

Date December 3, 1963

Mr. SETH KANTOR, a member of the Washington Press Corps, Scripps-Howard Alliance, 1013 13th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C., stated that he was assigned by his paper to cover the trip to Texas of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated he was riding in the special bus which carried the White House correspondents on November 22, 1963. KANTOR related that this bus was several car lengths behind the President's car, but as they were nearing the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, he heard three shots. He thought these were shots, but some of the press men thought the first shot was only a backfire of an automobile.

He advised they were then taken in the bus to Market Hall, where originally President KENNEDY had intended to address a meeting there at a luncheon on November 22, 1963. Upon arrival at this Hall, he obtained the service of someone, whom he does not recall, to take him to Parkland Hospital.

Upon arriving at Parkland Hospital, KANTOR went to the emergency area of the hospital and remained with other newsmen. Shortly before 1:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, the newsmen were notified that MALCOLM KILDUFF, the White House Press Aide, was to make a historical announcement. The newsmen followed KILDUFF out of the emergency area which leads to the west side of Parkland Hospital and to the southwest corner of Parkland Hospital. Upon arrival at the southwest corner of Parkland Hospital, KILDUFF entered the door, went in a small area, and then upstairs to a room where the announcement of the President's assassination was made at 1:30 p.m., November 22, 1963.

Upon entering the southwest corner of the building, he felt someone tug at his coat, and it was JACK RUBY, whom KANTOR had known in Dallas, Texas, when KANTOR was on the staff of the Dallas Times Herald newspaper. KANTOR related

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 by Special Agent VINCENT E. J. DRAIN/gm Date dictated 12/3/63

that he filed a story for his paper following this, but he did remember the time that RUBY tugged his coat because it was about two minutes before KILDUFF made the announcement of the President's death. KANTOR states he would place the time at about 1:28 p.m. when RUBY tugged the back of his coat and talked with him.

KANTOR filed a story which he says is fairly complete about the events that afternoon for his paper back in Washington. KANTOR does not know whether or not this has been used, and it is being set forth verbatim:

"Dallas. Nov. 25 - To my utter amazement I watched the man charged with killing President KENNEDY gunned to death by a friend of mine, JACK RUBY.

"It happened less than ten feet from where I was standing in the basement of the Dallas Police Station. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was being led to an armored car in the basement driveway. He was to be transferred to the Dallas County Jail.

"There was heavy police protection for OSWALD. Each of us newsmen had been carefully checked -- we showed our credentials -- before being allowed into the basement driveway area to watch OSWALD get into the transfer van.

"OSWALD was near where I stood. I was looking into his face. He had a scant smile. He was freshly shaved, and his face appeared to beam with cleanliness.

"At this point I heard Vice Squad Detective B. H. COMBEST shout, 'JACK -- you son of a bitch.'

"COMBEST was standing in front of OSWALD. RUBY was lunging past COMBEST like a stocky, five foot - nine inch porpoise, his arms extended, a pistol at the end of it. As the muzzle came to OSWALD's stomach, the gun went off.

"I watched OSWALD's face contort from cleanliness to horror. As his body crumpled, he let out the last sound of his life, a spine-chilling moan.

"The last time I had seen OSWALD's killer, RUBY, was two days earlier. It was at Parkland Memorial Hospital, moments before the news was official that President KENNEDY was dead. I had come to Texas covering the President's trip.

"I felt a tugging at the back of my coat. I turned. RUBY put out his hand. He shook hands numbly, having minutes earlier witnessed the tragic events of the President's assassination.

"'This is horrible,' RUBY said. 'I think I ought to close my place for three days because of this tragedy. What do you think?' His places are downtown strip joint and saloon.

"I agreed that he should shut them temporarily, but I spent no more time talking to him because I was hurrying behind the pale and shaken MALCOLM KILDUFF, the White House press aide, who was on his way to make the historical announcement that the President was dead.

"Before Friday, I had not seen the 52 year old RUBY for nearly two years since leaving Texas to be a reporter in Washington, D. C.

