

DL 100-10461

The letterhead memorandum enclosed herewith containing a summary of activities of JURE, DRE, Alpha 66, 30th of November Movement and FPCC is classified "Secret" as the letterhead memorandum contains information [REDACTED] (S) [S-1(S)]

(C) Three copies of a listing of material for the year 1963 pertaining to persons believed active in the Communist Party.

(D) Three copies of a listing of material for the year 1963 pertaining to persons believed active in the SWP.

The search of Dallas files and indices revealed no investigations conducted of persons residing in the Dallas Division believed active in the SWP, and nothing was located to indicate the SWP has any members or was organizationally active in the Division during 1963.

A review of the indices and files of the Dallas Office revealed no investigations conducted by Dallas in 1963 arising out of activities of the John Birch Society and there would thus appear to be no information available responsive to the request of the Commission in this regard. Similarly, the review revealed no investigations in 1963 relating to members of this organization engaged in "subversive" activities.

The review of Dallas indices and files with respect to the Minute Men revealed no investigations in the Dallas Division during 1963 arising out of the activities of this organization, or investigations relating to members of this organization engaged in "subversive" activities; however, the Bureau may wish to refer to and consider the following, all in Dallas file 105-1280, and Bureau file 62-107261:

para 1 is ~~no longer~~ classified
per CIA letter dated 4-7-83.2 -
SP-1 GSK/RBG
4/20/83

Brackets in para 1 is
classified per CIA letter 4/7/83
SP-1 GSK/RBG
4/20/83

DL 100-10461

Philadelphia letter to Bureau captioned "Minutemen, Civilian Guerilla Corps, Information Concerning (Internal Security)," dated ~~11/8/63~~ 1/18/63.

Bureau letter to Philadelphia captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning (Internal Security)," dated 1/31/63.

Denver letter to Bureau dated 2/5/63, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning."

Oklahoma City letter to Bureau dated 7/5/63, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning," with enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Oklahoma City letter to Bureau dated 8/8/63, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning," dated 8/8/63.

Dallas letter to Bureau dated 9/¹⁸8/63, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning."

Dallas letter to Bureau dated 2/14/64, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning."

Dallas report dated 5/13/64, captioned "Minutemen, Information Concerning (Internal Security)."

No mention is made in the enclosed listings of the following cases, initiated in 1963, since the Commission presumably already had the results of the investigations, and, further, these investigations were not conducted on the basis of a belief the subjects were active in any of the groups or organizations mentioned by the Commission and thus would not logically be responsive to its requests:

RUTH HYDE PAINE, aka.
IS - R
DL 105-1717
Bufile 105-126128

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE
IS - R
DL 105-1716
Bufile 105-126129

DL 100-10461

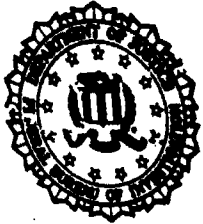
Not included in the enclosed listings are the letterhead memoranda prepared for Secret Service under the program initiated by the Bureau following the assassination of President KENNEDY under the caption "Travel of the President in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" (TROPUS) since all of these have been sent to the Bureau under the TROPUS caption. ~~SECRET~~

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact the enclosed listings contain no information relating to informants of the Dallas Division, [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]
They are: (S) (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (e)
b2 [REDACTED]
b7D [REDACTED] (e)
Bufile [REDACTED] 7
(e) e

~~SECRET~~



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 1964

~~SECRET~~

SEE REVERSE
SIDE 1A
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

20504 Special

FOI/PA #21488

APPEAL #

CIVIL ACT. #

EX. # 12,356

DATE 2/12/75

Sub 13 Class. Excl. p. 20504 L. 10/1/75

1/15/65
Classified by 9455/oms
Declassify on: OADR

**JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA;
SEGUNDO FRENTE DE ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66); DIRECTORIO
REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL;
MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO 30 DE
NOVIEMBRE; FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES,
January 1, 1961 - January 1, 1964
DALLAS DIVISION**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *[Signature]*
DATE 8/20/77 LSC

The English titles for captioned organizations along with
the initials by which they will be herein referred are as follows:

19/87
20504
**Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary
Junta) (JURE);
Segundo Frente de Escambray (Operation Alpha 66)
(Second National Front of the Escambray)
(Operation Alpha 66) (SNFE);
Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (Student
Revolutionary Directory) (DRE);
Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre
(30th of November Movement);
Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).**

ack Texas - Cuba
According to the organizer and the present head (in
absentia) of the organization of Dallas, Texas, the Dallas group
of JURE was organized at Dallas in late June and early July,
1963. Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda, a Cuban exile, who is employed
by Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company in Dallas, advised on
July 3, 1963, he had been authorized in a letter from Osorio
Davila Santana, Secretary General of this organization at Miami,
Florida, to proceed with the organization of a Dallas unit.
Rodriguez in an interview in August, 1963, explained that Manolo
Ray, a Cuban exile and former member of the Fidel Castro cabinet,
is the international head of this organization. Rodriguez said
the purposes of the Dallas unit were to distribute the newspaper
of the organization, JURE, and collect monies to send to head-
quarters of the organization. Rodriguez advised JURE is attempting
to raise money among Cuban refugees throughout the world to aid
revolutionary members of the underground in Cuba.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *SLD/gh*
Declassify on: OADR
#20504-361

*Rec'd
9/11/77
20504-361*

[Redacted]

Original memo

~~SECRET~~

At the present time the employment of Rodriguez requires he live away from Dallas. His present residence is Benton, Arkansas, where he is employed by Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company.

~~SECRET~~

The Provisional President of the Dallas unit of JURE is Antonio Francisco Alentado Leon. Alentado is a Cuban exile and is a resident of Dallas, Texas, where he is employed by the Columbo Pizza Manufacturing Company, 2415 North Haskell Street, as a bookkeeper. Alentado in an interview in March, 1964, claimed a membership of approximately 100 for JURE in the Dallas area. Alentado estimated that approximately \$500.00 to \$600.00 had been forwarded by the Dallas unit to headquarters of JURE for the furthering of the purposes of the organization. Alentado has advised that in spite of the rather large membership of the organization, only seven or eight officers of JURE attend the monthly meetings. These meetings are usually held in the homes of members. Many of the meetings are held in the home of Alentado.

Officers of this group at Dallas as furnished by *cuba* Alentado are as follows:

President	Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda (in absentia)
Provisional President	Antonio Francisco Alentado Leon
Secretary of Propaganda	Nestor del Pino
Secretary of Students	Alvaro Lozano
Secretary of Finances	Federico Tomas
Secretary of Exterior Affairs	Jose A. Call
Secretary of Labor	Ramon Infante
Secretary of Organization	Antonio Alentado Leon
Military Coordinator	Enrique Rodriguez

Dallas T-1, a member of the Cuban exile community at Dallas who is knowledgeable of the identities of Cuban exiles at Dallas and the activities of the various exile groups, advised on [REDACTED] the Provisional President of JURE of Dallas is Antonio Francisco Alentado Leon. [REDACTED]

b2D

T-1 said the purpose of the organization is to furnish monies to the international organization of JURE for the purpose of carrying on revolutionary activities in Cuba. T-1 stated there are no units of JURE in the north Texas area to his knowledge outside of Dallas, Texas.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Dallas T-2, a member of the Cuban exile community of Dallas who is aware of the identities of many of the Cuban exiles and of the activities of the various Cuban exile groups, advised on May 28, 1964, the officers of JURE at the present time to his knowledge are as listed above. He said JURE has been comparatively inactive since its formation in the Summer of 1963, except for irregular meetings until very recently when rumors have begun to once again be prevalent concerning a possible revolutionary movement against the government of Fidel Castro.

A Dallas unit of the SNFE was formed in June, 1963, and a slate of officers was appointed with Manuel Rodriguez Orcarberro, a Cuban exile, employed at Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas, and residing at 2311 Nicholson Street, Dallas, designated as President. Rodriguez voluntarily furnished information in February, 1964, that the organization was holding only infrequent meetings with no regular meetings being held. Rodriguez subsequently advised in May, 1964, the members of the organization have of late shown greater interest in the organization. He explained this as being a result of the recent appearance in Dallas of Antonio Veciana, a national officer of SNFE. Veciana made a speech to various Cuban refugees in Dallas on April 19, 1964. Meetings are held on a regular biweekly basis at this time. Rodriguez has said the group is sending an average of \$200.00 a month to national headquarters at Miami, Florida. Rodriguez has explained SNFE is anti-communist and anti-Fidel Castro and has for its basic aim the ousting of Fidel Castro from power.

