

DL 89-43
100-10461

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dance. Upon entering the hall, she saw OSWALD waiting for her. She and OSWALD joined company and spent the evening dancing at the Palace and following that, she allowed OSWALD to take her home. He took her to the apartment house of her uncle, but did not enter the house, leaving her at the entrance. She pointed out that the girl who had accompanied her to the dance had had a boy friend in the orchestra. This girl friend and her boy friend kept company and were not with OSWALD and MARINA during the evening.

Upon questioning, MARINA said she felt that OSWALD would be at the Palace that evening, and that was the purpose in her returning. She said she did not tell her girl friend who accompanied her about OSWALD because she did not want to feel silly if OSWALD were not there.

She said that she had introduced OSWALD to the girl friend that accompanied her.

She advised she had made arrangements with OSWALD to meet the following Friday on a certain street corner in Minsk, although no definite arrangements were made concerning what they would do.

During that week, on about Tuesday or Wednesday, her aunt told her that a boy named ALIK (ALECK) had called her on the telephone and said that he could not keep the appointment for Friday; although he did not leave his last name, MARINA knew to whom her aunt referred. MARINA pointed out that ALIK in Russian is a nickname for ALEXEI, which the Russians called OSWALD in preference to LEE. The pronunciation of the name LEE is foreign to the Russian ear. The aunt advised that ALIK had said he was in the Fourth Clinical Hospital, at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department. This hospital was located on the outskirts of town. ALIK told the aunt that he could be visited Sundays. By way of explanation, MARINA said that she had not been at the apartment to receive the telephone call as she had dates with two different young men that week, and it had also been necessary to spend some time with other friends.

She visited OSWALD at the ^{Russia} ~~Fourth Clinical Hospital~~ on Sunday at 3:00 PM. He was in the hospital for ear trouble, which later developed into glandular trouble. OSWALD was in

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the hospital for ten days. She visited him every day, although visiting hours were only on Sunday. She explained that because she wore a white uniform in her work, she was able to pass right through into his room and see him.

On her first visit to the hospital to see OSWALD, she asked him some questions about America. OSWALD said he preferred America to Russia because he could not take hard winters. OSWALD said he did not think he could live through another hard Russian winter. MARINA said that later when OSWALD left the hospital, they would take walks and OSWALD would get so cold that he would dodge into door entrances to warm up.

She asked him why he had come to Russia, and he replied that as Russia was considered the leader of the Socialist world, he wanted to see it. He did not say how long he was going to stay in Russia. She asked him on this first visit to the hospital if he could return to the United States, and he said no, he could not return. He said he had given up his American documents to the American Embassy, and told the American officials that he would never return to America. She asked him if he was an American or a Soviet citizen. It was in answer to that question that he told her he could not return to the United States. She said that later, after they were married, he said he had been offered Soviet citizenship prior to their marriage, but he had refused it.

She said she had found out that OSWALD was an American, at their first meeting at the Palace, through a third party.

She said that OSWALD never definitely told her that he had lost his United States citizenship. He gave no other reasons for coming to Russia other than that mentioned above. She believes that he was sorry that he had come to Russia.

MARINA advised that she was interested in the United States while she lived in Russia as she was interested in all foreign countries. She said that she knew that OSWALD could not return to the United States because he had said he could not return. At this point, she volunteered the statement that she had married OSWALD because she loved him, not because he was an American or for the purpose of going to the United States.

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She stated on one of her visits to the hospital, OSWALD had asked her if she would be his fiance, and not go around with other boys. She said she would consider this.

Following his release from the hospital, OSWALD began visiting MARINA at her uncle's apartment. She introduced him to her uncle and aunt. She said at this time she still saw on occasion another boy, but this was without the knowledge of OSWALD. She said this other boy objected to her becoming serious about OSWALD. When asked for the name of this young man, she replied that his first name was ~~ANATOLI~~. ANATOLI was finishing medical school, and he probably is a physician by now. She said she could not remember his last name.

Russia

MARINA advised her uncle and aunt did not disapprove of OSWALD and, in fact, were glad that she had reduced the number of her boy friends to almost one. They offered no objections to OSWALD and told her it was her decision to make. The fact that OSWALD was an American made no difference to them. They did ask her if OSWALD could return to the United States, and she replied to the negative. Following his release from the hospital and during his courtship, he continued to ask her to be his wife and she continued to occasionally see ANATOLI up until April 20, 1962. On that date, she agreed to marry OSWALD, and together they went to the registrar to file their intent to marry. They were told that it would take her seven days to obtain permission to marry a foreigner. Permission was granted for the marriage in seven days, and it was thereafter necessary to only wait three more days to fulfill the required ten-day waiting period. They were certified as married by the registrar on April 30, 1962.

On the date that they were certified as married, her aunt and uncle had a reception for them in their apartment. Their mutual friends were invited.

She advised she was not interviewed by any official and that the only documentation necessary for this marriage was registration of intent and the certification of the marriage ten days later.

Concerning OSWALD's work in Minsk, MARINA said he had worked as a metal worker in a radio factory. He was an unskilled worker and earned between 80 and 90 rubles a month.

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The discrepancy in her pay as a skilled professional of approximately 45 rubles a month, and his pay as a non-skilled worker of 80 to 90 rubles per month was discussed with MARINA. She said she could not explain this discrepancy. She volunteered the information that she knew licensed, medical doctors who earned not more than 65 rubels a month.

She was asked why OSWALD was employed in Minsk. Her reply was that he had been sent from Moscow to work in Minsk.

With regard to her earlier comment that ALIK had called her aunt to say he could not keep the Friday appointment, she was asked if it was the usual thing to have a telephone in Minsk. She said that only high officials had telephones, as they were rather hard to get. She said that having an important position certainly helped. She said that bribery was also used to obtain telephones.

During the questioning concerning her first visit with OSWALD in the hospital, MARINA made the remark that OSWALD in Russia did not smoke or drink or discuss politics with her, or, to her knowledge, with other persons with whom he associated.

December 3, 1963

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Street.

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA stated that when OSWALD visited the PAINE house on Thursday evening, November 21, 1963, he did not bring anything with him when he arrived at the house. She said he had departed from his work at the Texas School Book Depository and had been driven to the PAINE house by the young neighbor of the PAINE's who also worked at the Texas School Book Depository.

She advised further that she does not know of anything that OSWALD took with him from the PAINE house to work the next morning, November 22, 1963.

SA McNEELY exhibited to MARINA the replica of the sack found at the window from which the assassination shots were fired. She examined this sack and said she had never seen anything like it and that she had not seen such a sack or such paper in the possession of OSWALD on November 21, 1963, or at any time prior thereto. She was asked if such wrapping paper or paper tape which had been used to seal sections of the sack were used around the PAINE house. She said that she had not seen any paper like this around the PAINE house. She advised she had seen paper tape like this around the house. She said that about the time of New Year's last year, OSWALD had purchased some wrapping tape at some store in Irving or Dallas. She said they had used torn-up grocery sacks for wrapping paper for any packages they mailed at that time.

MARINA reiterated that she had not seen OSWALD again after he left her bedroom on the morning of November 22, 1963, to enter the kitchen at the PAINE home.

MARINA was also shown the original paper sack found near the window from which the assassination shots were fired and she stated she had, to her knowledge, never seen this sack or one like it.

12/2/63

by Dallas, Texas

File #

89-43

DL 64-1639

by Special Agent

WALLACE R. HEITMAN, ANITOLE A. BOGUNSKI, and GIBBON S.

