had lived in the States the longest period of time and couldn't be considered as "DP's" were less concerned about it than those recent arrivals from Soviet blocs; the ones that were "DP's" just couldn't understand how the Oswalds got out of Russia so easily. The older group said well, they figure that they were of no value to the Russians and they felt it was good riddance and didn't seem to be concerned about it because they felt the American government was keeping the proper surveillance on them and knew of their background. They would not be put in a position where they could do damage so it did not concern the ones that had been here since the revolution as much as the ones that got out recently.

Mr. LIEBELER. Most of the opinions of the latter group were based primarily on the difficulties, I suppose, that they themselves had in getting out of Russia, is that correct?

Mr. CLARK. Yes; based on the reason the ones—because they had considerable difficulty in getting out of those countries and they felt probably Oswald and Marina got out too easily.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you think of any particular people, their names, as to this "DP" group that were suspicious or expressed suspicions because of Oswald's apparent ease with which he got out of Russia?

Mr. CLARK. Lydia Dymitruk and Alex Kleinlerer, the Mellers, Anna and Teoff Miller. I think you talked with them. I can't think. I know there's several others of the younger group that came over.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ray?

Mr. CLARK. Thomas Ray—her name is Anna Ray, yes; I met them.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know a Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ray?

Mr. CLARK. No; I don't; I am not sure of the first one; the one I know is the wife is of Russian origin; her name is Anna.

Mr. LIEBELER. That's Mrs. Frank Ray.

Mr. CLARK. That's the one I know.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know Mr. or Mrs. Thomas Ray; they live in Blossom, Tex.

Mr. CLARK. No; I don't. I might if I were to see them but I don't recall their name.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you yourself have any reason to think that Oswald might be an agent of the Soviet Union?

Mr. CLARK. I didn't think he had the intelligence to be an agent.

Mr. LIEBELER. You did consider the question prior to the assassination?

Mr. CLARK. I considered it briefly when he first contacted us when he got back here and after talking with him, I felt I didn't think that they were that stupid to use someone that stupid as an agent.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald ever tell you that he had been contacted by the FBI?

Mr. CLARK. I did not discuss it with him.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never mentioned it?

Mr. CLARK. He never mentioned it. I did not inquire of him. I was keeping it strictly what life was in Russia. I was trying to stay off political issues or anything about the United States.

Mr. LIEBELER. I don't think I have any more questions. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. BOUHE

The testimony of George A. Bouhe was taken at 2 p.m., on March 23, 1964, in the office of the U.S. Attorney, 301 Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. LIEBELER. Mr. Bouhe, before we start I want to tell you that my name is Wesley J. Liebeler.
I think Mr. Rankin sent you a letter last week telling you that we would be in touch with you for the purpose of taking your testimony in connection with your knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and his background, and anything you might know about the assassination or anything shedding light on Oswald's motive.

I am a member of the legal staff of the Commission, and the Commission has authorized me to take your deposition pursuant to the power granted to it by Executive Order 11130 dated November 29, 1963, and Joint Resolution of Congress No. 137.

I believe we sent you copies of those documents in the letter which you have, and also we sent you a copy of the Rules of the Commission governing its proceedings and the taking of testimony.

Now the Secret Service, as I understand, called you on Friday and asked you to be here this afternoon. You are entitled to 3 days' written notice, and I suppose that we can say that you have received the notice since you received it on Friday, but I presume you are prepared to go ahead at this time?

Mr. BOUHE. I am.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Thank you.

Mr. BOUHE. May I ask this? Is this my appearance before the Commission, or is it another step in the investigation preliminary to my appearance before the Commission?

Mr. LIEBELEB. No. This is in effect your appearance before the Commission. A transcript of our report will be forwarded to the Commission, and it won't be necessary for you to come to Washington.

Mr. BOUHE, would you stand and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God, in the testimony you are about to give?

Mr. BOUHE. I do.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Would you state your full name for the record, Mr. Bouhe?

Mr. BOUHE. George A. Bouhe.

Mr. LIEBELEB. What is your address?

Mr. BOUHE. 4740 Homer Street, Dallas 4, Tex.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Are you presently employed?

Mr. BOUHE. I am a semiretired accountant. I do not have a regular job since about early 1963, but I keep a number of sets of books and prepare tax returns for many people for whom I was doing that in the last 10 or more years, in addition to my regular job, which I quit on my own volition after about 10 years, on or about April 30, of last year.

Mr. LIEBELEB. For whom were you employed up to that time?

Mr. BOUHE. For 9½ years I was employed as a personal accountant of a very prominent Dallas geologist, and probably capitalist if you want to say it, Lewis W. MacNaughton, senior chairman of the board of the well-known geological and engineering firm of DeGolyer & MacNaughton, but I was MacNaughton's personal employee.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Where were you born, Mr. Bouhe?

Mr. BOUHE. I was born in what was then St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, Russia, on February 11 or 24, 1904, and the difference in dates is because we had the Julian and Gregorian calendar, and I have a baptismal certificate showing February 11.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Under the old Russian calendar?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELEB. That would be February 24 under the present day calendar?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Tell us when and how it came that you came to the United States.

Mr. BOUHE. During the years 1920 through 1923 back in Petrograd, Russia, while I was finishing my high school there, which was called the Gymnasium, although it had nothing to do with athletics, I was working for the American Relief Commission as an office boy.

It was an association to which the American Congress allocated. I think, $100 million for the relief of the starving population of Russia.

The Hon. Herbert Hoover was Chairman of that Commission. He sent...
American executives to Russia to set up branch offices in several cities, including what was then already Petrograd, and I, speaking English, was an office boy.

When we finished that thing, I got a little letter of thanks which is now here framed, which is my great pride and joy, in which it says to George Alexandrovich Bouhe. in gratitude and recognition of his faithful efforts to assist the American Relief Commission in its efforts to relieve the suffering of the hungry population in Russia.

Mr. Liebeler. After you worked for the American Relief Commission, did that lead to your coming to the United States?

Mr. Bouhe. That is correct. My association with some of the supervisors which were American executives led to numerous discussions with them, including the now deceased Prof. Frank Golder of Stanford University, Gen. William Haskell, who later commanded the National Guard; one of my supervisors said, "Why don't you come to America?" So after the office closed sometime in August 1923, more or less, I applied for a passport to leave Russia but was refused. Then I went across the little river separating Soviet Russia from Finland in the middle of September at night, and it was cold, and got out.

Mr. Liebeler. You went into Finland and came to the United States?

Mr. Bouhe. Through Germany and then to the United States in April 1924.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you eventually become an American citizen?

Mr. Bouhe. I became an American citizen on or about June 1939.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you continue your education when you came to the United States?

Mr. Bouhe. Not regularly and not formally. I was working for 13 years for what is now the Chase Manhattan Bank, but it had previous mergers. I attended the American Institute of Banking, and that is all I did there, which is not much.

Mr. Liebeler. Let me ask you where you learned English, Mr. Bouhe.

Mr. Bouhe. At home. At the age of 5 to age of 7, I had a French governess. At the age of 7 to 9, I had a German governess. At the age of 10 to maybe 11, I had an English governess.

Mr. Liebeler. You got your first acquaintance with English through the English governess, is that correct?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Your formal education in the Soviet Union was confined to the gymnasium, is that correct?

Mr. Bouhe. That's correct. which is slightly over the high school here, but it was what is called classical, namely because they taught us Latin and Greek.

Mr. Liebeler. When did you first come to Dallas?

(Mr. Jenner entered the room.)

Mr. Liebeler (continued). Mr. Bouhe, this is Mr. Jenner.

Mr. Bouhe. On July 4, 1939.

Mr. Liebeler. Have you lived in Dallas since that time?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. It's been indicated to me, Mr. Bouhe, that you are regarded as the leader of a so-called Russian group here in Dallas and the Fort Worth area, and I would like to have you tell us briefly the nature of that group and how you came to be the, shall we say, so-called leader or its actual leader? Let's leave it that way. And particularly, Mr. Bouhe, did there come a time when you formed a congregation of a Russian church here in Dallas? Would you tell us about that?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes; you have just mentioned some flattering remarks which I appreciate if it is true from the sources which you obtained it, but I would say that if I am so called, it means simply because of a process of elimination, because when I came in 1939, there were absolutely only three Russian-speaking people in Dallas and they were all married people, married to Americans, and so on.

So I did not, so-to-speak, associate with any Russians that might have come or gone through Dallas from 1939 to about 1950.

In 1950, approximately, a great avalanche of displaced persons came to Dallas
from Europe. Among these were probably 30, 40, 50 people, native of what I would say of various parts of the former Russian Empire.

By that I mean to say that they were not all Russian. They might have been Estonians, Lithuanians, Poles, Caucasians, Georgians, Armenians, and such, but we did have one thing in common and not much more, and that was the language.

It was a sort of constant amazement to me that these people, prayed God, for years before coming here while still sitting in various camps in Germany—they wanted to get to America, and if 1 out of 50 made a 10-cent effort to learn the English language, I did not find him.

So the problem was to help those people to be self-sufficient, self-sustaining, and as I earnestly hoped, faithful citizens of their new homeland.

