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Appendix I: HSCA Procedural Write-up Cuba Trip 1

Select Committee members Chairman Louis Stokes and Congressman Christopher Dodd, accompanied by G. Robert Blakey, Gary Cornwell and Ed Lopez of the Select Committee staff arrived in Cuba at 3:30 p.m., March 30, 1978. They were met and escorted through Cuban Customs by the Mayor of Havana, Honorable Oscar Fernandez Mell, the Minister of Justice, Dr. Armando Torres Santrayll, Señor Buergo, Ricardo Escartin and the Cuban government translator, Juanita Vera. At approximately 7:30 p.m. Señor Mell escorted the Select Committee staff to a restaurant in Old Havana. The following day Congressman Richardson Preyer arrived in Cuba at 7:00 a.m.

At 9:30 a.m. on March 31, 1978 the Select Committee representatives met with Ricardo Escartin, Senén Buergo and Captain Felipe Villa of the Ministry of the Interior. The Cuban Government gave the members and Committee its official reply to the Committee's questionnaire, given to the Cuban government prior to the Committee's trip to Cuba.

At 3:00 p.m., the Select Committee met again with Classification:

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Ricardo Escartin, Senen Buergo, Felipe Villa and Juanita Vera. During this session, the two major areas of discussion were Lee Harvey Oswald's visa application and the dates of Jack Ruby's visits to Cuba in 1959. <u>1184</u>/ At 7:30 p.m. the House Select Committee on Assassinations staff dined with the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayl1.

At 9:00 a.m. on April 1, 1978, the Select Committee staff again met with the same Cuban officials for a third session. Santo Trafficante was the major area of discussion. <u>1185</u>/ At noon, Committee members and staff representatives met with Cuba's Minister of Education, Honorable Jose Ramon Fernandez, who gave a presentation on the improvement in quality of Cuban education since the Cuban Revolution.-

Following Senor Fernandez's discussion, at 3:15 p.m., Eusebio Azcue was interviewed by the Committee staff representative. Azcue was questioned extensively about Oswald's alleged trip to Mexico City, Oswald's alleged visits to the Cuban Consulate, and Senor Azcue's alleged argument with Lee Harvey Oswald. <u>1186</u>/

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At 7:30 p.m., April 1, 1978, Messers. Escartin and Hernandez accompanied the House Select Committee staff for dinner and show to the Tropicana Club which, prior to the Revolution, was operated by organized crime. The Tropicana Club is presently run by the Cuban government.

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At 11:00 a.m. on April 2, 1978, the Committee staff again met with Senen Buergo, Ricardo Escartin, Felipe Villa, Aramis Guetierrez and Juanita Vera. Santo Trafficante, Jack Ruby and Mexico City were the major areas of discussion. <u>1187</u>/ This session terminated at 1:00 p.m. At 4:50 p.m., the morning's meeting resumed. During the afternoon session, the major areas of discussion was the alleged pro-Castro involvement in the assassination. <u>1188</u>/

At 9:15 a.m., April 3, 1978, the Committee staff met with the Cuban officials for a final work session. During this session, the intelligence agencies and general questions derived from the questionnaire which the Committee had provided to the Cuban government were the major areas of discussion. <u>1189</u>/ During the session, the Committee staff and Cuban officials also

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exchanged listings of pending material which might be covered during a subsequent trip to Cuba by HSCA representatives and Congressmen. <u>1190</u>/

At 6:00 p.m. the Committee staff met with President Fidel Castro Ruz who assured the Committee that neither he nor his government had any involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations staff departed Havana, Cuba at 10:00 a.m., April 4, 1978, arriving in Washington, D.C. at 4:30 p.m.



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Appendix 2: HSCA Procedural Write-up Mexico Trip

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House Select Committee on Assassinations staffers Gary Cornwell, Dan Hardway, Edwin Lopez and Harold Leap arrived at the Mexico City airport at 8:30 p.m., May 30, 1978. (All times are Mexico City times, unless otherwise specified.) They were met and escorted through Customs by David Patton, an employee of the United States Embassy.

The following morning, May 31, 1978 the HSCA representatives met with U.S. Embassy Political Officer Richard Howard concerning procedure. Mr. Howard scheduled a meeting at 11:15 a.m. with [ CIA Senior Official ]. This meeting was preliminary in nature and concerned procedures regarding arrangement of the interviews of ex-CIA employees in Mexico.

At 12:00 noon, the HSCA representatives and Richard Howard met representatives of the Government of Mexico. The Mexican representatives were: 1) Dr. Jesus Yanes, Advisor to the Attorney General's Executive Officer; 2) Fernando Baeza, Chief Administrative Officer for the Attorney General; and 3) Commandate Florentino Ventura. Chief of the Mexican Federal Police. The Mexicans Classification:

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informed the staff members at this meeting that they had located Silvia Duran, Horacio Duran, Ruben Duran and Pedro Gutierrez Valencia <u>1192</u>/ and that each person was willing to be interviewed by the HSCA representatives. Procedure for conduct of the interviews was also discussed at this meeting.

The Mexican government decided that the initial interview would be an informal contact with the witnesses in which the Committee's objectives would be described. The witnesses' statements would be formalized at a later, taped interview. The Mexican officials informed the HSCA staff members that they had been unable to locate Oscar Contreras, 1193/ Elena Garro de Paz, and Elenita Garro de Paz. 1194/ The Mexican Government had not had contact with the Garros since 1968. The Mexicans said that they were trying to locate the Garros through the Foreign Ministry since Elena's ex-husband, Octavio Paz, had once been an important person in that ministry. The Mexicans asked that we determine the name of the Mexican Government contact during 1964 with the Warren Commission so that they could locate their records in the Archives.

The Mexican officials left to set up the preliminary

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interviews with witnesses. The preliminary interviews were conducted by Gary Cornwell. HSCA staff members Dan Hardway, Edwin Lopez and Harold Leap were present during Cornwell's questioning. The Mexican Government was represented by Dr. Jesus Yañes, Commandante Florentino-Ventura, and Jesus Meixueiro Kanty, second in command to Ventura. Pedro Gutierrez Valencia was interviewed at 2:30 p.m. Ruben Duran was interviewed at 5:00-p.m. Horacio Duran was interviewed at 5:30 p.m. Ŝilvia Duran was interviewed at 6:15 p.m.