"I saw much of RUBY, whose real last name is RUBENSTEIN, when I lived in Dallas. He was a fellow who usually wore a diamond stickpin and who came to me frequently with an idea for a newspaper story.

"These were weird things, these stories, but unmarried RUBY always has been attracted to unusual people.

"There was a snake charmer he knew -- a suburban Dallas housewife who kept large snakes in crates in her house. Her husband was an accountant. At night, she performed in RUBY's night club stripping off her clothes while a snake coiled around her arms and legs.

"I did another story about the male West Indies limbo dancer whom RUBY brought here as a performer, had taken a liking to and was sponsoring for U. S. citizenship.

"That is the way he was. When he liked you, he wanted to do anything and everything he could to help you. If he didn't like somebody, he would curse them and fight them. He has had a few arrests here because of the passionate ways in which he had expressed his feelings of dislike for people.

"I came up the hard, tough way in Chicago," he once told me. "I have been around real thugs. I can handle myself."

"But one time I remember him bringing his nephew here 'to educate the kid. A man needs an education to get anywhere decent. I don't like the way I have wound up -- in the girlie-show business. What kind of a life is that for a man?"

"Friday I saw tears brimming in JACK RUBY's eyes when he searched my face for news of the President's condition.

"Yesterday, I spoke to GEORGE SENATOR, who has known RUBY eight years. SENATOR and RUBY have been sharing a four-room house for \$125.00 a month since September. SENATOR said that RUBY 'had been grieving' since the President's death.

"RUBY was a non-political man as I knew him, but he was always emotional. How was the emotional man able

3508 Oak Lawn  
Dallas, Tex

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to walk into the police station basement yesterday morning and murder the un-emotional man charged with killing the President? I couldn't believe my eyes. The precautions taken by the Dallas Police were thorough. They even searched the Tristine elevator shaft leading from OSWALD's upstairs cell to the basement to make sure no assassin had found a hiding place.

"RUBY knew and was known by many Dallas police. He was allowed in, somehow. He was JACK RUBY the kibitzer in the jail basement, just as he had been JACK RUBY the kibitzer at the hospital where President KENNEDY died. He was a familiar face at all kinds of strange events in this city. But yesterday he stopped being the kibitzer."

KANTOR related that he did not actually see RUBY, but he saw RUBY's arm extending forth with a gun toward OSWALD, and the reason he did not see RUBY was in view of the fact that his attention was focused on OSWALD's face at the time of the shooting. When he heard gunfire, he turned his eyes and there were the police grabbing RUBY. In the excitement KANTOR stated he does not remember just who was down in the basement of the building as he was concentrating on his own story.

KANTOR stated that the reason he was at the police station on November 24, 1963, was the fact that the night before, someone with the Press Corps, asked Chief of Police JESSE CURRY, Dallas Police Department, what time the transfer would be made of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail. Chief CURRY replied that if the press was back the next morning, November 24, 1963, by 10:00 AM, it would be early enough. KANTOR stated that he slept late and walked over to the Dallas police station, arriving there about 10:40 AM, November 24, 1963, thinking the transfer had already been made. Upon arrival he went immediately to the basement of the building prior to the time OSWALD was brought down to the basement, and was there, as had been set forth, at the time JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461/mam

- II. INTERVIEWS WITH RELATIVES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
- A. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD - WIFE
- B. ROBERT LEE OSWALD - BROTHER
- C. JOHN EDWARD PIC - HALF-BROTHER

DL 100-10461/cv

A. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD - WIFE

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Date December 1, 1963

Mrs. L. H. ...

Ala. La. N.Y.

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES POLK HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone DAVIS 7-6569.