Mr. Liebeler. You gathered these people together and you formed a church congregation, is that correct?

Mr. Bouhe. That's correct. Perhaps not all of the people, because I could not bring a Mohammedan into the Greek Orthodox Church, but anybody who wanted to come and worship in the Russian or Slovenian language was welcome.

And as you said, I organized—well, I did the organization work, really.

The godfather of it all to help us with finances was a very prominent well-known man who still lives here, Paul M. Raigorodsky.

Mr. Liebeler. These people came together in an effort to help the people who had just come from Europe and who had difficulty with the English language become useful members of the community and become self-sufficient?

Mr. Bouhe. I might have met the first one and maybe helped him to get a job or maybe took him by the hand and took him to Crozier Tech to learn English, because I have the great reliance on that.

Some of them were old or very elderly people. "Why do I have to learn English? All I want to do is get a job."

Well, maybe so, but I think we should look into the English language, too. And, of course, it was so long ago, maybe nobody realized or remembers the Crozier Tech, but I was there frequently, I would say, taking people by the hand and sticking them there.

Mr. Liebeler. At the time did you meet a man by the name of George De Mohrenschildt?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes; I did, who was then married to his wife number two, if my information is correct.

Mr. Liebeler. That lady's maiden name was Sharples?

Mr. Bouhe. That's right; from the main line in Philadelphia, and a daughter of a prominent industrialist and oilman.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you also meet a gentleman by the name of Ilya A. Mamtov?

Mr. Bouhe. I did meet him. I cannot promise the year, but somewhere around that time.

Mr. Liebeler. Did there come a time when you met Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Tell us the circumstances surrounding that event.

Mr. Bouhe. I met Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife Marina, if my memory and records serve me right, at approximately on Saturday, August 25, 1962.

Mr. Liebeler. Where?

Mr. Bouhe. At the home on Dorothy Lane in Fort Worth, Tex., of Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Gregory.

Mr. Liebeler. Who else was there at that time?

Mr. Bouhe. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Lee Oswald, his wife and child, son of Mr. Gregory who was at that time a student at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, and Mrs. Anna Meller of Dallas, Tex., who was invited there for that dinner together with her husband who could not come, so I escorted her with her husband's permission.

Mr. Liebeler. This was a meeting for dinner, is that correct?

Mr. Bouhe. It was that.

Mr. Liebeler. Who invited you to the dinner, Mr. Gregory?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did Mr. Gregory tell you how he came to meet Lee Oswald?
Mr. BOUHE. Of course.

Mr. LIEBELER. Has he told you, in effect, that Oswald came to him at the Fort Worth Public Library and asked him for a letter attesting to his competence as a translator or interpreter of the Russian language?

Mr. BOUHE. Mr. Gregory did tell me, and maybe I am not a hundred percent accurate, that he met him at the Fort Worth Public Library where, if my information is correct, Mr. Gregory teaches, I think, a free class of the Russian language.

Mr. Gregory is a native of Siberia, and I think a graduate of Leland Stanford, an educated man who could teach the Russian language, and he told me that one day Lee Harvey Oswald sort of approached him and they exchanged a few talks.

Then, if I am not mistaken, Lee Harvey Oswald came to Mr. Gregory's office in the Continental Life Building. He came to his office, and if I understood correctly, Mr. Gregory gave Lee Harvey Oswald a test to evaluate the calibre of his knowledge of the Russian language.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Mr. Gregory tell you that Lee Oswald asked him, Mr. Gregory, to help him, Oswald, write a book on his experiences in the Soviet Union?

Mr. BOUHE. That I do not recall having heard from Mr. Gregory.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you hear it from anybody else?

Mr. BOUHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. No other time? Did you subsequently hear it after the assassination?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; I heard that from reading the papers, from the testimony of the public stenographer in Fort Worth.

Mrs. Bailey, I think her name is, to whom Oswald came with a $10 bill—and that information is from the press—and started dictating the book.

Mr. LIEBELER. So the only thing you know about Mr. Gregory's supposed help with Oswald's book is from what you read in the newspapers, is that correct? About the fact that Gregory was supposed to help Oswald with his book?

Mr. BOUHE. If he told me before, I swear I don't remember.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now at the dinner at Gregory's, did you converse with Lee Oswald and his wife, Marina?

Mr. BOUHE. I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Would you tell us, to the best of your recollection, what was said at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. They were both very shy in the beginning, and to break the ice I used the age-old method of starting conversation on the subject in which the other person is interested, and since I was born in St. Petersburg, and according to newspaper reports and what you hear, Marina spent many, many years, or was even brought up in St. Petersburg.

This created in me an extraordinary interest to meet that person, for no particular political reason, but after you are gone from your hometown for 40 some odd years you would like to see if your house is still standing or the church is broken up, or the school is still in existence, or the herring fish market still smells.

Mr. LIEBELER. You discussed those questions with Marina Oswald at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. Right. And also I had in my possession a rather large album of maps published in Moscow and purchased by me through V. Kamkin Book Store, Washington, D.C., the album being called the "Plans of St. Petersburg" from the creation by Peter The Great in 1710 to our days, and there were dozens of maps made at regular intervals, including the last one made under the Czarist Regime in 1914, which is really what I was interested in.

Mr. LIEBELER. And you discussed those maps?

Mr. BOUHE. I took the map with me and we sat down on the floor and I asked Marina, if my school here, or that thing there, and just any exchange of pleasantries on that subject.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Marina tell you that she subsequently left Leningrad and moved to Minsk?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did she tell you why, either at this time or any other time? Did you learn from Marina why she moved from Leningrad, from St. Petersburg to Minsk?

Mr. BOUHE. To the best of my knowledge, I do not recall.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you discuss at that time Oswald's trip to the Soviet Union?

Let me ask you this, Mr. Bouhe. Did you discuss—let's not just limit your discussion in this regard to the first meeting, but looking back over your entire knowledge of Oswald, when I ask you these questions as to what you discussed at these meetings with him, and let's cover your discussions with Oswald and your knowledge of his background, and we will go back and pick up the other times when you met him.

Let me ask you if you at this time or subsequent meetings discussed with Oswald the reasons for him going to the Soviet Union?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not at that meeting.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you subsequently discuss with him?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not discuss it because I know I will antagonize him, and I could get a conclusion of my own, right or wrong, and my conclusion on that is that he is, if I may so call him, a rebel against society.

Meaning, even if it is good, "I don't like it." That conclusion came into my head after maybe a few weeks, and after I first met him, because I got dizzy following his movements. Either he goes into the Marines, voluntarily apparently, then he quits. That is no good. He goes into the football team in his high school, and he quits. He doesn't like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you that?

Mr. BOUHE. Not about a football team, but in the Marines he said he didn't like it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you learn about the football?

Mr. BOUHE. In the press after the assassination.

Mr. LIEBELER. Let's confine your conversations just to what you learned from him or what you inferred yourself from observing Oswald.

Let me ask you specifically if Oswald ever discussed with you the job that he had while he was in the Soviet Union?

Mr. BOUHE. Only I could pull out fragmentary information, and frankly I didn't press him because he was sort of reluctant to talk. I don't remember what he really said, except that he worked in a sheet metal factory.

But what I was interested and asked frequently is, what is the economic aspect and the social aspect of life of a man like he in the Soviet Union.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ask him how much he was paid for his work?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you?

Mr. BOUHE. Well, he certainly did tell me, and I think he said 90 rubles.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you that that was all the income that he had while he was in Russia?

Mr. BOUHE. That was all he said, and he even went further when I asked him, "Well, out of that, what do you have to pay out?"

Well, he says, "The rent was free." So he didn't pay for the rent.

I said, "What did you get as rent?"

"Well, it was an old factory building."

I don't know what he called old, or if it was a big room separated by a flimsy partition.

Mr. LIEBELER. This is the place where he lived?

Mr. BOUHE. That's correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have a feeling, or did he tell you, did he have quarters similar to the ordinary Russian people who have similar jobs, or did he appear to have better quarters?

Mr. BOUHE. That I did not ask him. But I wanted to go through 90 rubles, if that was the figure, and see what you can get, and so he comes out, that I remember, and brings me a pair of shoes or boots which he bought, cracked-up leather uppers.

Mr. LIEBELER. Pretty sad pair of boots?

Mr. BOUHE. Pretty sad pair of boots here, and the tops—which were famous
for Russian boots for generations, which were originally all leather and protected you against the wintry blasts, rain, and so on—were now of duck or canvas painted black. Well, from a distance, it looked like a pair of high leather boots, but they were awful, and even he, in a strange moment said, "They are no good."

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you how much they cost?
Mr. BOHUE. If I am not mistaken, 19 rubles, but I would not swear to that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you continue those discussions and have him go through the entire 90 rubles as to what he spent it on?
Mr. BOHUE. That very same evening I noticed that he did not like to talk about it, but since he was in a nice home maybe he was polite on one of his rare occasions.

Mr. LIEBELER. This conversation all took place at the home of Peter Gregory?
Mr. BOHUE. In the home of Mr. Gregory. I asked him, "Now 90 rubles you got. Rent is free. Boots are 19 rubles—and I can't imagine what it is in Minsk when it rains—what about the food?"