At 9:30 a.m. on June 1, 1978, the HSCA staff representatives met with the Mexican police representatives. The HSCA staff requested 1) the records of the company that employed Gutierrez Valencia in 1963; press clippings of the Mexican newspaper coverage of Oswald and Silvia Duran (attached); 3) once again, an interview with Oscar Contreras; 4) individual files on Elena Garro de Paz and Silvia Duran; 5) evidence related to Silvia Duran's assertion that Oswald was at the Cuban Embassy on one day only; 6) an interview with Deba Garro de Guerrero Galvan; <u>1195</u>/ 7) an interview with Eunice Odio; <u>1196</u>/ 9) an interview with Emilio Carballido; <u>1197</u>/ and 10) an interview with Victor Rico Galan. <u>1198</u>/ The 200380 **Classification**:

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HSCA also asked to be shown the Cuban Consulate.

The Mexican representatives informed the HSCA staff that Victor Rico Galan had, at one time, been arrested on political charges but that he was subsequently pardoned by either Diaz Ordaz or Luis Echevarria. <u>1199</u>/ The Mexicans said that they were searching for all files and newspaper articles requested by the HSCA.

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The Mexican officials also offered their observations orally on the preliminary interviews conducted the previous day. They pointed out that they found it strange that Silvia had told Oswald he could not travel while in Cuba. They wondered what Duran was trying to tell Oswald and whether she thought that Oswald had some objective in going to Cuba other than that ascribed by the popular version. They also considered the manner in which Silvia obtained employment at the Cuban Consulate unusual. Generally they noted that Silvia and her brothers seemed to have almost programmed responses and a defensive demeanor. They pointed out, however, that all the Durans had been very interested in talking to us. In their opinion, Ruben Duran was the most credible of those interviewed by the HSCA the previous

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At this point, a Mexican official who had been checking the computer records informed us that Victor Rico Galan had died.

HSCA staff members provided the Mexican authorities with the names of the Mexican officials who had been involved in the investigation in 1963.

HSCA staff members met again with the Mexican police authorities at 10:00 a.m. on June 2, 1978. At this time, the Mexican police provided the copies of the newspaper A 314 clippings on the assassination of John F. Kennedy from the Excelsior. HSCA staff members asked if the Mexicans could persuade the newspapers to reveal the sources of their stories about Oswald and Silvia Duran. The Mexican officials' response was negative. The Mexican officials informed the HSCA staff members that most of the data we wanted from the files was in their Security THE AL Service files. The Mexican officials working with the HSCA explained that they were the Mexican equivalent of the FBI and that the Security Service was the Mexican equivalent of the CIA; hence there was the usual bureaucratic problem involved in obtaining access to the Se-curity Service's files. The Mexicans informed the HSCA representatives that Emilio Carballido had been incared:

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that Deba Garro could not be located; and that there was no record of anyone named Eunice Odio. HSCA representatives told the-Mexican officials that Odio, who was either Costa Rican or Guatemalan, had been the mistress of Emilio Carballido. The assassination and the reaction of the Mexican people to it was discussed.

At 1:00 p.m., HSCA staff members conducted an interview at the United States Embassy in connection with the CIA aspects of the Mexico City investigation.

At 2:30, Gary Cornwell discussed problems with CIA Service Official He requested that[service cable Headquarters regarding restrictions official placed on the HSCA staff in Mexico.

At 6:00 p.m., the HSCA staff members, accompanied by Jesus Meixuerio Kanty and his assistant, Honorio Escondon, met with the assistant chief of the Mexican Security Service Nazar. Mr. Nazar gave an oral resume of the interviews which Mexican officials conducted in 1963 of Silvia, Horatio and Ruben Duran and Betty Serratos. Mr. Nazar said that the files had to be formally requested before ne could consider releasing them. He suggested that we secure statements admissible in United 2000000

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June 3 and 4, 1978, were spent on CIA-related aspects of the Mexico City investigation. Two interviews were conducted. All interviews, with the exception of interviews with CIA personnel, were taped and later transcribed.

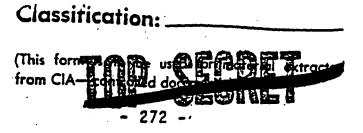
At 11:00 a.m. on June 5, 1978, the HSCA staff interviewed Horacio Duran for the record. <u>1200</u>/ At 1:00 p.m., HSCA staff member Edwin Lopez and Mexican officials Honorio Escondon and Dr. Alfonso Orozco Gutierrez interviewed Pedro Gutierrez Valencia for the record. <u>1201</u>/ At 5:00 p.m., HSCA staff members interviewed Lynn Duran, aka Lydia Duran, for the record. <u>1202</u>/

On June 6, 1978 at 71:00 a.m., the HSCA staff interviewed Ruben Duran for the record.<u>1202</u>/ At 1:00 p.m., the staff representatives met with Commandate Ventura. The staff representatives agreed to supply the Mexicans with questions for two witnesses. Oscar Contreras and

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Ernesto Lehfeld Miller, who could not then be interviewed. <u>1204</u>/ Commandate Ventura authorized Honorio Escondon to interview Oscar Contreras Lartigue and Ernesto Lehfle Id Miller. At 5:00 p.m., the wife of Ruben Duran, Betty Serratos, <u>1205</u>/ was interviewed for the record. At 5:45 p.m., Silvia Duran was interviewed for the record. <u>1206</u>/

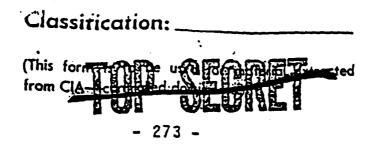
The HSCA staff representatives left Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on June 7, 1978, arriving in Washington, D.C. at 5:30 p.m., Washington time.