MARINA OSWALD furnished the following background information concerning herself. She was born July 17, 1941, at Severodvinsk (formerly called Molotovsk), Arkhangel Oblast, USSR. She does not know who her father was. Her stepfather is ALEXANDER IVANOVICH MEDVEDEV. Her mother is YEKATERINA VASILEVNA MEDVEDEV. She moved from Severodvinsk while she was an infant and went to live in Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel Oblast, where she lived with her maternal grandmother, TATIANA YAKOVLEUNA PRUSAKOVA, now deceased, and her grandfather, VASILII PRUSAKOV (sometimes spelled PROOSAKOV). She remembers her grandfather wore a uniform and her mother always told her that he was a Captain First Class. Her grandfather died when she was about 4 or 4½ years old and she continued to live with her grandmother until she was about 7 years old. When she was 7, she went back to live with her stepfather and mother at Zguritzza, *Russia* Moldavian, SSR (formerly called Bessarabia). A half-brother, PIOTR ALEXANDROVICH MEDVEDEV, was born at Arkhangel'sk in 1945 or 1946, and a half-sister, TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA MEDVEDEVA, was born in 1949. *Russia*

At Zguritzza she went to school for 4 years. Then the entire family moved to Leningrad in 1952 where she entered the 5th grade. It was in this town that her stepfather was born and he had now returned home. Her stepfather was by training and profession an electrical worker. He was skilled, and in Leningrad at this time had a job maintaining equipment in a gas producing plant. He had, before the war, been employed in the Moldavian SSR at an electrical station. During the war he was mobilized and had spent the war at the front. She believes he was some sort of an Army officer. Meanwhile, her mother worked in a hospital. She does not know where.

She attended the fifth, sixth and seventh grades of a ten-year school called the 374th Woman's School at Leningrad. At the conclusion of her seventh grade she wanted to go to a specialized school because her mother was quite ill and she felt that she might need a specialty in order that she

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might be independent. She was allowed to enter a specialty school, which she did following the conclusion of her seventh grade work. She entered the Pharmacy Technicum at Leningrad in 1955 and graduated with a diploma as a pharmacist in June, 1959. During her last year in pharmacy school she had also worked in a drug store in Leningrad. This drug store was a central drug store located on Nevsky Prospect (a main street in Leningrad). Her mother died when she was in the second year of pharmacy school. She continued to reside with her stepfather although she felt like a stranger in the house. She explained that she and her stepfather did not get along well together and that this had been a situation of long standing. She explained that this situation was probably more due to her actions than to those of her stepfather. She said she had been "fresh" with her mother, particularly, and the stepfather had not liked this. She said she was not amenable to discipline and was generally a source of concern to her stepfather.

She advised that during this time while she was attending pharmacy school after her mother died she took meals away from the stepfather's home although she slept there. She explained that upon the death of her mother the children had come into a pension, and that this was divided three ways.

MARINA said she did not feel that her childhood was a happy one because of the friction between herself and her stepfather.

Upon graduation from pharmaceutical school in June, 1959, she was assigned work in a pharmaceutical warehouse in Leningrad. This work consisted of packing and preparing pharmaceutical orders. She did not like the work and quit after one day. She explained that generally a person had 3 days in which to decide whether or not to retain a professional-type job and that it was not a black mark to quit a job during this first three days. After quitting this job, she took a two months' vacation, and just enjoyed herself. She was residing in her stepfather's house in Leningrad.

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*Russia*

Toward the end of August, 1959, she bought a railroad ticket to Minsk, Belorussia, SSR, as she had decided to go live with her aunt and uncle who reside in Minsk. Minsk is a 24-hour railroad ride from Leningrad. This uncle is ILIA VASILIEVICH PRUSAKOV, who is now about 52 years of age, and the aunt is VALENTINA GURIEVNA PRUSAKOVA, who is now about 37 years of age. This aunt and uncle had lived in Arkhangelsk when she lived there. Her grandmother had lived with this aunt and uncle for a while prior to her death. This was a mutual liking between this aunt and uncle and MARINA. This uncle had graduated from college as an engineer, specializing in lumber. He had been in the Armed Forces in World War II and after the war was assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belorussia, in Minsk, and is presently in charge of the department which deals with lumber. Although he works as an engineer, he has the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel and always wears a military uniform. Everybody in this ministry wears a uniform. For example, a medical doctor who lives in the same apartment house as does her uncle and who works in this ministry also wears a military uniform.

Her aunt, VALENTINA, had no children, and she spent her time at the apartment.