Rodriguez, the President of SNFE, has advised he served in Fidel Castro's army under Humberto Matos from February, 1958, until October 21, 1959. He subsequently took asylum in the Brazilian Embassy at Havana and entered the United States as an exile at Miami on November 29, 1960. Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, information was received

indicating Rodriguez was known to be violently anti-President Kennedy. No further details were furnished

Rodriguez voluntarily furnished information at Dallas, Texas, on February 10, 1964, and May 20, 1964, concerning his background and the organization and activities of SNFE at Dallas. On February 10, 1964, Rodriguez explained he had defected from Fidel Castro in order that he might more effectively fight the Castro government. He said he had become interested in SNFE

Brackets in para 3 is classified per CIA letter 4-7-83

SP 4/20/83

b7C-FBI

Current Class. Per [redacted]
SP-6 [redacted] 4/5/89
#6451

~~SECRET~~

following receipt of information from a friend, Andres Nazario Sargen, Secretary General of SNFE, at Miami, Florida. He stated Nazario wrote him a letter in June, 1963, requesting he attempt to form a local Dallas group of the organization. Rodriguez said through his efforts a local group of SNFE had been formed.

On May 20, 1964, Rodriguez said he had been an admirer of President Kennedy, both as a person and as a politician. He said he recognized that the policies of President Kennedy concerning Cuba had been directed by the general international situation. He said he believed President Kennedy had been a fighter against communism and a friend of the Cuban people. He said he had never made any derogatory statements against President Kennedy and did not recall any such statements having been made in any of the SNFE meetings at Dallas.

T-1 advised on May 21, 1964, Manuel Rodriguez is the President of SNFE at Dallas. He said SNFE has regular meetings and has as its purpose the overthrow of the Castro government in Cuba. He said the SNFE is considered to be anti-Castro and anti-communist by the Cuban exile community. T-1 said he had not received any information indicating Rodriguez was anti-President Kennedy or had made any statements of a derogatory nature concerning President Kennedy.

T-2 advised on May 21, 1964, Manuel Rodriguez is to his knowledge anti-Fidel Castro and anti-communist. He said he had no information indicating Rodriguez had been anti-President Kennedy or had made any derogatory statements concerning President Kennedy. T-2 stated the SNFE is an organization of Cuban exiles that has for its purpose the overthrow of the Fidel Castro government.

Manuel Rodriguez, President of SNFE, has furnished the following list of the present officers of this organization at Dallas, Texas:

President
Secretary of Organization
Secretary of Finances
Secretary of Propaganda
Secretary of Acts
Other Members of the
Board of Directors

Manuel Rodriguez Orcarberro
Antonio Navarro
Eden Gutierrez
Jose E. Lecusay
Armando Ordonez

Jesus Hernandez
Jorge Vivas
Jorge Salazar
Jose Rodriguez

~~SECRET~~

Pedro E. Prado
Hector Ramirez
Enrique Riquan
Raul Castro
Juan Quintana
Manuel Cuza
Ignacio Marrero
Celia Navarro
Osvaldo Pino Pino

T-1 advised on May 28, 1964, there is no Dallas organization of the DRE. He stated attempts have been made in the past by various Cuban exiles to organize a Dallas unit of the DRE, but without success. He said a young Cuban exile, Sara Castillo, also known as Sarita Castillo, had passed out circulars addressed to the American people which were anti-Fidel Castro in nature and identified Miss Sara Castillo as the Dallas representative of the Cuban Student Directorate and furnished her address as 3326 E Hudnall, Dallas, Texas. T-1 said, however, that no formal organization of the DRE had ever been established in Dallas.

T-2 stated on May 28, 1964, that he is acquainted with Sara Castillo and knows that she attempted to establish in Dallas a unit of the DRE, but had not been able to do so. T-2 stated there is not a Dallas unit of the DRE.

Francisco Leyva Avila, the self-styled leader of the 30th of November Movement in Dallas, in March, 1962, voluntarily appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with Antonio Crespi Larralde, Delfin Leyva Avila, and Evis Carballosa Viduad. These persons identified themselves as Cuban exiles and stated they were members of the 30th of November Movement which was headquartered at Miami, Florida. They identified Carlos Rodriguez Quesada as Coordinator General of the organization in Miami, and Rafael Valdes Martinez as the National Secretary. These persons stated the organization was a member of the Central Council of Organizations headed by the Cuban exile, Miro Cardona.

Francisco Alberto Gutierrez Bolivar, a Cuban exile who is presently a United States Government employee in Dallas, advised on March 12, 1962, the 30th of November Movement in Dallas as of that date consisted of five or six individuals. He described members of this movement as being publicity seekers. Gutierrez advised on April 17, 1964, the 30th of November Movement had not succeeded in enlisting the support of more than a handful of Cuban exile families in Dallas.

~~SECRET~~

Francisco Leyva Avila, who identified himself as the Dallas representative of the 30th of November Movement, furnished information to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 12, 1963, that this organization had a meeting at Dallas on April 11, 1963, at which time the group had issued a declaration expressing a disagreement with the official action of the United States Government in forbidding hit-and-run attacks on Cuba and stating a march on Washington would ensue unless the United States Government reversed its stand in this regard. Leyva stated the meeting at Dallas had been attended by several persons whose names he refused to disclose.

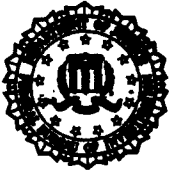
T-1 advised on April 12, 1963, there had been no meeting of the 30th of November Movement group at Dallas. He said he did not know of a single Cuban exile who had attended such a meeting

[REDACTED] T-1 was of the opinion the report of a meeting had been concocted by Leyva or that only a very few persons had attended. T-1 identified Leyva as somewhat of an agitator and a publicity seeker. T-1 said that if a march on Washington was organized, Francisco Leyva would march by himself.

T-1 and T-2 advised on May 28, 1964, the 30th of November Movement is completely inactive at Dallas and has been inactive for over a year.

No information has been received at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicating activity on the part of the FPCC in Dallas. One Ernest Gustav Larson, a resident of Dallas in December, 1963, made a statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas he had written the FPCC for literature and advised he was not acquainted with anyone in the FPCC and that he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald. Larson said to his knowledge there was no chapter of the FPCC in Dallas.

Edward Herman Baumgartner, who was residing in Dallas, in April, 1964, furnished information at Dallas on April 10, 1964, he had first learned of the FPCC when he read of it in an anti-communist publication. He stated he wrote the FPCC and sent a check for the disaster victims in Cuba and requested that \$5.00 of the check be applied toward his membership in the FPCC. Baumgartner said he had sent this check in early November, 1963, and had never heard from the FPCC. He said he did not know anyone in the FPCC and had never met Lee Harvey Oswald.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Title	JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA; SEGUNDO FRENTE DE ESCAMBRAY (OPERATION ALPHA 66); DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL; MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO 30 DE NOVIEMBRE; FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
Character	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES January 1, 1961 - January 1, 1964 DALLAS DIVISION
Reference	Memorandum dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DALLAS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 6/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/7 - 6/12/64
TITLE OF CASE LYDIA DYMITRUK, aka., Lidya Dymitruk, Lidya Berdjanskaja, Mrs. Pavel Dymitruk, Mrs. Karel L. Verelst, Lidya Verelst		REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.	TYPED BY pm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R	

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/4/64, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA".

- P -

LEADSDALLAS

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS. 1. Will discreetly attempt to determine activities of the subject.

2. Will discreetly attempt to determine background and activities of **ALEX KLEINLERER**, who is employed by Loma Industries, Inc.

INFORMANTS

APPROVED COPIES MADE:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
5 - Bureau (RM) 1 - INS, Dallas (RM) 3 - Dallas (105-1821)		105- 82522
		NOT RECORDED 199 JUL 22 1964
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS
AGENCY.....		[REDACTED]
REQUEST RECD.....		
DATE FWD.....		
HOW FWD.....		
BY.....		

70 JUL 23 1964

DL 105-1821

DL T-1 is CIA, which information was furnished by memorandum to the Bureau, dated 4/22/64.