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Appendix 3: HSCA Procedural Write-up Mexico Trip 2

House Select Committee staffers Edwin Juan Lopez and Harold Leap traveled to Mexico City on August 7, 1978. The staff members were met by David T. Patton, a State Department official, at the Mexican airport at 10:15 p.m. Mr. Patton then checked the staffers into Room 1754 at the Maria Isabel Hotel. Mr. Patton informed the staff members that  $CIAE_{0}$ 

CIA Service Official /] wished to see us at 8:30 a.m. the following morning.

On Tuesday, August 8, 1978, Committee staffers met with  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \Box A \in \end{array}\right)$  He informed the staffers that the two individuals the Committee wished to interview,  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \Box A \in \end{array}\right) \frac{1207}{\text{ aka}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \Box A \in \end{array}\right)$  and  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \Box A \in \end{array}\right) \frac{1208}{\text{ were now available.}}$ 

At 9:30 a.m., August 8, 1978, Committee staff members interviewed (CTAA)<u>1209</u>/ The interview ended at approximately 10:15 a.m.

Committee staff members returned to  $CIA \in$ office.  $CIA \in$  stated that it appeared that the Government of Mexico had only been able to locate two

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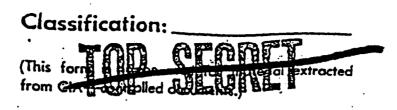
witnesses for the Committee, Oscar Contreras Lartigue <u>1210</u>/ and Noe W. Palomares. <u>1211</u>/  $(CIA \in Asked the$ staff members to whom they wished to speak. The Committee staff members explained that they would like tointerview LICHANT 1, <u>1212</u>/ LICOOKIE I, <u>1213</u>/ LI erypt .<u>1214</u>/ $LI erypt .<u>1215</u>/ and LIRING 3, <u>1216</u>/ <math>(CIA \in C)$ then stated that it appeared that the House Select Committee on Assassinations had already asked the Mexicans to locate the individuals listed above.

(LIAE) stated that the HSCA's interview with (LIAE) was considered "highly sensitive." He explained that three rooms at a nearby hotel would be used. In one room, (CIAE) would sit, Committee staff members would sit in a second room and two CIA personnel officers would insure that the equipment worked properly in a third room. (CIAE)

then phoned Mr. Niles Gooding, who had been sent to the Mexico City describes from Headquarters to arrange the procedures for the interviews. Mr. Gooding explained that in 1977 Stansfield Turner had created a new position at Headquarters to insure that important sensitive meetings were within the guidelines previously

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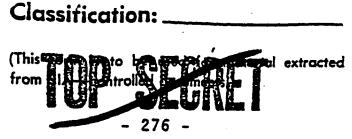
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arranged. Mr. Gooding stated that the Central Intelligence Agency had been under greater Congressional scrutiny the past two years. Therefore, Director Turner, in order to demonstrate the Agency's good faith, had engaged a retired Army officer to act as liaison at sensitive interviews by Congressional representatives. Mr. Gooding then explained that the HSCA staff would be escorted by two CIA personnel to the interview with

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At 10:55 a.m., August 8, 1978, Committee staff members interviewed  $(23^{4})^{1217}$ 

At 12:30 p.m., Committee staff members telephoned Captain Fernandez Ventura Gutierrez. His secretary explained that Mr. Ventura was not in the office, but that she would have him call us when he returned. At 6:30 p.m., since Mr. Ventura had not yet returned the staffer's call, they again called his office. His secretary apologized for Mr. Ventura and explained that he had not yet returned to the office and she assured us that Mr.Ventura would telephone upon his return. At 9:15 p.m., Dr. Jesus Yanez, the Assistant to the official mayor telephoned the staff members explaining that Mr. Ventura was very busy on an important assignment and asked us 200095.



to visit the Police Station known as the Procuraduria General at 11:00 a.m. the following morning.

At 10:15 a.m., August 9, 1978, Committee staff members met with State Department Official Richard Howard to alert him that the Committee would request the Mexican officials to make Silvia Duran available in Washington for an HSCA hearing. Mr. Howard explained that once we had permission from the Mexican government, the State Department would insure that she was in Washington when necessary.

At 11:00 a.m., August 9, 1978, Committee staff members met with Dr. Jesus Yañes and Ciprianio Martinez Novoa. Mr. Yanes told Committee staff members that Ciprianio Martinez Nova, the Mexican agent in charge, would try to aid us in all our interviews. Mr. Martinez then briefed the Committee staff members on their up-todate progress:

Oscar Contreras Lartigue had been located and preinterviewed by Mr. Martinez in Tampico, Mexico. The Committee would fly to Tampico on Friday, August 11, 1978 at 7;35 a.m. to interview him.

Noe W. Palomares had been located and could be interviewed during the afternoon of Thursday, August 10,

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1978 at his office, Cerrada de la Presa 4. His phone number, 595-0891, was made available to the Committee.

June Cobb Sharp received a tourist permit, number 72781, on June 27, 1947. She entered Mexico through Nuevo Lardo, Texas. She requested but was denied permission by the Mexican government to represent the magazine, <u>Modern</u> <u>Mexico</u>. On June 21, 1948, she received a courtesy permit, number 25556. She disappeared in 1954 and never returned to Mexico.

The Committee staffers did not tell the Mexicans that the House Select Committee on Assassinations had evidence from review of June Cobb's 201 file that she was in Mexico in the Sixties.

Eunice Odio Infante, a Costa Rican, received a three-month tourist permit from the Mexican government on February 9, 1964. She remained in Mexico, illegally residing at Nacas-45-a, until 1972. She applied to write for the <u>Excelsior</u> magazine on many different occasions, but was rejected every time. In 1972, Ms. Odio married a Comminist painter, Rudolfo Sanabria Gonzalaz and moved

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to Rio Neba-16 Apartment 40. On May 24, 1972, Ms. Odio was found dead in her bathtub. The official presiding at her autopsy concluded that Ms. Odio had poisoned herself.

Emilio Carballido Fontanes was in Carcas, Venezuela, on vacation and scheduled to return to Mexico in early September. His address is Constituyentes 207. His phone number is 515-8345.