Date dictated

12/3/63

McNEELY/EM

1Date December 2, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She said she knew OSWALD owned a rifle. She was not aware of where he had bought it or obtained it. She said she recalled that he had it when they lived on Neeley Street in Dallas in the spring of 1963. She said that following his return from New Orleans, OSWALD kept this rifle in the PAINE garage, along with other OSWALD belongings and that the rifle was wrapped in a blanket. She described the blanket as brown with green squares. The blanket was made in Germany and purchased in Russia. She knew that the blanket with the rifle was in the garage as late as about three weeks following OSWALD's return from New Orleans in early October. This would be about October 25, 1963.

She advised she had snapped the photograph of OSWALD, showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hands and holding a paper on which the word "militant" appears and with a pistol at his waist. She said OSWALD had struck his pose and asked her to take his picture with the camera. She was hanging up diapers at the time and recalled she was real busy. She took the picture. Later, she saw it developed and saw that OSWALD had a pistol at his belt. She did not observe that when she took the picture. She recalled she asked him why he struck such a silly pose and he said he just wanted the photograph for remembrance sake. She said that they had two cameras, one Russian and one American, but she does not recall with which camera she took the photograph. The photograph was taken in the yard at their Neeley Street address toward the end of February or in early March, 1963.

MARINA said she did not recall any male individuals visiting them with any degree of regularity when they lived on Neeley Street. She said any visitors they may have had would have used the front door and not the back steps.

WAS
DID
HE
HANG
UP
DIAPERS
AT
THE
TIME?

on 12/2/63at Dallas, Texas

File #

DL 89-43

DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAVSKIby Special Agent WALLACE R. BRITKANDate dictated 12/2/63

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Date December 2, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

Prior to her marriage, MARINA did not discuss possible domicile with OSWALD, assuming they would move into his apartment. Following marriage, they did this.

Prior to marriage, OSWALD told her he would like her to know he would not be able to provide for her as well as he would like to provide and that he would never be a rich man. He wanted her to know this and know that she was marrying him on this basis. She said that inasmuch as OSWALD did not make much money, she continued working, although OSWALD did not approve of wives working if they did heavy work. MARINA described her work as being painstaking as she had to fill each prescription accurately but it was not heavy work.

They did not take a honeymoon after their marriage and spent the three days each of them had been given as vacation in Minsk. The weather was nice. They ate in cafes and generally enjoyed themselves.

She said she had not, in fact, ever cooked meals in Russia after their marriage, as both she and OSWALD ate out nearly every meal in nearby cafes or at work.

After her marriage, she moved into OSWALD's apartment which was located at Communist Street #4, Apartment 24, in Minsk. It was in the center of the town. The apartment house was occupied by workers of the plant where OSWALD was employed. OSWALD had obtained the apartment sometime prior to their marriage. He lived there at the time they met.

In this connection, she related a coincidence, the first part which had occurred two years prior to their marriage when she had visited Minsk on a vacation. She said she was walking along the river and noticed an attractive apartment house with little balconies overlooking the river. It was discovered that this same apartment house was the one in which she lived after their marriage and she had one of the little balconies which she had admired at that time.

12/2/63

Dallas, Texas

File #

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DL 100-10461

by Special Agent

ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAVICH

WALLACE E. HEITMAN

Date dictated 12/2/63

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The apartment was on the fourth floor of the five story building. There was no elevator. The rent was 7.50 rubles per month, which included electricity, gas and water. There was no telephone. By way of comparison, she said her uncle's apartment, which was much more spacious, had rented for 30 rubles per month, which was a considerable amount to pay. The OSWALD apartment consisted of (1) a combination living, dining and bedroom, (2) a kitchen, (3) a bath and (4) a Yoyer. The kitchen contained a table with a space for utensils underneath, a gas stove, a sink and two chairs. They usually ate in the kitchen if they ate at home. The bathroom had a sink, a toilet and a bath tub. The big room had a sofa which opened to make a bed, a cocktail table on which they kept the record player, a combination book shelf - closet, which they used to store linens and a table and chair. The apartment was very suitable for one person, perhaps a little crowded for two, and was unsuitable when the baby came. They had a balcony which was partitioned from other apartments, entered from the living room, and was of ample size and overlooked the river. When they entertained, they did so on the balcony when possible.

The apartment house was occupied mostly by younger people up to the age of about 40. It was five stories high and was about $\frac{1}{2}$ block by $\frac{1}{2}$ block in size.

MARINA advised OSWALD's salary was adequate in comparison with people his age and in his line of work. She said that as an unskilled laborer working in the radio factory, he was paid by piecework and as a consequence, made more than persons paid by salary or certain professional people. She said the government had promised that such inequities were being studied and would be corrected. MARINA said OSWALD was a little bit lazy and did not have his heart in his work. She said he had been offered a transfer to another department in the factory where he could make more money but by the time he received this offer, he was thinking of returning to the United States, and there was no stimulus to him to make the change.

MARINA said that in contrast to this, OSWALD had been anxious for work in the United States and anxious for overtime.

She advised OSWALD had not been paid more because he was an American. She stated that the fact he was an American played no part in the amount of compensation he received. He was paid by what he produced.

She said OSWALD was the only American she knew to reside in

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Minsk. She understood another American had resided in Leningrad. She recalled that while she was in the American Embassy in Moscow, she was told that this American had been repatriated. She said she had not heard of OSWALD before she had met him and had not heard that an American was living in Minsk.

Concerning their social friends, MARINA stated that she had girl friends visit them in their apartment and OSWALD objected to her male friends visiting there. She said there was one couple who visited on occasion, a girl friend of hers and her husband. Their guests came generally after working hours or on Saturday or Sunday. Many times on Saturday or Sunday, they would gather at their apartment or one of their friend's apartment and prepare a co-operative meal. They had no friends in their apartment house. OSWALD had two friends who, on occasion, visited at the apartment. One was a medical student who was interested in learning the English language and found their association to be beneficial. A second worked in the same plant as OSWALD and attended a technical school. She declined to give the names of these two friends of OSWALD's. She said OSWALD was hospitable but was not a good conversationalist.

For entertainment, there was the opera, concerts, the circus and the films. They had no automobile and were transported by bus or taxi or walked to their destination.

MARINA stated that she was a member of the Medical Workers Union (MWU). She was considered a member of the KOMSOMOL for one year when she worked in the Drug Section of the Third Clinical Hospital but was thrown out when she failed to pick up her membership card. She attended no meetings of the KOMSOMOL and had no interest in it. She belonged to no other organization.

OSWALD may have been a member of the union at his plant. She is not sure. He belonged to no other organizations. Her uncle is a member of the Communist Party. His wife is not. Neither her stepfather nor her mother were members of the Communist Party.

OSWALD did not go out of the apartment by himself. Occasionally, a friend would visit him and MARINA would urge that they go to a concert or a film without her. This was while she was pregnant.

OSWALD's health, while not robust, was not bad. He frequently had the sniffles. She said that on one occasion, he had a heavy cold with temperature and she was afraid it might develop

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into pneumonia. It did not.

She said OSWALD did not have a particularly lively personality and was on the pessimistic side rather than the optimistic. She said he was short tempered and difficult to get along with. He knew that he had a difficulty in getting along with people and he did not care. He preferred to be by himself or with MARINA. He did not care for his mother and had no son-like feelings for her. This surprised MARINA. She told him he should respect her as a mother.