DL T-2 is U. S. Consul, Antwerp, Belgium, U. S. Department of State, which information is contained in State Department Operations Memorandum, dated 5/17/57 (U)

b7c-FBI

Classified Per State letter 2-21-84. 9803

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

4-24-72 #6454

This report is classified secret since it contains information from CIA and U. S. Department of State, which was classified secret.

A copy of this report is being furnished INS because the subject is an alien.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INS, Dallas, Texas (RM)

Report of: JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.
Date: June 22, 1964

Office: Dallas, Texas

Field Office File No.: DALLAS (105-1821)

Bureau File No.:

Title: LYDIA DYNITRUK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis:

DL T-1 advised subject formerly lived with VASILIV G. KOSTENKO in Belgium. KOSTENKO identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Belgium. DL T-1 also advised subject associated with Union of Soviet Patriots (USP) in Belgium, a pro-Soviet organization. DL T-2 also advised subject associated with USP in Belgium. Subject married PAWEL DYNITRUK in Belgium in 1956, who then immigrated to the United States. Subject joined her husband in the United States in 1959 and divorced her husband at Dallas in 1960. PAWEL DYNITRUK verified the subject's association with an individual whose first name was VASILIV, who was alleged to be a Soviet agent. Subject admitted living with KOSTENKO, a Soviet refugee who returned to the Soviet Union and who had been accused of being a Soviet agent. Subject denied that KOSTENKO was a Soviet agent and stated that she was never a Soviet sympathizer or a communist sympathizer. Subject admitted associating with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged Presidential assassin, and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, in November, 1962, and May, 1963.

Classified by 2040/11/4m
Exempt from GDS, Category 2A3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS:

On April 22, 1964, DL T-1, another Government agency which conducts investigation, advised that they had the following information on LYDIA DYNITRUK:

"Lydia (nee BERDYANSKAYA aka BERJANSKAYA) DYNITRUK was born on 3 April 1926 in Rostov, USSR. She remained in Rostov with her parents until she was 16, when she was deported by the Germans to a work camp in Germany.

"When the war ended she entered a camp for displaced persons in Duesseldorf, Germany, where she met and married one Karel Lodwijk VERHELST, a Belgian citizen. With her husband she entered Belgium at an unknown date and resided in Antwerp. Reportedly she was a member of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium from 1948 to 1952. Sometime in early 1952, while still married to VERHELST, Lydia began living with Vasilii Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) KOSTENKO in Brussels.

(S) [REDACTED] She was divorced by VERHELST in November 1953 and continued living with KOSTENKO, apparently as common-law wife, until late 1954 or 1955.

"(Vasilii Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) KOSTENKO, allegedly born on 5 September 1922 in Tula, USSR, served in the Soviet Army in World War II before joining the Vlassov forces in fighting against the Soviets. After the war he lived in Germany and Belgium and was active in several anti-Communist Russian emigre organizations including the National Labor Alliance (NTS). [REDACTED] KOSTENKO was identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. He was expelled from the NTS in February 1957 and on 20 August 1957 he left Brussels for Moscow. In a radio broadcast from East Berlin on 17 September 1957 sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Homeland, KOSTENKO bitterly attacked Russian emigre organizations in the West. Prior to leaving Belgium for the USSR KOSTENKO reportedly revealed that he had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1942 and that he was trained in the Soviet Union for intelligence work and dispatched to the West as a Soviet agent.)

"On 27 June 1956, in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, Lydia married Pavel DYMITRUK who was born 28 February 1924 in Stariye-Dorohi, USSR (Stariye-Dorogi, Belorussian SSR), and who was described as a Belorussian student at the University of Louvain in Belgium. At an unknown date, possibly before his marriage to Lydia, Pavel

*Classification on this page is Per CIA letter 9/23/68.
SPH [REDACTED] 1/5/89 #4454
b7C-FBI
b1
b3
(S) U.S.C.
per 403
CIA*

"DYMITRUK immigrated to the United States. It was reported that in July 1957 he returned to Belgium to attempt to expedite a visa for Lydia to join him in the United States. As of August 1957, DYMITRUK's U. S. residence was listed as 159 East Division Street, Rockford, Michigan.

"In an interview in February 1957 in Antwerp, Belgium, concerning her application for a visa to the United States, Lydia DYMITRUK disclosed that:

"Her father managed a macaroni factory in Rostov-Don during the war and did not serve in the army. In 1945 he was arrested by the NKVD and held for five or six months on a charge concerning his activities during the war (Lydia claimed that she was unaware of the exact charges made against her father). He was also removed from his position as manager of the macaroni factory.

"She wrote to her mother often and occasionally received correspondence from her. Her mother is glad that Lydia is in the West.

"She had been associated with the Union of Soviet Patriots for about two years but denied knowing that the Union of Soviet Patriots was politically motivated or was in contact with the Communist Party of Belgium.

"Her visa application, which she submitted on 27 July 1956, was drawn up for her by her husband, Pavel DYMITRUK. In filling out the application form her husband had indicated a negative response to a question concerning association with a Communist Party or an organization affiliated with a Communist Party because she had not been 'an actual member' of the Union of Soviet Patriots, and furthermore, it was her husband's belief that she was not a Communist.

"She arrived in Brussels from Antwerp in February 1952 and lived with her sister, Annia BOUCHAT, for several months. Her sister was in contact with one (fnu) MARKACHUK, an officer with the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Brussels who had been attempting to have the sister repatriate to the Soviet Union. Shortly after her arrival at her sister's, a woman from Liege (not further identified), gave her an address to go to for aid in resettling in Brussels. Lydia went to this address and was surprised to find that it was the Soviet Repatriation Mission. There she met MARKACHUK who tried to persuade her to return to the USSR. As a result, she and her sister wrote to their mother for her opinion on the matter and the mother advised them to stay in the West.

"She lived with Vasiliy G. KOSTENKO for two or three years from April 1952 and left him because 'he drank too much vodka.' She described KOSTENKO as an active anti-Communist."

On June 4, 1957, DL T-2, another Government agency which conducts investigation, furnished the following background information on LIDYA DYMITRUK, nee BERDJANSKAJA:

She was born April 3, 1926, in Rostov in the USSR. From April, 1926, until September, 1942, she resided at Rostov. In October, 1942, she was taken to Germany as a slave laborer by the German government, where she remained until May, 1945. In May, 1945, after having married a Belgian citizen, she moved to Antwerp, Belgium, where she remained until February, 1952, moving in February, 1952, to Brussels, Belgium, where she remained until immigrating to the United States in 1959. LIDYA DYMITRUK listed her parents as IVAN BERDJANSKAJA and ANNA DANILOVA. Both parents reside in Rostov, USSR.

LIDYA DYMITRUK married PAVEL DYMITRUK on July 13, 1956. PAVEL DYMITRUK was born February 28, 1924, in the USSR. She was previously married to KARL L. VERELST, which marriage was terminated by divorce on June 10, 1953.

She was advised that they received the following report on LIDYA DYMITRUK on November 26, 1956:

DL 105-1882

over copy into memo for file 2/21/54

BENJAMINKAJA first came to notice during the 1951 fetes organized by the Union of Soviet Patriots (USP). Early in 1951 following the divorce from her husband **KAREL VERELST**, whom she divorced, the subject attempted to make friends with her neighbors in the suburbs of Antwerp, and in her confusion became affiliated with an artistic group of the USP. This affiliation lasted about one year. On June 27, 1956, the subject remarried her second husband **PAWEL DYNITRUK**, who is known to be a confirmed anti-communist, then went to the United States. *u*

It is noted that the subject engaged in propaganda against repatriation to the USSR. This propaganda was necessarily discreet in order to avoid reprisals against her parents in Russia. Since February, 1951, the subject severed all connections with the USP. *u*

On March 11, 1957, DL T-2 received the following information on the subject concerning an interview of the subject on February 15, 1957: *u*

Subject stated she lived with her parents at Rostov in the USSR and was deported to Germany as a worker when she was 16 years of age, where she met and married a Belgian citizen named **KAREL VERELST**. *u*

In 1945, the subject's father was arrested by the NKVD and held for five to six months because of his wartime activities. The subject admitted being associated with the USP for two years from 1949 to 1951, claiming her husband at that time advised her to participate for the morale benefits and she often went to dances. She stated she was not a communist and denied knowing that the USP had any political motives or contact with the Belgian Communist Party, although she strongly suspected a leader of this group of being a communist and later learned that this leader had returned to the USSR. *u*