When she arrived at the apartment of her aunt and uncle, they had a general discussion about her, MARINA's future, and it was agreed that she could remain at the apartment if she wanted to do so. MARINA said that she was going to look for a job. The aunt said that MARINA would probably get married soon, but the uncle was opposed to an early marriage by MARINA. MARINA was 18 at this time. MARINA said she herself was opposed to marriage at this time and desired only to get a job and go to work.

She had previously had male admirers in Leningrad and had only recently broken up with one particular boy. This boy's mother was very interested in her son marrying MARINA, but neither the boy nor MARINA felt that their relationship was close enough for marriage. MARINA refused to give the name of this boy at this time.

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Concerning the uncle's apartment, MARINA said it was one of the best in the apartment house, which was for the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was located on the 4th floor and had a kitchen, one bath, a foyer, a study, one bedroom, and a combination living room and dining room. The rooms were large although the kitchen was rather small.

In October, 1959, MARINA went to work in the drug section of the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk, which is located on Lenin Street, in the central section of Minsk. She worked there for one year, until October, 1960, at which time she had earned a month's vacation. She took this vacation in a rest home near Leningrad. This rest home had several cottages in forest-like surroundings. The sexes were separated. The persons at the rest home ate, slept, relaxed, and had fun.

Concerning her social life, MARINA said, as stated before, that she had had several male admirers in Leningrad but had not been interested in matrimony. She pointed out, parenthetically, that at that time her teeth were in good condition and she took pains with her appearance and she believed that she was attractive to men. She said that at the present time she has lost several of her teeth as a result of her two pregnancies and does not feel that she is as attractive as she once was.

She advised that while living in Leningrad she had visited Minsk on vacation on several occasions. On one of these occasions her uncle had introduced her to a young man who lived in the same apartment as did her uncle. This young man, in turn, introduced her to another young man. Then this last young man introduced her to many young men and women with whom he associated socially. These young people were for the most part students in the schools of architecture, medicine, and engineering. Their social life was taken up, in good part, by getting together in cafes where they would sip coffee, exchange gossip, and read newspapers. Also, very heated discussions were carried on among the students about different architectural designs or other professional topics. Also, on occasion various young people would get together at someone's house and listen to records. She said that the crowd more or

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less ran together and that she, MARINA, did not desire to pair up with any particular boy friend. This was an enjoyable period of her life and she found her social associations very pleasant.

Concerning the two young men to whom she was first introduced, MARINA advised that she did not care to divulge their names. She said that the first young man to whom she had been introduced by her uncle and who resided in the same apartment house as her uncle spent his vacations in Minsk although he studied in Leningrad. The second young man to whom she was introduced by the first young man is a student at Minsk at some technical institute. The first boy's father is an engineer in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the father of the second boy is a professor of Science in a technical institute in Minsk.

She advised that she once was invited by some medical student friends to attend an affair which was a combination social and cultural event to be held at the Palace of Culture. She stated that the Palace had been evidently rented by the medical institute for this purpose. She said she decided to go to this affair and spent a good deal of time dressing and preparing for it. When she finally was ready to go she decided not to go. Then her uncle said that as long as she was already dressed and ready that she should go, so she went. She said that she arrived at about 10 o'clock, which was three hours after the affair had started. MARINA pointed out that the first part of the evening had been devoted primarily to a lecture by a Russian woman who had visited the United States as a tourist. Her lecture had dealt with her impressions of the United States. MARINA arrived too late to hear this lecture. The woman lecturer had a son who was a medical student in Minsk and this son was in attendance at this affair on this occasion. This son was an acquaintance of LEE OSWALD.

When MARINA arrived at the affair, as she described it, well dressed and pretty, LEE OSWALD almost immediately saw her and told his medical student acquaintance that he would like to meet her. She was introduced to OSWALD by this medical

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student and OSWALD immediately asked her to dance. She accepted OSWALD's invitation and they spent much time together that evening.

She said that OSWALD's Russian, although good, bore a definite accent. She thought that he probably had come from one of the Russian speaking Baltic countries.

At this point MARINA interposed that she had attended this affair about the middle of March, 1961, and she had married LEE OSWALD on April 30, 1961.

