

1Date December 3, 1963DL 100-10461
RPG:mvsH. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA,
aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews
with and data concerning

On December 3, 1963, Inspector TOM KELLEY of the United States Secret Service turned over a letter written in the Russian language together with two Russian books.

Inspector KELLEY advised that the two Russian language books and the letter in the Russian language were turned over to Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving, Texas, Police Department by Mrs. RUTH PAINE on November 23, 1963, as part of the personal effects of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. These two books in the Russian language and letter were turned over to the United States Secret Service for delivery to MARINA OSWALD on December 2, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403

(20)

12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent # JAMES P. MOSTY, JR., and
JAMES J. WARD / gmf Date dictated 12/3/63

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Date 12/6/63

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, furnished the following information:

On November 30, 1963, at about 4:30 PM, she went to the Irving, Texas, Police Department with two books and left them with an officer she believes is a Captain for delivery to MARINA OSWALD. She stated that one of these was a white cover book and is a book in the Russian language giving advice concerning the raising of children. The other is a larger blue-bound book which contains in the Russian language advice on several matters, including cooking and sewing.

She stated that she recalled that MARINA OSWALD often referred to these books and therefore thought that she might want them, and this motivated her taking these books to the station. The books were not in the same place in her home, and she believes that the white book was on top of the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen. She believes that the blue book was on the top of the chest of drawers in the southeast bedroom, which previously was occupied by MARINA OSWALD.

She thought that MARINA might have use for these books since MARINA does not read English.

On December 2, 1963, about 7:30 PM, two Secret Service Agents came to see Mrs. PAINE and asked her about a message written in Russian that she allegedly had sent to MARINA OSWALD. She told them that she did not send any message, and they then showed her a piece of paper on which Russian words were written. She stated to them that she had never seen the paper before and knew nothing about it. The Agents then mentioned that it was found in a book, and Mrs. PAINE then stated that she had sent MARINA OSWALD two books, but she did not know that there was any paper such as the one exhibited to her in either of the books.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she is sure she had never seen this piece of paper before, and that while the Secret Service Agent held it up she read the first line or two but

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did not get to complete it. She recalls reading something to the effect that "here is the key to the post office". She was not able to read any further since the Secret Service Agent took the paper down from where he was holding it in her line of vision.

Mrs. PAINE made available the following items which were still in her home that belonged to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) A cook book in Russian located inside the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen.

Found in this book between pages 138 and 139 was a slip of paper which has two numbers, W.A. 6-3741 and P.E. 7-5402.

A prescription on a form of Baylor University, College of Dentistry, Dallas, Texas, dated October 10, 1962, signed A. F. Staples, DDS, was found between pages 190 and 191. This prescription reflects the patient as MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Druciner, Chart No. 3148, narcotic registration number 6047, and reads: "Empirin compound number 3, Disp. tabs No. VI label: take tablet ---- 3-4 hours p.r.n. for pain.

(2) An envelope addressed to New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana, inside of which was a printed card reading:

"New Orleans Public Library

"The Directors wish to acknowledge with appreciation your gift to the New Orleans Public Library.

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM ^{BN} _{mam} Date dictated 12/5/63

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"All gifts are accepted with the understanding that they will be utilized to the best interest of the Library in the judgment of the staff.

"We hope you will remind others that we are always interested in acquiring materials which will be of value in extending the Library's program."

Also inside this envelope was a letter reading as follows:

"New Orleans
Public Library

"Dear Sirs:

"Through a clearical error of yours, you claim some books which I borrowed and returned several weeks ago are still out.

"The books may have been returned without a card, since my young daughter sometimes got a hold of the books and played with them, but the point is the books have been positively and absolutly returned! I repeat returned!

"I'm sure you shall resolve this question by uncovering your mistake in handleing the returned books.

Yours Truly"

The above letter was not signed, and the envelope had no stamp on it. Apparently it was never mailed. It was found by RUTH PAINE in the second drawer of a chest of drawers which sits on the west wall of the southeast bedroom.

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(3) A folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" published by Hipodromo De Las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F. This was found in the same drawer by RUTH PAINE as above.

(4) A paper edition of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Book No. 6188, Pocket Books Inc. An examination of this book shows the following:

- a. On the fly leaf appear the figures 5.80, apparently reflecting the price in Mexican pesos.
- b. At the top of page 5 appear jottings in pencil showing addition of 450 and 440, the total of 10. Also close to this is a penciled notation, which is what appears to be an arrow or triangle followed by two zeros.
- c. At the top of page 9 is penciled writing of the number 3, followed by what appears to be 5 8/40.
- d. On page 91, a small triangle appears opposite the word "estadio" (stadium).
- e. On page 174, a small triangle appears just above the word "pupila" (pupil, of the eye).
- f. On page 175, at the top of the page appears "Que", which has been scratched through.

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- g. On page 210 appears to be a mark similar to a star by the word "topar" (one meaning is to gamble).

On the same page appears a small mark following "tontera" (foolishness, stupidity).

- h. In the back of the book on a blank sheet is written what appears to be a list reading as follows:

"phone embassy
"get bus tickets
"eat

{ "watch Jai-lai game
"buy silver bracelet
" " record"

Below this appears an illegible notation, one word of which appears to be "sopa" (soup).