The subject stated she went to Brussels in 1952 and lived with her sister, **ANNA BOUCHAT**, for several months. Her sister was in contact with the Soviet Repatriation officer named **HANNACHEN** who later asked the subject to repatriate to the USSR. *u*

The subject volunteered the information that she had lived with **VASILIIY KONTENKO** for two or three years. *u*

DL 105-155

beginning April, 1958. She described him as being anti-communist, but claimed she did not participate in his anti-communist work. She stated she left KOSTENKO in October or November, 1958. DL T-2 noted that VASILII KOSTENKO was known to have been a Soviet agent at that time. 7

Subject claimed to have met her second husband through her sister, and he convinced her to immigrate to the United States with him. Although the subject stated she was not particularly eager to go to the United States, she would go if she received a visa. 7

1
DL 100-10461
JPH:eah

On December 5, 1958, Mr. PAWEL DYMITRUK contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised he is presently residing in the downtown YMCA, Dallas, Texas. Mr. DYMITRUK requested to speak to an Agent of the FBI and was interviewed by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. ✓

DYMITRUK stated he was originally from the Soviet Union, having served in the Soviet Army during World War II, and is presently a refugee in this country, having fled from the Soviet Union during World War II. ✓

DYMITRUK stated he contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI to determine if he could obtain a security clearance since, due to his Russian background, he finds great difficulty in securing employment. DYMITRUK was advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and this office would not be able to assist him in this matter. ✓

On May 23, 1961, Mr. PAWEL DYMITRUK who, at that time gave his address as 312 North Gilpin Avenue, Apartment 202, Dallas, Texas, contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI and requested to see SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. ✓

DYMITRUK stated he was having difficulty obtaining a job, in view of his Russian background, and stated he had recently divorced his wife and that everything was going wrong and he wanted the FBI to assist him. DYMITRUK was again advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and that there was nothing this office could do to assist him. ✓

1

Date 5/7/64

Mr. MAX CLARK, attorney, Ridglea State Bank Building, ✓
furnished the following information:

His wife is "a white Russian" who was reared in France, and CLARK met her in France during World War II. Her family still resides in France. Mr. and Mrs. CLARK had become acquainted with practically all persons of Russian background ✓ in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

CLARK advised he had known LYDIA DYMITRUK since she moved to Fort Worth during the fall of 1963. He had heard of her in Dallas prior to that time, but was not personally acquainted with her. ✓

CLARK related that LYDIA DYMITRUK was born in Russia and that she later went to Belgium where she lived in Brussels for a number of years. She still has a sister who resides in Brussels, and DYMITRUK corresponds with this sister at regular intervals. Her mother still resides in Russia and she communicates with her mother through the sister in Brussels, Belgium. CLARK did not know the name or address of the sister or the mother. ✓

DYMITRUK was previously married while she lived in Brussels, but he did not know this husband's name. She was later married to a man named PAUL DYMITRUK who has lived in Dallas for a number of years. CLARK was not personally acquainted with PAUL DYMITRUK. ✓

LYDIA DYMITRUK resides in an apartment at 3542½ Kent Street. She goes with a boy friend named ALEX KLEINLERER, who resides in another apartment at the same address of 3542 Kent. KLEINLERER is a Frenchman and came to this country from France. He is employed by Lomo Industries, Inc., of Fort Worth, Texas. ✓

b7c
CLARK advised that LYDIA DYMITRUK, in his opinion, is is slow to catch on to things in this country, and that she had a great deal of trouble learning the English ✓

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language. She speaks fairly good English at this time, but still has a decided accent and sometimes has trouble with the proper words. She has always talked about the United States in a very friendly manner. She likes it in this country and does not care to go back to Russia, or even to Belgium. CLARK had never heard her make any derogatory statements concerning the United States. She does not impress him as being the type who would be involved in politics or know much about the operation of any type of government. J

CLARK and his wife have been fairly good friends with DYMITRUK and KLEINLERER for the past six or eight months. J

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 5/8/64

Miss SURITA STEPHENS, Personnel Department, Neiman-Marcus Store, furnished the following information from her employment records: ✓

An application of LYDIA DYMITRUK reflects DYMITRUK was employed by Neiman-Marcus in Fort Worth on November 18, 1963. She is still employed as a saleslady in this store. Her residence address is listed as 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Her divorced former husband's name is not shown. She has no children and did not list any relatives. The person to notify in case of emergency was reflected as Mr. ALEX KLEINLERER, 3542 Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, a friend. ✓

Her application listed the following previous employment record:

Attended beauty school, Brussels, Belgium, date not shown
Titcher-Goettinger Department Store, Dallas, Texas, 1960-1962
French Pastry Shop, Dallas, Texas, 1962-1963
Executive Inn dining room, Dallas, Texas, as a cashier in the evenings, 1962-1963 ✓

The employment record reflected that the information from former employers in Dallas, Texas, was favorable. ✓

LYDIA DYMITRUK's date of birth was reflected as April 2, 1926, in Russia. ✓

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/12/64

Mr. JEFF WOOSLEY, Chief Clerk of Immigration & Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, advised that their record, All 755 475, for LIDYA DYMITRUK, nee BERDJANSKAJA, reflects she was born April 2, 1926, in Rostov, USSR, was divorced from KAREL L. VERELST, and was married to PAWEL DYMITRUK who, in 1959, resided in Room 609, at the YMCA, Dallas, Texas. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK made application to enter the United States on December 3, 1958, giving her address at that time as 56 Rue Americane, Ixelles, Belgium. She gave her destination in the United States as her husband; listed her nearest relative in Belgium as ANNA BERDJANSKAJA, sister, who resided at Rue B. Bradford 66, Etterbeek, Belgium. Her description was listed as height, 5'3"; eyes, blue; hair, black; weight, 125; nationality, Belgian; Ethnic origin, Russian; race, white; sex, female. She stated in this application that she resided from 1926 to 1942 in the Soviet Union; from 1942 to 1945 in Germany; from 1945 to 1958 in Belgium. Mrs. DYMITRUK listed her father as IVAN BERDJANSKI, of Chiraokaja 12, Pervomaisky, Poselak, Rostov - Don, USSR; mother, ANNA DANILOVA, same address. J

This file reflected that Visa Petition 825385 on Mrs. DYMITRUK had been approved by the Immigration & Naturalization Service Office in Detroit, Michigan, on January 7, 1957. The petition was made by her husband. This visa petition reflected that Mrs. DYMITRUK was convicted on September 17, 1952, in Belgium, on the charge of adultery, and fined fifty francs. She stated she had applied for and been refused a United States visa on September 25, 1952. She also stated in this application for Immigration that she had assisted several times at parties of a group of Soviet patriots in Belgium between 1949 and 1952. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK, according to these records, held a Belgium Passport, No. G033463/6572, issued on September 28, 1956, good until September 27, 1960. She was granted Immigration J

on 5/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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Visa No. 1044 under the USSR quota on January 29, 1959, by the United States Consulate in Antwerp, Belgium, and she entered the United States on March 4, 1959, at New York City ✓ on the SS United States.

Mrs. DYMITRUK's file also reflected affidavits from THOMAS T. HOLLOWAY, Field Secretary of the American Bible Society of Dallas, Texas, who stated he knew Mrs. DYMITRUK's husband, and stated he was of good character, having joined the First Baptist Church in Dallas on June 29, 1958. Mrs. ANNA S. HILL, of Dallas, Texas; Mr. J. O. SWIFT, of Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. JESSIE E. JEFFERS, Director of the Young People's Society at the First Baptist Church in Dallas; also furnished affidavits as to the good character of PAWEL DYMITRUK. ✓

This record on Mrs. DYMITRUK reflected that on March 20, 1959, she furnished the address of 814 Mount Auburn Street, Dallas, Texas. On July 15, 1959, she furnished the address of 4448 Abbott Street, Dallas, Texas, giving her employment as with the Sam Wing Company in Dallas. On July 9, 1963, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she was at that time living at 3737 Carolyn Road, Fort Worth, Texas, having previously lived at 4635 McKinney Street in Dallas. On November 23, 1963, Mrs. DYMITRUK furnished the address of 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas. ✓

Date 5/15/641

Miss DUNYA MC CANNON, Deputy Clerk, Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, advised that their file 60-7257 reflects that on December 15, 1960, LYDIA BERDJANSKAJA DYMITRUK filed a divorce suit against PAUL DYMITRUK. ✓