She advised she loved OSWALD as a husband but did not share his political views or even understand them. Digressing, she said she recalled that OSWALD had brought home with him in New Orleans some throw-aways about Cuba. He told MARINA he wanted to help Cuba. MARINA said Cuba did not need his help. A copy of the pamphlet labeled "Hands Off Cuba" bearing the rubber stamped name and address, "HIDELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La.", was exhibited to her. She said this was one of the throw-aways he had brought home to New Orleans. She said she did not know anybody by the name, HIDELL. She advised she thought this was a fictitious name made up by OSWALD. She ventured the thought that the name, HIDELL, was phonetic with FIDEL (meaning FIDEL CASTRO). She said OSWALD was a great admirer of FIDEL CASTRO.

After their marriage, OSWALD's proficiency in the Russian language improved. He, however, never lost his accent, nor did he always speak grammatically; she classed his Russian as good. She added he knew how to curse in Russian. His written Russian was poor.

MARINA said she never knew OSWALD to speak of or attempt suicide. She does not think that he was capable of suicide and she did not believe he had ever attempted suicide.

MARINA said she recalls seeing a scar on the inner left wrist of OSWALD after they were married. This scar was completely healed. She asked him about this and he evaded answering her.

About three months after their marriage, he spoke of his desire to return to the United States. MARINA agreed to this; thereupon, he advised the American Embassy at Moscow of his marriage and expressed his desire to return to the United States and requested permission for approval for MARINA to accompany him. She, meanwhile, wrote a government department in Minsk, requesting Russian documentation to depart for the United States. Her request was forwarded to

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the Foreign Office in Moscow. She received papers from Minsk and also from Moscow to complete. She completed the papers and forwarded them as directed. She then wrote to the American Embassy, requesting permission to depart for the United States with her husband. She believed that they had written the U. S. Embassy in July, 1961, but she is not sure of the date.

Sometime after writing the American Embassy in Moscow, she and OSWALD were requested to appear for interview in Moscow. She believes it was in late summer, 1961, she and OSWALD flew to Moscow. OSWALD was interviewed by an American official at the Embassy while she waited outside. Later, she was interviewed by an American official. She advised the American official that she desired to depart for the United States with her husband.

MARINA advised she had never been contacted by any Russian Intelligence employee in Russia prior to or subsequent to her marriage in Russia, nor has she been so contacted in the United States. She advised that she has not been contacted by any other Russian officials in Russia or the United States. She said she made application with the appropriate Russian officials to obtain documentation to leave the country. She advised that she has nothing against Russia or against the United States. She said she would not carry out an espionage or intelligence assignment for either country if she were asked because she wants to lead a simple, plain life. She said she had seen a Russian official at the time of her departure from Russia and he had given her her passport. She had signed it and a Russian official wished her a pleasant trip and that was all.

She advised that she had not discussed with anyone the possible presence of an American in Minsk prior to the time she met OSWALD. She advised that after meeting OSWALD and discovering that he was an American, she was surprised. She asked him which of his parents was Russian. She did not believe he would be allowed to enter Russia otherwise. She said that she knew of no contacts of OSWALD by Russian Intelligence agencies or other Russian governmental officials and that his contacts had been known to her. She said none of OSWALD's activities in Russia or the United States would indicate that he was in contact with Russian officials, particularly, those of intelligence agencies, and she did not believe he had been given any assignments to perform, either in Russia or the United States.

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She said she had not known OSWALD was an American until so informed by a friend in Minsk.

She said that following their return from Moscow where they had been interviewed by officials of the American Embassy, they had waited for their permission to depart from both governments and in due course, they received such permission. They received Russian documentation to depart sometime shortly after the birth of their first child. She said they had saved a little bit of money. The money saved was enough to purchase train tickets and visas. The American Embassy in Russia loaned OSWALD money for the boat trip to New York.

Date December 4, 1963

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA advised she and OSWALD had left Minsk in July of 1961 and gone to Moscow and visited the American Embassy where OSWALD spoke to officials at the American Embassy concerning his desire to return to the U. S. She advised that she also had been interviewed by some American official at the American Embassy concerning her application for visa to go to the U. S. with her husband.

She advised she had applied in May of 1961 to the Russian officials at Minsk and Moscow for official papers which would allow her to leave Russia and depart for the U. S. They received permission from the U. S. officials first, and then they waited in Minsk for the Russian papers to arrive. The Russian permit for MARINA to depart for the U. S. arrived about New Year's of 1962. OSWALD had been granted permission by the Russian officials earlier and had been advised by the American Embassy that he could depart for the U. S. She said the American authorities had suggested to OSWALD he could depart without MARINA, but he had refused to do so as he desired to take his wife with him when he departed. MARINA received her exit permit from the Russian government about the middle of May. They shortly thereafter left Minsk with the baby and arrived in Moscow about May 20, 1962. They spent about ten days in Moscow. While there, she stayed in the hotel and tended to the baby while OSWALD tended to the formalities which were necessary to facilitate their departure to the U. S. While in Moscow, they stayed first at the Hotel Ostankino which was quite removed from the center of Moscow. They later stayed at the Hotel Berlin which was closer to the center of town. While in Moscow, they exchanged sufficient rubles to obtain one hundred and eighty U. S. dollars. OSWALD used this money to buy rail tickets from Moscow to Amsterdam. They departed from Moscow by train about May 30, 1962 and traveled through Poland, Germany and Holland. In Holland, they boarded the ship for the U. S. They arrived in New York on June 13, 1962.

12-3-63

Dallas, Texas

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File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAVSKY

Date dictated 12-3-63

WALLACE R. HEITMAN

89-43

In speaking of her trip to the U. S., MARINA said she was impressed in her journey through Holland by the cleanliness of the people and of the land in general. She also furnished information that the American women appeared to be women who, if they did not have a button to push, appeared to be lost. She said that many times it was easier to do work with the hands than it was to have a machine to do it with.

She stated that both Russia and the U. S. had advantages. She said a good thing about Russia was that a man who needed a job could always have a job, but that in the U. S. it had been her experience that a man who needed a job could not always have a job. She said that her husband had been out of a job for a good part of the time that they had been in the U. S. MARINA advised that there were health benefits also in Russia, such as hospitalization and dental and medical care. She stated higher education was free in the Soviet Union.

MARINA had previously noted that she had made requests to the Soviet Embassy in February and March of 1963 for permission to return to the Soviet Union. She said that since November 22, 1963 she has not given much thought to the future. She said she may stay in the U. S. because OSWALD is buried here and because the children are here.

Concerning ^{Minsk Russia} the address of herself and OSWALD in ^{Address} Minsk, MARINA stated that they had lived at No. 4 Communist Street, Apartment 24. She said the name of this street had been changed from Kalinin. She said that the present name of the street written in Russian would be this -- Communisticheskaya, St. Minsk, Russia

Address

#4

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Date December 5, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

The English translation of a letter originally written in Russian was read to her. The letter was re-translated into the Russian language as it was read by SA BOGUSLAV. This English translation had been furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the U. S. Secret Service. Upon the reading of the letter, MARINA stated immediately it was a letter written in the original by LEE OSWALD in the Russian language. She stated she had found the original letter in a room at the former OSWALD address on Neesley Street in Dallas. She related the incident concerning this letter as follows:

One night during the spring while she and OSWALD were in residence at the Neesley Street address, she became worried about OSWALD because he had not returned to their home very late in the evening. She said OSWALD had informed her that he was going to a typewriting class at the Dallas Evening School that evening. When he had not returned by 10:00 o'clock, she went into a room in which he kept his personal things and in this room she noticed a letter handwritten in the Russian language. This is the letter which is referred to above. She stated the letter gave her certain instructions concerning a Post Office box and other family matters and appeared to be a farewell letter.