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.

on 12-3-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent s ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV *ag* Date dictated 12-3-63  
WALLACE R. HEITMAN *WRH* *ES*

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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 the address of herself and OSWALD in 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.

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Date 12/2/63

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar. *Dallas, Texas*

She took employment at Minsk, at the Third Clinical Hospital on Lenin Street, in October, 1959, and her last day of work at this place was in December, 1961. She explained that she married OSWALD on April 30, 1961, and beginning in late December, 1961, went on maternity leave, which would normally end two months after the birth of the child. Her first child, JUNE, was born on February 15, 1962, (which was *La.* two weeks earlier than scheduled) which would mean that she would normally be entitled to maternity leave which would end approximately April 15, 1962. She, however, did not return to work after the birth of her child. *Russia*  
*Netl.*  
*Poland*  
*Germany*

Her duties at the Third Clinical Hospital consisted of filling prescriptions. She explained that the work would vary. One week she would work on liquid prescriptions, the next week on powder prescriptions, and next on medicines for external use. She said a woman was in charge of her section. When asked for this woman's name, MARINA refused to give it. She explained her pay was 45 rubles per month. She was paid every two weeks. She was allowed to use all of her money for her own purposes, as her uncle and aunt refused to take any money from her.

She met OSWALD in the middle of March, 1961, as she has previously explained, at a social function at the Palace of Culture for Professional Unions. At this first meeting, OSWALD evidently took a fancy to her and asked if he could see her again. She stated that she was evasive at this point, and then OSWALD asked if she would be coming again to the Palace the following weekend. She replied that she perhaps would return the following weekend. However, no definite date was made. She explained that each Saturday and Sunday dances and other events were held at the Palace, and that one could buy tickets to attend these events.

She said a week later, on either Saturday or Sunday, she does not remember which, she had a girl friend, whose name she declined to give, went to the Palace to attend the

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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 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

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 fiancee, 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.

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.

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 rubles 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.

1

Date December 3, 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.

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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 foyer. 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 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. 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 12/5/63

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar 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 motel 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. La.

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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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 PAINE house.

Date December 1, 1963

(1)

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone Davis 7-6569.

She advised that after OSWALD returned to Dallas in early October, 1963, and found a room in Oak Cliff, he had called her an average of twice a day to inquire about her condition as her second child was due on about October 8, 1963. She said OSWALD found a job at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. She said Mrs. PAINE had talked to one of her neighbors about OSWALD needing a job and a woman neighbor said there was a vacancy where her brother was employed, and suggested that OSWALD contact this place. Mrs. OSWALD does not recall the name of the neighbor, except that she is called LENNIE. Mrs. PAINE found that the place of employment of this neighbor's brother was the Texas School Book Depository and she called that place several times asking for the person it had been recommended that she call, but she could not locate this person. She finally was able to locate this person by telephone, and upon inquiring about possible employment for OSWALD was told that OSWALD should call about the job. MARINA said that the date of contact by Mrs. PAINE of this person at the Texas School Book Depository must have been on Monday, October 14, 1963, as she knows OSWALD went to the Texas School Book Depository on the following day, which was October 15, 1963, and got a job.

The second weekend following his return to Dallas, which was the weekend of October 11-13, 1963, OSWALD had no job. He spent that weekend at the PAINE residence and MARINA believes it was during that weekend sometime that Mrs. PAINE talked to her neighbor, LENNIE, about the job for OSWALD.

She recalls he came to the PAINES for the weekend on October 18, 1963, as this is OSWALD's birthday. He spent the night of October 18th at the PAINE house, spent all day Saturday

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(2)

and Saturday night, and then on October 20, a Sunday, Mrs. PAINE took MARINA to the Parkland Hospital as her baby was due. OSWALD stayed with the children at the PAINE house. She was released from the hospital on Tuesday morning, October 22, and PAINE brought her back to her house. When she returned to the PAINE home, OSWALD was at work.

While she was in the hospital, OSWALD visited her on Monday night, October 21, with Mrs. PAINE and the children, but only OSWALD was allowed to see her and the newborn baby. She believes that he came about 7 or so in the evening and stayed for about 1½ hours. She said that after his visit OSWALD returned with Mrs. PAINE and the children to the PAINE residence where he stayed overnight.