[Source, crypt]] ]personnel record in Mexico could not be located. When the Mexican officials inquired about her at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City prior to the Committee's trip, no one at the office remembered that she had worked there. Committee staff members were told that [Source] was probably dead. No basis was given for the Mexican government's conclusion.

Source J(LIRING 3) was born in Cuba on November 3, 1927. He entered Mexico July 1, 1965 and itaught Graphics and Art at U.N.A.M. until January 1, 1968 when he disappeared. The Mexican officials assumed that he returned to Cuba.



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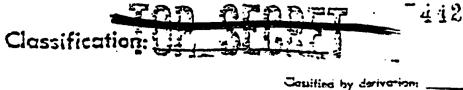
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General Jesus Jose Clark Flores 1218/ died in the early 1970's.

Ernesto Lehfeld Miller, 1219/ Academic Coordinator at the School of Interior Design, had not yet been located.

] lives at [itentifying ] [ Source, crypt Apartment [ identifying information], Mexico City. His phone to the Mexican officials that [ Source ] had left town hurriedly on Monday, August 7, 1978. Mr. Martinez, wishing to know when he returned, had placed a piece of scotch tape on the bottom right edge of his door. Mr. Martinez explained that he checked it every four hours and would notify us if [source] returned before we left.

Manuel Calvillo [Crypt ] did not live at Cauhtemoc. 877-5 as the Committee had stated. The landlady for the past twenty-five years at the apartments told Mr. Martinez that Manuel Calvillo had never resided there. Committee staff members explained that Calvillo went by a pen name which would be forwarded to the Mexican officials the following morning.



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When Committee staff members inquired whether Ms. Silvia Tirado Bazan could testify at an HSCA hearing, the Mexican officials stated that they would have an answer for the staffers by Friday morning. The Mexican officials explained that they would have to speak to her to insure that she was willing to travel to Washington.

On Thursday, August 10, 1978, at 11:00 a.m. the Committee staff members met with Dr. Jesus Yanez, Agent Ciprianio Martinez Novoa, Captain Florentino Ventura Gutierrez and Attorney General Licensiado, Manuel Calvillo's "pen name" was given to the Mexicans who stated that they would check it with the Tandlady at his alleged apartment building.

Committee staffers returned to their hotel room with Agent Ciprianio Martinez Novoa after the meeting. Agent Martinez attempted without success to telephone Oscar Contreras Lartigue to inform him of our visit. At 3:30 p.m., Agent Martinez finally reached Mr. Contreras' child who informed him that Mr. Contreras was not in Tampico. He had traveled to Mexico City for a Partido Republicano

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Institucional convention. When Agent Martinez asked the child if he knew where his father was staying in Mexico City, he responded that he did not. Agent Martinez explained to the child that he would call at a later time to speak to his mother.

Agent Martinez telephoned Noe W. Palomares at 4:00 p.m. and arrange an interview for 6:30 p.m. that evening. Mr. Martinez asked Committee staff members to meet him at his office at the Procuraduria General at 6:00 p.m.

At 6:00 p.m., August 10, 1978, Committee staff members met Agent Ciprianio Martinez at the Procuraduria General. Martinez then drove the HSCA representatives to Mr. Palomares' office. At 6:30 p.m., Committee staff members interviewed Noe W. Palomares. <u>1270</u>/

Following the interview, Agent Martinez returned to the Maria Isabel Hotel with Committee staff members. He attempted to reach Mrs. Contreras telephonically at Tampico twice without success. At 9:45 p.m., he finally contacted her. Mrs. Contreras told Agent Martinez that Mr. Oscar Contreras had told her that he would try to get a room

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at either the Hotel Regis or Hotel San Francisco. Mrs. Contreras explained that since there were a few conventions scheduled in Mexico City that weekend she could not assure that he would be at either hotel. Mrs. Contreras told Agent Martinez that she would notify him if her husband should call.

Mr. Martinez called both hotels and inquired whether Oscar Contreras Lartigue was registered. He was not registered at either; they were completely booked up.

Mr. Martinez attempted to reach by telephone Silvia Tirado Byazan at ther home to ask her whether she would be willing to travel to Washington to testify at a HSCA hearing and to ask if she knew where Mr. Ernesto Lehfeld Miller could be located. She was not at home, however.

Agent Martinez explained that he would attempt to locate Oscar Contreras Lartigue at the hotel where the Partido Republicano Institucional (Institutional Republican Party) was holding its convention early the following morning; after which he would meet the staff members at 9:30 a.m. at their hotel room.



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At 9:45 a.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez met Committee staffers at their hotel room and explained that he was unable to locate Mr. Contreras Lartigue at the convention. Mr. Martinez then left to check the whereabouts of Mr. Alberue Suoto and Silvia Tirado Bazan.

at 12:30 p.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez returned to the Committee staff members' hotel room. He telephoned Mrs. Contreras in Tampico who stated that her husband had not telephoned her since she had last spoken to Agent Martinez. At 1:50 p.m., another agent, Honorio Escondon, telephoned Agent Martinez at the Committee staffers' hotel room to inform him that must be name back in town because the scotch tape placed at the base of his entranceway door was no longer in place. AT 1:55 p.m., Agent Martinez telephoned name During the phone conversation, name (denied that he had worked. at the Cuban Embassy in the Sixties, stated that he knew nothing about the assassination, and declined the Committee staff members' request to interview him.

At 2:00 p.m., August 11, 1978, Agent Martinez telephoned

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Silvia Duran. Agent Martinez then gave the telephone to Committee staffer Lopez. Mr. Lopez asked Ms. Tirado whether she would be willing to testify sometime in September at a Committee hearing in Washington; she answered affirmatively. She stated that September 13th, 14th and 15th would not be "good days" because the Mexican Revolution celebration would be taking place and she was a planner and participant. When Mr. Lopez asked Ms. Tirado if she knew Mr." Ernesto Lehfeld Miller's phone number, she stated that she did not, but she stated that if we telephoned her husband Horatio at either 516-0398 or 515-8621, he would be able to help us.