Also found in this book were six picture post cards, on which nothing had been written and on which no stamps had been placed. These are as follows:

Latin Tower, Mexico, D. F.
Bull Fight in Mexico (four scenes)
Revolution Monument, Mexico, D. F.
Panoramic view of Mexico, D. F.
Bull Fight in Mexico (one scene)
Monument of the Revolution (aerial view)

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The above cards are produced by Editorial Mexico, S. A. and are styled greeting cards created by Fischgrund.

(5) Paper back copy of The Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (English). An examination of this book shows the following notations:

- a. On page 21 appears a bracket around the word "ashamed".
- b. On page 65 appears an arrow at the top of the page in green ink.

On the same page appears a large arrow drawn in blue ink opposite the word "clearance".
- c. On page 66 appears an arrow by the word "clog".
- d. On page 68 appears a dagger drawn at the bottom of the page.
- e. On page 169 appears a line drawn beside the word "imaginable".
- f. On page 195 appears the writing in the top margin "lature".
- g. On page 283 appears writing at the top of the page "oneconce".
- h. On page 341 appears writing in green ink at the top of the page "stoliz".

Also on this page appears writing in green ink across the definition for "straightforward", and this word appears to read "seild".

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(6) Also found was a small silver bracelet with an expandable band and the name MARINA written in a crude fashion on the top name plate part of the bracelet.

(7) Also found were two envelopes, one plain and the other being an air mail envelope, which possibly have indented writing on them.

All of the above items were found in the second drawer from the top of the chest of drawers in the bedroom in the southeast corner of Mrs. RUTH PAINE's house, and she stated that all of these items belonged to Mr. and Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, advised that he had in his possession two Russian language books, two bags of toys and two letters for MARINA OSWALD, which were turned over to him by Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving Police Department, he believes, on November 30, 1963. On December 2, 1963, he turned these items over to Irving Police Detective JOHN LOOPER for delivery to the U. S. Secret Service.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTETTER, JR. and
JAMES J. WARD /rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/4/63

Detective JOHN LOOPER, Irving Police Department, advised that on December 2, 1963, Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, turned over to him two Russian language books, two letters addressed to MARINA OSWALD, and two bags of toys. On December 2, 1963, at approximately 2:00 PM, he turned these items over to a Special Agent of the U. S. Secret Service at their office in Dallas, Texas.

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AEC/gm

On December 9, 1963, SA ARTHUR E. CARTER examined the patient records of the Baylor University College of Dentistry and determined that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, address 6628 Dickens and 6628 Dickens, telephone EM 3-1365, was treated at the hospital on three dates, October 8, 10, and 15, 1962.

A search of the telephone directories and Criss-Cross Directories of the Dallas Division by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER determined that 6628 Dickens and telephone number EM 3-1365 are listed to "G. DE MOHRENSCHILDT."

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by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and
JAMES J. WARD /xmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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K.C.

Date December 10, 19631

Dr. HARVEY WALDO ALLEN, DDS, graduate student of oral surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, advised he recalled treating MARINA OSWALD, who first came to his attention on October 8, 1962, when she appeared with a lady whom he could not identify except that she acted as an interpreter for Mrs. OSWALD. Examination disclosed that Mrs. OSWALD's teeth were in very poor condition. He recalled he examined her together with Dr. A. F. STAPLES, Head of the Department of Oral Surgery, and they recommended on the first visit that she have her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray survey.

He said she re-appeared on October 10, 1962, and three extractions were performed. He said he believed Dr. STAPLES gave her a prescription for a mild sedative to prevent her from having any pain after the extraction. He said the patient returned on October 15, 1962, and two more extractions were performed. He said he seemed to recall that the lady who accompanied her acted as an interpreter because Mrs. OSWALD did not speak English. He said there was no significant personal history in her historical background statement which was taken at the time of her first admission for treatment and observation. He said he seemed to recall that the lady, or man and lady, who accompanied the patient paid the bills, but a search of the hospital records could not determine whether they were paid by cash or check.

The hospital records failed to reflect any information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not know JACK RUBY.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 19631

MARY E. GRAVES, Assistant Cashier, Baylor University College of Dentistry, advised her register of patients reflected a record dated October 8, 1962, which indicated Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickens (also spelled Dickens), telephone EM 3-1365, reported as a patient to Student HARVEY ALLEN on October 8, 1962. She had her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray. She paid \$11.00 for these services.

On October 10, 1962, this patient returned and had three extractions for which she paid a fee of \$6.00. On October 15, 1962, she had two extractions and paid a fee of \$4.00.

Mrs. GRAVES stated that Dr. STAPLES, an instructor, and HARVEY ALLEN, a student dentist, are still available and might be interviewed at the school.

She said there was no record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she noted that MARINA OSWALD's past record indicated she spoke very little English. She said she seemed to recall Mrs. OSWALD was accompanied by a lady who acted as an interpreter for her, and on one occasion may have been accompanied by a man and a lady.