Following her return from the hospital to the PAINE home, OSWALD visited her each weekend, with two exceptions, and would usually call her at least once a day. He usually came on Friday, after work, with the neighbor who worked at the School Book Depository and would return to work on Monday morning with this same neighbor. On the two exceptions noted, one occurred when OSWALD called her from work on a Friday, exact date not remembered, to inform her that he had an appointment to see about another job the next day, Saturday, and therefore would not be at the PAINE residence that night, Friday. He said that he did not like the work at the Texas School Book Depository and wanted to try to find another job, but did not want Mrs. PAINE to know it as she had helped him get the job at the School Book Depository. He said he had seen an ad in the newspaper and was going to answer that ad. MARINA advised that the ad was by some photographic concern. She said OSWALD had appeared at the PAINE residence on that Saturday, and said that he had applied for the job but had been unsuccessful. He arrived at the PAINE residence on that day before lunch.

Concerning his job at the School Book Depository, OSWALD told MARINA that his job was to fill out orders and pack them in boxes. He said he did not like his work and it was for that reason that he was looking for other work.

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MARINA asked OSWALD about the people at the School Book Depository and each time she would try to engage him in conversation about his fellow employees, he would turn her questions aside and say that he was not interested in any of them. She asked him about his boss and he said the boss was a nice man. She said she told OSWALD that he should make friends at the School Book Depository but she knew that he was not interested in making friends. OSWALD mentioned to her that they had coffee breaks at the Depository and that the atmosphere down there was very congenial. He did not tell MARINA on which floor he worked.

The other weekend on which OSWALD did not visit the PAINE residence occurred on November 15-17, 1963. On this Friday, November 15, 1963, OSWALD called MARINA and she told him not to come that weekend because one of the PAINE children was having a birthday and Mr. PAINE would be over and it was not convenient for OSWALD to spend the weekend. He did not come to the PAINE house that weekend. MARINA advised she became lonesome that weekend and on Sunday, November 17, 1963, had Mrs. PAINE call the telephone number where OSWALD was staying as she wanted to talk to him. Mrs. PAINE called the number and asked the person who answered the telephone for LEE OSWALD, but could not locate OSWALD at that number. She advised the next day, Monday, November 18, 1963, OSWALD called her about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She told him that she had tried to locate him the day before and had Mrs. PAINE call the number he had left. OSWALD then became angry and told MARINA that Mrs. PAINE should not have called for him under his right name, LEE OSWALD, because he was staying there under another name. MARINA asked him why he was staying there under another name and he replied that he did not want people asking questions. MARINA became mad at OSWALD because he was staying at this house under another name. OSWALD also was mad. He told MARINA to tear his telephone number out of Mrs. PAINE's book and MARINA refused to do this. She then hung up the telephone on OSWALD.

On Thursday, November 21, 1963, OSWALD appeared unannounced at the PAINE residence, at about 5:45 p.m., with

the neighbor boy who worked at the School Book Depository and with whom he usually caught a ride. She asked him why he had come and he replied that he had gotten lonesome. He wanted to make up with MARINA. She said that she was still mad at him because he was staying at his rooming house under a false name. Even though OSWALD wanted to make up, she did not make up, and as a consequence did not talk to him much during that evening of November 21. She said that OSWALD had played with the children outside for a while and then had gone to bed about 8:30 in the evening. She said that she retired about midnight. She advised that she did not know if OSWALD went to the PAINE garage that night, but advised he could have easily done so because he was outside with the children a good deal. She said that generally OSWALD would go to the garage on the weekends because many of their things were stored there and she would ask him to get something for her from these things. She said she did not pay any particular attention to when he went or what he did if he went to the garage.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, the alarm rang at 6:40 a.m. and she awoke and OSWALD remained asleep. She began feeding the baby and at about 7 o'clock she awoke OSWALD and told him he had better get up or he would be late for work. He got up and as he finished dressing, said he would take care of his own breakfast. He then went into the kitchen, but she does not believe he fixed anything because the coffee pot was not warm when she went in later, about 7:20, and she saw no signs of breakfast preparations. She said the last time she saw OSWALD was when he left her bedroom to go to the kitchen.