And that figure I remember distinctly.

In the cafeteria or whatever that was where the laborers eat, it cost him, he said, 45 rubles a month to eat. So 19 and 45, and just to mention a couple of items, I didn't go any further because either he was lying or else he was going without shoes and coats or something because there was not enough money left to buy.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ask him whether the 90 rubles of which he spoke was all the money he received while he was in Russia?
Mr. BOHUE. I did not ask that question; no.

Mr. LIEBELER. But it appeared to you from this discussion that he must have received more or else he was going without certain items, is that correct?
Mr. BOHUE. Well, it would so appear, but I could not ask him. I said, "90 minus 45, minus 19, what is left?"

No answer.

But I could not press him because it was a social gathering and I couldn't cross-examine.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never discussed that question with him subsequently, is that correct?
Mr. BOHUE. Not his budget. I did discuss the cost of other items. For instance, he had a portable radio.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you see that?
Mr. BOHUE. Yes; I did. Most awful production. He also had a Gramophone and records.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ask him how much the radio cost?
Mr. BOHUE. If I did, I don't remember. I probably did, but I honestly don't remember. But it was a small one. I had somebody to look at it and he said it is a most awful construction.

But anyway, I also saw a pair of shoes of Marina's which she bought there, and I would say they were not worth much as far as the wearing qualities are concerned, but how much they paid for it, I don't know. And what she was earning, I do not know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you discuss with Oswald his membership in a hunting club in the Soviet Union?
Mr. BOHUE. I never discussed a membership in any organization or hunting club. But I now remember that when I asked him after the week's work is done, what do you do—"Well, the boys and I go and hunt duck."

And he said, "ducklings". The reason why I remember it is because he didn't say "duck," but he said in Russian the equivalent of "duckys-duckys".

Mr. LIEBELER. He used the Russian word that was not the precise word to describe duck?
Mr. BOHUE. Yes; but a man going shooting would not use it. He spoke in Russian and did not try to get the Russian word exactly.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you how many times he went hunting?
Mr. BOHUE. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you whether he owned a gun?
Mr. BOHUE. There?
Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; in the Soviet Union.
Mr. BOUHE. No, sir.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you whether he had to pay any charges in connection with his hunting trips?
Mr. BOUHE. No; never asked. Was never told.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald tell you anything about the details of his trip to indicate that he actually had gone hunting, that you can remember?
Mr. BOUHE. No, sir.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you believe him when he told you he had gone hunting?
Mr. BOUHE. I thought of him as a simpleton, but at that time I had no reason to suspect his lying.
Mr. LIEBELER. Now as far as you knew, he did actually go hunting when he was in Russia?
Mr. BOUHE. That is what he said.
Mr. LIEBELER. That didn't surprise you at that time?
Mr. BOUHE. No; that is one of the occupations.
Mr. LIEBELER. Now, did he ever discuss with you his relation with the Soviet Government, how he got along with them and what he thought of the Soviet Government?
Mr. BOUHE. I have never asked him. He never volunteered it. And much as I'd like to assist you further, I swear again I never discussed or heard him volunteer any such thing.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you why he decided to come back from Russia?
Mr. BOUHE. He did say once, and I hate to talk about a dead man, what I thought shedding a crocodile tear, "It would be good for my daughter to be brought up in the United States."
Mr. LIEBELER. Is that the only reason that he ever told you about why he wanted to come back to the United States?
Mr. BOUHE. Substantially. I cannot think of anything else besides the fact that most of us who spoke with him have an impression, and the Russian people are very subject to easy impressions, is that Marina was hell-bent to go out of the Soviet Union and into America.
And I think one of the ladies said "Why," and I remember through third hand a report reached me, "I always wanted to have a room of my own."
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember who told you that?
Mr. BOUHE. Mrs. Anna Meller.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you get the impression that Marina married Oswald just to get out of the Soviet Union?
Mr. BOUHE. I cannot say that that was the only reason.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you think it was one of the reasons?
Mr. BOUHE. Oh, yes.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did she tell you that?
Mr. BOUHE. She was saying Marina wanted to come to America.
Mr. LIEBELER. And you gathered the impression that that was one of the reasons why Marina married Oswald?
Mr. BOUHE. Only after.
Mr. LIEBELER. Well, did you gain an impression as to whether Marina wanted to marry Oswald, that that was one of the reasons why she married Oswald?
Mr. BOUHE. That is my impression. My impression. But I wasn't there.
Mr. LIEBELER. You don't remember anyone telling you that that was one of the reasons? That is to say, neither Marina or Oswald told you?
Mr. BOUHE. Certainly not Oswald. But just a minute, much as I'd like to say, I do not recall a direct statement to that effect, but Marina liked to look at magazines, she said, and Cadillacs and iceboxes and this and that, and from what I understood her talk, she was just itching to get in on that. Now that is my impression, and God strike me if I say something wrong about her, but that is my impression.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald tell you that he traveled inside the Soviet Union while he was there?
Mr. BOUHE. I do not recall any mention or conversation.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever tell you that he had gone to Moscow on two or three different occasions from Minsk?
Mr. BOUHE. Well, I don’t know what the occasions were or the number of them, but he certainly must have gone to apply at the American Embassy in Moscow at some period of time to return.

Mr. LIEBELER. But he didn’t tell you that, as far as you can recall?

Mr. BOUHE. I do not recall.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald mention that he had received any training while he was in the Soviet Union? That he had gone to school or received any special train from the Soviet Government of any kind?

Mr. BOUHE. I do not recall anything, any statement by him on that subject.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you that he had been in the hospital while he was in the Soviet Union?

Mr. BOUHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you speak to Oswald in the Russian language from time to time?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you form an impression as to his command of that language?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was that impression?

Mr. BOUHE. A very strange assortment of words. Grammatically not perfect, but an apparent ease to express himself in that language.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you know when you knew Oswald how long he had been in the Soviet Union, approximately?

Mr. BOUHE. That I knew from a clipping which I have at home, from the Fort Worth newspaper, yes, which first brought the name of Oswald before my eyes sometime in June 1962. And that story said the Fort Worth boy returns after so many years, and so on.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald’s command of the Russian language seem to be about what you would expect from him, having been in Russia for that period of time? Would you say it was good?

Mr. BOUHE. I would say very good.

Mr. LIEBELER. You think he had a good command of the language, considering the amount of time he had spent in Russia?

Mr. BOUHE. Sir, for everyday conversations, yes. But I think that if I would have asked him to write, I would think he would have difficulty.

Mr. LIEBELER. When did you get the impression that he received any special training in the Russian language while he was in the Soviet Union?

Mr. BOUHE. Never heard of it.

Mr. LIEBELER. You did not get that impression?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not get it, but back in the old country, in the good old days in St. Petersburg, which was cosmopolitan, everybody spoke French—well, some from in school and some from governesses and some from trips to Paris, and that is supposed to be the best way to learn the language, so I would say from my estimate of the caliber of his language is that he picked it up by ear from Marina, other girls, or from factory workers.

Mr. LIEBELER. You also conversed with Marina in Russian, did you not?

Mr. BOUHE. Oh, yes; she is very good, I must say, to my great amazement.

Mr. LIEBELER. Much better than Oswald? Was Marina’s command of the Russian language better than what you would have expected, based on her education?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever ask her how she came to have such a good command of the language?

Mr. BOUHE. Well, I did not ask her in the form of a question. I complimented her, because most of the displaced persons whom we met here who went through wars and mixtures and Germany and French speak a very, very broken unpolished Russian, which I tried to perfect.

And I complimented her on that. You are speaking in amazingly grammatical—maybe I said, I don’t know—correct language.

And she said, “My grandmother who raised me—I don’t know what period—she was an educated woman. She went to—and she gave me a school for noble girls.” Something like, I don’t know—are you a Dallas man—perhaps Bryn Mawr.
Mr. LIEBELER. Some prominent school?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes. The grandmother was a graduate, and she gave me the name, which is a top school. And when you come out of that school as a young girl, you are polished—Smolny Institute for Noble Girls.
And also, Marina said, that the contact with her grandmother influenced her a little bit on the study of religion. And whether she believes or does not, I do not know, but she was not an agnostic, in her words. What is in her soul, I don't know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you form an impression as to the girl's character of Marina Oswald throughout the time that you knew her?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes; I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. What do you think of her general character? Tell us about that.
Let me ask you to confine your answer first, Mr. Bouhe, to the judgments about Marina that you had formed prior to the time of the assassination, and then I will ask you if you changed those judgments or amplified them after the event of the assassination.
But first of all, tell us your general impression of Marina Oswald as you thought of her prior to November 22, 1963.