She advised that about midnight that night, OSWALD came rushing into the house in a very agitated and excited state and his face was very pale. As soon as he entered the house, he turned on the radio. Later, he laid down on the bed and MARINA again noticed how very pale he was. She asked him what was wrong and he confessed to her that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle but didn't know whether he had hit him or not. He said he wanted to find out on the radio whether or not he had hit him. MARINA said she became angry with OSWALD for shooting at General WALKER and he replied to her that General WALKER was the leader of the fascist organization here and it was

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Dallas, Texas

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DL 89-83

File #

Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV

Date dictated 12-3-63

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best to remove him. MARINA said she was quite relieved when she found out that OSWALD had missed General WALKER with the rifle bullet. She said she and OSWALD were listening to the radio reports about the rifle shot at General WALKER and OSWALD was translating the reports for her.

She stated OSWALD did not have the rifle with him when he returned to the house. She also advised that OSWALD to her knowledge did not take the rifle with him when he left the house that evening. She stated she thought OSWALD had used the same rifle he had at the house on Neeley Street and at the PAINE house.

She said that the following evening she talked to OSWALD about the attempted assassination of General WALKER again. OSWALD told her that he had hidden the rifle which he used to shoot at General WALKER in some bushes or in the ground, she did not remember which.

MARINA advised that she told OSWALD she was going to keep the letter written in Russian by OSWALD, which was evidently a farewell letter, in order that she could use it against him if he ever had another "crazy" scheme. She said that if OSWALD started to do anything like this, that she would go to the police with the letter. She also made OSWALD promise that he would never do anything like this again.

She advised that for a period of about a month before this attempt on WALKER's life, OSWALD had been very agitated and had closed himself in his room for long periods of time while he wrote and read. She said that it was evident that he had been thinking about the assassination attempt for some period of time. She said OSWALD did not mention General WALKER in her presence before the night of the attempted assassination. She said they did not speak of the incident again after the second night following the assassination attempt.

She said that she had insisted that they move from Dallas to another city because she felt that if they moved OSWALD would be less likely to repeat such a deed.

MARINA asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER house on the night of the attempted assassination.

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He said he had gone there on foot. He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. He said the police thought the would-be assassin had an automobile. He came home on the bus.

Date 12/5/63

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She stated OSWALD at the time he confessed to the attempted assassination of General WALKER was employed at a printing type company in Dallas. She does not remember the name of the company. OSWALD was also attending a typewriting class at the Dallas evening school for either two or three nights a week. On the nights that he went to typewriting class, MARINA recalls she had supper about 6:00 following which OSWALD would leave the house about 7:00 in the evening and go to class. He would generally return to the house about 9:00. During this period they were living at the Meeley Street address.

On the evening that OSWALD attempted to assassinate General WALKER, OSWALD came home at the usual time as best as she can remember, and on that evening he said that he was going to his typewriting class. OSWALD left at the usual time as best as she can remember. OSWALD when he came home from work that evening did not bring anything home with him. When he left supposedly for his typewriting class, he did not have a rifle or anything else with him.

She recalls he was wearing when he left the house that evening a white shirt and black or gray business type suit. She is not sure whether or not he wore a tie.

She stated OSWALD had not mentioned anything to her about General WALKER before his confession that he had tried to kill General WALKER. She said that she did not even know of General WALKER's existence before this confession.

MARINA was asked if she could now state when the photograph she had taken of OSWALD showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hand, a newspaper in his hand and a pistol at his

12/4/63Dallas, TexasDL 89-43WALLACE R. HEITMAN ANDFile # DL 100-10461ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAWDate dictated 12/5/63

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belt was taken in relation to the time of the attempt on General WALKER's life. She said that she can recall that she took the picture about the same general time as the attempt on General WALKER's life, that is within a few weeks. She cannot recall whether or not the photograph was taken before the attempt on General WALKER's life or after.

She recalled that she asked OSWALD the evening following the attempt on General WALKER's life if General WALKER had a family. She was very pleased to find out that he had neither a wife nor children.

MARINA said she believes the rifle used by OSWALD in his attempt to kill General WALKER is the same rifle she had seen at the Neeley house and the rifle he had wrapped in the blanket at the garage at the Paine house. She cannot recall ever hearing OSWALD state that he was going to fire the rifle in practice or that he had fired it in practice. She said that the only time she knows that he fired the rifle was the time he confessed that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. She said the only time that she believes he could have practiced firing the rifle would have been when he was supposed to have been attending evening typewriting class.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrer Street.

MARINA said she can recall only one occasion when she and OSWALD spent the night away from their residence in New Orleans. This was an occasion when Mr. CHARLES MURRET, the uncle of OSWALD, came to their house on Magazine Street one Saturday and took them to Mobile, Alabama. They stayed at a hotel in Mobile on Saturday night and returned to New Orleans with Mr. MURRET in his car on the next day, Sunday. The reason they went to Mobile was in order that OSWALD could speak before the students of the seminary in Mobile which "GENE" (believed to be the cousin of OSWALD) attended. She cannot recall that they spent any other nights away from their residence while they lived in New Orleans.

She said the MURRETS took them out on several occasions. She can recall going crabbing with the MURRETS. She said that on one crabbing trip particularly there were a lot of mosquitoes and had bothered them while they were crabbing.

Concerning long distance telephone calls, MARINA advised she can recall only one that she received while she lived at the PAINE residence. This call was from a man in Ft. Worth. This man called MARINA at the PAINE residence and said he had been told by a friend of Mr. PAINE's, named FRANK, that a real Russian lived with Mrs. PAINE. This man said he had spent about 20 months in Russia during the war and had learned to speak some Russian and would like to become acquainted with MARINA. He asked if he could come over to see her. This man identified himself as some kind of a colonel. MARINA agreed for him to come and a date was set for a week later. MARINA is able to fix the date of this call because she recalls that the date the man was supposed to come to the PAINE house was on the Tuesday before

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WALLACE R. HEITMAN and
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the President's assassination. The man had called the previous Tuesday to make the appointment.

She does not recall any other long distance calls received by her at the FAINE house.

Date 12/5/631

Mr. JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, who resides at 11611 Farrar Street, and in whose house MARINA OSWALD is residing, advised MARINA OSWALD had retained the services of an attorney on his recommendation. This attorney is JOHN M. THORNE of the firm of Thorne & Leech, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 302 W. College Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone numbers AN 2-2608 - office, and AN 4-1898 - residence.

Mr. MARTIN advised that MARINA OSWALD continued to receive a number of letters containing checks and money orders for cash and that he had been handling this money for MARINA. He said that to date \$5,926.15 has been received and these amounts have been deposited in a savings and a checking account in the First National Bank of Dallas. In addition, \$1,000 has been collected by a Rev. Allen of the First Methodist Church in Houston for MARINA and \$600 has been collected for MARINA by a group in Ft. Worth.