She said she had no knowledge of OSWALD, his wife, or JACK RUBY and was not acquainted with anyone who knew them personally.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 19631

Dr. ALBERT FRANKLIN STAPLES, DDS and DMD, Associate Professor of Oral Surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, Dallas, advised he had reviewed the medical history and patient record of MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickins, telephone EM 3-1365, and there was little personal background concerning this patient in her medical history statement. He said he recalled her teeth were in very poor condition. She had many cavities and needed much dental attention. He said that he had no personal recollection of giving her a prescription, but he felt sure that he would have given her a prescription on October 10, 1962, when she had three extractions. He said in such cases it is the usual practice for him to give a prescription for codeine or combination of codeine and aspirin to keep the patient comfortable after such work.

Dr. STAPLES said he had no personal knowledge of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he did not have any friends or acquaintances to his knowledge who had ever associated with them.

He said he seemed to recall that MARINA was accompanied by a lady on two occasions and possibly a man and a lady on one occasion during the three trips she made to the College of Dentistry for dental attention.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street. She was questioned as to why the Soviets had permitted her to leave Russia. She said that when she first applied for permission from the Russian Government to leave Russia, that she did not have high hopes of being able to depart. She said that she had not heard of any specific difficulties that had to be overcome by a Russian citizen requesting permission to go abroad to live, but that she thought generally she would have a hard time obtaining the permission.

She said she knows that the ZIEGER family which had originally emigrated from Argentina and had lived in the Soviet Union for 20-25 years had decided to go back to Argentina. Mr. ZIEGER, who was an engineer, was advised that he had to fulfill the terms of his contract of three years with the firm with which he was employed at Minsk. The ZIEGERS had taken out Soviet citizenship.

She said she had received a standard letter from Russian authorities in answer to her initial request for an exit permit from Russia. She said after she received her exit permit that her friends would not believe she had actually received it. She recalled an occasion when just prior to her departure when she was being examined by a medical doctor, that the doctor asked her why she was taking the physical examination. The doctor asked her if she were going to Germany. When MARINA replied she was going to America, the woman doctor said, "Stop joking. I'm too old for this kind of joke," implying that she too did not believe that MARINA had been granted permission to go to the United States.

MARINA said again that she had met OSWALD in March and they had been married on April 30, 1961. At the time she met him and at the time she married him, she was of the impression that OSWALD did not want to return to the United

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WALLACE R. HELTMAN/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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States. She said OSWALD had prior to their marriage told her that he thought he could not return to the United States. He had told her he had written the American Embassy letters about returning to the United States, and they had not answered the letters. She said OSWALD was therefore of the impression that he could not return. MARINA said that if she had known of any desire on the part of OSWALD to return to the United States at the time of their marriage, she probably would not have married him.

With regard to the date that she had first applied for exit documentation from Russia, MARINA said she knows her application was made not before May, 1961, and probably later than that. She reiterated she did not know of OSWALD's desire to return to the United States until about three months after their marriage. Following her application for exit permit, she received about New Year's, 1962, a communication from the Russian Government that permission would be granted to her to depart for the United States. In this communication, she was requested to submit photographs and other necessary documents on which to base her exit permit. She said in May, 1962, she received the actual exit document.

MARINA was asked if she knew what the normal procedure was concerning the handling of foreign persons who had come to Russia to live. She advised she did not know what procedure was followed. She said that tourists and foreigners were generally treated in a very nice way in Russia and, in fact, many times were treated better than the citizens. She said the best hotels were reserved for foreigners and foreigners did not have to stand in line for many things as did citizens. She said the Russians have always been known for their hospitality. She said OSWALD had arrived in Russia on a tourist's visa, and she believes that while he was in Moscow at the beginning of his Russian visit, he informed Russian authorities of his desire to stay in Russia. She said she does not know how long OSWALD was in Moscow but presumes that he stayed there until shortly before the time he began employment at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory in Minsk, which was about mid-January, 1960, she believes.

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She said OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Metropole and later the Hotel Berlin in Moscow. He spent eight hours a day studying Russian and also walked around quite a bit visiting museums and other places of interest. She said he did not have much money upon his arrival in Moscow, and after a few weeks ran out of money. After he ran out of money, he charged his room and meals at the Hotel Berlin and ran up quite a sizable bill. She said later the Russian Government paid off this bill and then sent him to Minsk to work. She also advised that various Russian people in Moscow had helped him out financially, but she does not know to what extent.

In connection with his residence at the Hotel Berlin, MARINA told of an occasion when she and OSWALD were in Moscow prior to their departure for the United States. The occasion of their visit was at the same time of the film festival and rooms were at a premium in Moscow. OSWALD, who was well known at the Hotel Berlin, immediately got them a room without trouble.

She said OSWALD had no choice as to where he would be sent. She advised he probably was sent to Minsk because workers were needed there, particularly in the factory he was assigned to work in. She said that Moscow and Leningrad were over-populated, whereas Minsk, which had been almost destroyed during the war, was in a period of rebuilding and needed people and workers.

MARINA does not believe OSWALD had any trouble obtaining official Russian documentation to leave Russia. She said generally speaking, foreigners who reside in Russia do not have such difficulty. She feels sure there was no deal between OSWALD and the Russians for OSWALD to furnish information to them in return for being permitted to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had been given certain preferential treatment while in Russia which most foreigners are allowed. For example, he was permitted to live in an apartment rather than a dormitory in Minsk, when probably it would have been

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better that he be required to live in a dormitory so he would actually know what Russian life was like.