Mr. BOUHE. All right, and essentially what I will say is prior to about December 28, 1962, because I have not met any of them since.
It seemed to me that she was a lost soul, as I understood without investigating the girl, no papa, no mama, no home, I don't know who they were, brought up by probably an old grandmother, born perhaps at the time of the greatest holocaust that existed there from 1941, 1942, and 1943, when Leningrad was surrounded by Germans and there was a great deal of privation, hunger, and, I heard, even cannibalism.
Maybe she was thinking that this is an awful place and she would have to do whatever she could to get out.
Maybe she was partly influenced by her grandmother who, I would say, is of the old school, but I don't know.
And I think she must have been looking for that opportunity which presented itself in Minsk.
So I think she is a very thinking person, but what her ultimate goal was or is, I cannot guess even now.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI that you thought Marina was a product of the Soviet machine and that all initiative had been removed from her?
Mr. BOUHE. I certainly don't remember if I said that, those specific words, but that is what I believe. If you are educated by the Soviet regime, in their schools, I think you don't think anything of your own, which is substantially what I said, isn't it, or is it not?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; she had had all initiative removed from her.
Mr. BOUHE. Except a romantic initiative to get a man and do something about it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, did you change your opinion or did you expand your opinion of Marina Oswald upon reflection after the assassination occurred?
Mr. BOUHE. I could only add that I probably think her a person of exceedingly strong character to go through that very sad set of events without going berserk. She has a character. Now whether it is directed in the right thing or not, I don't know. I want to say, I think she is good material to become a useful citizen, but to figure out a woman, I do not volunteer as an expert.

Mr. LIEBELER. During the period in October and November of 1962, when, as I recall it, Marina and Lee Oswald were having a certain amount of marital trouble or difficulties, did you say that you gained Marina's confidence about those matters?
Mr. BOUHE. Not I.

Mr. LIEBELER. She didn't tell you about her marital difficulties with Oswald?
Mr. BOUHE. No; she talked to other people who told me.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who were these other women?
Mr. BOUHE. Well, certainly to Anna Meller.

Mr. LIEBELER. Mrs. Ford?
Mr. BOUHE. Mrs. Ford, undoubtedly.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you think she confided in Anna Ray to any extent?
Mr. BOUHE. Could have, although I was not present, but they had long sessions together, just girls.

Mr. LIEBELEB. You spoke about these parties with Mrs. Ford and Anna Meller and Anna Ray.

Mr. BOUHE. Well, the only time I have been bringing that up is when I saw or heard that she had a black eye.

Mr. LIEBELEB. When did you see that?

Mr. BOUHE. I would say within the first 2 weeks of September. One Saturday several of us arrived at their house.

Mr. LIEBELEB. At Oswald's house?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Where was that house located at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. On Mercedes Street.

Mr. LIEBELEB. In Fort Worth?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; and she had a black eye. And not thinking about anything unfortunate, I said: "Well, did you run into a bathroom door?" Marina said, "Oh, no, he hit me."

Mr. LIEBELEB. Was Oswald there at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Did Marina tell you the details of her argument with Oswald?

Mr. BOUHE. No; maybe the dinner wasn't ready or this wasn't or something.

Mr. LIEBELEB. She didn't tell you the details though at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELEB. You said that you noticed another black eye. Did you see Marina with bruises on her at a time prior to this time in September?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELEB. When was that? Did she appear bruised at Mr. Gregory's party?

Mr. BOUHE. Oh, no; that was when she ran away from Oswald, probably in the middle of November, already in Oak Cliff here in Dallas. She called at 11 o'clock at night Mrs. Anna Meller from a gasoline station and said, "He is beating me up and here I am with the baby and no diaper and no nothing, and so on, what can I do?"

Well, if you talk to Mrs. Anna Meller, you will see that she is a plain, very attractive woman with a big heart, and what could she say but "come over."

Mr. LIEBELEB. Mrs. Meller told Marina to come over to her house?

Mr. BOUHE. Right. That was 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Marina went to Mrs. Meller's and stayed there about a week?

Mr. BOUHE. About a week.

Mr. LIEBELEB. And subsequently she went to Mrs. Ford's house?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELEB. And you took her there to Mrs. Ford?

Mr. BOUHE. I did take her, with the baby and the playpen, and Mrs. Anna Meller drove over with us to Mrs. Katya Ford's. I think, on a Saturday or Sunday, because Mrs. Ford volunteered that since the Meller's had a very small apartment, to take Marina for a week because her husband, Declan P. Ford, was attending the American Association of Petroleum Geologists Convention in Houston for the whole week and she could bring her over for a week.

Mr. LIEBELEB. That was in November of 1962?

Mr. BOUHE. I would say October, but I would not swear. Do you know it is November?

Mr. LIEBELEB. Yes, it was November 11 to 18, 1962, according to Mrs. Ford.

Mr. BOUHE. Well then, it was, if Mrs. Ford said so, and the only double check I can make is to check, when was the American Association of Petroleum Geologists Convention in Houston.

Mr. LIEBELEB. I don't know, but that is a matter that Mrs. Ford can testify. Your recollection was, it would have been in October, is that correct?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; because they moved from—she is probably right.

Mr. LIEBELEB. Let's go into that just a little bit. When, according to your recollection, did Oswald move from Fort Worth to Dallas?
Mr. BOUHE. All right; I would say on or about—that is Oswald—October 7, 1962.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald talk to you at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. Oh, yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did he say? What were the circumstances of that conversation?

Mr. BOUHE. Well, we were at their house at the end of September or first days of October. Maybe it was—in other words, a few of us were at the house of Oswald on an afternoon. I presume it must have been a Saturday.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who was there, Mr. Bouhe?

Mr. BOUHE. It was probably Mrs. Anna Meller, myself, possibly Mrs. Hall in fact I know—Mrs. Elena Hall of Fort Worth, because I remember distinctly that Lee Oswald came home and said his job had ended, wherever he was working at in Fort Worth, and no prospects for another job existed.

The rent was already a few days past due and they had to do something.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald tell you he had been fired from his job in Fort Worth?

Mr. BOUHE. No. He said it was a temporary job anyway. That he did say. Firing, I never heard. So at that time Mrs. Hall—that Russian lady—said, "My husband is away. Marina, you move over to my house with the kid, and he goes to Dallas to look for a job."

For some reason, I would say it must have been around October 6 or 7. That would be my guess.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you help Oswald find a job in Dallas?

Mr. BOUHE. I was a little bit already cautious because his conversation with me was always very abrupt and he never looked me in the eye. And to me, this is a criterion that we don't see eye to eye, I guess. And I said, the only way to start here is go to the Texas Employment Commission, which he did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you that he had been there?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; he did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have any other way of knowing that he was there?

Mr. BOUHE. I think we asked a lady we knew there—not I, because I didn't know her well enough—to help him if she could to get him a job.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who asked her?

Mr. BOUHE. Mr. Teofil Meller.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember the lady's name?

Mr. BOUHE. Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Mr. Meller tell you that he had talked to Mrs. Cunningham?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; he did.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did he tell you?

Mr. BOUHE. He told Mrs. Cunningham—he is a Ph. D., a very kind man—he said he didn't know the man from Adam, but he has a wife and a little baby, and if he can get a job it would help the family to get on their feet.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you learn that Oswald subsequently did obtain a job in Dallas?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes, I did. And as a person who at that time suspected nothing except that I had a desire if I could, to put him on his feet economically so he could support his wife and child—I said, now those were my words, "Lee, you've now got a job, a lithographic job at a $1.45 an hour as an apprentice. If you apply yourself"—those were my very words—"in a couple years you'll have a skill that can be saleable any place."

And he said, "You think so." And he didn't even say thank you.

Then I added, "Well, I would like to hear how you get along," which is a standard statement I would ask anybody.

And for 2 or 3—or possibly 5 days thereafter he would call me at 6 o'clock, I guess when he finished his work, and say, "I am doing fine. Bye."

