as RAY FOX.)
89. EMMA ELISABETH GOERITZ FRANK, FM-5 No. 4307615, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, June 10, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

90. MARCELINO RAMON GARCIA CASTRO, FM-5 No. 4478227, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Chicago, Illinois, September 7, 1963.
91. ERNESTINA A. DE GARZA, FM-5 No. 4327720, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, July 23, 1963.
92. EUGENE EVERALD HUNTER, FM-5 No. 4193457, issued by Honorary Mexican Consul, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, September 12, 1963.
93. VICTOR JOSEPH KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097447, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963.
94. PATRICIA ANN KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097446, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963. Accompanied by minor children, KEVIN, 3 years of age, and TERRY, 2 years of age.
95. MARIA LUISA CRUZ DE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4346726, issued by Mexican Consulate, Corpus Christi, Texas, August 31, 1963.
96. LAWRENCE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381039, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1963.
97. CORNELIUS D. LeFEVRE, FM-5 No. 4027798, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.
98. JESSIE E. LeFEVRE, FM-5 No. 4027799, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.
99. WILLIAM G. LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381128, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 27, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

100. MANIE A. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4329147, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 7, 1963.
101. CHARLES L. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4455353, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 4, 1963.
102. MA. MAGDALENA MORENO, FM-5 No. 4329635, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 15, 1963.
103. MATILDE MURACCIOLE DAVILA, FM-5 No. 3461434, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, March 4, 1963.
104. JOSE NERI, FM-5 No. 4120593, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 4, 1963.
105. MA. CRISTINA CARACCIOLE DAVILA DE PIEDRA, FM-5 No. 3461432, issued March 4, 1963, at Caracas, Venezuela, by Mexican Embassy.
106. MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA, FM-5 No. 4377279, issued by Mexican Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, September 13, 1963.
107. AGAPITO DEL RIO, FM-5 No. 4158202, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 13, 1963.
108. GLORIA ROMERO, FM-5 No. 4329755, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.
109. FRANCES MAUD ROSS, FM-5 No. 4234718, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 11, 1963.
110. RICHARD T. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496471, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

111. Mrs. BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496472, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.
112. SALVADOR SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366853, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.
113. MARIA SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366852, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.
114. PHILLIP TRITSCHLER STEFFEN, FM-5 No. 4328866, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, August 7, 1963.
115. OTELLO MERICHI TADDIA, FM-5 No. 4050009/900, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, May 15, 1963.
116. HARVEY H. TUTTLE, FM-5 No. 4121947, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 6, 1963.
117. HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, FM-5 No. 4325846, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 5, 1963.
118. ANTONY S. WATNEY, FM-5 No. 4484229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.

2. Holders of Forms FM-8

76. MARIA JUANA ALANIZ, FM-8 No. 626392, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.
77. ORALIA GARCIA MARTINEZ AYALA, FM-8 No. 626310, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

78. ROBERTO BALDAZO, FM-8 No. 623799, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.
79. DOLORES BALDAZO ROMERO, FM-8 No. 626318, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.
80. RALPH A. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667990, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.
81. DARLENE L. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667991, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.
82. EDUARD BASTIEN, FM-8 No. 362357, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, October 1, 1963.
83. JOHN H. BENNETT. Departed utilizing Form FM-17, No. 518151, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 3, 1963. The form FM-17 is not used ordinarily by tourists but rather by Mexicans and foreigners having permanent residence in Mexico. Attached to the form FM-17 was an official statement drawn up by the Mexican Immigration Office in Nuevo Laredo which set forth that BENNETT, a resident of 10250 Haitian Drive, Miami, Florida, had been stopped on October 3, 1963, at a Mexican Immigration check station located 26 kilometers south of Nuevo Laredo. At that time BENNETT claimed that he had lost his tourist documentation and stated he had originally entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. A check of the Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo disclosed that BENNETT had entered Mexico at that port of entry on September 8, 1963, on FM-8 No. 625114. From this, it was obvious that BENNETT had overstayed his fifteen-day permission granted by the FM-8 and, accordingly, he was required to deposit 200 pesos to cover any fine that might grow

out of his overstay in Mexico, and he was permitted to depart Mexico using the form FM-17. This form described him as 53 years of age, born in Nutley, New Jersey, married, accountant, and proceeding from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to Houston, Texas, by automobile. The same information appeared on the FM-11. Departure was handled by JOSE REBOLLEDO LARA.