He never mentioned to her that he was questioned by Russian authorities in Moscow. She does not believe there was any such questioning of OSWALD by Russian authorities. She believes he was observed and perhaps his neighbors and associates were questioned concerning his beliefs and his activities. She said there is a possibility that there will be speculators and espionage agents among tourists and immigrants in Russia. She said for this reason that tourists and immigrants are investigated to a degree in Russia. She advised the Russian authorities were undoubtedly upset because of OSWALD's decision to return to the United States. She said OSWALD had been received hospitably, given certain preferential treatment, had been furnished work, and yet had made a decision to return to the United States. This indicated that he was dissatisfied with the Russian way of life. She said, however, she did not believe the Russian authorities had made any attempt to dissuade OSWALD from his decision to return to the United States.

MARINA was questioned concerning post office procedures in Russia. She said normally mail is delivered very promptly. She stated that inasmuch as OSWALD was a foreigner that his mail would undoubtedly have been checked. She said undoubtedly letters mailed by OSWALD to the American Embassy were checked and that probably these letters took a lengthy time to arrive at their destination.

After OSWALD and MARINA made the decision to apply for permission to go to the United States, OSWALD decided to go to Moscow to see the American authorities as his letters had not been answered. He went to Moscow alone in July, 1961. He telephoned her in Minsk later the same day he arrived in Moscow and told her to take the next day's plane to Moscow. She did and arrived in Moscow the next day. It was then that she was interviewed by the American official at the American Embassy concerning her request for American visa.

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She said none of their friends or even her relatives had been told of their desire to go to America. She said she had not even told her aunt. When they returned from Moscow in July, 1961, OSWALD told no one of his efforts to return to the United States. MARINA, who had taken three days off from work, told her aunt and certain of her friends that she had made application of American authorities to go to the United States. She said she had been criticized in pharmaceutical union meetings for her action. She said certain strong Communist friends had tried to convince her to remain in Russia. She said some of these people threatened to expose her to the newspaper. She said she wanted to experience life in another country and was adamant in her decision to go to America. She told the people who threatened her that she did not care. She said jokingly that when asked who her husband was, she would reply that he was an espionage agent. She said certain adult acquaintances of hers were actually afraid they would be officially criticized by the government for MARINA's action in attempting to leave Russia. She stated there were some of her girl friends who were jealous of her because they would like to travel too and they were particularly fond of the American clothes.

After they had obtained permission to leave Russia and were in Moscow making the final preparations, she had changed what rubles they had saved into U. S. dollars. She said this was necessary because dollars being international currency could be used on their trip from Russia through Poland and Europe to Amsterdam. She said they could not have used rubles on this trip.

MARINA advised of an occasion on their trip when they were in Poland and gave a Pole a U. S. dollar, and he in turn gave them enough Polish money to purchase food for a long while. She said the American dollar was much valued in eastern Europe.

She said OSWALD had told her on one occasion after their marriage that he had been offered Russian citizenship, but he had refused it. She said OSWALD did not tell her

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why he had refused it, but she believes he had refused because everything in Russia had not turned out as he had expected it. OSWALD never told her who had made this offer of citizenship to him or when or where it had been offered him.

She said OSWALD had received an official permit to purchase a rifle in Russia, and he had done so. She recalls only one occasion when he went hunting. On this occasion several people at the plant where he worked took a bus to a forest nearby for a hunting trip. He went on this trip but was unsuccessful in bagging any game.

OSWALD did not to her knowledge attend any specialized school for training in radio or photography. She said he was very inept in basic electronics and could not even fix a broken iron. He did not have any secret writing equipment nor microscopes.

MARINA said she had made no deals with Russian authorities to perform assignments in the United States, and she said OSWALD had made no deals with Russian authorities to her knowledge to perform such assignments in the United States.

MARINA said PAVEL GOLOVACHOV had been a fellow worker of OSWALD's at the television and radio factory. She did not like him at first but later he became quite a friend of the family. GOLOVACHOV at the present time is attending the Technical Institute in Minsk, where he is studying electronics. He is a very able student. GOLOVACHOV's father is a Russian Air Force General and has been twice decorated for bravery.

MARINA stated she had taken a vacation with an aunt who lived in Kharkov, Russia, after she was married. This aunt, who lives in Kharkov, is named POLINA VASILIEVNA MIKHAILOVA. She said this aunt's son (her cousin) might have been in love with her.

In view of the apparent farewell note OSWALD left

(2)

for MARINA on the occasion of his confessed attempt to assassinate General WALKER, MARINA was asked if she knew whether OSWALD had left any such note for her on November 21 or 22, 1963. She said that if any such note had been left by OSWALD that she did not know about it. She said she had been shocked when she discovered the police had found her husband's wedding ring when they searched the PAINE residence on November 22, 1963.

(3)

Date December 12, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised she recalls an occasion during that period of time when the OSWALDS were living at 424 Neeley Street in Dallas that Mrs. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT visited her. She recalls that on this particular visit she showed Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT a rifle which OSWALD had bought. This rifle was standing in a corner or on a shelf in the house on Neeley. She said she had mentioned casually to Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT that OSWALD had purchased this rifle, and she cannot recall any further conversation they had about the rifle at this time. MARINA stated this is the same rifle OSWALD later kept in the garage at the PAINE residence in Dallas.