On November 21, 1963, the previous evening, OSWALD told her that he would not be able to come to the PAINE residence on the coming weekend, November 22-24, 1963. She asked him why and he said it was not convenient to disturb people so often. She also remembers that on Thursday, November 21, she came running from the kitchen to see OSWALD in another part of the house, and asked him how it would be to see a real live President. She was referring to the visit of President KENNEDY, scheduled for the next day. OSWALD was extremely short in his answer, said

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something like "I don't know," and abruptly terminated the conversation. Mrs. OSWALD said she liked President KENNEDY and JACKIE KENNEDY because both of them appeared, in their photographs, to be very sympathetic people. She said that she would often have OSWALD read the captions under photographs of President KENNEDY and JACKIE. She said she admired them both. She stated she has asked OSWALD on one occasion what kind of a President Mr. KENNEDY was and he had replied that KENNEDY was a good President. She said OSWALD never gave any indication whatsoever that he intended any harm to the President.

She said she feels intuitively that if OSWALD was trying to kill the President, that one shot would have been enough, and that she feels, therefore, that he might have been aiming at the other person (Governor CONNALLY). She said OSWALD never mentioned any possible plans that he might have about assassinating the President. She said she cannot understand this thing.

She recalled on one occasion, quite a while ago, she made the remark to OSWALD that she couldn't imagine one person killing another. She asked him if he could kill another person and he replied "HITLER needed killing," and implied that by killing HITLER, others could be saved.

The rifle that was owned by OSWALD she had seen many times. She recalled specifically seeing it when they lived on Neeley Street, and she knows that OSWALD had the rifle in the garage at the PAINE residence. She advised she did not know that the rifle had a scope on it. She recalls that she had asked OSWALD why he had the rifle and he told her that it was for hunting purposes. She replied that he could not expect to go hunting if he did not have a car. He assured her that one day they would have a car.

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MARINA advised that the only sources of income that OSWALD had, to her knowledge, were his pay for his employment and previously his unemployment compensation. She said that he was paid each 2 weeks when he worked at the School Book Depository and she believes he received about \$100 each pay day. She also said OSWALD got one \$33 unemployment check after he began work at the School Book Depository.

She said that when she was at the police station in Dallas, following the assassination of the President, she talked to Mrs. PAINE and asked her to bring some things to her at the police chief's residence where she spent the night. She told Mrs. PAINE that OSWALD had been saving money in a wallet which was in one of the drawers of a chest in the PAINE house and asked Mrs. PAINE to bring that to her also. She said the wallet and the other things were brought to her at the police station and she extracted the money from the wallet, counted it, and found it to be \$170. A Life reporter who was standing nearby threw in \$10 and that made \$180. She said this is the money that OSWALD had saved, beginning in New Orleans.

Mrs. OSWALD advised she had been thinking about how OSWALD had come to the PAINE residence on the first occasion following his return to Dallas in early October, 1963. She said upon reflection she believed that OSWALD had called from the bus station, stating that he was already in Irving and asked Mrs. PAINE to pick him up. She said Mrs. PAINE was busy at the time and could not go. OSWALD later appeared at the house and said that he had hitchhiked a ride with a Negro on a truck.

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1Date 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 PAINE 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 PAINE house was on November 8, 1963. She places the date of this Friday as a week before the weekend on which OSWALD was asked not to come to the PAINE house, as the PAINE 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 PAINE 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.

*G. E. Murray*  
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 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas

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by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN AND ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV; mam

Date dictated 12/6/63

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 Neeley 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 Neeley 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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by Special Agents 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 December 4, 19631

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 Neeley 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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by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV/ITS Date dictated 12/4/63

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 Neeley 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

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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.

1Date December 3, 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.

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by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV  
WALLACE R. HREITMAN Date dictated 12/2/63

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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Date December 3, 19631

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.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 59-43  
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Date December 4, 1963

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar 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 shape 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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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 DeMOHRENSCHIELDT 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.

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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 he 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.