This divorce petition reflects that they were married on June 27, 1956, in Brussels, Belgium, and had resided in Dallas, Texas, for more than one year and had separated on December 13, 1960. There were no children by this marriage and PAUL DYMITRUK resided at 4448 Abbott Street in Dallas. The attorney was COOPER BLANKENSHIP. On May 8, 1961, PAUL DYMITRUK filed a petition waiving all rights in this divorce suit and on May 12, 1961, a Mrs. EUGENIE SIMSOLO ELSON, 4107 Gilbert Street, Dallas, Texas, filed an affidavit stating that LYDIA and PAUL DYMITRUK had been residents of Dallas, Texas, for over one year. On May 12, 1961, Judge BETH WRIGHT, of the Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, granted the divorce. ✓

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Date 5/12/64

PAUL DIMITRIK, 3785 Legendary Lane, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, advised he was formerly known as PAWEL DYMITRUK and that he is presently employed as an Engineer with Geophysical Services, Inc., a division of Texas Instruments, with offices in the Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas. U

Mr. DIMITRIK advised he was formerly married to LYDIA DIMITRIK, nee BERDJANSKAJA, also known as LIDYA DYMITRUK. DIMITRIK advised they were married in Belgium in July, 1956, and divorced in Dallas on December 21, 1960. DIMITRIK stated that, according to his former wife, she was born in Rostov on the Don in the USSR and, at age 15, she was taken, together with her older sister, ANNA, to Germany as a slave laborer. Following the end of World War II, DIMITRIK advised his former wife and sister both married Belgium citizens whom they had met in Germany, and they moved to Belgium. DIMITRIK advised that his former wife's first husband's name was KARL, last name unrecalled, but he does recall it was a Flemish name. DIMITRIK stated his former sister-in-law was married to a man whose last name was EDOUARD. She is now divorced and is living with a Russian whose last name is CHACKIWITCH, first name unknown. This Russian was allegedly formerly in the Vlassov Forces during World War II. U

DIMITRIK advised that his former wife's parents still reside in the Soviet Union and that her father was arrested by the Soviet Army when they reoccupied Rostov, because they had not evacuated Rostov in accordance with Soviet orders. He was, therefore, accused of collaborating with the Germans and was held in Soviet prison for a number of months before being released. U

DIMITRIK stated he met his former wife through her sister, ANNA, in 1954, having previously met his former wife's sister while studying at the University of Louvain. DIMITRIK stated that, before he met his former wife, she had been living with a man named VASILYIY, last name unknown. According to DIMITRIK, this VASILYIY had been active in the National Labor U

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Alliance (NTS), an anti-Soviet Russian emigre organization, and had served as a Lieutenant in the Vlassov Forces during World War II. DIMITRIK explained that he, also, had served in the Vlassov Forces, which was a large force of Soviet citizens who fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being made up mostly of captured Soviet military troops. DIMITRIK further stated that this individual named VASILYI later returned to the Soviet Union and he has heard conflicting stories as to the reason for his return, some people, names unrecalled, stating that he, VASILYI, had been pressured into returning through pressure on his parents in the Soviet Union; other individuals, names unrecalled, stating VASILYI was actually a Soviet agent working in the Vlassov Forces and later in the NTS forces, and reporting to the Soviets as to their activities. J

DIMITRIK stated he did not believe his former wife ever knowingly assisted VASILYI in any pro-Soviet activities. He stated his former wife was opposed to communism and the Soviet Union. However, he has no proof whether she did or did not assist VASILYI. J

b7c
DIMITRIK stated that prior to the time he met his wife when she was married to a Belgium citizen named KARL, last name unknown, his former wife had attended several social meetings and dances given by the organization known as United Soviet Patriots in Belgium, which DIMITRIK described as a pro-Soviet organization. DIMITRIK stated that, from information available to him, his wife was under doctor's care and was suffering from what DIMITRIK described as [REDACTED] and the Belgium doctor, whose name he does not know, advised his former wife to associate with other Russian-speaking individuals. She then attended several social meetings of this group prior to her divorce from her first husband. DIMITRIK stated that, after his first wife divorced her first husband, she began associating with Russians who were active in the NTS and apparently met VASILYI through this group, since he was reportedly quite active in the NTS. DIMITRIK advised that his former wife was also acquainted with the leader of the NTS in Belgium, but J

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he does not recall his name. However, DIMITRIK does recall this individual suffered from a lung disease. He also recalls she was a friend of a taxi driver, name unknown, who was active in the NTS at Brussels, Belgium, and a woman named ZOYA, last name unknown, who is now in New York City. ✓

DIMITRIK stated he began living with his former wife about six months before they were married, which was in July, 1956, and he, DIMITRIK, did not want to become associated with the NTS and his former wife then stopped associating with these individuals. DIMITRIK stated that he married his former wife about two days before he left Belgium to come to the United States in July, 1956, and he finally succeeded in bringing her to the United States in March, 1959. DIMITRIK stated he came to the United States first and then got the necessary papers to bring his former wife to the United States. ✓

DIMITRIK stated that when he came to Dallas he met GEORGE BOUHE on one occasion, but did not associate with BOUHE or his group, since he, DIMITRIK, is a Baptist and BOUHE was associated with the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas. DIMITRIK stated that his former wife, however, was a member of the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas and, therefore, associated with GEORGE BOUHE and his friends. ✓

DIMITRIK stated that he never, at any time, ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and, to the best of his knowledge, his former wife never met either individual. However, he is not certain she could not have met the OSWALDS after their divorce in 1960. ✓

Date 5/15/64

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Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she first met MARINA OSWALD in either October or November, 1962, when a friend of hers named ANNA MELLER asked her to assist MARINA OSWALD in taking her sick child to a doctor. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated it was on a Tuesday that she went to MARINA OSWALD's apartment in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, Texas, and then took her to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. They arrived at this hospital sometime between 9:00 AM and 10:00 AM and the doctor present said that there would be no doctor to see children until about 6:00 PM that evening. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated they then went to the Children's Hospital in Dallas, Texas, but were refused service there, so she took MARINA OSWALD back to her apartment but, since Mrs. OSWALD's little girl was still ill, she agreed to return that evening and take MARINA OSWALD and her daughter to the Parkland Hospital. ✓

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she returned to the apartment of MARINA OSWALD shortly before 6:00 PM. At this time, LEE OSWALD had returned from work and had started eating his supper. When MARINA OSWALD told LEE OSWALD she wanted to take the baby to the hospital for treatment, he told her that it wasn't necessary, that there was nothing wrong with the child. However, after arguing with LEE OSWALD for a period of time, he finally agreed to accompany them to Parkland Hospital. After arriving at Parkland Hospital, they examined MARINA OSWALD's daughter and gave her some medicine. They then gave LEE OSWALD a slip and told him to go to the cashier. The cashier asked LEE OSWALD where he worked and he stated that he didn't work, that he did not receive unemployment compensation, and that he lived through the assistance of his friends. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated MARINA OSWALD understood enough English to know what LEE OSWALD was saying and she called him a liar in the Russian language. The cashier then gave LEE OSWALD a slip of paper and he put it in his pocket and walked out without paying. ✓

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated the next time she saw MARINA OSWALD was in about May, 1963, when she, Mrs. DYMITRUK, was working in a ✓

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Wyatt Grocery Store in Irving, Texas. MARINA OSWALD entered this store with a woman who Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she later learned was Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she talked to MARINA for a short while, then Mrs. PAINE started talking to them in what Mrs. DYMITRUK described as broken Russian. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she asked Mrs. PAINE if she was of Russian descent and how she learned Russian. Mrs. PAINE told her she learned Russian in college and Mrs. OSWALD was staying with her so that she, Mrs. PAINE, could improve her Russian language ability. J

MARINA OSWALD then advised Mrs. DYMITRUK that her husband, LEE OSWALD, was now in New Orleans and had a job and that she, MARINA OSWALD, would join him in that city very shortly. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated MARINA OSWALD and Mrs. PAINE then departed in Mrs. PAINE's station wagon. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK advised that, to the best of her knowledge, her former husband, PAUL DIMITRIK, had never met or talked to either LEE or MARINA OSWALD. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK furnished the following background information on herself:

