Mr. JENNER. Did it come to your attention, or did he ever say to you that—even before he was married, that he had determined to return to the United States, and had taken some steps to do so?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't recall any of that.

Mr. JENNER. Your distinct recollection, however, is that she did tell you that she desired to come to the United States, and she pressed him to do so?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; and possibly he was disgusted by that time also, because he was the fellow who needed attention, he was a new fellow in Minsk, a new American, so they were all interested in him. And then they lost interest in him eventually. So he became nothing again. So he got disgusted with it. And Marina told him, "Let's go back to the States, and you take me to the States." Now, what is not clear to me—and I never inquired into it, because I was not particularly interested—how she got the permission from the Soviet Government to leave. That I don't know.

Mr. JENNER. You never discussed that with her?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Never discussed that. Somehow I was not interested to ask her that question. I should have, possibly.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever ask him about it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Never asked him this question.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. DE MOHRENSCHILDT RESUMED

The testimony of George S. De Mohrenschidt was taken at 9 a.m., on April 23, 1964, at 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C., by Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., assistant counsel of the President's Commission. Dr. Alfred Goldberg, historian, was present.

(Having been previously duly sworn.)

Mr. JENNER. On the record.

Mr. De Mohrenschidt, you testified yesterday it was your then recollection that Marina did not live with your daughter, Alexandra, then Mrs. Gary Taylor.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That's right. I think she spent one night with them, but never lived with them, as far as I know.

Mr. JENNER. Maybe that's it. Now, perhaps to refresh your recollection, Marina testified—this question was put to her. "Did you have anything to do with the Gary Taglors?" "Answer: Yes; at one time when I had to visit the dentist in Dallas, and I lived in Fort Worth, I came to Dallas and I stayed with them for a couple of days."

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She probably is right. I think she spent only one day. But I could not swear to that.

Mr. JENNER. Now, I want to stimulate your recollection in another respect. Your daughter has made a statement that in September of 1962, "My father asked me to allow Marina Oswald and her child to reside with me at my then home at 1512 Fairmont Street, Dallas. My father explained that Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife Marina had recently arrived in Dallas, Tex. They had no money and Lee Oswald was unemployed. He told me that while Marina resided with me, Lee Oswald would reside at the YMCA." Does that serve to refresh your recollection?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I frankly do not remember. I have the impression that I said "Help her as much as you can," but I do not recall saying that she would live with them. I do not think I would have imposed that on my daughter.

Mr. JENNER. Well, that testimony of Marina that she did live with your daughter for several days, and your daughter's statement, does not—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I do not know about it. Maybe they did, maybe they did not. I just do not recall that.

Mr. JENNER. All right.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I repeat again that they were out of my mind—completely—after the last time we saw them.
Mr. JENNER. Well, this is September of 1962.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. 1962, sure. They were out of my mind. I forgot the Oswalds.

Mr. JENNER. No; 1962, sir.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No, no. Now the Oswalds were out of my mind.

Mr. JENNER. You mean you have not been thinking about them.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; I have not been thinking about them.

May I say a few things here that I remember? As I told you before, we met the Oswalds through Bouhe, and then we talked about them to Max Clark, and again to Bouhe. And I asked Mr. Bouhe "Do you think it is safe for us to help Oswald?"

Mr. JENNER. You did have that conversation.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Why did you raise that question?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I raised the question because he had been to Soviet Russia. He could be anything, you see. And he could be right there watched day and night by the FBI. I did not want to get involved, you see. And I distinctly remember, No. 1, that George Bouhe said that he had checked with the FBI. Secondly, that in my mind Max Clark was in some way connected with the FBI, because he was chief of security at Convair—he had been a chief of security. And either George Bouhe or someone else told me that he is with the FBI to some extent. You never ask people "Are you from the FBI?" And to me it is unimportant. But somehow in my mind I had this connected. And so my fears were alleviated, you see. I said, "Well, the guy seems to be OK."

Now, I am not so clear about it, but I have the impression to have talked—to have asked about Lee Oswald also Mr. Moore, Walter Moore.