84. ELENA S. DE CORONADO, FM-8 No. 668002, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.
85. DALLAS ZELMA CLINE, FM-8 No. 51047, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 27, 1963.
86. PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, FM-8 No. 624820, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.
87. LEO CHRIS EHLINGER, FM-8 No. 609060, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, September 28, 1963.
88. HENRY OLIVER EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624041, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.
89. ADRIENNE M. J. EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624040, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.
90. ENRIQUETA GARZA GARZA, FM-8 No. 609132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.
91. CRISTEL G. DE GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 624970, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.
92. MA, LUISA DE GUERRERO GARCIA, FM-8 No. 625650, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

93. LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON, FM-8 No. 454694, issued by Mexican Consulate, Belize, British Honduras, September 24, 1963.
94. EDUARDO LUIS MARTINEZ, FM-8 No. 510350, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.
95. ILDEFONSO MUNOZ, FM-8 No. 622097, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, September 29, 1963.
96. JOSEPH MICHAEL McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625603, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.
97. MARY LOUISE McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625604, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.
98. JOHN O. BRIAN, FM-8 No. 626185, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963. (It is to be noted this individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN O'BRIEN.)
99. As has been previously reported, this traveler was OSWALD. He was in possession of Mexican tourist card form FM-8 No. 24085, issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. The card was signed LEE H. OSWALD. The card described him as 23 years of age, married and a photographer by profession. It indicated that he presented a birth certificate as proof of citizenship. Entry was at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, with an announced final destination of Mexico City. No means of travel was shown on the tourist card, either at the time of entry or at departure on October 3, 1963. The FM-11 listed his name as HARVEY OSWALD LEE, showed he was proceeding from Mexico City

with a final destination of New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was traveling by auto. Records of the Mexican Immigration Service in Mexico City contain no information to substantiate that he actually was traveling by automobile. As has been previously reported, the departure of OSWALD was handled by an employee of the Mexican Immigration Service named ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

100. LUCAS PERALES, JR., FM-8 No. 625584, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.
101. MA. LUISA PEREZ, FM-8 No. 626610, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.
102. ANTONIO B. QUIMBAR, FM-8 No. 826020, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.
103. BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, FM-8 No. 668003, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.
104. PABLO REYES GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 526181, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.
105. ARNOLD RIOJAS, FM-8 No. 622168, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.
106. RICARDO ROCHA, FM-8 No. 609133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 2, 1963.
107. CELIA MARTINEZ DE RUMSEY, FM-8 No. 510349, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.

108. CLEMENTE SAENZ, FM-8 No. 625609, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.
109. CHARLES SCHMEDZ, FM-8 No. 626186, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.
110. ROBERT L. TARIN, FM-8 No. 609130, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.
111. ELISABETH TARIN, FM-8 No. 609129, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.
112. BONIFACIO URDIALES, FM-8 No. 626390, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.
113. HOMER VAUHAN (possibly VAUGHAN), FM-8 No. 625158, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.
114. MARTIN L. WILSON, FM-8 No. 626019, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

(L) Additional List of Persons Who
Departed on October 3, 1963, and
Entered on September 26, 1963,
at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-20, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

In order to ascertain the identities of other persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, the following inquiry was conducted:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

On April 20 and 29, 1964, source examined the original Mexican Immigration Department FM-11 forms recording data concerning persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with various types of travel documents. The original FM-11 forms relating thereto were reviewed inasmuch as separate lists are maintained for each type of travel document issued to travelers. The following is the complete list of persons of record who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and who departed Mexico through that city on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards. It was explained to source that these persons and those previously recorded as having entered and departed with forms FM-5 and FM-8 do not include all persons who entered and departed at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, respectively, as there are numerous individuals who cross the United States-Mexico border daily who are not documented by Mexican authorities, including many Mexican nationals traveling from the interior of Mexico to the United States.

T-21, a confidential source abroad, compiled the following from a review of the forms FM-11 described above:

Departures - October 3, 1963

Departures of October 3, 1963, of
Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling on
Form FM-6 Tourist Cards

FRANK WOODROW BLADES, FM-6 No. 077307.

Departures of October 3, 1963, of
Non-Mexican Citizens (Children Under
15 Years of Age) Traveling on
Form FM-7

JESUS DE MARK (this child is listed alphabetically on the FM-11 form to indicate his name is JESUS DE MARK; however, the name could possibly be MARK DE JESUS), FM-7 No. 89790.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

MONICA JULIA CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152138.

JUAN JOSE CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152137.

FEDERICO DIAZ, FM-7 No. 94256.

MARGARITA GARZA, FM-7 No. 151335.

FERNANDO GARZA, FM-7 No. 151334.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-17

WILLIAM ALBERT SCHMIDT HUSEBO, FM-17 No. 106517.