She was born on April 2, 1926, in Rostov on the Don, USSR, maiden name BEKUSJANSKAJA. In 1942, when she was not quite sixteen years old, the German Army captured Rostov and shortly thereafter took a large number of the young people from the city back to Germany as slave laborers. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she and her older sister, ANNA, were among those taken to Germany. They were both assigned as domestic helpers in Dusseldorf, Germany. Shortly before the American Army captured this city in 1945, all non-Germans were removed to a prison camp and, shortly before the American Army arrived, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she, together with her sister and two Belgians, escaped from this camp. When the American Army arrived, the various non-German groups were placed in camps according to their nationality and she and her sister went with the two Belgian citizens to the Belgian camp, rather than go to a Russian camp, since it was learned that all of the Russian citizens would be forced to return to Russia, and she and her sister did not desire J

to return to the Soviet Union, because they realized there was a much better standard of living in western Europe. Mrs. DYMITRUK advised that, a short time later, a French Army Officer came to the camp where they were staying and told her and her sister they would have to move to a Russian camp. However, when they told this French Army Officer they did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, he said that the only way they could avoid this was to marry Belgian citizens. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she had been living with KARL VERELST, a Belgian citizen, so she was married by an American Army Chaplain to him and thus permitted to remain in the Belgian camp. They were later transferred to Liege, Belgium, and finally returned to her husband's home in Antwerp, Belgium. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that during this period the Soviet Government was permitted to send repatriation officers throughout western Europe in an attempt to talk Russian citizens into returning to the Soviet Union. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she was contacted several times, but refused to return to the Soviet Union. J

In 1949, when she was still married to KARL VERELST, she attended several social meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she knew that this organization was pro-Soviet and was controlled by the communists; however, she went to the meetings for social reasons to meet other Russian people and to dance and see movie films. Mrs. DYMITRUK explained that, at this time, the Belgium Government would not force any Soviet citizens to return to the Soviet Union, so she felt perfectly safe in attending meetings of this organization for purely social reasons, even though she knew this organization to be communist controlled. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, after 1946, she started receiving letters from her mother, who advised her that her father had been put in prison by the Russians for a short while in 1945, apparently because her father would not retreat from Rostov when the German Army occupied that city. Her J

mother urged Mrs. DYMITRUK and her sister to remain in Belgium and not to return to the Soviet Union. ✓

b7 c
Mrs. DYMITRUK further explained that another reason she attended meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium was because she had what she described as [REDACTED] and also had considerable trouble with her mother-in-law and father-in-law, and the doctor urged her to associate with other Russian people. Because of these troubles, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she then left her husband in Antwerp and went to Brussels, where her sister, ANNA, now named BOUCHEAT, resided. ✓

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, while in Brussels, she began living with a man named VASILIIY KOSTENKO, who had formerly served in the Vlassov forces, which Mrs. DYMITRUK described as an Army force which fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being made up of Russian prisoners of war. KOSTENKO, according to Mrs. DYMITRUK, was a Lieutenant in the Vlassov forces and when she met him he was a leader of an anti-communist group, which Mrs. DYMITRUK stated was called either Cvomr or Chohp. This group was not connected with the National Labor Alliance (NTS), but cooperated with the NTS and was made up of former members of the Vlassov forces. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she lived with KOSTENKO for two or three years and left him because he drank too much. According to Mrs. DYMITRUK, she helped KOSTENKO in his work in this organization, but she cannot recall the names of any other individuals in this group. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that KOSTENKO's father was allegedly a Russian engineer who was shot by the Soviet Government, because of religious beliefs, and that his mother was allegedly Polish, and he had escaped being sent back to Russia after the war by posing as a Pole. ✓

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated KOSTENKO was a very militant anti-communist and had tried to join a group of individuals who were parachuted into the Belorussia area of the Soviet Union. According to Mrs. DYMITRUK, this group was captured immediately by the Soviet Government as soon as they landed, and they were all allegedly shot. KOSTENKO then became quite upset about this matter ✓

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and stopped associating with his Russian friends in Brussels. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that she had, meanwhile, left KOSTENKO and she later heard he went to Germany and then returned to the Soviet Union. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she did not believe KOSTENKO was a Soviet agent and she stated that he was a militant anti-communist and had returned to the Soviet Union because his attempts to fight communism through refugee groups had apparently failed, and she believed he had gone back to the Soviet Union to fight communism inside the Soviet Union. J

When Mrs. DYMITRUK was asked how she thought KOSTENKO could fight communism from inside the Soviet Union, she merely stated that she was sure he was an anti-communist and not a Soviet agent. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she read in a Russian language newspaper in Belgium of KOSTENKO's return to the Soviet Union, but has heard nothing further from him or about him. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, a short time later, she began living with PAUL DIMITRIK, who immigrated to the United States in 1956. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that in 1957 when she attempted to join him in the United States, she was denied an American visa because of her past membership in the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. However, after two or three years, her former husband succeeded in getting a visa for her and she entered the United States in 1959. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she and her former husband were divorced in Dallas in 1960, and she has not seen her former husband since that time. J

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that she wanted it to be known that she was never a communist or a communist sympathizer, and was not pro-Soviet in any manner, and hoped to become a citizen of the United States in the near future. J

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
June 22, 1964

Title

LYDIA BYNITRUK

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference

Report of Special Agent
JAMES P. HOFFY, JR., dated
June 22, 1964, at Dallas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

018

CONFIDENTIAL

Origin

Intention

ARA

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USIA

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

SCA

FBI

JUS

TRSY

ACTION: Ambassador MEXICO CITY 23

DECLASSIFIED BY 7813 67C-FBI
ON 4-29-92 See Oswald
PER STATE LETTER dtd 2-21-84

President's Commission considers it absolutely necessary publish

documents supplied by GCM (with possible exception annex 3, reservation
of
sheet/bus company, and annex 5, except repeat except the statements by
Mrs. Duran and husband which extremely important to Commission). In
light reservation documents be published only with consent GCM, you
requested contact GCM soonest indicating above. You may wish emphasize
that Commission desires publish as much information possible so that
people US and world will get fullest possible story assassination
President Kennedy. Omission these documents would create hiatus in
report and leave certain questions unanswered. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Report will be
published at earliest late July or early August. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FYI Substantially all
information in documents supplied by GCM had also been supplied Commission
by other sources. IF GCM should refuse agree publish documents, Commission
may consider it necessary publish substantially all information in documents
anyway with reasoning that reservation on publishing covered only information
supplied exclusively by GCM. Commission contemplates indicating in report
that GCM has been fully cooperative in investigation and in providing informa-
tion to U.S.. End FYI.

Drafted by: **L/SCA:RAH:pat 7/2/64**

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by: **L - Leonard C. Meeker** **RUSH**

ARA/MEK: Mr. Bergold

Commission: Mr. Slavson (sub)

7-105-82555-7
58 JUL 8 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GROUP 3

FORM DS-322
8-63

1cc to Legat in C & Dallas
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

6 - JUL 1964

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Statements Reportedly Made by George
and Jeane De MOHRENSCHILDT
Concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD and
the Assassination of President Kennedy

I. The information furnished below has been received from
usually reliable sources and consists of statements reportedly made
by the De MOHRENSCHILDTs concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD and
the assassination of President Kennedy.

a. Shortly after the assassination of President
Kennedy, George and Jeane De MOHRENSCHILDT were
among the guests attending a cocktail party in Haiti.
When the guests were told that Lee Harvey OSWALD had
been arrested, Mrs. De MOHRENSCHILDT turned to her
husband and said: "Don't we know someone by that name?
Yes, now I remember. He (OSWALD) used to come to
our house regularly and you gave him money." George
De MOHRENSCHILDT appeared embarrassed by his wife's
remarks. The reference to "our house" was the De
MOHRENSCHILDTs house in Texas, where they had lived
before. George De MOHRENSCHILDT was described as
having a bad temper and as being a heavy drinker.

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

79 JUL 10 1964

WARNING NOTICE
FIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

La
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marina
Texas

b. At a social gathering in Miami early in June 1964, the De MOHRENSCHILDTs said that when they knew Lee Harvey OSWALD, he was a very confused and disturbed young man. They described OSWALD's wife as being a very nervous and wild woman. Mrs. De MOHRENSCHILDT said that Mrs. OSWALD discussed openly and frankly her marital unhappiness. The De MOHRENSCHILDTs felt that this is what provoked OSWALD into doing what he did. The De MOHRENSCHILDTs were asked if there was any substance to the view expressed in certain foreign periodicals such as l'Express, a left wing Parisian weekly newspaper, that the Kennedy assassination was a plot organized by Dallas millionaires. George De MOHRENSCHILDT said that President Kennedy was hated by the Dallas elite, and he felt that it was very likely that certain reactionary elements in Dallas had organized a plot to get rid of Kennedy and used a disturbed person such as OSWALD to achieve their end. Mrs. De MOHRENSCHILDT agreed fully with this thesis.