Mr. LIEBELER. That would be the extent of his conversation with you on the telephone?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. He didn't tell you anything of the details of his work?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not ask.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you know where——
Mr. BOUHE. Wait a second, maybe I did ask and, well, he said it was some photographic process in the lithographic business, but I don't know what that means.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you know where Oswald lived when he moved to Dallas?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes, sir.
Mr. LIEBELER. Where?
Mr. BOUHE. YMCA on Ervay Street.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know how long he lived there?
Mr. BOUHE. I certainly would be willing to bet that he lived there from about October the 7th or 8th, I am sorry, about October 8, which is a Monday, until about October 18. But that latter figure I do not know myself except from an FBI agent who told me he checked out on the 18th, but that I do know.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know where he moved when he checked out of the YMCA?
Mr. BOUHE. At some point thereabouts he threw at me when I asked, "Where do you live now?" He gave me, if I recall correctly, a name of the Carlton boarding house on Madison Avenue, but it proved to be wrong.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI that he told you he lived at the Carlton boarding house?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes.
Mr. LIEBELER. The FBI checked it out and told you subsequently that he had not lived there?
Mr. BOUHE. That's correct. The FBI men went there, and it developed that Oswald told me a lie to send me on a wild goose chase, but the name strikes me somehow; and FBI rechecked this place and said it was a bum steer.
Mr. LIEBELER. As far as you know, the next place that Oswald lived after he moved out of the YMCA was in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas?
Mr. BOUHE. Madison is around the corner from somewhere he ultimately lived.
Mr. LIEBELER. He ultimately lived at 604 Elsbeth?
Mr. BOUHE. And on my card I have a date of November the 2d, 1962, that he found this apartment and moved there, but that I heard from others because by that time I lost all communication with them; didn't talk to him; didn't ask him anything, and he didn't call me.
Mr. LIEBELER. That would have been in November 1962, would it not, Mr. Bouhe, that he moved to the apartment you are speaking of?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes; and I would say that is pretty good because I think the FBI agent told me they proved that, or something.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever visit the Oswald apartment at Elsbeth Street?
Mr. BOUHE. I never did.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever visit their apartment at No. 215 Neely Street?
Mr. BOUHE. Never even knew where it was. Never did.
Mr. LIEBELER. At any time after November 1 and prior to December 28, 1962, did you see or talk to Oswald? December 28 is the date of the Ford party.
Mr. BOUHE. Yes.
Mr. LIEBELER. From November 1 to December 28?
Mr. BOUHE. I would say that by some unanticipated chance I might have run into him and her or both at the De Mohrenschmidt's, but I wouldn't swear. Let me add that certainly no communication was maintained on my part.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you see Marina during that period of time, however?
Mr. BOUHE. Once or twice.
Mr. LIEBELER. You have already testified that you moved her from Anna Meller's to the Ford's house, and that would have been in November of 1962, would it not?
Mr. BOUHE. Oh, yes; that is right. That is right. Then maybe I said something that I shouldn't have said. In November I told they moved to Elsbeth. Then a week later she ran to Anna Meller.
Mr. LIEBELER. You previously testified that you thought that Marina had lived with the Ford's during October, but now it is a fact, is it not, that when Marina moved to the Fords and when she moved to stay with Anna Meller, she moved from the apartment in Oak Cliff, did she not?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes.
Mr. LIEBELER. It must have been November because your recollection is she didn't move to the Oak Cliff area until November, is that right?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes. That is a slip of the tongue.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you see Marina during the month of November 1962?

Mr. BOUHE. I don't remember seeing her during that period of time except in moving her from Mellers to Fords. If I ran into him or her once at the De Mohrenschildt's, that is the maximum.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't see him at anytime when you saw Marina when she was moving from the Mellers to the Fords?

Mr. BOUHE. Oh, no.

Mr. LIEBELER. He wasn't around at that time?

Mr. BOUHE. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. A few minutes ago I asked you about your judgment of Marina Oswald's character and we had an off-the-record discussion. Would you repeat for us that discussion, the statement you made off the record at that time, and recapitulate for us your thoughts on Marina Oswald.

Mr. BOUHE. I think she is a well brought up girl. By that I mean, from my calculation, that she had received a good care from some old person of the old regime. Religious, well mannered, and such.

She liked glitter, fun, maybe, just like any young pretty girl of that age would, probably, but I think she was also a driver and ambitious about it. Even by looking at her, I would say that in the small size you would not think she would.

And it seems to me that she followed that line by meeting Oswald, coaxing him to come to America, and so as, she told me herself, she could write a postal card to her old girl friends “watch me sail to America.”

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned in your off-the-record discussion that you had thought to yourself isn't it possible that Marina is a great actress.

Mr. BOUHE. There again she acts so natural that I was disarmed. But at this stage of the game, maybe I was a fool.

Mr. LIEBELER. Why do you say that, Mr. Bouhe?

Mr. BOUHE. Maybe she is a superagent of some organization.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have any reason to think that prior to the time of the assassination?

Mr. BOUHE. Certainly not. Never entered into my head.

Mr. LIEBELER. But it has entered into your head since the assassination, is that correct?

Mr. BOUHE. Well, after that, you think of anything.

Mr. LIEBELER. But there was nothing about Marina's behavior as you observed it prior to the assassination that led you to think that?

Mr. BOUHE. Positively nothing. But we did in the Russian colony have conversations. We were repeatedly amazed at the ease with which Marina left the U.S.S.R., which we, who know the setup on the other side, is almost incredible. American, British, and other diplomats married Russian girls and it took them years to get their wives out. And at one moment I did ask, I think, both of them.

Mr. LIEBELER. Asked who?

Mr. BOUHE. Both of them Lee and Marina. “Well, it is certainly unusual that they let you out. How did you do it?”

It was a completely innocent question at that time.

“Well, we just went to the right office.”

And they in the office said, “All right, take it away,” or something to that effect in Russian.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now did you have any discussions with other friends of yours here in Dallas as to whether or not Oswald was possibly an agent of the U.S.S.R.? And I want you to confine your answer to the time prior to the assassination.

Mr. BOUHE. The majority of our Russian background colony having suffered very much under the Soviet and Hitler rule, even after 10 and 12 or more years of good peace and comparative prosperity in this country, are still constantly on the suspicion of anything that comes from Russia.

Many of them shook heads, saying, well, I don’t know, maybe he is a Soviet spy. At least I came to a conclusion, right or wrong, that the man came to
the American Embassy in Moscow asking for the permit to return to his native land. It took 2 years of something to process that application. To me, these 2 years meant that probably it is not only paperwork between the Moscow Embassy and Russia, but probably some investigation.

Therefore, I felt that whatever investigating agency of the United States, whether it is Secret Service, CIA, or anybody else concerned with repatriation with such a suspicious character, took their good little time of 2 years to process his return back to the United States. That processed his right to bring his wife and also gave them 400 some odd dollars to come here because they didn’t have any money.

At this point I want to state that when Mr. Gregory invited me to dinner the first time, I checked with Mr. Max Clark as an attorney friend to the effect that is this a sort of a cloudy deal, and I am sticking my neck out in my meeting the person? And after a couple of days, I don’t remember exactly Mr. Clark’s answer, but there were words to the effect that since he was processed through the proper channels, apparently there is nothing wrong, but you have to be careful. I think these were the words. Then I accepted the invitation for dinner.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now did other members of the Russian colony express to you the thought that Oswald might have been a Russian agent?

Mr. BOUHE. I would say, based on pure emotions and bred-in suspicions, yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you tell me who expressed those thoughts to you?

Mr. BOUHE. Well, I don’t know who said that, but I really don’t remember who said that, because there was so much talk. But probably it was mentioned.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don’t remember specifically who mentioned it?

Mr. BOUHE. I wish I knew, and if I think, I will tell you, but I don’t. And I am not hiding anything.

Mr. LIEBELER. You attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford on December 28, 1962, did you not? And Mr. and Mrs. Oswald were there, were they not?

Mr. BOUHE. Right; uninvited.

Mr. LIEBELER. De Mohrenschildt was there, was he not, and his wife?

Mr. BOUHE. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was there any discussion at that party on the question of whether or not Oswald was or could be a Russian agent?

Mr. BOUHE. That party is very vivid in my memory. All of a sudden toward late in the evening appeared George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, accompanied by Oswald and Marina. I could almost hear a gasp among some of the people who were around me. I can almost for certain say that during that evening until the De Mohrenschildt’s took him back home, if I got a human hello from Oswald, that was the extent of my conversation, and I exchanged maybe half a dozen words with Marina who said, “Nice to see you again.” I would say that would be the extent of that conversation.

At that party we were especially astounded that after having a couple of drinks and without seeing Oswald talk extensively to anybody except maybe circulate from one to another, he spotted a Japanese girl. And if I recall correctly, any time I would look any place, he was with her.

Marina circulated a little bit, ate very heartily, and everybody, so to speak, commented that such a little girl had so many helpings, apparently she didn’t have very many good things to eat before.

Then toward midnight there was a little singing with a guitar, you know. Russians like to sing, piano and guitar, three or four voices. Oswald, I remember, looked from the doorway, did not come. Marina came finally feeling better, came and stood around for a moment or two. “Nice it is here,” she said, and that was the end.

Mr. LIEBELER. After the Oswalds left, did any of the people at the party discuss the question of whether or not Oswald might have been an agent of the U.S.S.R.?