He stated he has a tentative appointment with a reporter representing the Huntley-Brinkley Report for December 8, 1963, concerning the appearance of MARINA in an interview on this program. He said that if arrangements can be worked out an interview with MARINA will probably be filmed at the Inn of the Six Flags, Ft. Worth-Dallas, where Mr. MARTIN is Resident Manager, sometime around December 6 or 7, 1963.

Mr. MARTIN made the statement that he had heard that Mrs. PAINE had received \$5,000 for giving an article to Look magazine and that he felt MARINA should also get whatever money she could on behalf of her children. He said that he believed that MARINA should give only a copyrighted interview and for that reason he felt the services of an attorney were needed.

MARTIN said that he considers himself as the agent of MARINA.

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File #

DL 100-10461DL 89-43

by Special Agent

WALLACE R. HEITMAN and
EVANOLE L. BOGUSLAV:jj

Date dictated

12/5/63

Date 12/5/63

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA stated OSWALD had never spoken much of his trip to Moscow when he first arrived in Russia. She said she recalls that when she and OSWALD and JUNE went to Moscow before departing for the United States they stayed at the Hotel Berlin. *Russia* OSWALD remarked that he had stayed in the same hotel when he first came to Moscow. MARINA believes the Hotel Berlin is now called by another name.

She does not know how long OSWALD stayed in Moscow when he first arrived in Russia. She said she, of course, cannot say why he was sent to Minsk to work. She pointed out that Minsk had the television-radio factory where OSWALD was assigned to work. She also said that Minsk has a considerable foreign population, particularly immigrants from Argentina.

MARINA furnished further information concerning the hospital stay of OSWALD in Minsk, details of which she has previously given. She recalled that OSWALD stayed in a room with two other persons. He was receiving specialized attention from an ear, eye and nose specialist, but to her knowledge received no preferred attention because he was an American.

MARINA said she and OSWALD had discussed the Cuban situation while in Russia and both had agreed that FIDEL CASTRO was a good man because he was trying to do something for the common people. She said OSWALD and she had no argument about Cuba because they were both in favor of the Cuban Government under CASTRO. MARINA pointed out that she is not interested in politics. She said she likes CASTRO and KHRUSHCHEV and that she liked KENNEDY. She likes any kind of a government as long as the common people are benefited.

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MARINA advised she had told OSWALD once she would like to go to Cuba. OSWALD told her this was impossible as travel to Cuba was forbidden. Later when they were living in the United States she recalls OSWALD stating that he would like to go to live in Cuba. MARINA at this point made the parenthetical remark that she knew that OSWALD would not like Cuba and in fact the only place he would like would be the moon where there are no people.

OSWALD never stated that he was making plans to go to Cuba. He did not mention that he had made application for a visa to go to Cuba. He did not state in September when MARINA left New Orleans that he intended to go to Mexico or to go to Cuba.

She recalls that shortly after OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans for passing out throwaways dealing with the Cuban situation, that a man came to their house and asked for OSWALD. OSWALD spoke to him but she does not know what they talked about. MARINA asked OSWALD who this man was. OSWALD said the man had identified himself as a sympathizer of the Cuban Government and wanted to know about the organization that OSWALD was trying to form in New Orleans. He wanted to know how to join this organization. OSWALD told MARINA he did not believe that this man had a sincere interest in his organization. He thought the man was an FBI Agent or a man from some anti-CASTRO organization.

MARINA said this person looked like an American and not like a Cuban.

MARINA said she does not know of any Cuban friends or other connections with Cuban organizations that OSWALD had either in New Orleans, Dallas, or Ft. Worth. She said she really doesn't know anything about the organization that OSWALD was trying to form in New Orleans. She said that she knew that it was a pro-FIDEL CASTRO organization but believed that he was the only one in the organization.

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She said that the "Hands Off Cuba" throwaways had been sent to OSWALD through the mail and he had received them at the mail box in New Orleans. She believes they came from New York.

She was asked if she had any suspicion whatsoever whether OSWALD was in contact with any person from Cuba or was acting on the behalf of the Cuban Government. She said she did not think so. She said his only contact with affairs of this sort was his attempt to form the pro-CASTRO organization in New Orleans.

Date 12/6/63

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence, **11611 Farrar.**

She was questioned in an effort to obtain a more accurate date for her previous statements concerning the weekend on which OSWALD did not visit her at the PAINK house until a Saturday instead of his usual Friday. She advised that she believes that this Friday on which OSWALD did not appear at the PAINK house was on November 8, 1963. She places the date of this Friday as a week before the weekend in which OSWALD was asked not to come to the PAINK house, as the PAINK children were having a birthday party, which was the weekend of November 15-17, 1963. She said that she could not recall any specific detail that would place the above-mentioned Friday on November 8, 1963, but seems to remember that it occurred the weekend before the PAINK children's birthday party.

MARINA was asked if she or OSWALD knew JACK LEON RUBY, and she said that neither she nor OSWALD knew RUBY or had ever seen him to her knowledge. She was exhibited a photograph of RUBY which was taken by the Dallas Police Department on December 5, 1954, Number 36398. She said she could not identify this person as anyone that she or OSWALD knew.

MARINA stated OSWALD did not believe in God, and as a matter of fact spoke in a very sarcastic vein of his cousin, EUGENE MURRET, from New Orleans, Louisiana, who is attending a seminary at Mobile, Alabama.

Eugene Murrett *Eugene Murrett*
MARINA was exhibited a photograph of JOE R. FRANKLIN, photograph being taken September 26, 1960, by the Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, Number 106892. She said this photograph is not of any person known to her or of any person who was known to her former husband. She did not recall this name. She specifically stated that she does not recall FRANKLIN accompanying her husband to visit her on October 19, 1962.

on 12/6/63at Dallas, Texas

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File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent

WALLACE R. HEITMAN AND
ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV: mspDate dictated 12/6/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963**1**

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street.

She was exhibited the handwritten letter, written in the Russian language, which was furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the United States Secret Service at Dallas on December 3, 1963. This letter has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Upon viewing the letter, MARINA stated that the letter was in the handwriting of OSWALD and she knew that it had been written by him. She stated that she had found this letter in the room in which OSWALD kept his belongings in the house on Mesley Street in Dallas. She said she found the letter in this room on the night that OSWALD confessed to her that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER by firing a shot at him with a rifle.

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File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent

WALLACE R. HEITMAN andANATOLE A. DOGUSLAV/Date dictated 12/4/63

Date December 4, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrer Street.

MARINA advised that on the evening of November 21, 1963 which was the evening that OSWALD had spent at the Paine house with her, he did not seem to be particularly excited or agitated like he was for the long period of time before he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER.

She said OSWALD had calmed down considerably after the attempt at WALKER's life and she thought that he would not be involved in any political activity again until he became involved in passing out throw-aways in New Orleans on the Cuban situation. She said, however, that she was glad that he was merely passing out pamphlets because this was like play compared to trying to assassinate General WALKER.