7. Because of the sensitive sources involved, it has been necessary to affix a sensitivity indicator to this memorandum.

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(50 U.S.C.
403)
per (19)

8. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the FBI.

Richard Baker
Deputy Director for Plans

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

30 JUN 1964

DECLASSIFIED
ON 11/5/85

per CIA 9/23/88.

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: ~~Mr. J. Edgar Hoover~~

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans ~~Mr. J. Edgar Hoover~~

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegation that OSWALD
was in Tangier, Morocco

Reference is made to your memorandum, dated 10 June 1964, requesting this Agency to conduct the necessary inquiries to resolve allegations that Lee Harvey OSWALD was in Tangier, Morocco. The inquiries were completed on 19 June 1964 and the results show that the allegations have no basis in fact. Your representative, ~~Mr. J. Edgar Hoover~~, was verbally notified of the results and, at his suggestion, the results were forwarded, by memorandum, to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. A copy of that memorandum is attached for your files and for any additional action you may wish to take.

Attachment - a/s

CSCI - 3/782,058

REC 30

105-82555-4349

15 JUL 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX-114

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

64 JUL 13 1964

b3(50 U.S.C.
403)
per CIA

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

b. The Hindu/Russian couple's name is Narayan and Sonya KAMALAKAR. In the course of an interview on 15 June 1964 KAMALAKAR denied having ever seen OSWALD and said that he would have remembered if OSWALD had ever attended one of his deep philosophical sessions of readings and discussions.

MOROCCO

c. Paul GILL denied having any knowledge of OSWALD's presence in Tangier or of motion picture activities on behalf of the Cubans.

MOROCCO

d. Mrs. Ellen BUCKINGHAM, a devotee of KAMALAKAR's sessions, remembered that someone named LEE (to whom she might have referred as "Dear Lee") had attended the readings, but that person was not Lee Harvey OSWALD. In the course of the interview, she stated that she might have told Sonya KAMALAKAR that Lee Harvey OSWALD resembled someone who had attended the sessions, but she now is certain that he was not identical with the assassin of President Kennedy.

MOROCCO

e. Shirley Rae JACKSON, Reverend JACKSON's fifteen-year-old daughter, was described by a usually reliable source as "flitty" and as possibly wishing to say something to attract the attention of her elders.

MOROCCO

1949

f. The Tangier police authorities advised that they have no information that OSWALD was ever in Tangier.

3. Because of the sensitive sources involved, an appropriate sensitivity indicator has been affixed.

4. We are forwarding a copy of this report to the FBI.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

b3
(50 U.S.C.
403)
per CIA

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

7-8-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Reurairtel 6-3-64 forwarding to the Bureau the original cut-down photograph of the unidentified individual which was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum on 11-23-63.

Enclosed are 3 copies of each the front and back sides of the original photograph mentioned above.

The President's Commission on 7-7-64 requested that SA Bardwell D. Odum furnish an affidavit re his acquisition of the photograph concerned and the circumstances surrounding the cropping of the picture to remove identifying data. The Commission specifically desires to know who did the cropping and why. (Answer to latter question should be the Central Intelligence Agency requested such cropping be done.) SA Odum should also describe in his affidavit the facts surrounding his showing of the photograph concerned to Marguerite Oswald (why, when, where) and should indicate her response to his inquiry.

SA Odum, in executing his affidavit re the acquisition of the photograph concerned, should use a general statement such as "On (date) a photograph of an unidentified individual was made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Central Intelligence Agency." The Commission does not desire SA Odum to make any reference to Mexico City in regard to the photograph.

SA Odum should attach 2 of the enclosures, front and back, to his affidavit and describe in his affidavit the fact that the 2 enclosures are exact copies, front and back, of the photograph he displayed to Marguerite Oswald 11-23-63.

Enclosures (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:hrt
(9)

NOTE PAGE 3

79 JUL 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

for review of FBIHQ by
HSCA re 3/4/78 required
(See Bufile #62-115500)

105-82555-4360

JUL 9 1964
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

**AIRTEL TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555**

~~SECRET~~

SA Odum, in his affidavit, should specifically indicate why he cropped the photograph in the manner he did. Specifically indicate why the upper corners of the photograph were cut away rather than the complete identifying background data close to the head and shoulders of the unidentified individual. This point is necessary inasmuch as the copy of the photograph furnished to the Commission by the Bureau was trimmed closely along the head and shoulders of the unidentified individual and has raised a question with the Commission as to why the trimming by the Dallas Office and the Bureau was at variance.

For the additional information of Dallas, the Commission advised 7-7-64 that Marguerite Oswald, during her testimony before the Commission, stated that SA Odum desired to exhibit the photograph of the unknown individual to Marina Oswald on the evening of 11-23-63 but that Marguerite Oswald refused to allow SA Odum to see Marina. If this statement is true, SA Odum should indicate in his affidavit his attempt to exhibit the photograph to Marina and the refusal to see Marina on the part of Marguerite Oswald. If the statement of Marguerite Oswald is not true, SA Odum should make no reference to the statement in his affidavit but should clearly set out in the cover airtel transmitting his affidavit to the Bureau the fact that he made no attempt to exhibit such photograph to Marina Oswald. The Bureau then, in its cover letter to the Commission transmitting SA Odum's affidavit, will specifically respond to this point.

This matter should be given immediate attention in your office. The original photograph exhibited to Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum on 11-23-63 is being retained in Bufiles at this time so it can be made immediately available to the Commission upon request.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 6-30-64 which gives background data re this matter. This letter was discussed with the Commission 7-7-64 at which time the Commission officials advised that an affidavit executed by SA Odum as described above would satisfy the Commission's requests of the Dallas Office in this particular matter.

NOTE: During conference with Commission 7-7 the Commission requested it be furnished an affidavit by SA Odum re the matters described herein. Upon receipt, such affidavit will be furnished to Commission.

~~SECRET~~ - 2 -

SECRET

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mail Room
- 1 - Lenihan

DECLASSIFIED BY *PL*
ON *1/6/89 #6434*
Per CIA ltr 9/23/88.

67C-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven reports containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related matters. U

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation. U

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified. U

BY COURIER SVC.
00 JUL 14
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (15)

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

These reports, consisting of 226 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. U

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

One of the reports transmitted herewith concerning *Lydia Penitryk*, an acquaintance of Lee and Marina Oswald in *1963*

SECRET

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

53 JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-12181

105-12181

105-12181

Rel

~~SECRET~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

11/62 and 5/63. Dymitruk has been married on several occasions and one of her husbands, Vasiliy Kostenko, allegedly was a Soviet agent in Belgium. Transmittal letter classified "Secret" inasmuch as the report on Dymitruk contains data classified "Secret" by the CIA. The report of SA John H. Kenny transmitted herewith bears a "Confidential" classification because it contains information furnished the SA Office by a confidential informant of continuing value. (U)

~~SECRET~~

July 14, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

<u>Report of</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Classification</u>
John J. Connolly, Jr.	6/29/64	Newark	None
Charles F. Watson	6/29/64	Pittsburgh	None
John M. Kemmy	6/29/64	San Antonio	Confidential
Charles F. Watson	6/30/64	Pittsburgh	None
Robert P. Gemberling	7/2/64	Dallas	None
Herbert F. Greathouse	7/3/64	Albuquerque	None

Re: LYDIA DYMITRUK
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

<u>Report of</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Classification</u>
James P. Eosty, Jr.	6/22/64	Dallas	Secret

2
JUL 15 1964

105-82555-4407
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

DATE: July 6, 1964

~~SECRET~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Edwards
1 - Lenihan

Classified by *SP3/CL/SC*
Declassify on: OADR 12/83
241,326

Toison ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Loach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

By letter dated 6/30/64, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau clarify certain data regarding a photograph that was shown to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent (SA) Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office on 11/23/63. The Commission indicated that there appeared to be some confusion in its records concerning the exact picture shown to Mrs. Oswald and the Director has inquired if we are responsible for this confusion. U

BACKGROUND:

Classified by *2040*
Exempt from GDS, Category *243*
Date of Declassification Indefinite *7/14/77*