Mr. BOUHE. No, sir; but I do know that one or two men with whom Oswald spoke, or at least one man, got up in a hurry, and I heard him say clearly, “My God, what an idiot that is.”
Mr. LIEBELER. Who was that man?
Mr. BOUHE. Mr. Aronson, chief first cello, Dallas Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did Mr. Aronson speak to Oswald? Is that why he thought Oswald was an idiot?
Mr. BOUHE. I am not a buddy-buddy of his.
Mr. LIEBELER. And you didn’t hear why Aronson thought Oswald was an idiot?
Mr. BOUHE. No.
Mr. LIEBELER. After the party at the Fords, there was a get-together at the Mellers residence sometime before that weekend. Were you present at that party?
Mr. BOUHE. Not with Oswald.
Mr. LIEBELER. I didn’t say Oswald was there. But there was a group of people who got together at the Mellers either the next day or the day after?
Mr. BOUHE. I do not recall that. But they are my close friends of a long time and I am almost sure I must have been there.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember any discussion at that party about the question of whether or not Oswald might be a Russian agent?
Mr. BOUHE. No.
Mr. LIEBELER. There was also an open-house at your own apartment during that period of time, was there not?
Mr. BOUHE. I think there were occasional parties. No discussions about Oswald being a Russian agent.
Mr. LIEBELER. At any time during the period December 28 for the next few days?
Mr. BOUHE. To the best of my recollection, as far as I am concerned, well, whether others talked, I don’t know.
Mr. LIEBELER. But you didn’t hear anybody talking about it?
Mr. BOUHE. Not to my hearing.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember saying that Oswald was essentially a mental case?
Mr. BOUHE. Well, in the words of Mr. Aronson, I would say that mental case, that means he is crazy. That is what I meant.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember using those words at any time during the period December 28 and the few days following that day?
Mr. BOUHE. That I do not remember, but there is a good Russian word when you act crazy, we say, “My God, you are crazy.” But that I do not remember.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember suggesting to Oswald that he attend some school and study to attempt to improve his ability?
Mr. BOUHE. Right.
Mr. LIEBELER. When was that?
Mr. BOUHE. That was most probably the first week of October when he moved here, October 1962.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember what he said to you in response?
Mr. BOUHE. Yes. “What kind of school do they have?”
And I said, “Crozier Evening Technical School, which is a Dallas Board of Education deal, has 50 subjects for grown-ups to improve their skill, whether it is academic things, languages, or whether you want to make lampshades.”
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know whether Oswald ever went to Crozier Tech?
Mr. BOUHE. I do not. He did not tell me anything, but a Secret Service agent from Los Angeles called me and asked what school could he have gone to, and I said we have only one.
Mr. LIEBELER. That was Crozier Tech?
Mr. BOUHE. That is called Dallas Evening Public School.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever see any periodicals or similar literature or magazines that Oswald subscribed to in his apartment?
Mr. BOUHE. American or Russian?
Mr. LIEBELER. Of any nature.
Mr. BOUHE. Certainly I saw a lot of Russian magazines, but whether or not he subscribed or bought occasionally or somebody sent them, I do not know.
Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember the names of any of them? Let me ask you was “Agitator” one of them?
Mr. BOCHE. Never saw.

Mr. LIEBELER. How about "Crocodile"?

Mr. BOCHE. Unfortunately; yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember the name of any others?

Mr. BOCHE. Yes; I think it is called "O-g-o-n-e-k." Means, "little fire."

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember any other Russian periodicals that you saw in Oswald's possession?

Mr. BOCHE. Something about the sports, because you always could see a Russian magazine open there with pictures on life in the Soviet Union.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know whether he subscribed or regularly read a periodical called "The Worker"?

Mr. BOCHE. Never saw a copy in the house.

Mr. LIEBELER. How about "The Militant"?

Mr. BOCHE. Never saw any such article, magazine.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever have occasion to notice any books on political subjects in Oswald's home?

Mr. BOCHE. Oh, yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Tell us about that.

Mr. BOCHE. Oswald had a little table in his apartment on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth. I cannot remember the exact names, but certainly Karl Marx, Lenin and his works, and similar things which I do not remember. And I positively, being aghast at such an assortment, flipped over the first two-three pages, and I think in two out of three I saw the stamp of the Fort Worth Public Library.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever discuss with Oswald the fact that these books were in his apartment?

Mr. BOCHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever say anything to you about them?

Mr. BOCHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever discuss politics with Oswald?

Mr. BOCHE. American politics?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; politics of any kind, or economics? That is, his attitude toward the U.S. Government and toward the Russian government?

Mr. BOCHE. After the first or second visit I saw he was a mixed-up man. I did not touch any of these subjects.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you discuss them with him during the first two or three times that you saw him?

Mr. BOCHE. The only thing I discussed the first two or three times I saw him was pure consumer economics for a person living in the Soviet Union, meaning how much are the shoes and how much is Kleenex and things like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't discuss subjects like the social system or the economic system of the U.S.S.R.?

Mr. BOCHE. I knew he was stuck on it and knew I wasn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. And how did you know he was stuck on it?

Mr. BOCHE. He was always smirking and occasionally dropping remarks, "Well, with us in the Soviet Union," meaning some preference, whether it is free rent or free medical care.

For instance, he said, "Marina had a bad tooth, so we went to some place in Moscow waiting for the visa, and they took the tooth out but they didn't put another one in." He said, "We didn't have time." Whether that is right or wrong, I don't know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald ever indicate that he wanted to return to Russia?

Mr. BOCHE. Not during the time I knew him; positively not.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever ask him in words or substance if he thought Russia was so good, why didn't he go back?

Mr. BOCHE. No; I didn't, because I think he began to hate me very early.

Mr. LIEBELER. Why do you say that. Mr. BocHe?

Mr. BOCHE. I had made well in the United States by sheer work. I have enough to live nicely and help others if I wish.

The sense of charity is very deep in me. Marina and the child, the latter sleeping on the floor, attracted me very much. As I repeated to the FBI and Secret Service many times, while they were not relatives of mine, I still felt that if I enjoy a good automobile and a good meal and if I know around the
corner somebody's kid is sleeping on the floor, I will not digest that dinner so very good.

So being endowed with what I thought was boundless energy, when I saw the situation, I thought I would make an effort the first time to put them on their feet. I always thought that communism breeds among the down and out and the dissatisfied people. I certainly felt badly that there were no groceries in their icebox and the kid was sleeping on the floor and all that.

I thought that by, so to speak, putting a little meat on his bones, lift the kid into bed, buy a little clothes for the kid, meanwhile assembling from all of the ladies some clothes for Marina, who was in rags, I thought I will make him less bitter which he was, and he will see, as I told him, that it can be done here if you apply yourself. And I added to him, "Lee, I am exceedingly uneasy from being a foreigner by birth, telling you, a native-born American, that you can lift yourself by your own boot strap here and live a decent life because the opportunities are here if you just only take advantage of them."

Well, his handicap was, he never had any skill. That is true. Marines, no skill. Sheet-metal work, I don't know if that was true in Russia. He didn't know anything. I understood from other people that when he went to the Texas Employment Commission in Fort Worth to ask for a job and they said what can you do—nothing. Where did you work last—Minsk. Let's call it off. He couldn't progress. He couldn't get any place. So this is maybe facetious on my part and I admit it, but my policy in this thing was substantially the policy of the U.S. Government as I see it.

When we see that the Cambodians are leaning towards communism because they are barefooted, we'll rush in with all kinds of food, groceries, and rehabilitation equipment to see if they can get on their feet. I did exactly that, as I saw it.

Mr. Liebeler. Did Oswald seem to appreciate your efforts?

Mr. Bouhe. No; he passed a remark shortly after the second or third visit to their house when the ladies and I brought the clothes to Marina and such—I even brought two shirts for him—not new, used, and that is where I saw him for the first time trying to show his displeasure over me.

He measured and he remeasured the shirts so many times, and those were not new shirts. Finally I said, "Lee, this is to go-to-work. Wear them 3 or 4 days, get them dirty, then throw them away." So finally he folded it up and gave it back to me. "I don't need any."

Then I understand he objected that myself and a couple of others brought groceries to the kid and something for them when the icebox was empty. I took him and Marina once to a supermarket, partly for the groceries and partly for an educational purpose to explain that this is Ajax and this is Kleenex and this is the economy size, and this is junior size, and how much per ounce, just to open her eyes.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you buy groceries for the Oswalds at any time?

Mr. Bouhe. Once.

Mr. Liebeler. Do you remember how much?

Mr. Bouhe. Ten dollars.

Mr. Liebeler. Could you tell us approximately how much you spent on the Oswalds?

Mr. Bouhe. $75. You can make a list, if you wish, because I want to tell you.

Mr. Liebeler. Go ahead.

Mr. Bouhe. Probably groceries, $10. I gave him a $5 bill for the bus fare from Fort Worth to Dallas on some subsequent Sunday.

I did not know the exact amount of the fare. And when he arrived here and I met him I said, "Was that enough?" He said, "Oh, yes." But he didn't give me any change. I remember that.

Then I bought at Montgomery Ward a playpen for about $11 for the kid. I bought a pair of moccasins for Marina, in the presence of another lady, at Montgomery Wards for $5, and since she was without stockings, we had to run and get a pair of stockings because they wouldn't let her measure moccasins without stockings.

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I also gave De Mohrenschildt $20 and I got back $3 or $4 for them to take Marina to the Baylor School of Dentistry right here in Dallas where students of the senior class practice on people who cannot afford to go to the regular dentist.

And since De Mohrenschildt had a lot of time and his wife had a lot of time, they were taking Marina there probably two or three times. And I think De Mohrenschildt gave me a couple of dollars back.

Mr. Liebeler. Do you remember if De Mohrenschildt spent any money on Oswald?

Mr. Bouhe. I have no idea.

Mr. Liebeler. What about any others, as far as you know?

Mr. Bouhe. In cash, I do not recall anybody, but in groceries, in clothes, used, not new, yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Who else gave such things to the Oswalds?

Mr. Bouhe. Through me, I collected—Mrs. Meller gave, I am sure Mrs. Ford gave. I can’t remember now; possibly Mrs. Hall. Those were used clothes.