MARIO CHUCA REYNOSO, FM-17 No. 51325.

WALTER SCOTT TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11019.

LAURA LAUTERBACH DE TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11020.

KEVIN KIMM, FM-17 No. 566256.

TERRY KIM, FM-17 No. 566257.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals,
Traveling on Form FM-17

LEONOR CASTILLO TORROELLA, FM-17 No. 459400.

MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO, FM-17 No. 693742.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743.

FERNANDO BALDADO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521032.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 526583.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694.

CARLOS AMADO MAYAUDON LOPEZ, FM-17 No. 681641.

MICAELA DE JESUS MONTEMAYOR, FM-17 No. 632203.

HECTOR OROZCO ESQUIVEL, FM-17 No. 521758.

HELIODOR PEREZ GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 519391.

SIMON TAPIA, FM-17 No. 521701.

Entries - September 26, 1963

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-6

NUNO TEOTONHIO PEREIRA, FM-6 No. 005361.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children Under 15 Years of Age)
Traveling on Form FM-7

RICHARD CRUZ, FM-7 No. 96364.

JUANITA PEREZ, FM-7 No. 96363.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-14

PAULA MARTA LAWRIE, FM-14 No. 111332.

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

MANUEL FLORES, FM-17 No. 089392.

FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAK, FM-17 No. 089393.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, FM-17 No. 60079.
 LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 74182.
 ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903.
 MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160.
 IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161.

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

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5844.
 ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896.
 PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000.
 DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, FM-9 No. 1752.

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

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689.
 CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHTEA, FM-17 No. 521687.
 AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685.
 MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692.
 APOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691.
 RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694.
 JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686.
 ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690.
 ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121--Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

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

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

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

FM-11 Preparation and Utilization by Mexican Immigration

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

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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121—Continued

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

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

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

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

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

On March 23, 1964, T-1 produced the carbon copies of the FM-11 forms relating to OSWALD's travel in Mexico, and it was observed that column 16 thereof had been completed in original typing with data from the tourist cards as to date and agency where each tourist card had been issued. T-1 said that the entries in column 16 were made to be of possible assistance in the investigation with respect to Oswald. T-1 added that the information in column 16 was taken from the tourist cards of the travelers who were recorded in the FM-11 forms.

With regard to the observation that the date of issuance of OSWALD's tourist card was recorded in column 16 as having taken place on "Sept. 16/63," T-1 stated very definitely that this had been a typographical error on the part of the stenographer, who should have copied the information from OSWALD's tourist card to the effect that it had been issued on September 17, 1963.

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V. OTHER INQUIRIES CONCERNING OSWALD'S TRAVEL

(A) Transportes Frontera Bus Line

The original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V. bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico, D. F. terminal at Calle Buenavista No. 7, was obtained.

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

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

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Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39359	Eliasar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39361	Ynignes (Inigues ?)	Mty.

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

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,

DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,

ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T-12 furnished the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Inquiry at Flecha Roja
Bus Terminal

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

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

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

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

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

T-12 advised as follows:

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

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

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

T-12 furnished the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information hereinunder was furnished by T-13:

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

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

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

(E) Transportes del Norte Passengers
Originating in Guadalajara

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

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

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

(** ½ indicates half fare paid)

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

(F) Transportes del Norte Bus Line
Operation, Monterrey

The following information was furnished by T-18.

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

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

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

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

(G) Ticketing Procedures by Transportes
del Norte Bus Line

The following information was furnished by T-13:

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

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AT
MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD

(A) Telephone Numbers in Oswald's Address Book

The following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamorá y F. Márquez
11-28-47

SYLVIA DURAN
Embajada de la Union de las Repùblicas Sovieticas Socialistas
(Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics)

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

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

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

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

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

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or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-37, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (Street name) 12...(Telephone) 15-61-55."

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

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

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

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

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OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

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

(B) Possibility OSWALD Sent or Received Money

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

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

(C) Inquiries at Hotel Cuba

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 25-27, 1963, when interviewed on December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

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

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

for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

T-12 advised as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) Jai Alai in Mexico City

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

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

T-12 provided the following data:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(E) OSWALD's Luggage

The following information was furnished by T-13:

On May 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "3-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/23" 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 3, 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 connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive-colored bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive-colored bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

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

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

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 10, examined the photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 3, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAIOS, 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 DUBON, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

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

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

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

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

T-22 learned that in mid-December, 1963, SMALL had expressed concern that OSWALD might have visited his store in Mexico, as many American communists, when in Mexico, D. F., appear at his store.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. ALLEGATION BY PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

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

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

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

T-2 furnished the information which follows:

(B) Interviews of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

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

Vous," in Mexico, D. F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUTIERREZ further related as follows:

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

He described this Cuban as follows:

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

GUTIERREZ described the American who was accompanying this Cuban as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(C) Character and Reputation of GUTIERREZ

On February 17, 1964, T-5 advised that a check of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District revealed that one PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA had a driver's license issued to him in 1938 and again in 1942.