At 2:15 p.m., Committee staffer Lopez telephoned Horatio Duran, who have him Ernesto Lehfeld Miller's office phone number, 548-4839. At 2:20 p.m., Lopez telephoned Mr. Miller and arranged a meeting for 9:00 p.m. that -evening.

At 2:30 p.m., Agent Martinez telephoned Captain Ventura to report on his progress, pertaining to his work with the HSCA. When Martinez told Ventura that he had located name,

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Ventura asked Martinez if he was alone. When Agent Martinez lied and stated that he was alone, Ventura told him that he should under no circumstances allow us to interview [nome] When Agent Martinez completed his phone call, he said, "I don't understand why nobody wants you to talk to him."

At 9:00 p.m., August 11, 1978, Committee staffers interviewed Ernesto Lehfeld Miller <u>1221</u>/

At 11:15 a.m., August 12, 1978, Committee staffer Lopez called nome Jat his home. When Mr. Lopez identified himself, nome Jimmediately stated that he knew nothing. He further stated that he never worked for the Cuban Embassy. When Lopez explained to him that employees at the Cuban Embassy had stated that he had been employed there, nome Jhung up. nome Jvoice quivered throughout the short talk.

At 11:45 a.m., Silvia Tirado called Lopez and stated that she had thought all night about travelling to Washington. She said she had seen a report in the newspapers in which Azcue had stated that the man who visited the Cuban Consulate



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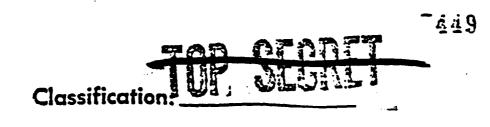
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in 1963 was not Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Azcue had only seen Oswald once while she had seen Oswald at least three times.

Ms. Duran further stated that if she testified in Washington and the Committee concluded that she was lying she would be crucified when she returned to Mexico. Mr. Lopez reassured her and explained that when he returned to Washington he would send her a long letter explaining procedures.

At 12:05 p.m., Agent Martinez met the Committee staff members at the airport. He stated that Contreras and Calvillo had not been located..... The Committee staffers gave Martinez a list of questions to ask Oscar Contreras Lartigue. Agent Martinez stated that he would mail the results of the interview to Lopez at the Committee offices in Washington, The Committee never received any interview reports from the Mexican government.

The Committee staff members left Mexico City at 1:55 p.m. and arrived at Washington's Dulles Airport at 10:35 p.m.



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Appendix 4: HSCA Procedural Write-up Cuba Trip 2

On August 25, 1978, Congressman Richardson Preyer and HSCA staff members G. Robert Blakey and Edwin Juan Lopez Soto traveled to Cuba from Miami at 8:25 a.m. on an Air-Taxi Service charter plane. The Committee representatives arrived in Cuba at 10:15 a.m. They were met by the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayll; Washington Consul Ricardo Escartin; American Department official, Senen Buergo; and translator, Nellie Ruiz de Zarade. The Committee representatives were escorted to their suite, room number 2003, at the Hotel Riviera at 11:00 a.m.

At 12:15 p.m., the Committee representatives met with Ricardo Escartin, Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo and translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade. Also present were two Cuban stenographers. Senen Buergo, the spokesperson, welcomed the Committee representatives to Cuba and thanked the Committee for its correspondence. Mr. Buergo apologized on behalf of the Cuban government for the postponement of a previously scheduled trip of

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May 24th and 25th, 1978. Mr. Buergo stressed that in his opinion there was a conspiracy to link Cuba to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. At that point, he handed four files to Congressman Richardson Preyer. The files consisted of: a) material concerning Santo Trafficante; b) a letter dated 25 November 1963 from Hernandez Armas (Mexican Ambassador in 1962 to Raul Roa (Minister of Foreign Relations in 1963); c) the results of the Cuban government's research into mis-information linking the Cuban Government to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; and d) the report of the Investigative Committee of the International Tribunal of the Eleventh Festival reporting on the defamation campaign to link Cuba to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Buergo stated that both Eusebio Azcue Lopez and Alfredo Hirabal Diaz would that day be made available for interviews. Mr. Buergo stated that Nilo Otero 1222/ would be made available for interview the following day, 26 August 1978. Mr. Buergo stated that Rogelio Rodriguez 1223/ was presently stationed in West Germany. Buergo stated that Ricardo Escartin previously interviewed Mr. Rodriguez and

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(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA—controlled documents.) - 289 - was told by Rodriguez that he had had no contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Buergo stated that if the Committee still desired to interview Rodriguez, he would be made available to the Committee. Mr. Buergo stated that an interview with Rolando Cubela Secades <u>1224</u>/ would be arranged.

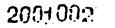
Mr. Buergo asked if the Committee was still interested in interviewing Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez. <u>1225</u>/ Mr. Buergo stated that the Cuban government had no record of a citizen named Griselle Rubio. <u>1226</u>/ Mr. Buergo inquired whether the Committee representatives were interested in watching the videotaped statements of James Wilcott <u>1227</u>/ and Phillip Agee <u>1228</u>/ at the Tribunal. <u>1229</u>/ Congressman Preyer responded that the Committee's representatives would want to view the Wilcott and Agee videotaped statements.

Mr. Buergo stated that our schedule included dinner with the Minister of Justice at 8:00 p.m. on 25 August 1978, fishing on 27 August 1978 (Sunday), and a farewell dinner on 28 August 1978.

Congressman Preyer thanked the Cuban officials for

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making both the documents and witnesses available to the Select Committee.

Professor Blakey stated that the Committee was no longer interested in interviewing Rolando Cubela. Mr. Blakey stated that Griselle Rubio had been found in Miami and interviewed by a Committee investigator. Mr. Blakey stated that the Committee wanted to interview Oreste Guillermo Ruiz Perez for two reasons: He worked at the Cuban Embassy in September 1963 when Oswald allegedly visited the Cuban compound in Mexico City; and, he is married to the cousin of a counter-revolutionary, Antonio Veciana Blanch. Mr. Blakey stated that Rogelio Rodriguez need not be interviewed.