Mr. Liebeler. This all took place prior to the time Oswald moved to Dallas, did it?

Mr. Bouhe. The clothing and grocery contributions, yes, and the dentist, no.

Mr. Liebeler. You say the dental work was done after Oswald moved to Dallas?

Mr. Bouhe. After, because she was living then with Mrs. Hall in Fort Worth 3 weeks. That means the period somewhere between October 8th.

Mr. Liebeler. Until November 2d?

Mr. Bouhe. That sounds right to me. And during that period she came, I’d say, once or twice or maybe three times. She had a lot of teeth rotted to the roots, and feeding the baby, we thought it was very bad, and here those student guys just love to pull.

Mr. Liebeler. Did these groceries that you speak of other people giving the Oswalds, was that in addition to the groceries you purchased for them?

Mr. Bouhe. Probably if we go there, somebody will bring something, I don’t remember. No regular contributions of groceries, no.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you pay Oswald’s rent at the YMCA when he stayed there in October?

Mr. Bouhe. No.

Mr. Liebeler. Can you think of any other financial contribution that might have been made to the Oswalds during this period?

Mr. Bouhe. Well, let’s say $20. I would say that is all, $75, more or less.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you ever discuss with Oswald his service in the Marine Corps?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. What did he tell you about that?

Mr. Bouhe. When he was applying for a job, we picked up some kind of application blanks some place and you have to say about your military service. And where it says, “Discharged.” I’d ask, “How?” And he would say: “Put down honorable.”

Mr. Liebeler. That was the entire extent of your discussion?

Mr. Bouhe. Right. He would freeze up like a clam.

Mr. Liebeler. Did Oswald ever discuss anything about Cuba with you?

Mr. Bouhe. Never heard.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you ever see any literature concerning Cuba in his possession?

Mr. Bouhe. Do not recall having seen anything.

Mr. Liebeler. Did either Oswald or Marina ever tell you whether or not Oswald was personally liked while he was in the Soviet Union? Did he get along with the Russian people?

Mr. Bouhe. This is talking about the lady, so I want to be careful. Marina said: “When I saw him, I was so sorry for him. Nobody liked him. I was so sorry for him I must make him comfortable here, or something like that.”

Mr. Liebeler. That is what Marina said?

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. That was her reaction to him when she met him in Russia?
Mr. Bouhe. I remember that.
Mr. Liebeler. Do you remember anything else about that?
Mr. Bouhe. He said he went duck shooting with the boys. But whether they spoke during shooting, or just were shooting, I don’t know. He was not a very talkative person.
Mr. Liebeler. You have the impression that as a general manner he was not a popular person when he was in Russia?
Mr. Bouhe. It was my impression for more than one reason. He had a mind of his own, and I think it was a diseased one. I could not imagine with whom he would be friendly. I could not.
Mr. Liebeler. Why do you say you thought he had a diseased mind?
Mr. Bouhe. He changed so much, from an American, to Russia, and back.
Mr. Liebeler. He never seemed to be satisfied with anything?
Mr. Bouhe. Precisely. Besides, not satisfied with any place. That is the point.
Mr. Liebeler. Now did Oswald ever express any resentment of the U.S. Government for delaying his return to the United States?
Mr. Bouhe. In a casual remark, yes.
Mr. Liebeler. What did he say?
Mr. Bouhe. Well, “Damn it, I don’t know why it took them so long to get on the horse.”
Mr. Liebeler. The United States?
Mr. Bouhe. “Damn them, I don’t know why it took them so long.”
Mr. Liebeler. That is all he said?
Mr. Bouhe. All I can remember.
Mr. Liebeler. Did he ever express any hostilities toward any individual in the Government?
Mr. Bouhe. Never heard. And I must emphasize again that to talk politics with a man like that, I would find totally hopeless and useless. I never did it. But if anybody asked me, did he have any hostility against anybody in the Government, which I didn’t hear myself, I would say Governor Connally.
Mr. Liebeler. Why do you say that?
Mr. Bouhe. Because, where, I can’t find the paper, but when he was in Minsk, he wrote a letter. I have it some place, but I don’t know where, in the paper here.
Mr. Liebeler. Let me ask you this, Mr. Bouhe. Did Oswald tell you that he wrote a letter to Governor Connally?
Mr. Bouhe. No, sir.
Mr. Liebeler. You learned that only after reading it in the paper?
Mr. Bouhe. Absolutely. No correspondence. We didn’t discuss. I would say my conversations with Oswald were at rock bottom minimum.
Mr. Liebeler. Did you have any feeling before the assassination that he had any hostility toward any individual in the Government?
Mr. Bouhe. You mean as of the end of December, 1962?
Mr. Liebeler. Yes.
Mr. Bouhe. I did not hear him say anything like that. But in reading this press news after the assassination, it clearly describes there the letter which he wrote from Minsk to Governor Connally, who was at the time Secretary of the Navy, and told him that he wants to correct the injustice being done an ex-serviceman and citizen, and I almost see the period “as soon as possible.” Connally passed it to the Marine Corps, according to the paper, which did nothing about it. And then I think it was the Newsweek magazine story which said, quoting Oswald, “Well, I will leave nothing undone to correct this injustice.” That is what I know from the press. To me, I would say that it looks like a threat.
Mr. Liebeler. But you don’t have any knowledge of Oswald’s displeasure with Governor Connally?
Mr. Bouhe. Absolutely not.
Mr. Liebeler. If he had any prior to the assassination?
Mr. Bouhe. No, sir.
Mr. Liebeler. Did Marina understand English when you first met her?
Mr. Bouhe. She said no.
Mr. Liebeler. Did you have any reason to believe that she could understand English?
Mr. Bouhe. Yes; I said, well, in sort of a joking way, "Well, my God, you have an American husband. Didn't he teach you sweet nothings." Or something like that.

"Oh, yes, I know I love you. Come kiss me quick, or something like that."
But she did not speak English. And when we spoke English in front of her, for instance, at Mrs. Gregory's, who is not a Russian—

Mr. Liebeler. Mrs. Gregory?
Mr. Bouhe. I said, "Marina, I am sorry, but we have to say these few words in English."

"Oh, well, that is all right, I will learn it sometime," or something like that.

Mr. Liebeler. But it did not appear to you that she understood English?
Mr. Bouhe. It did not appear to me; yes. And then on that subject I have talked with you.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you tell us that you tried to teach her English?
Mr. Bouhe. Shortly after I saw that she is scared of him. He is a bad provider, doesn't make friends, I thought there will be a calamity in the family there sometime.

And Marina Oswald sort of, I think, appreciated when she saw what I tried to do for her and her kid. I told Marina, "If you are a brave girl, if I were you, I would prepare myself to stand on my own feet before long. But before you start anything, you have to speak English."

"Well, how can I learn to speak English. Whenever I try to talk to Lee, he always come back in Russian and doesn't want me to speak English to him. This is positively so."

Well, I said, "Will he object if I teach you on the side, so to speak?"

"Well," she said, "let's try".

Now the young Gregory who is taking Russian lessons at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, who was spending a couple of weeks at home from his studies of Russian, I know he went to Marina to pick up some Russian lessons from her, and in exchange gave her a few pointers in English, but he was leaving for the university so I know that that system was to be short-lived.

Therefore I offered Marina on my own volition without being asked for it, an excellent dictionary published by the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington during World War II as a guide for officers and generals in communicating with the Russians, and was prepared, as I understand, by the elite of the Russian emigre academic world in the American society.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you give this to Marina and attempt to teach her the English language?
Mr. Bouhe. Yes. But how I say to read and study, you have to have perseverance. "Let me try something", I said, and so on this paper I would write in Russian lesson number one and start writing in big letters in Russian simple sentences, "My name is Marina Oswald. I live in Fort Worth. We buy groceries on Tuesday. My husband works on Wednesday. This is a tropical climate."

Mr. Liebeler. You send those to Marina and asked her to study them?
Mr. Bouhe. With a line space in between and asked her to look at the dictionary, but don't ask anybody, and put underneath in English, which she did faithfully for approximately 4 weeks, maybe 5.

Mr. Liebeler. Can you tell us approximately when this was? They were living in Fort Worth at that time?
Mr. Bouhe. Yes; I would say that was the last 3 weeks in September, and maybe the beginning of October which is when she moved to Mrs. Hall's. I would say it was sometime between September 12 and October 20.

Mr. Liebeler. After about four of these lessons she stopped doing it, is that right?
Mr. Bouhe. The fifth or sixth lesson did not return. Now just a moment, she would write the English words. She would send it all back to me and I would correct it and in turn send it back to her, so she will see what it should have been.

And incidentally, I was shown that by an FBI agent 10 days ago, because a Russian speaking FBI agent came to see me for 3 minutes. He said, "Please
take a yellow pad and write ‘My name is Marina Oswald. We live in Fort Worth.’"

Mr. LIEBELER. He had those lessons that you had sent to Marina?
Mr. BOUHE. I don't know what he had. All I could hear was my own words, because I have a way of speaking myself. He just showed me a photostat of one of my pages. This was it. And she made progress.