It was also determined that a thumb print of PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, which he had affixed to his letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, is identical with the right thumb print of GUTIERREZ which is on file at the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police in connection with a request by GUTIERREZ to carry a firearm and also in connection with the issuance to him of driver's licenses.

T-5 advised on February 20, 1964, that the records of all Mexican police and investigative agencies at Mexico City do not contain any information of a derogatory nature concerning GUTIERREZ.

On February 20, 1964, T-25, a confidential source, stated that PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA enjoys a good reputation in his neighborhood and is considered to be a person of good conduct and wholesome habits.

(D) Information Concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS

On February 25, 1964, T-2 received information that a beige-colored Renault automobile with 1962-63 Federal District of Mexico license plates No. 26-58-61 was observed on that date entering the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D. F.

On February 27, 1964, T-4 advised that he ascertained through a check of the records of the Traffic Department of the Federal District of Mexico that a 1959 Renault, Motor No. 744492, was registered on April 11, 1962, in the name of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS, Calle Toltteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, Mexico, D. F., with 1962-63 license plates No. 26-58-61 for the Federal District of Mexico. The only other data appearing in the Traffic Department file is that the 1959 Renault is a sedan model, as the color of the vehicle was not specified.

On February 27, 1934, T-25 advised that inquiries at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, and at various business establishments in the immediate vicinity of that address, failed to develop any information concerning GAONA ELIAS or the above-described 1939 Renault automobile. Source advised that the structure numbered 53 on Calle Tolteca is actually a cow stable and unsuitable for human habitation. The address is located in an extremely poor, low-class area of Mexico City which is frequented by thieves.

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

T-5 advised that a check of driver's license records at the Federal District Traffic Department revealed no evidence that anyone identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been issued a driver's license in the Federal District of Mexico. Source further advised that Traffic Department records do not show that license number 26-58-81 had been issued as of that date for the current 1964-65 Federal District license plates and that license number 26-58-81 is a 1962-63 Federal District license number.

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

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

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

The information which follows was furnished by T-2.

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

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

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

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

(E) Inquiry Concerning ERNESTO MITRANI

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

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The visa card contained a photograph of ERNESTO MITRANI, and he was described on this card in January, 1961, as being five feet seven inches in height, weighing 173 pounds, of fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(F) Further Interviews of GUTIERREZ

T-2 advised as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T-2 advised as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(H) Information From CLAUDIO OLIVEROS

The information which follows was provided by T-19:

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

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

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

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

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

The following data was provided by T-2:

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

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

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

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

(1) Inquiries Concerning DURAN Family

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

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

On April 27, 1964, T-5 advised he had established that LIDIA DURAN was born March 18, 1928, at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and that her full name, according to Spanish usage, is LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO. At the time of the issuance of a Mexican Passport in 1959, she was married to one RAUL FLORES GUERRERO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII ALLEGATION BY YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Initial Interviews of YLARIO ROJAS

T-8 advised as follows:

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

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

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

ROJAS continued as follows:

The latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban visited him in Guadalajara, gave him 500 pesos (\$72 U.S.), and on the instructions of the Cuban, he proceeded to Cozumel by bus, arriving there shortly after Christmas, 1962. In Cozumel, ROJAS was met by two Cubans, whose names he could not recall, and also by a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. Although he could not recall the names of the Cubans, he claimed to have them written in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, and he affirmed SOLIS would not deliver the notebook to anyone but him.

About December 23, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA) Airlines. OSWALD, the three Cubans and ROJAS discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. During the time of these discussions, OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS resided at the home of DANIEL SOLIS. OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and returned to Jamaica by air, and ROJAS and the three Cubans remained in Cozumel until about February 15, 1963, when OSWALD again appeared in Cozumel from Jamaica and on this occasion stayed three days. The day following OSWALD's arrival, an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica.

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

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

T-20 advised as follows:

On January 21, 1964, a check of Mexican immigration records pertaining to arrivals and departures at the Island of Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico and at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, for the period from December 25, 1962, through February, 1963, disclosed no information for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIBELL, or any information identifiable with the ALBERT referred to by ROJAS or the unidentified Cubans.