Captain Felipe Villa stated that the Cuban government, relying on the seriousness and honesty of the Committee's work, thought that the Committee should have knowledge of Cuebela's statements. Mr. Villa stated that the Committee still needed to provide the Cuban government with the following: a) a workable formula on counter-revolutionaries that could be used by the Cuban government to aid the Committee in its investigation of such organizations;

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b) copies of Lee Harvey Oswald's signatures that the
 Cuban government could use to perform its own hand writing comparison test; and c) E. Howard Hunt's aliases;

Mr. Blakey stated that examples of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting would be forthcoming. Mr. Blakey stated that the Committee had not yet developed a formula for identifying counter-revolutionary groups active against the Cuban government in 1963 or a method for providing E. Howard Hunt's aliases. Mr. Blakey stressed that both these areas would be discussed in the Committee's final report.

At 1:00 p.m. the first work session ended.

At 3:15 p.m. House Select Committee on Assassinations representatives interviewed Juan Nilo Otero in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Ricardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, translator Juanita Vera and two stenographers. <u>1230</u>/ The interview ended at 5:15 p.m.

At 8:00 p.m. the Committee's representatives met Senen Buergo and translator Mellie Ruiz de Zarade at the

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Hotel Riviera's lobby. The group was chauffered to the Bodeguita del Medio--one of Cuba's most famous restaurants-where they dined with the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayll.

At 10:15 a.m., 26 August 1978, Select Committee representatives interviewed Alfredo Mirabal Diaz <u>1231</u>/ in Room 2003 at the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, Ricardo Escartin, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. The interview ended at 12:45 p.m.

After the Mirabal interview Mr. Buergo asked whether the HSCA representatives wished to interview Jose Verdacia Verdacia, <u>1232</u>/ the Warden of Trescornia while Santos Trafficante was a detainee. When Congressman Richardson Preyer stated that the Committee would indeed be interested in interviewing Jose Verdacia Verdacia, Mr. Buergo stated that he would be available for an interview at 3:00 p.m.

At 3:30 p.m., HSCA representatives interviewed

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Jose Verdacia Verdacia in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, Ricardo Escartín, Arais Gutierrez, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade, and two stenographers. <u>1233</u>/ The interview ended at 4:20 p.m.

On Sunday morning, 27 August 1978, the Cuban Government's representatives took the Select Committee representatives to Veradero Beach.

At 8:35 p.m. Select Committee representatives interviewed Orestes Guillermo Ruiz Perez at the Hotel Internacional at Veradero Beach. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juana Lopez Soto, Richardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo and translator Juanita Vera. <u>1234</u>/ Because there were no stenographers present the Cuban representatives tape-recorded the interview. The interview ended at 9:20 p.m.

On 28 August 1978, at 10:25 a.m., HSCA representatives interviewed Rolando Cubela Secades in Room 2003 at the Hotel



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Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Ricardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo, translator Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade, and two stenographers. Also present was Antonio Hernandez who escorted Mr. Cuebla from prison to the Hotel. <u>1235</u>/ The interview ended at 11:45 p.m.

At 3:25 p.m., HSCA representatives interviewed Maria Teresa Proenza y Proenza in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez Soto, Richardo Escartin, Captain Felipe Villa, Senen Buergo, Antonio Hernandez, translator Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. <u>1236</u>/ The interview ended at 4:15 p.m.

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On 29 August 1978, at 9:30 a.m., the HSCA representatives met the Cuban delegation for a final work session in Room 2003 of the Hotel Riviera. Present were Congressman Richardson Preyer, G. Robert Blakey, Edwin Juan Lopez, Ricardo Escartin, Senen Buergo, Captain Felipe Villa, translators Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade and two stenographers. <u>1237</u>/

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The Cuban delegation spokesperson, Senen Buergo, explained that Mr. Manuel Piniero <u>1238</u>/ was out of the country and therefore an interview could not be arranged.-Mr. Buergo explained that the Cuban delegation had located Luisa Calderon Carralero <u>1239</u>/ but because she was ill an interview could not be arranged. Mr. Buergo suggested that the HSCA forward questions to the Cuban Government. Ms. Calderon's answers would then be forwarded to the Committee.

Mr. Buergo explained that Raul Roa <u>1240</u>/ had a very busy schedule. Mr. Roa felt that he could not add any more information to what Nilo Otero had already provided and declined the interview.

Material handed to the HSCA representatives at this time included:

- a) a list of persons whom the Cuban delegation believed to have had close relations with Santo Trafficante;
- b) photographs depicting what the Cuban government believed to be a Central Intelligence Agency

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photographic surveillance base targeted against the Cuban Consulate and Embassy in Mexico City during 1<u>963:</u>

- c) an essay entitled "Imperialism's Political, Economic, and Military Organizations and Agencies of Crime, such as the CIA" and
- d) an article entitled "Finally We Have Eliminated That Pinto in the White House, said Bob, When He Heard About JFK's Assassination"

The final work session ended at 11:00 a.m.

At 1:00 p.m., the Cuban delegation escorted the Committee's representatives to the airport. At the airport they were bid farewell by the Minister of Justice, Armando Torres Santrayll, Senen Buergo, Juanita Vera and Nellie Ruiz de Zarade.

At 3:30 p.m., the HSCA representatives and Washington Consul, Ricardo Escartin, departed Cuba.

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Appendix 5: Biography: Elena Garro De Paz

Elena Garro de Paz was born of Spanish parents in Puebla, Mexico on December 11, 1917. (All information in this section culled from Biography Data form prepared by Charles Thomas.) Ms. Garro attended the National Autonomous University of Mexico and later did graduate work at Berkley in California and at the University of Paris. In 1963, Elena had long been married to Octavio Paz, a career diplomat who is also one of Mexico's finest poets and leading intellectuals. When Octavio was named Mexican Ambassador to India, the couple separated by mutual consent. Elena's daughter, also named Elena, has always resided with her mother.