MARINA said OSWALD had belonged to a hunting club composed of workers at the Belorussian radio and television factory in Minsk, Russia. There were many members of this hunting club. By virtue of his membership in this club, he had received a permit to own a weapon. OSWALD had purchased a weapon by use of this permit and kept the weapon at their apartment in Minsk.

MARINA said she did not know much about firearms. She said she could not explain the difference between a shotgun and a rifle. She said she could not tell the difference between a shotgun and a rifle by merely looking at it. She said she had always referred to the weapon which OSWALD had in Russia as a rifle. MARINA was questioned as to what Russian word OSWALD had used in referring to the weapon he had in Russia. She said she could not recall he used any particular word and probably used some word which would be a general term meaning a firearm. She said this because OSWALD's Russian was not adequate enough to classify a weapon in an accurate manner in referring to it in conversation.

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The hunting club to which OSWALD belonged engaged in the hunting of rabbits, squirrels, and birds as there is no large game such as deer and bear around Minsk. MARINA stated the hunting trip on which OSWALD had gone with his hunting club and to which she has previously referred was a hunting trip near Minsk and was for the purpose of hunting squirrels.

MARINA was shown a Remington 12 gauge, short barreled pump shotgun and a small caliber bolt action rifle with scope. She said the rifle with scope was of the type and, in fact, looked very much like the rifle OSWALD had at the house on Neeley Street and the PAINE house. She could not definitely state either the shotgun or the rifle shown her closely resembled the weapon OSWALD had owned in Russia. She was shown the difference in the bore of the weapons and in the mechanism generally, but she could still not say whether the weapon OSWALD owned in Russia was a rifle or a shotgun. She said she thought the weapon OSWALD had in Russia looked more like the rifle shown her if the rifle had no scope attached to it. MARINA was very indefinite in her statements concerning the weapon OSWALD had in Russia, and it is apparent that she cannot recall accurately the weapon OSWALD had in Russia.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent Sgt. ANATOLE R. BOGUSLAV and R. HETTMAN/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the events surrounding the attempted assassination of General WALKER by OSWALD. She said OSWALD had confessed to her on the night of the attempted assassination that he had attempted to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. On the following evening after the attempted assassination, they again discussed that event. OSWALD told her he had originally gone to the WALKER house three days or more prior to the night of the assassination attempt. He had gone on that prior evening to the WALKER house to shoot General WALKER but had changed his mind. While he was in the vicinity of the WALKER home or while on a bus en route there, or in some manner, OSWALD had heard there was to be a gathering at a nearby church to the WALKER house and he had postponed his assassination attempt until this evening of the gathering at the church because he wanted more people around when he attempted the assassination. It was for this reason he chose the night that he did.

OSWALD did not say what he had done with the rifle on his first trip to the WALKER home to commit the assassination. She said that she did not see OSWALD with his rifle or any other weapon either before or after that first trip. She repeated OSWALD had not had a rifle or any other weapon with him when he left the house on the night that he fired the shot at General WALKER.

MARINA said she had asked OSWALD when he returned home on the night of the attempted assassination what he had done with the rifle because she was worried lest he had left it somewhere where it would be found. OSWALD said he had buried the rifle in the ground far from the actual spot of the shooting. He then mentioned a field and the fact that the field was near a railroad track. She said

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OSWALD had remarked there had been a number of people around on the evening of the shooting. OSWALD did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at WALKER but had changed his mind.

She recalls OSWALD returned to the NEELEY Street home with the rifle wrapped in a raincoat on the Sunday following the night of the assassination attempt.

MARINA said that a few days after the assassination attempt, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in their home at Neeley Street and made a joking remark to OSWALD to the effect, "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" (He referred to the rifle shot which had been fired at General WALKER but had missed him.) When GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT asked OSWALD this, the latter visibly paled and looked at MARINA as if she might have told DE MOHRENSCHILDT about his confession that he had tried to kill WALKER. The OSWALDs changed the subject of conversation immediately, and nothing more was said about the WALKER incident to her recollection. MARINA said she did not know if OSWALD had spoken to GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT of his dislike for General WALKER. She does not know why DE MOHRENSCHILDT made this remark other than that he had said it for a joke.

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Date December 17, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

A photograph of the sling which was attached to the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, was exhibited to MARINA, and she advised she did not recognize this sling.

With regard to the rifle which OSWALD had at the NEKLEY address and at the PAINE garage, MARINA advised she did not recall when OSWALD had purchased the rifle, nor did she know where he purchased it until she found this out from the publicity resulting from the assassination of the President.

She recalls OSWALD's rifle was kept at the NEKLEY house in the room where OSWALD had some personal effects. She does not recall how it was transported from Dallas to New Orleans when the OSWALDs moved to the latter city. She said OSWALD had left Dallas for New Orleans about two weeks before she had. Before he left for New Orleans, OSWALD packed some of the effects of the OSWALDs. On the day before he left by bus for New Orleans, several boxes of these effects were taken to the bus station by OSWALD and shipped by bus on his ticket. The rest of the effects consisting of mostly MARINA's personal things and the baby clothes and equipment were left with MARINA. MARINA stayed at the PAINE residence until she was taken by Mrs. PAINE to New Orleans to join OSWALD. She does not recall whether the rifle was taken by OSWALD by bus to New Orleans or if it remained in a box already packed at the PAINE house and was subsequently transported in the PAINE station wagon to New Orleans.