Mr. LIEBELER. She seemed to be a good student of English; is that correct?
Mr. BOUHE. The first four or five lessons, for two or three pages each. She made a good headway.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did she ever come to your house to study Russian?
Mr. BOUHE. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know if she ever went to visit with Mr. Gregory to study English?
Mr. BOUHE. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. In my previous question I meant English, to study at your house?

Mr. BOUHE. Now Marina was in my house with Lee Harvey Oswald and the baby when I met them at the bus station on or about September 9, 1962.

Mr. LIEBELER. That was the only time they were in your house?

Mr. BOUHE. Precisely. I took them from the bus to my house, changed the diaper—

Mr. LIEBELER. Marina was never in your house in the absence of Lee Oswald?

Mr. BOUHE. Never. And I never was, to the best of my recollection, and made a point of it never to be in Marina's house without somebody else being there.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now can you tell us why you took such care in that regard? Why did you make sure that you never went to visit Marina Oswald?

Mr. BOUHE. Because he was a peculiar guy, and I am not a fighter. I am an expert fighter with the word, but not with the muscles. And by his smirking appearances or other expressions on the face, indicated that I am not welcome and I am persona non grata, because apparently he was jealous that I filled the icebox once, and when she said that somebody else bought groceries, he said, "Who did that?" "Why I gave you $2 last week; $2 you got."

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know whether Oswald was ever jealous of the attention that any other gentlemen in the Russian group might have given to Marina?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not see.

Mr. LIEBELER. You do not know about that?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not see, observe, suspect, or hear, because probably I showed undivided, what I might call, interest in the family as a whole.

Mr. LIEBELER. So as far as you know, Oswald never was really jealous of any of your friends or your attention to Marina in any romantic way?

Mr. BOUHE. I don't know, and he certainly didn't tell me anything about it.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you never heard it from anybody else?

Mr. BOUHE. I did not hear, and I am 60.

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; I am not only meaning you, Mr. Bouhe, I mean anyone else in the group. You never heard any stories to that effect?

Mr. BOUHE. But I did think maybe Marina slipped after the second beer, "Well, Lee is jealous of you."

Mr. LIEBELER. She said that about you?

Mr. BOUHE. Yes; because I bought groceries.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know why Marina stopped studying English at the end of the fourth lesson?

Mr. BOUHE. Sir, I wish I knew.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know the answer to that question?

Mr. BOUHE. Just a moment. I do not know the answer to that question.

Mr. LIEBELER. Were you surprised when you heard that Oswald had been charged with the assassination of the President?

Mr. BOUHE. You can say that again.

Mr. LIEBELER. Why were you surprised?

Mr. BOUHE. Because I happened to know the guy.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think that Oswald was capable of doing such a thing?

Mr. BOUHE. Never up to that moment. Did not enter my mind.

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Mr. LIEBELER. He did not appear to you to be a dangerous person in that respect?

Mr. ROCHÉ. He appeared to be critical of the United States, an individual completely mixed-up, looking, somebody said, for his place under the sun. But I did not go into the thinking like the psychiatrist thought in the Bronx in 1932, that he is potentially dangerous, and to whom now this act was almost a natural for his condition.

Mr. LIEBELER. He did not appear to you prior to the assassination that he was dangerous in any respect?

Mr. ROCHE. He liked to get into a fight, I heard, and get beaten up, I heard, off and on, and he struck his wife, gave her a black eye. Yes; he is a tough guy but—

Mr. LIEBELER. As far as assassinating the President or shooting somebody, that's never occurred to you?

Mr. ROCHE. Never.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know of any connection between Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby?

Mr. ROCHE. Thought of it a lot, and I can unqualifiably say, I could not come to any thought that would make me say yes on that, that I suspect yes—no, no.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now you testified before that you knew George De Mohrenschildt?

Mr. ROCHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. De Mohrenschildt was a friend of Oswald's; was he not?

Mr. ROCHE. Mr. De Mohrenschildt is a Ph. D., comes from an excellent family back in the old country, married the right people, knows everybody, but there is something in him that we have discussed here with Mr. Gregory in a nice sort of way, a nonconformist, meaning if you invited him to dinner, formally, he might arrive there in a bathing suit and bring a girl friend which is not accepted.

When I talked to De Mohrenschildt, who met Oswald somewhere in October or November, whether at Melzer's or Mrs. Ford's, I told him, "George, I just cannot go on, he is nuts and we are going to have trouble."

By trouble, I meant constant arguments, battling, moving out and all of that sort of stuff.

George, who liked him, said, "Oh, come on, you are too critical, you are too big a snob. Just because he didn't come from St. Petersburg, then you drop them like a hot cake. They are nice people."

"All right, George, you carry the ball."

Mr. LIEBELER. You said that to De Mohrenschildt?

Mr. ROCHE. Yes; and then on various weekends he would take him to his society friends, swimming pools, and this and that just like a little hoopla circus.

So they went through the crowds and maybe they brought them over one day. If I ran into them at De Mohrenschildt's house once in that period, that is almost an exaggeration.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you say you know De Mohrenschildt did go on and attempt to help the Oswalds in the manner that you have described?

Mr. ROCHE. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you have any idea whether De Mohrenschildt exercised any particular influence over Oswald?

Mr. ROCHE. I think Oswald had respect for the size and the weight and the muscles of De Mohrenschildt because on some occasions if he went to tell something to Oswald, like he had to change a shirt on Wednesday, or not to be dirty, or do something on Sunday, he wouldn't care—De Mohrenschildt would give it to him, tell him, and holler at him.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald would do that?

Mr. ROCHE. I don't know whether he did it, but De Mohrenschildt would say it. Whether that registered or not, that I don't know. I wouldn't even say it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Mr. Bouhe, I want to show you five photographs of a man, and these photographs have all been marked in the testimony that Mrs. Ruth Paine gave before the Commission. We do not have the numbers here. I will ask you
If you recognize this man or these men. [Commission Exhibits 451, 453-456, WJL.]

First of all, does it appear to you that they are all pictures of the same man?
Mr. Bouhe. If I saw him, it must be in my dreams. I don't remember seeing that man.

Mr. Liebeler. Do you observe any resemblance between these pictures and Lee Harvey Oswald?
Mr. Bouhe. I would say no. Am I wrong?
Mr. Liebeler. Do you have anything else now, Mr. Bouhe, that you think that we should know in connection with this matter before we terminate. I have no more questions that I want to ask, do you have anything else that you think we ought to know before we finish?

Let me ask you one more question. Did Oswald drink, as far as you know?
Mr. Bouhe. Drink?
Mr. Liebeler. Yes.
Mr. Bouhe. He took one vodka in my house, and he probably took a couple of drinks at Katya Ford's house. I think that I saw him with a glass, but do not know if it was ginger ale.

Mr. Liebeler. He was not a strong drinker?
Mr. Bouhe. Never saw or heard or smelled.

Mr. Liebeler. Do you have anything else that you want to call to our attention that you think would help us in this matter?

Let me say this, we are going to be here in Dallas for the next 2 or 3 days. Why don't you think over your testimony, and if you have anything else that you want to tell us that you think we should know, you get in touch with us, and we will make arrangements to talk to you about it at that time.

Mr. Bouhe. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Is there anything that occurs to you now?
Mr. Bouhe. I cannot think of anything.

Mr. Liebeler. If you think of it in the next 2 days, you call the U.S. attorney's office and we will make arrangements.

Mr. Bouhe. Is that Mr. Sanders?
Mr. Liebeler. Yes.

Mr. Bouhe. I talked incessantly today.

Mr. Liebeler. In view of the fact that Mr. Bouhe has nothing that he can think of at this point and in view of the fact that I have no further questions, I would like to terminate the examination at this time with the final question of you, Mr. Bouhe, as to whether there is anything we have talked about here that has not been taken down by the court reporter, that we have not subsequently put on the record for the benefit of the record that you think ought to be on the record? In other words, in our conversation here today we have discussed a couple of matters off the record, and I ask you now, isn't it a fact that everything we discussed off the record we subsequently discussed while the reporter was writing?

Mr. Bouhe. Absolutely; after the clarification was obtained. But I must say I am a quick thinking man and fast talking, but at this moment I cannot think of anything. But as usual, I will go out and lie down and will think of something, so don't hold it against me.

Mr. Liebeler. You will think of something that we have not discussed?
Mr. Bouhe. Because I have seen 11 FBI agents and 3 from the Secret Service, of which 2 were speaking Russian, or were natives of Russia, and I—by the way, where do I go out? Will the name unfortunately appear in the paper?

Mr. Liebeler. No; not as far as we know. You don't want any publicity? Mr. Bouhe. I tell you, I certainly don't want any publicity. Too, I am fearful, because you probably heard about this—is this on the record?

Mr. Liebeler. Yes; go ahead.

Mr. Bouhe. This is Dallas, and you know there is a lot of shootings going on, and as I read in the paper at the time Oswald was being captured at the Texas Theatre, some mob was assembling and they were holding him out there, and screaming, "Kill the Republicans," and you can see the—

Mr. Liebeler. We will see to it that your name is not mentioned in connection with the affair. At this point I think we can terminate.

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