Since Elena spent seventeen years of her early life in Europe she had a rather an Aexican objectivity about her native land and had a reputation for being one of its more articulate detractors. At the same time, Elena was considered emotionally committed to many aspects of Mexican life and made an important contribution to its artistic development

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In the 1960's Elena became a significant writer. Hogar Solido, El Rey Mago, La Senora en su Balcon, Ventura Allende, Andaise por las Ramas, Parada Empresa, and El Viaje are plays that have had appreciative audiences in Europe, where they were translated into German, as well as in Mexico. Ms. Garro's short stories are collected in a volume called La Semana de Colores. The Literacy Supplement of the London Times has called her novel, Los Recuerdos de Porenir, "a splendid success." Critics have said of her: "For Elena Garro, there is no frontier between reality and fantasy; in any case, the latter is a second reality--perhaps more intense--to which one may penetrate without passport or forewarning, thanks to the effectiveness of a literature fired with passion, flavor and life." Many people who knew Elena have asserted that the frontier between reality and fantasy is also difficult for her to distinguish in real life. (Biography Data Form on Elena Garra de Paza prepared by Charles Thomas.)

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Ms. Garro, for many years, was an active worker in the Confederacion <u>Nactional Campesina</u> (CNC), the agrarian

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arm of the <u>Partido Reformista</u> (PRI). Because Ms. Garro was a tireless propagandist and agitator on behalf of the poorer Mexican peasants, she was on close personal terms with and enjoyed the respect of peasant leaders from all over the country. (Ibid.)

Elena was considered a witty, urbane and opinionated woman with an unflagging sense of humor. Her forthright opinions and sharp wit tended on occasion to ruffle feathers in Mexico, but her important social, literacy, and political connections rendered her fairly immune from serious cunterattack until 1968. Then, Ms. Garro was forced to flee the country with her daughter, Elenita and her sister, Deba Guerrero de Galvan, in the midst of the student strikes. The House Select Committee on Assassinations has been unable to determine the exact reason Ms. Garro had for fleeing Mexico.

Before her disappearance from Mexico, Elena was well disposed toward the United States and had been friendly with Embassy officers. Her broad range of significant personal friends, the views of many important to the

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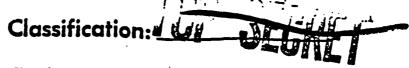
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American Embassy, made her a useful Embassy target. (A "useful Embassy target" is a person deemed important enough because of acquaintances to merit frequent contact, either witting or unwitting, with American Embassy officials.)

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APPENDIX SIX: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN REPORT.

- Agent: A person who knowingly works for the CIA on a contract or job basis.
- Asset: A general term for persons, not officers, used by the CIA. For example, both agents and sources are assets. An asset is anyone used in an operation or project, whether or not that is aware that he is being used.

Case officer: See Operations officer.

Coverage: Surveillance.

- <u>Cryptonym</u>: A series of letters used by the CIA to identify someone or something while protecting that person or things true identity. All the letters in a cryptonym are capitalized. The first two letters are assigned by the subject matter or local to which the person or thing belongs. The rest of the cryptonym is randomly assigned. See LIMITED for example. The "LI" designates that the project was located in Mexico. 2) The planet on which Superman was born.
- Chronological file: A folder in which material is stored in chronological order. Usually used for production or communications type material.
- Electronic intercept base: House, apartment, or building that contains equipment used in intercepting and tapeing telephone conversations subject to electronic surveillance\*
- FOIA: Freedom of Information Act.

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- LIEMPTY: CIA cryptonym for photographic project aimed at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.
- LIERODE: CIA cryptonym, pre-1964, for surveillance operation aimed at the Cubans in Mexico City.
- LILYRIC: CIA cryptonym assigned to one of the three bases which provided photographic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

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LIMERICK: CIA cryptonym meaning "Soviet".

LIMITED: CIA cryptonym of one of three bases which provided photographic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

LIONION: CIA cryptonym for photographic surveillance operations aimed at the Cuban diplomatic compound in Mexico City after July, 1964.

Listening post: See electronic intercept base.

- Logs: A list of photographs taken and the times they were taken prepared by agents in the photographic base houses.
- Monitors: Describes individuals who worked in the electronic intercept base listening to conversations on telephone lines subject to wiretaps and summarizing those conversations they deemed to be important.

Officer: CIA career employee.

Operation: A subpart of a project. Often used interchangably with "project".

Operations officer: CIA career employee; term usually used in connection with an employee with responsibility for a particular operation or project.

- Penetration agent: An agent who works inside a target institution. For example, LI-crypt worked for the CIA in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.
- <u>P file:</u> Designation assigned to a personality file in the CIA's Mexico City Station. A file for the retention of information in written form arranged according to individual's names.

Photographic base: House, apartment, or building used for housing of photographic surveillance equipment and the agents who operate it. Always located near the target.

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- <u>Pitched</u>: Made an effort to recruit as an agent, asset or source.
- <u>Production</u>: Materials or information generated by an operation or project.
- **<u>Project</u>:** A group or set of operations by the CIA aimed at a specific person, institution or thing, with the aim of collecting information, influencing behavior, etc.
- Project files: A folder for the retention of information generated by, or relating to a project. Generally broken down into four sub-files: Development and plans, production; support; and operations.
- Psuedonym: False name assigned to CIA officers for use in communication channels.
- Pulse camera: A camera with a shutter that is automatically tripped by a triggering device activated by changes in light density.
- <u>Resuma</u>: Daily summary of important conversations on surveilled telephone lines prepared by monitors in the listening post.
- Selected Out: Phrase used when a Foreign Service officer is retired after having been in one grade for the maximum period of time and is not considered qualified for promotion to a higher grade.
- Source: A person who either wittingly or unwittingly provides information to the CIA.
- Station: A CIA over-seas installation. It is the Headquarters for operations in a particular country and is ussually located describes in which it is situated.

Subject file: Folder for the retention of information in written form arranged by the subject matter of the information contained

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Target: A person, institution or thing at which a project, operation or pitch is aimed.

VLS-2 trigger device: A machine which automatically triggers the shutter of a camera when it senses a change in light density. Used along with a camera and a spotting scope in a "pulse camera."

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### APPENDIX SEVEN: LISTING OF CIA DOCUMENTS CITED.

Classification:

Annual Fitness Report on Ann Goodpasture, 1/14/64.