She recalls seeing the rifle again after they were settled in New Orleans. OSWALD had a small room in the house on Magazine Street in New Orleans where he kept his correspondence, papers, and other effects. In this room he also kept

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the rifle. This was the same room in which he kept the "Hands Off Cuba" throw-away when they arrived by mail.

MARINA did not see OSWALD either take the rifle with him from the house in New Orleans or bring it back with him to the house on any occasion. She never saw him clean it, nor did he ever hold it in her presence as best she can recall.

She cannot recall that he ever practiced firing the rifle either in New Orleans or in Dallas. She does not think he did practice in New Orleans because as a rule he stayed home when he was not working. When he did go out, she did not see him take the rifle.

OSWALD did not have any ammunition for the rifle to her knowledge in either Dallas or New Orleans, and he did not speak of buying ammunition.

MARINA also advised she does not know how the rifle was transported back to Dallas from New Orleans. She opines that the rifle was probably wrapped up in a blanket and was packed by OSWALD when he was packing other effects in New Orleans. She stated that it could have been packed and transported in the PAINE station wagon from New Orleans to Dallas and placed with the other effects in the PAINE garage, but she does not recall that to be the case. She said on the other hand OSWALD may have brought it back. She does not recall that he brought the rifle with him when he returned to Dallas from New Orleans.

After leaving New Orleans, she recalls the next time she saw the rifle was on one occasion when she was in the PAINE garage looking for some steel legs which fitted on her baby JUNE's bed. She noticed the blanket with something wrapped up in it, and she opened one corner to see what it was. She then noticed the stock of the rifle.

She said, as she has related before, on the day of the assassination of the President after Mrs. PAINE told

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her that the President had been shot and the shots had supposedly come from a window of the Texas School Book Depository, she immediately thought of her husband's rifle and went to the garage to see if the rifle was still wrapped up in the blanket. It appeared to her that the blanket had its usual shape and that the rifle would therefore still be in it. She was much surprised when the police later on that day searched the garage and failed to find the rifle in the blanket.

Date December 17, 19631

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA recalled other particulars relating to the evening during which she found what she considered to be a farewell note from OSWALD, following which OSWALD had entered the house and made a confession that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER. She said that on the evening in question, OSWALD had departed from the house on Neeley Street ostensibly to attend his typewriting class. He usually returned about nine o'clock from these classes. On this evening when he had not returned by ten o'clock, she became worried. She said intuition led her to the room where OSWALD kept certain personal effects and in this room on a small end table she found the farewell note and on the same table was a key to the mailbox. She stated when she read this note, "her hair stood on end." She could not understand what OSWALD meant by his reference to being taken prisoner. In her mind there was a definite connection between the note and OSWALD's tardiness in returning home. She did not know what to do or to whom to go as she did not speak English. She walked around the apartment, bathed her daughter JUNE, and waited. She does not now recall exactly what she did with the note on the evening of the attempted WALKER assassination but recalls that sometime later she put the note in her cook book, and it stayed there until later found by investigators. There is no doubt in her mind that the author of the note is OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 17, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA said she had insisted on several occasions that OSWALD purchase an automobile, but OSWALD had said they did not have enough money to buy an automobile and furthermore the automobile would require repairs. MARINA does not recall any occasion when OSWALD talked to anyone about buying a car. He never mentioned to her that he had seen anyone about the purchase of a car. He did not mention to her that he intended seeing any person about the purchase of an automobile. She does not recall that he talked to anyone about the purchase of liability insurance on an automobile.

MARINA stated OSWALD spoke Russian well and read it well, but his writing of the Russian language was very poor. She said OSWALD could not speak or understand any other language except English. He could not speak nor understand Spanish. She recalls she had purchased a self-study book on the Spanish language while in Russia, and on occasion OSWALD would try to pronounce Spanish words, but his pronunciation was very bad, and she laughed at his attempts to speak the language. In this connection she said OSWALD had difficulty pronouncing the Spanish "R." She said OSWALD did not speak French nor German, nor did he understand either of these languages by ear or by sight.

MARINA stated that her knowledge of the Russian language is excellent, but she neither understands nor speaks any other language.

MARINA recalled OSWALD rarely spoke about his military service. In his brief recollections to her of his military service, he left the impression with her that he had enjoyed that service. She recalls he mentioned on several

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occasions the pretty Japanese girls he had met while serving in Japan with the Marine Corps.

MARINA furnished other particulars concerning her vacation trip to Kharkov, Russia, in 1961. This was a trip allowed her by the government as an annual vacation. The trip was of three weeks duration and was during the period including October 18, 1961. She recalls this date because it was OSWALD's birthday. She returned to Minsk from the trip about five days after October 18, which would be October 23, 1961. Her transportation from Minsk to Kharkov and return was paid by her aunt with whom she visited in Kharkov. This aunt's name is POLINA VASILIEVANA MIKHAILOVA, and her husband's name is YURI MIKHAILOV. (She does not recall her uncle's middle name.) During this vacation trip, she was pregnant and as a result engaged in very little activity. She recalls that she ate and slept and generally rested. During the first week of her trip, her aunt and uncle were visiting in the Caucasus, and some distant relatives hired by her aunt and uncle had done the cooking and cleaning in the uncle's apartment.