She stated that on November 22, 1963, which was the day of the President KENNEDY motorcade in Dallas, she and Mrs. PAINE were looking at the motorcade on television at the PAINE residence. She said while they were looking at the motorcade, it was announced on television that the President had been shot. She said that Mrs. PAINE was translating the announcements for her. She asked Mrs. PAINE who had shot the President. Mrs. PAINE said that she did not know, that it had not been announced. When Mrs. PAINE said that an announcement had been made on television that the shots at the President had supposedly come from the Texas School Book Depository building, the thought immediately entered her mind: "Did my crazy one do it?", referring to OSWALD. When this thought entered her mind she immediately went into the garage at the PAINE house, as she remembered that that was where OSWALD kept his rifle wrapped up in the blanket. She went to where the rifle was kept and saw that the blanket was in its usual place and it appeared that the rifle was in it as the blanket had ~~the same~~ appeared as before. Then she thought to herself that maybe there was another "crazy one" in Dallas. She said that when the police came to the PAINE house to take her, MARINA, to the police station, she was

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Dallas, Texas

File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV
WALLACE R. HETTMAN

Date dictated 12-3-63

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almost in a state of collapse and hoped that OSWALD was merely a suspect in the matter.

She said it was amazing how one man could leave so many unhappy people and that it had all been caused through foolishness. MARINA mentioned the President's widow and the Dallas policeman's widow.

She said that there had been many quarrels and scenes between her and OSWALD which developed because she would scream at him to try to convince him to try to amount to something. She said that she had tried for a long time to convince OSWALD that he was not a stupid man and that if he turned his attention to other things, he could amount to something.

She admitted that OSWALD had on several occasions struck her during these arguments.

She said that she had thought of going back to Russia but was afraid that if she went back to Russia, that somehow OSWALD would get her child. She said OSWALD loved the child. MARINA told OSWALD that if there was to be a divorce, that she would take the child. OSWALD told her that he would not let her take the child. MARINA said it was amazing the contrast shown here between his love for his child and his foolishness in other ways. She said that he had the potential to be a good man, but probably because of poor environment and inattention on the part of his mother, he had turned out bad.

Concerning the rifle, MARINA said that she thought that the rifle used by OSWALD in the attempt to assassinate General WALKER was the same that he had on Neeley Street and in the garage at the PAINE residence, where it was wrapped up in the blanket which she has previously described.

MARINA was asked if she could recall quarreling with OSWALD on occasion at the Neeley Street residence in the presence of another male individual. She said she could recall no such incident. She said, in fact, she could not recall any male visitors that they had when they lived on Neeley Street. She said the only man who came to see them when they lived on Neeley Street was GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT who came with his wife on JUNE's birthday and brought her a big toy. She said also that the owner of the house on Neeley Street and the owner's wife visited them once to see how they were getting along.

Texas
George Demohrenschidt

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MARINA advised she recalls OSWALD had a street map on which he marked previous places of residence, where certain acquaintances resided, and their present residence. She stated he had this map when they lived on Neeley Street and also when they lived on Elsbeth Street. She said the map had been torn by JUNE when she played with it. She stated the map had subsequently been pasted together. MARINA advised that she could not recall whether OSWALD had taken this map with him to New Orleans and had brought it back to Dallas. She said she could not recall seeing it when she lived with Mrs. PAINE.

MARINA advised that she could not recall OSWALD making application for employment at the Trans-Texas Company.

MARINA stated OSWALD did not talk much about his past military service. She said that on occasion he would talk about his service in Japan and would mention the Japanese girls. He never told her that he was a good shot with a rifle. She said that when they came to the U. S. from Russia, OSWALD's mother showed her OSWALD's medals which he had earned as a Marine and there was one for good marksmanship.

MARINA said OSWALD was right-handed and his brother, ROBERT, was left-handed. MARINA said she had never seen OSWALD practice with his rifle or any other firearm and had never told her that he was going to practice with his rifle or any other firearm. She said that she had never seen any ammunition around the houses in which they had lived.

She said OSWALD had attended the Dallas Evening School in the spring of 1963. He had taken typewriting classes at the school. She said he did not complete his course.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA stated that on the night of November 21, 1963, OSWALD had come unexpectedly to spend the night with her at the PAINE home. She said he had spent the night and had left the next morning as previously related by her.

She said she remembered that OSWALD had on his marriage ring on the evening of November 21, 1963. MARINA advised that on November 22, 1963, when the police came to the PAINE house and searched it, they had found OSWALD's marriage ring on a dresser in the room which she, MARINA, used. She said she had not seen his ring on the dresser before that. She advised the last time she had seen the ring was on the hand of OSWALD the evening before.

MARINA advised that Mrs. PAINE has the ring and is keeping it for her.

MARINA advised she thought it was strange that OSWALD should take the ring off his finger and leave it on the dresser as he evidently did. She said she does not know why he did it. She was asked if his leaving of the ring had any special significance or was of a symbolic nature, and she answered in the negative.

MARINA said that it may have been that OSWALD left the ring at the house because he thought that he was not coming back.

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Dallas Texas

by SA WALLACE E. HEITMAN and

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DL 100-10481

**II. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL
AND INFORMATION RECEIVED RELATIVE THERETO:**

999

DL 100-10461

(a) France

Date 12/3/63

CHARLES E. DAVIS, President, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, advised that his records show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD booked passage on a Lykes vessel scheduled to sail from New Orleans on September 18, 1958 for Le Havre, France. He paid \$215.00 plus \$5.75 tax, making a total of \$220.75.

Mr. DAVIS advised that a reservation card was completed by LEVIE E. HOPKINS but gives no information as to a New Orleans address for OSWALD.

Mr. DAVIS stated that he was not personally acquainted with OSWALD.

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12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-89

SA J. DAWSON VAN KPS /dsk Date dictated 12/3/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

LA.

LEWIS B. HOPKINS, Manager, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, advised that his sales report for September 17, 1959 shows that OSWALD paid \$120.75 for passage on a Lykes Steamship Company vessel to Le Havre, France. He stated that he completed a reservation card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD but did not fill in any address inasmuch as apparently OSWALD came in the day before sailing and did not have to be contacted by the Steamship Company. He explained that OSWALD did not give a personal check in payment inasmuch as no record of this was made and therefore, he had to assume that the payment was in cash.

Mr. HOPKINS stated that he did not recall the transaction and had no personal knowledge of OSWALD.

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On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-62by SA J. DAVSON VAN EPS /dskDate dictated 12/3/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

LEWIS E. HOPKINS, Manager, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, examined the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc. "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire -- Leaving United States" dated September 16, 1959, which was received from Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES, Passenger Traffic Manager of Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, New Orleans, on December 4, 1963.

Mr. HOPKINS stated he completed the form in his hand printing after asking OSWALD the necessary questions.

According to Mr. HOPKINS, it is his custom to make an "X" mark in the space provided for a customer's signature on the Lykes form and the customer then signs in his presence. For this reason, he advised he believed OSWALD signed the form in his presence.

Mr. HOPKINS, after examining a photograph of OSWALD, advised he did not remember him as a former customer and could recall no details of any conversation which might have occurred when OSWALD booked passage to Le Havre, France.

12/4/63 New Orleans, Louisiana

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File #NO 89-89
DL 89-43

SA J. DAWSON VAN KPS

/lyc

Date dictated

12/4/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

W. E. JOHNSON, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Room 1300, Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, made available a copy of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company Passenger Revenue Manifest for the SS Marion Lykes, Voyage 110.

This manifest shows that four passengers embarked the SS Marion Lykes at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 18, 1959, and that the vessel sailed from New Orleans on September 19, 1959, for Le Havre, France.

The passengers are as follows:

Mr. BILLY J. LORD, age 18, a male U. S. citizen. His address is given as Midland, Texas, and traveled on Passport #1607221 and held ticket #6759.

Mr. GEORGE B. CHURCH, age 47, a male U. S. citizen, permanent address given as Tampa, Florida, who traveled on Passport #1605283, and held ticket #6761.