Article, with note in margin, in Oswald P file, by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, "CIA Withheld Vital Intelligence from Warren Commission," 10/21/64.

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- Blind Memorandum entitled "Delay in sending the first cable about Oswald."
- Blind memorandum re: Lee Harvey Oswald/Silvia Tirado • de Duran, Source: LI/4, 11/26/63.
- CIA Component Report on wiretap operations, "ZRSOLO and ZRJOINT: Two Telephone Tap Operations," Paul Levister.
- DIR 74830, 10/10/63. (A "DIR" is a cable from Headquarters to a field station. In this report the field station is always Mexico City.)

DIR 84886, 11/23/63.

DIR 84888, 11/23/63.

DIR 84916, 11/23/63.

DIR 85371, 11/28/63.

DIR 87770, 12/9/63, with attached note.

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DIR 88680, 12/13/63.

DIR 90466, 12/21/63.

DIR 16823, 7/4/67.

HMMA 14793, 4/8/60.

Draft of letter from Win Scott to John Barron, 11/25/70.

Foul Foe, The, by Winston Scott writing as Ian Maxwell.

HMMA 4300, 3/12/56. (An "HMMA" is a dispatch from Mexico City to Headquarters.)

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HMMA 21845, 7/30/63.

HMMA 22005, 8/23/63.

HMMA 22135, 9/13/63.

HMMA 22267, 10/8/63.

HMMA 22307, 10/18/63.

HMMA 22433, 11/7/63.

HMMA 22452, 11/7/63.

HMMA 22536, 11/9/63.

HMMA 22726, 1/16/64.

HMMA 23343, 4/30/64.

HMMA 26006, 4/30/65.

HMMA 26160, 5/21/65.

HMMA 26414, 6/22/65.

HMMA 31303, 2/7/67.

HMMA 32243, 5/27/67.

HMMA 32497, 7/11/67.

HMMW 12725, 7/8/64. (An "HMMW" is a dispatch from CIA Headquarters to Mexico City.)

HMMW 13645, 5/13/65.

HMMW 15557, 6/14/67.

HMMW 15488, 5/18/67. (Mexico City Copy.)

Inspector General Report, 1977, Tab G-2.

Log Film 143, 9/25/53 through 9/27/53 min GIL file 2001013 Classification:

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entitled "LIMITED 17 July 63 (J110) to 9 Dec 1963
(J163) from Archives-Job # 70.209 Box # 1, LIMITED
Production material.

Log Film 144, 10/1/63 through 10/3/63, in CIA file

entified "LIMITED 17 July 63 (J110) to 9 Dec 1963 (J163) from Archives-Job # 70.209 Box # 1, LIMITED Rroduction material.

LIONION Project Renewal Request, 1/1/66.

Memorandum entitled "Response to HSCA request of 25 July, 1978," 8/20/78.

- Memorandum for the Record from W. David Slawson re: Trip to Mexico City, 4/22/64.
- Memorandum from Chief DDP/PG to Chief of Operations/DDP, 2/3/61.

Memorandum from Chief of FI/OPS to Chief of Operations/ DDP, 1/8/60.

Memorandum from Chief/WHD, to COS/Mexico City, 12/30/63.

Memorandum from "JKB" re: Oscar Contreras, 7/10/67.

Memorandum from Shepanek to Scott Breckinridge, 7/31/78.

Memorandum to Clark Anderson from Winston Scott, 11/27/63, with seven attachments.

Memorandum to DDP from Chief/WHD, 1/21/64.

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Memorandum to the Lagal Attache from the COS/Mexico City, 7/5/57.

Memorandum to the Ambassador from Winston Scott, 10/16/63, re "Lee Oswald Contact with the Soviet Embassy."

Serivation:

Mexico City investigation Chronology, Bulky # WX-7241, Volume 7 Classification:

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MEXI 6453, 10/8/63. (Mexico copy. A "MEXI" is a cable from Mexico City.)
MEXI 6453, 10/9/63. (Headquarters copy.)
MEXI 6534, 10/15/63.
MEXI 7014, 11/22/63.
MEXI 7023, 11/23/63.
MEXI 7024, 11/23/63.
MEXI 7025, 11/23/63.
MEXI 7029, 11/23/63.
MEXI 7033, 11/23/63.
MEXI 7054, 11/24/63.
MEXI 7101, 11/27/63.
MEXI 7105, 11/27/63.
MEXI 7364, 12/12/63.
MEXI 9332, 5/6/64.
MEXI 9440, 6/19/64.
MEXI 5621, 12/16/65.
MEXI 5741, 12/29/65.
MEXI 1950, 6/29/67.
MEXI 1991, 7/5/67.
Note from Ann Goodpasture to Mexico City Station Cuban Section, 2/3/66.
Noze to Luis Echevarria, 11/23/63.
Notes made by A. Goodpasture for John Leader, IG Staff,
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re: "Background on Mexico Station Support Assets (Coverage of Soviet and Cuban Embassies);" 2/10/77.

Project Renewal Request, 1/11/65, attachment to HMMA 25141.

Report on Oswald from John Scelso, C/WH/3, to James Angleton, C/CI, 12/24/63.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 15979 11/18/60.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 17999, 10/31/61.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 20054, 10/18/62.

Review of Project LIEMPTY, attachment to HMMA 22387, 10/25/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for DIR 74830, 10/11/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for MEXI 7028, 11/23/63.

Routing and Record Sheet for MEXI 7033, 11/23/63.

Teletype from the CIA to the State Department, FBI and Navy, DIR 74678, 10/10/63.

Transcript from Cuban Embassy, 9/27/63.

Transcripts from Russian Embassy, 9/27/63, 9/28/63, 10/1/63 and 10/3/63.

Undated Draft of 1977 CI& Staff Report, Tab F, "Mexico Station Coverage of Soviet and Cuban Embassies (1953)."

Write-up: Wallace B. Rowton meeting with LIRING/3, 5/26/67.

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Note: in addition to the above listed documents many Summaries of file reviews, depositions of employees, interviews of employees, etc, are cited in the report. 2001022 Classification: Frank Tank Tank Tank Tark

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