Her uncle, YURI MIKHAILOV, holds a very responsible position as an engineer in the building trades program in Kharkov. She believes he is a member of the Communist Party. The aunt and uncle have a large three room apartment. The aunt and uncle's son, to whom she has previously referred as having an amorous interest in her, is named VALENTINE YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV.

MARINA advised OSWALD had never consulted her concerning the material he was writing. He kept his writing a secret and frequently would close himself in a room while he wrote. She said she thought OSWALD was writing a book or was compiling notes on which to base a book. She did not consider OSWALD's writings a diary because she did not gain the impression that he wrote daily or by date. She said OSWALD's writings were in English, and she could therefore not read them. She said OSWALD was the type person who allowed

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

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his imagination to run riot. She said that although she could not read OSWALD's writings, she would imagine that certain of his descriptions concerning his life in Russia and in the United States would not be completely true because he very rarely missed an opportunity to glorify himself. She said OSWALD had an obsession to get his name in history and that everything he did was toward that end. She said that as an example of this, OSWALD had stated he was a Marxist. She believed he was not a Marxist, but he made this statement only to draw attention to himself.

MARINA denied that she had ever been talked to by Soviet Intelligence. She said that if OSWALD in his writings claimed that she was talked to by Soviet Intelligence, that he was either mistaken or was intentionally telling an untruth because she had not been interviewed by Soviet Intelligence.

MARINA stated that the sexual relationship between herself and OSWALD had been completely normal. She said there had been a published report that OSWALD was a homosexual but that was completely false.

She laughed at many of OSWALD's ideas and expressions of political philosophy and often made him mad when she taunted him. As a result, they had frequent quarrels, and on occasion OSWALD would physically mistreat her. She said that she would laugh at his political ideas in front of other people, and this, of course, made OSWALD very mad. She said she had wanted a divorce from OSWALD, and the principal reason for wanting this divorce was because of the crazy ideas and political opinions that OSWALD held. She said she never quarreled with OSWALD about his failure to provide an adequate living for the family. She said that although the average American man was making much more than OSWALD was, she would have been perfectly willing to live on the approximately \$200.00 a month that OSWALD made when he worked.

MARINA was questioned as to whether OSWALD had had any association with a young teen-age boy. She said OSWALD to her knowledge had not associated at all with any teen-age boy in Dallas and, in fact, did not seem to care for children other than his own. She did not even know of any teen-age boy whom OSWALD knew.

Date December 18, 1963

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that in the late fall of 1962 when she and OSWALD were living at the Elsbeth Street address in Dallas, they had a quarrel. MARINA decided to move away from OSWALD. She contacted GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who came out to the Elsbeth Street address in his convertible and took MARINA, her daughter JUNE, and a few baby things to the ANNA MELLER house at 5930½ La Vista. OSWALD was supposed to come to the MELLER house where they could talk over their domestic problems, but he did not. Later the same day, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT took MARINA back to the Elsbeth Street address, where she packed up some belongings. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT then took her back to the MELLER house. She stayed there about six days with ANNE MELLER, and then stayed for a while with KATHY FORD, the wife of DECLAN FORD, who lives at 14057 Brookcrest. *ANN*

MARINA was questioned concerning information which had been received indicating she had visited with OSWALD and her two children a furniture store in Irving, Texas, in early November, 1963. MARINA said she had never visited a furniture store with OSWALD at Irving. She said the only time she can remember that she and OSWALD and her two babies had visited a store together was once in Irving, Mrs. PAINE had taken them all to a general store. There MARINA bought a pacifier for the baby. While they were in the store, they lost OSWALD. Later they found OSWALD and her daughter JUNE at the cafeteria counter eating.

MARINA stated she could not recall any occasion when OSWALD told a sales lady the date of her daughter, RACHEL's, birth.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 18, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that she and her husband had been fairly good friends of GEORGE and JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She said she also considered GEORGE BOUHE as a friend because he had befriended her. LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT because he would discuss political affairs with OSWALD and would listen to what OSWALD had to say. Also, OSWALD would listen to DE MOHRENSCHILDT's ideas. MARINA pointed out that OSWALD would not generally listen particularly to what others had to say about political things if the others did not agree with him. She said OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who was big in stature and talked loudly.

MARINA described GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a good humanitarian who was interested in other people. She said he was very fond of women and was also very fond of dogs. She said GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT said he was often accused of being a Communist because he viewed things objectively. MARINA said DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not a Communist and would laugh at people who called him such. She said he was the type of man who if he did not like someone would immediately cut off association with that person.

MARINA said she did not believe DE MOHRENSCHILDT would ever influence LEE OSWALD to do anything bad. She said she did not know how much influence DE MOHRENSCHILDT had over OSWALD but did know that OSWALD listened to him and was a little afraid of him.