On the night of 11/23/63 SA Odum exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald a photograph of an unidentified individual which was obtained from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Mrs. Oswald was unable to identify the individual as an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald, but later claimed the individual depicted in the photograph was Jack L. Ruby. The picture shown Mrs. Oswald was definitely not Jack L. Ruby nor has the individual depicted therein been identified by the CIA. (S-A) 6160 (50 U.S.C. 403) PER CIA

On 2/11/64 we furnished the Commission a copy of the photograph shown Mrs. Oswald by SA Odum and at the request of CIA cropped out the background data in the photograph. Dallas, when displaying the photograph to Mrs. Oswald on 11/23/63, also at CIA's request, deleted identifying detail in the background of the picture. However, they cut the picture in a slightly different fashion from the way the picture was cut when the first copy was furnished to the Commission on 2/11/64. (S-A) ENCLOSURE

By letter dated 6/9/64, we furnished the Commission a copy of the exact photograph, same size and same cutaway, that was shown Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum on 11/23/63. Attached are copies of the photographs which we furnished to the Commission showing the slight difference in the cropping of the background. U

105-82555
Enclosure

REL:pah
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC-17
copies made

JUL 22 1964

for review at FBI by
HQA re 3/10/64
(See Bureau file)

105-82555-4468
SOVIET

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

~~SECRET~~

There should be no problem or confusion in the Commission's records concerning these photographs which they have in their possession. Inspector James R. Malley contacted Mr. Rankin on 7/2/64 in an effort to arrange a conference to find out what the Commission's problem is in connection with these pictures. Mr. Rankin indicated he would call Mr. Malley back on 7/2/64 if he could arrange a conference with the staff members of the Commission who have raised the question. Mr. Rankin was unable to arrange such a conference on 7/2/64. Inspector Malley again contacted Mr. Rankin at 10:30 a.m. on 7/6/64 in an effort to arrange the necessary conference and Mr. Rankin indicated he would immediately advise Mr. Malley when a conference can be arranged. ✓

ACTION:

This matter is being very closely followed and the Director will be advised of the outcome of the conference. ✓

Rel
W.C.S.
EP:U
Follow closely.
B
H
✓
J

~~SECRET~~

67C-FB1



PHOTO SENT TO
COMMISSION 2/11/64
EXHIBIT 237

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [redacted]
ON 1/5/87 Per CIA LTR DTD 4/17/85
#211,326

Classified by SP3 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 5/12/83
#211,326

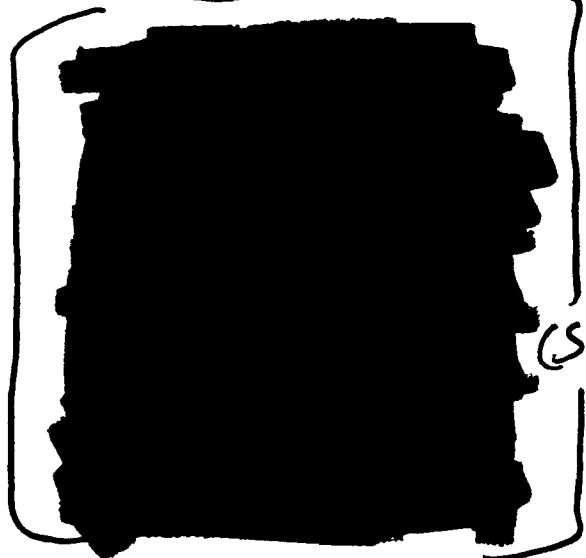
241 CDA

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201
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~~SECRET~~

Classified per CIA Ltr 9/23/88
SP6- [redacted] 1/6/89 #6454



(S)

PHOTO DISPLAYED TO
MARGUERITE OSWALD BY
DALLAS 11/23/63
SENT TO COMMISSION 6/9/64

b1
b3
(S)
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

X

124180 X [redacted]

X

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

16 July 1964

SUBJECT: ZARYK, Andrew

Lee Oswald

1. [redacted] current Agency employee, has furnished the following information in regard to Andrew ZARYK:

2:

[redacted] told [redacted] about a patient who was a former Soviet citizen and Lieutenant in the Soviet Army, giving his name, address and telephone number as:

Andrew ZARYK
237 South Collington Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: BR 6-7228

H/R in [redacted]

3. [redacted] told [redacted] that ZARYK was familiar with Soviet Intelligence techniques, espionage, counter espionage, and assassinations and that he at one time had undergone eleven weeks or eleven months of Soviet interrogation. [redacted] received the opinion that ZARYK had been in the United States only a short time, possibly two years or less. [redacted] does not know ZARYK and has only heard of ZARYK from [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that he had invited ZARYK to speak at a professional meeting about Soviet Intelligence and related topics.

4. [redacted] received the opinion from [redacted] that ZARYK possibly knows, or knows of, Lee Harvey OSWALD. [redacted] indicated that ZARYK had told [redacted] that OSWALD lived in Minsk and that this is also the location of the training center for Soviet assassination missions. According to [redacted] ZARYK is of the opinion that OSWALD was a trained assassin who was motivated by the promise of a reward by the Soviets if he successfully completed his mission and escaped, but, if caught, the Soviets would deny having any connection with him. [redacted] indicated that ZARYK believed the

REC-60/05-82555-4490

JUL 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SEP 1 1964

b1
b3
(SU U.S.C.)
(40)
Per CIA
Per CIA letter
9/23/68

FOI/PA # 6834
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
S.O. # 1236
DATE 10/1/68 INITIALS [redacted]

Antel to CIA and

1-DE end

1-WFO

48 SEP 1 1964

10/2/68

assassination of President KENNEDY was a Soviet plot, that Jack RUBY and OSWALD were acquainted with each other, and that RUBY murdered OSWALD because OSWALD had been caught and was in the hands of American authorities.

5. A check of Agency records has revealed no information in regard to Andrew ZAPYK. Two copies of this memorandum are being furnished to [REDACTED] of the FBI.

b1
b3
(50
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

[REDACTED] CIA advised. CIA has no
objection to FBI contacting [REDACTED]
and referring to his conversation with
[REDACTED]. Interview of [REDACTED]
if necessary, can be arranged when convenient.

7/20/64
WFB

Airtel

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

7/22/64

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Baltimore (105-7740)

From: Director, FBI (105-32555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/11/77 H/M

Enclosed for each of the recipient offices is a copy of a letter dated 7/16/64 which was received from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) captioned "Karyk, Andrew."

(S) The Baltimore Office should immediately contact [redacted] and obtain from him all information he possesses concerning Andrew Karyk, as well as any information bearing on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or Lee Harvey Oswald. (u)

Following the interview [redacted] Baltimore Office should contact Andrew Karyk and obtain all information in his possession bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy or Lee Harvey Oswald. During such interview Baltimore Office should obtain complete background data concerning Andrew Karyk and interview him in detail concerning his knowledge of Soviet intelligence services, activities and operations. Ascertain specifically if Karyk possesses any factual information regarding the assassination, Oswald or the Soviet intelligence services. (u)

Results of Baltimore's inquiries in this matter should be forwarded to the Bureau in report form suitable for dissemination. The information received from the CIA, as set out in the enclosure, should be incorporated in such report.

(S) A check of Bufiles discloses no information identifiable with [redacted] or Andrew Karyk. ✓

Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10451) (Enclosure)
1 - WFO (Enclosure) (105-37111)

JUL 22 1964

COMM-FBI

REC-60

JUL 24 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

~~SECRET~~

56 JUL 31 1964

Airtel to Baltimore
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

(S) A CIA employee was informed by [redacted] (S) that [redacted] learned from Zaryk latter had Russian background and has been residing in the U. S. for approximately two years or less. (S) [redacted] Zaryk possibly knows or knows of Oswald and is of opinion Oswald was a trained assassin. Zaryk also reportedly (S) told [redacted] that assassination of President Kennedy was a Soviet plot, that Jack Ruby and Oswald knew one another and that Ruby murdered Oswald to silence him. This allegation, of course, has been made many times in our investigation; however, we have not contacted Andrew Zaryk in such investigation. Desirable he be interviewed to pin down fully such allegation, and to obtain complete background data regarding him and his knowledge of the Soviet intelligence services. (4)

b1
b3
(50
U.S.C.
403)
per
CIA

*Reported by SA [redacted] Malinowski
dated 7/27/64 at Baltimore
sent CIA 7/30/64. [initials]*