Mrs. BRAUFORD T. CHURCH, age 42, a female U. S. citizen, permanent address is given as Tampa, Florida, and who also traveled on Passport #1605283, and ticket #6761.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, age 19, a male U. S. citizen, whose permanent address is listed as Fort Worth, Texas, and who traveled on Passport #1733242, and ticket #6762.

Each of the passengers listed, including OSWALD, paid \$215 for their passage, plus \$5.75 tax.

The manifest indicates that OSWALD received Passenger Receipt #6418.

Mr. JOHNSON advised that Passenger Receipt #6418 indicates that OSWALD purchased his ticket from Travel Consultants, Inc., at New Orleans, Louisiana.

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On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 67-62

by SA J. DAVSON VAN EPS /sm Date dictated 12/4/63

This document is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES, Passenger Traffic Manager, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., Room 1300, Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he had located what was formerly called "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire -- Leaving the United States", which was executed by LEE H. OSWALD prior to leaving New Orleans on the ~~SS~~ MARION LYKES, which was originally scheduled to sail from New Orleans, Louisiana on September 18, 1959.

Mr. STOKES made available the original of the aforementioned form, which is dated September 16, 1959. This form shows that OSWALD, aged 19, born October 18, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana, was traveling on Passport Number 1733242 issued September 10, 1959 at New Orleans, Louisiana. The form indicates the passport was valid until September 10, 1961 and OSWALD's occupation was listed as Shipping Export Agent. He indicated he planned to remain abroad for two months and gave his most recent address in the United States as 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. His temporary address was shown as Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. No room number for this hotel was shown. The form shows OSWALD had one suitcase and was on a pleasure trip.

Mr. STOKES did not know if all of the entries in ink were or were not filled in on the aforementioned form by OSWALD. It is noted this form bears the signature "Lee H. Oswald" in the lower right-hand corner.

Mr. STOKES also advised that often the sailing date of a freighter is postponed and in the case of the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, this occurred. He advised that a notation on the passenger department's ship file for the MARION LYKES shows that the vessel actually sailed from New Orleans at 6:35 a.m. on September 20, 1959.

According to Mr. STOKES, four passengers were carried on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, on the east-bound trip. He stated after checking the steward's report that one passenger boarded at New Orleans on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at La Rochelle-Pallice, France on October 5, 1959. The steward's report also shows that three additional passengers boarded the vessel at New Orleans

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New Orleans, Louisiana

File #

NO 89-89

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SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS

/lpc

Date dictated 12/4/63

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on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at Le Havre, France on October 8, 1959. The steward's records do not show the identity of the one passenger who got off at La Rochelle or the identities of the three passengers who left the ship at Le Havre.

Mr. STOKES made available additional information concerning the other passengers on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, eastbound, showing their names and addresses as of September, 1959, as follows:

BILLY JOE LORD
701 East New York
Midland, Texas

By Approx 1945
France

LORD gave his occupation as student and stated he expected to stay abroad for one year.

Mrs. BEAUFORD TROWER CHURCH
2427 Sunset Drive
Tampa, Florida

By Approx 1912
France

Mrs. CHURCH advised her foreign address would be in care of American Express at London and Paris and that she expected to remain abroad for three months. She gave her occupation as housewife.

GEORGE BOWMAN CHURCH, JR.
2427 Sunset Drive
Tampa, Florida

By Approx 1917
France

Mr. CHURCH furnished information regarding his stay in Europe similar to that of Mrs. CHURCH and gave his occupation as U. S. Army, Retired.

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JDVE:lyc

The "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire --
Leaving the United States" form which was furnished by
Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES of the Lykes Brothers Steamship
Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, which form is dated
September 16, 1959, and in the lower right-hand corner
bears the signature "Lee H. Oswald", has been forwarded
to the FBI Laboratory.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 19632

RAYMOND F. ^{La}CRELLIN, Traffic Manager, Inbound Department, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., 1300 Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, after viewing the "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire -- Leaving the United States" form signed "Lee H. Oswald", advised he recalls from looking at this form that he reviewed the form with the person who signed same. He states the small check marks after various questions appearing on this form were made by him and he recalls asking the passenger for the room number in which he temporarily resided in New Orleans. Mr. CRELLIN stated he apparently received no response since no room number is indicated although the letters "Rm" are entered on the form. He stated the letters "Rm" were written by him.

Mr. CRELLIN said that the other writing on this form is not his writing, that he cannot state who prepared the writing other than the "Rm" and that this form was not signed in his presence.

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New Orleans, Louisiana

File #

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SA S. DAVSON VAN EPS

/lyc

Date dictated

12/4/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

La

ROBERT ~~S. LADNER~~, General Vice President, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, 1770 Tchoupitoulas Street, made available information furnished by Captain WILLIAM E. ALLEY, concerning voyage 110 of the SS MARION LYKES, in a voyage letter to Captain C. E. BIGGERS, Manager - Marine Division, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, New Orleans, Louisiana. This letter is dated at Galveston, Texas, November 12, 1959. It sets out information including the following:

Voyage 110 S/S "MARION LYKES" under my command commenced at 12:01 a.m., September 10, 1959. Vessel at Pier 14, Galveston, Texas loading Bulk Sulphur in all hatches.

During the course of Voyage 110, vessel loaded at Galveston, Houston, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Beaumont, New Orleans, and discharged at La Pallice, LeHavre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremerhaven and Bremen. Homeward cargo was loaded at Le Harve, Bremen and Southampton.

Voyage was routine, uneventful and was accomplished without difficulty or excessive delay.

Crew paid off for coastwise voyage at Galveston September 10, 1959 and new articles opened for foreign voyage at 2 pm, effective September 11, 1959.

We made arrival at SW Pass pilot at 6:24 PM, September 17, got a pilot right away and proceeded in, docking at Celeste Street Wharf, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 3:42 am, Sept. 18. Cargo operations commenced at 8 am., Sept. 18, and ceased at 12 midnite same date.

The vessel shifted under power and with tug and pilot to the Army Base at 6:24 am., Sept. 19, 1959, completing shift at 7:36 am.

Four (4) passengers embarked at 2:30 pm., Sept. 19, 1959, bound for Le Havre.

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On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-89

SA J. MARSON VAN NPS

/sh

Date dictated 12/3/63

NO 89-69/mh

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The vessel sailed from the Army Base, New Orleans at 8:34 am., Sept., 20, departing South Pass at 2:18 pm., same date, bound for La Pallice, France.

Shortly before dark on Sept. 20 we ran into heavy rain squalls and freshening SE winds and due to impaired visibility, we were forced to proceed on reduced speed. By the time visibility improved sufficiently to allow resumption of full speed, a heavy head sea had built up and it was necessary to proceed on reduced rpm's during the nite in order to avoid shipping heavy seas forward. Wind and seas moderated sufficiently by 7:40 am., Sept. 21 to permit normal full speed. The weather continued squally and threatening thruout passage across the Gulf and thru the Florida Straits.

