

Date 5/15/64

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Mrs. LINDA DYMIERUK, 3544 1/2 East Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she first met MARINA OSWALD in either October or November, 1962, when a friend of hers named ANNE MILLER asked her to assist MARINA OSWALD in taking her sick child to a doctor. Mrs. DYMIERUK stated it was on a Tuesday that she went to MARINA OSWALD's apartment in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, Texas, and then took her to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. They arrived at this hospital sometime between 9:00 AM and 10:00 AM and the doctor present said that there would be no doctor to see children until about 6:00 PM that evening. Mrs. DYMIERUK stated they then went to the Children's Hospital in Dallas, Texas, but were refused service there, so she took MARINA OSWALD back to her apartment but, since Mrs. OSWALD's little girl was still ill, she agreed to return that evening and take MARINA OSWALD and her daughter to the Parkland Hospital.

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

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

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on 5/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent E. EARLE HALEY & JAMES F. ROBBY, JR. Date dictated 5/15/64

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

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

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

Mrs. DYMITRUK furnished the following background information on herself:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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