MARINA stated OSWALD had appeared on a radio program in Moscow shortly after his arrival in Russia. She said OSWALD had told her of his appearance on the program but did not tell her of what he spoke. MARINA said she presumed OSWALD had denounced the United States and praised Russia else he would

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

not have been permitted to speak. She recalled that OSWALD had compared the two governments of the United States and Russia with a somewhat objective view. He would point out that each government had bad things about it and each government would have good things about it. She said she does not remember that OSWALD was particularly critical of the United States Government or the United States people.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her after their arrival in the United States from Russia that he had received a monthly stipend from the Russian government while he had been in Russia. He did not say the money came from the Red Cross. He said the money came from the Russian government. MARINA did not think this unusual inasmuch as all foreign students in Russia receive government aid and in many cases those persons of foreign nationality who have come to reside in Russia have also received aid from the government until they can get their feet on the ground.

MARINA recalls the name Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV, who she believes was a high official in the Ministry of Interior at Minsk. She is not sure but believes AKSIONOV is the person with whom she was granted an interview. MARINA had requested this interview in an effort to expedite the granting of an exit permit for her to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had also made an attempt to see Col. AKSIONOV but had been unsuccessful. He was not granted an interview.

When questioned as to whether her relationship to her uncle, who was also an official in the Ministry of Interior, may have aided her in seeing the official of the Department of Interior, she agreed that this family relationship may have aided her. She said, however, her uncle was not the type to presume on his official position for personal favors. MARINA said she could recall that her uncle would not even get extra firewood, which he could do by presuming on his position. MARINA's aunt often tried to get special favors because of her husband's position, but her actions were not condoned by the uncle.

(4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

MARINA stated the friend of OSWALD's who had introduced her to OSWALD at the dance at the Palace of Culture was YURI MEREZHINSKY. It was the mother of YURI MEREZHINSKY who had traveled to the United States and who on the evening she met OSWALD had given a speech at the Palace of Culture on her impressions of the United States. MARINA said she does not know the name of YURI MEREZHINSKY's mother and said the mother may have used her maiden name in her traveling and speech-making activities. MARINA believes this woman might have been a medical professor in the University at Minsk.

MARINA stated one of her best girl friends in Russia had been one GALINA KHONTULEVA, who had been a fellow student at the pharmaceutical school. She believes KHONTULEVA is now practicing her profession as a pharmacist somewhere in Leningrad.

MARINA advised a friend of OSWALD's in Russia and later a friend of hers had been ERIC TITOVETS. This person had worked in the same factory with OSWALD.

Certain names and addresses appearing in MARINA's address book which was turned over the Dallas FBI Office by the Dallas Police Department were discussed with her. She advised concerning certain of these names as follows:

1. NONNA RACHITSKAYA, Moika #10, Apt. 39, Leningrad. NONNA is former school mate of MARINA's when they were in Middle School together. After their attendance at Middle School, NONNA lived in the Caucasus Mountain area. At a later date, MARINA met NONNA at a drug store in Leningrad.
2. ROBERT ROBERTOVICH GRIGORIEV-NAIDMAN, Moika #25, Apt. 3, School 215, Leningrad. This person was the principal in a Middle School in which MARINA had worked in the cafeteria to make money while she was attending pharmacy school.

(4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

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3. VANDA KUZNETSOVA, M 159, Kurskaya Street #5, Apt. 38, Leningrad. Telephone G2-0481, Extension 359. VANDA is a nurse in Leningrad. MARINA met her when she visited the rest home near Leningrad.

4. VLADIMIR (nickname VOLODIA) MAKAROV, A-00036, Tversky Street #20, Apt. 26, Leningrad. MARINA met MAKAROV at a social function in Leningrad.

5. GALINA (GALIA) PRINTSEVA, D-2-09-10, Grazhdansky Street #7, Apt. 49, Leningrad. MARINA shared a room with PRINTSEVA at the rest home near Leningrad.

6. LEV PRIZENTSEV, Kondratievsky #7, Apt. 63 or #63, Apt. 7, Prospect, Leningrad. MARINA met PRIZENTSEV at the rest home near Leningrad. This person had an amorous interest in IRINA VOLKOVA, below listed, who was also at the rest home near Leningrad. Unfortunately VOLKOVA was already married.

7. ROBERT ALEXANDROVICH IVANOV, Podbelsky Street #7, Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA believed she met this person also at the rest home at Leningrad. IVANOV was a chauffeur although a graduate of law school.

8. IRINA VOLKOVA, Ligovsky Lane #131, Apt. 9, Leningrad. VOLKOVA was also at the rest home. (See No. 6 above.)

9. ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA KOBELNITSKAYA, aka ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA GOLIBINA, Prospect #10, Apt. 7, Stalin Lane #122 - office (bookkeeping), telephone KB-0915. (Or Chernishevsky Sq. #12, Apt. 3.) All addresses in Leningrad. MARINA met ANTONINA at the rest home near Leningrad.

10. SERGEI (LNU), a pianist. Was one of MARINA's friends.

11. OLEG PAVLOVICH TARUSIN, Kirovsky Oblast; Shabolinsky Section; Ukazinsky SSR.

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12. TAMARA NIKOLAEVNA TADEUSH, Belomorskaya # 174 "A", Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA described TAMARA as a friend who worked with her in the same hospital. TAMARA worked as a gynecologist.

13. Mrs. ANNE MILLER, 5930 1/2 La Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 3-2219. MILLER is a Russian woman married to an American, and the OSWALDS became acquainted with them through their other Russian acquaintances in Dallas.