During the nite of Sept. 22, Hurricane "GRACIE" developed in the lower Bahamas. However, by the time we received a warning on it, we were pretty well along in the Straits, and due to a large high pressure system known to exist along the Atlantic seaboard, I felt that GRACIE's progress ahead would be rather slow, allowing us ample time to pass well ahead of it and into the open Atlantic. This proved to be correct. At about 8:30 am., Sept. 23 in the vicinity of Lat 28-30 N., Long. 79-40 W., we shaped a GC (Great Circle) to Lat 42 N., Long 50 W., along which course we proceeded for the next few days, enjoying good weather and keeping well clear of the effects of Hurricane "GRACIE". In the vicinity of Lat 40-44 N., Lo. 55-19 W., we began encountering heavy swells from the NE, and it was decided to shape a Rhumb Line Course to Lat 40-55 N., Lo. 50 W., and on arrival at this point a new RL course was shaped direct to La Pallice, France.

We made arrival at La Pallice pilot at 5:54 am., Oct. 5, having logged a distance of 4613 miles from PS

NO 89-89/mh

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to PE at an average speed of 13.38 knots per hour. Our distance logged was 28 miles more than the GC distance for the same passage.

The vessel left dock at 5:06 pm, Oct 8, locked thru and proceeded seaward departing for Le Havre at 6:18 pm.

The vessel arrived at Le Havre pilot station at 3:48 am., Oct 8, got a pilot on at once and proceeded in, locking thru at 5:19 am, and docking at Quai Garonde #3 at 6:30 am. Cargo operations commenced at 8 am, continued until 11 pm., resuming again at 8 am., Oct 9 and completing at Noon with Vessel sailing at 2 pm, on the tide and departing for Dunkirk at 4:06 pm.

According to the letter, the vessel arrived at Galveston pilot at 8:18 am., November 10, docked at Pier 36 S. at 10:24 am, and at 9:30 am, November 12, notice was received to end Voyage 110 as of 12 midnight, November 10. The crew was paid off for Voyage 110 at 6 pm., November 10, and new articles opened for Voyage 111, effective November 11, 1959.

The letter includes information concerning passengers as follows:

Fla
PASSENGERS: Nine (9) passengers were carried this time, four (4) eastbound and five (5) Westbound. Mr. & Mrs. Geo. B. Church, Tampa, Fla., Mr. Billy J. Lord, Midland, Texas and Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas made the eastbound passage with us. Westbound, we had Mr. & Mrs. Armando Acosta, Houston, Texas, Miss Renate Fischer, Heidelberg, Germany and Mrs. June Hartenthaler, St. Petersburg, Fla., and Mr. Aurip Berden of Houston, Texas. All appeared to enjoy the trip.

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Mr. RADER advised that Captain WILLIAM E. XALLEY, 3230 Durhill, Houston, Texas, is at home on vacation. He also stated that CHARLES B. PARKHILL, the brother of Mrs. J. M. LYKES, served as purser aboard the MARION LYKES' Voyage 110, and presently resides at 5615 San Jacinto, Apartment 15, Houston, Texas.

HO 62-2115

JPP:ms

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S BOAT TRIP TO
FRANCE, SEPTEMBER, 1959.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs
JOE P. BATTY and JAMES L. WILLIAMSON on December 4, 1963:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Mrs. RUTH CROGGIN, Passenger Agent, Lykes Brothers
Steamship Company, Incorporated, Cotton Exchange Building,
made available the passenger manifest for the "SS MARION LYKES"
Voyage 110, which sailed from New Orleans, Louisiana, for Le
Harre, France, on September 20, 1959. A review of this manifest
reflects the following passengers for Le Harre:

BILLY J. LORD, Midland, Texas, male 18,
Passport #1607221, Ticket # 6759;
GEORGE B. CHURCH, Tampa, Florida, male 47,
Passport # 1605283, Ticket # 6761;
Mrs. BEAUFORD T. CHURCH, Tampa, Florida,
female 42, Passport # 1605283, Ticket # 6761;
LEE H. OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas, male 19,
Passport # 1733242, Ticket # 6762.

Fare for above passage was \$215.00 plus \$5.75
tax, each.

Captain WILLIAM E. ALLEY, 3230 Durhill, advised,
after reviewing voyage records for Voyage 110 of the "SS MARION
LYKES", that he can recall nothing regarding OSWALD and the
other passengers on this voyage. He stated that the voyage
was uneventful and that there was nothing unusual noted re-
garding the passengers. All passengers debarked at Le Harre.
He said that he cannot recall the crew members on this voyage;
however, all officers, steward, and waiters would have become
acquainted with the passengers.

Mr. CHARLES B. SPARKHILL, Apartment 1B, 5615 San Jacinto
advised that he was the Purser on Voyage 110 of the "SS MARION LYKES".
He said, after reviewing his records of this voyage, that he can
recall nothing regarding OSWALD or the other passengers.

BO 62-2115

CLK:djw

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The following investigation was conducted by SA
CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR. on December 4, 1963:

AT GALVESTON, TEXAS

J. P. ~~TORRES~~, Clerk, Shipping Commissioner, U. T.
Coast Guard, U. S. Customs House, made available the official
log book for the "SS MARION LYKES" Voyage Number 110, which
originated Galveston, Texas on September 11, 1959 and ended
November 10, 1959 at Galveston, Texas.

This log reflected that instant ship departed from
New Orleans, Louisiana on September 20, 1959. The log did not
reflect the time the ship arrived at Le Harve, France but did
reflect that the ship departed from Le Harve, France on October 9,
1959.

Mr. TORRES stated that he had no records as to the
identity of any passengers of this ship.

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Mr. BERNARD BARNARD, Passenger Agent ~~Lykes Brothers~~
Steamship Company, Inc., Galveston, advised that the official
ship's log would reflect the exact times and dates the ship
arrived and departed from a port and it would also reflect the
dates and times that the passengers departed from the ship.

He stated that this official ship's log of the
"SS MARION LYKES" Voyage Number 110, is maintained at the Lykes
Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., 1770 Tchoupitoulas, New
Orleans, Louisiana, and the person to contact there is Captain
E. G. DENYS, Manager, Marine Division.

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DL 100-10461

(b) Mexico

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DL 100-10461
DL 89-43
WKB:BJD

OSWALD applied for a United States Passport at New Orleans either June 21 or June 24, 1963, giving residence address as Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans. Passport #D092526 issued to him June 24, 1963. He applied for a Tourists Card to visit Mexico on September 17, 1963, #987 Series 24085. Mexican Immigration Service records, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, indicate he entered Mexico there between 6:00 AM and 2:00 PM on September 26, 1963, under Tourist Permit #24085, method of travel not shown, and thereafter departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, method of travel automobile, destination New Orleans, Louisiana.

Persons interviewed who also traveled to Mexico during this period, either singly or in groups, did not see OSWALD there or know him.

Checks of airline, bus, railroad and travel agency records New Orleans, failed to indicate OSWALD utilized those facilities under true name or known aliases. He was not recalled by ticket agents. Common Carrier and Mexican Consul checks San Diego and Miami negative.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/30/631

An application for tourist card to visit Mexico, number 987 Serial 24085 in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD dated September 17, 1963 was photographed at the New Orleans Office of the FBI by SA BROWN. Six exposures were made at 1/50 second with a 4 x 5 speedgraphic camera and tri-x film. Exposures one and two were made at f. 5.6, exposures three and four were made at f. 8 and exposures five and six were made at f. 11.

This application was furnished to SA's JOHN WILLIAM MILLER and ROBERT M. WHOMBLEY by Mr. RUBEN M. GAYOLA, Mexican Consul, New Orleans, Louisiana on November 30, 1963.

On 11/30/63at New Orleans, LouisianaFile # 89-89

by SA NATHAN O. BROWN:lav

Date dictated 11/30/63