(C) Reinterview of ROJAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) Discrepancies in ROJAS' Story

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

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

When interviewed on January 22-23, 1964, the discrepancies with regard to the information he had furnished on January 22-23, 1964, with relation to the information he had furnished on January 16, 1964, were pointed out to ROJAS, who merely attributed the discrepancies to his "lack of education."

T-3 advised as follows:

On February 3, 1963, ROJAS produced a slip of paper which he claimed he had obtained from under the inner sole of an old pair of shoes, and he alleged the paper had recorded thereon the names of certain unidentified individuals concerning whom he had furnished information previously, as follows:

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

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

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

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

T-20 advised as follows:

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

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

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

(E) ROJAS Involved in JACOB S. FLOYD Matter

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

GARCIA stated that on July 31, 1962, she received a letter dated July 30, 1962, from FLOYD enclosing a check for \$60.64 (U. S. currency). This letter stated, "I enclosed herewith a check for \$60.64 covering a round trip ticket for YLARIA V. ROGAS, Chilarde 665, Guadalajara, Jalisco. This trip is to begin on August 4, 1962, and is from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo and return." The letter requested a refund if the ticket was not used and gave a residence telephone number of Mohawk 4-6823 and office telephone as Mohawk 4-6561, Alice, Texas. The letter was signed "JACOB S. FLOYD" and is on stationery of the law offices of Perkins, Floyd, Davis, and Oden.

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

According to T-17, on February 28, 1964, District Attorney SAM H. BURRIS and Assistant District Attorney JOHN C. CAMPOS at Alice, Texas,

advised as follows regarding their association with YLARIO ROJAS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(F) ROJAS' Admission of Fabrication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"s/ GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ

"s/ Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA"

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

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

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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

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

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

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

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

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

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

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

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

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

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

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

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

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

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

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

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS
RELATING TO OSWALD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Information Furnished by ROBERT KAFFKE

On February 27, 1964, ROBERT KAFFKE appeared at the United States Embassy in Mexico City and identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and he explained that he had come to Mexico, D. F., to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or to obtain assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer of a teacher. He mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico, D. F., of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After stating that he was born on March 19, 1922, and furnishing background information to the effect that he was arrested by Texas authorities at Houston, Texas, for burglary and served for seven years at the Texas State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, he related other experiences of his life until in 1930 he moved to Mexico where he resided until the fall of 1933, at which time he was arrested by Mexican authorities and deported to the United States for having written fraudulent checks.

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

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

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

(D) Allegation by HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO

T-17 advised as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(E) Allegation by LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ

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

FERNANDEZ claimed he resided at the Hotel Yale, Calle Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico, D. F., that he was born on September 28, 1935, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and that his only living relative is his mother, AURORA GONZALEZ, who resides at Avenida 28 de Marzo No. 1300, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He indicated that he is in Mexico illegally, having entered the country at Tapachula, Chiapas, on or about September 19, 1963.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On December 19, 1963, T-6 reported that FERNANDEZ had been detained by Mexican Immigration authorities in Mexico, D. F., for investigation concerning his alleged illegal entry into Mexico and to clarify his citizenship status. It was subsequently learned from T-6 that on January 15, 1964 FERNANDEZ had been deported from Mexico to Honduras in view of his continued claim of Honduran citizenship.

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

On March 23, 1964, T-6 advised that FERNANDEZ had returned to Mexico from Honduras without permission of Mexican Immigration authorities and again had been detained

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

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

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

(F) Allegation by ROBERT HIMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A typewritten letter in Spanish, postmarked January 17, 1964,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA had no significance for him.

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

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

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

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

Result of FBI Laboratory
Examination of Typewriter Samples

The original and carbon copy samples from the typewriter of VICTOR COHEN were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the typewritten letter directed to ROBERT F. KENNEDY by ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

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

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

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

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

T-4 conducted the following inquiry:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T-2 advised as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(L) Information From ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ

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

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

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

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

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

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



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 12, 1964

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

T-17 advised as follows:

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

According to T-17, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, President of the Modern Language Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that OSWALD contacted him on one occasion during the last week of July or early August, 1963, and inquired concerning a Spanish language course offered at the Institute. OSWALD did not take any courses, and RODRIGUEZ had no taped recordings of OSWALD's voice. He had no knowledge of OSWALD's Spanish-speaking ability.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BACKGROUND OF INQUIRY

On November 28, 1963, and again on March 6, 1964, a confidential source abroad made available the original of a passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2, Bus No. 340, October 2, 1963, of the "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V." bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico City Terminal at Buenavista Street No. 7.

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

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