Mr. JENNER. Who is Walter Moore?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Walter Moore is the man who interviewed me on behalf of the Government after I came back from Yugoslavia—G. Walter Moore. He is a Government man—either FBI or Central Intelligence. A very nice fellow, exceedingly intelligent who is, as far as I know—was some sort of an FBI man in Dallas. Many people consider him head of FBI in Dallas. Now, I don't know. Who does—you see. But he is a Government man in some capacity. He interviewed me and took my deposition on my stay in Yugoslavia, what I thought about the political situation there. And we became quite friendly after that. We saw each other from time to time, had lunch. There was a mutual interest there, because I think he was born in China and my wife was born in China. They had been to our house I think once or twice. I just found him a very interesting person. When I was writing this book of mine, a very peculiar incident occurred.

Mr. JENNER. Which book?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. The last one—the travelogue. One day we left for Houston on a business trip, and I left all my typewritten pages, some 150 type-written pages, in my closet. When I returned from the trip and started looking through the pages, which had not been touched, supposedly, by anybody I noticed small marks on the pages—"No. 1" after five pages, "2"—small marks with a pencil, another five pages, No. 3, and so on and so forth.

I told my wife "Jeanne, have you fiddled around with my book?" She said, "Of course not." I said, "That's impossible." And I forgot it for a while.

In the evening we got back home, and we stayed in bed, and all of a sudden the idea came back to me that somebody must have been in my apartment and checked my book and read through that and took photographs. And it was such a horrible idea that Jeanne and I just could not sleep all night. And the next morning we both of us went to see Walter Moore and told him, "Now, look what happened to us. Have you Government people"—and I think I asked him point blank, you know—"Have you FBI people looked through my book?" He said, "Do you consider us such fools as to leave marks on your book if we had? But we haven't." I said, "Can't you give me some protection against somebody who has?" He said, "Do you have any strong enemies?" I said, "Well, I possibly have. Everybody has enemies." But I never could figure out who it was. And it is still a mystery to me.

So I am not so sure whether I asked point blank Clark or Walter Moore.
about Oswald. I probably spoke to both of them about him. My recollection is, and also my wife's recollection is, that either of them said he is a harmless lunatic. Later on Max got disgusted with him and said that he is a no-good b----d, a traitor, and so on and so forth. But by that time we already forgot Oswald—got Oswald out of your lives, you see. This is one point.

The second point is as you can see the whole of the Russian colony in Dallas were interested in Oswald one way or the other, because they represented somebody who had been to their old country just recently, and could give them the latest information on what was going on. As I said, the old guard were naturally against them right away. The others were just curious. But this particular couple, Natasha and Igor Voshinin, refused to see them. And I insisted several times. "Why don't you see them? You love all the Russians. Why don't you meet Marina Oswald?" And she said, "We don't want to, and we have our reasons for not meeting them." And it kept on in my mind. I did not want to raise that question. But why didn't they want to meet them?

Mr. JENNER. Well, tell me what is your speculation as to why they did not want to meet them?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I do not have the slightest idea. Maybe they knew something about Oswald, of some connection.

Mr. JENNER. Or maybe they were alarmed, and didn't want to take any chances.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Maybe just that.

Mr. JENNER. But they were pretty firm in not having any traffic with them.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Absolutely firm. The only ones. Maybe they were just more recently arrived in the United States and they were not so secure like we were, you see. And possibly they were just alarmed of meeting somebody who just came from Soviet Russia.

Mr. JENNER. I think I will ask you at this point, Mr. De Mohrenschildt, you are a man of very superior education and extremely wide experience and acquaintance here and in Europe, South America, West Indies—you have lived an extremely colorful life. You are acquainted to a greater or lesser degree with a great variety of people.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Did there go through your mind speculations as to whether Oswald was an agent of anybody?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. Why? Before I put it that way—when you say "No," am I correct in assuming that you thought about the subject and you concluded he was not an agent of anybody? Is that what you meant?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I never thought even about it. I will tell you why I thought he never was—because he was too outspoken. He was too outspoken in his ideas and his attitudes. If he were really—if he were an agent, I thought he would have kept quiet. This would be my idea.

Mr. JENNER. You say he was outspoken. What do you base that on?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. For instance, he showed me his—discussed very freely with me, when he showed me his little memoirs.

Mr. JENNER. I am going to show you those papers in a little while.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Those memoirs I think are very sincere. They explain more or less the sincere attitude of a man, sincere opinion of a man.

Mr. JENNER. Before I show you any papers, I want you to finish this reasoning of yours.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I did not take him seriously—that is all.

Mr. JENNER. I know you didn't. Why didn't you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well—

Mr. JENNER. You are a highly sophisticated person.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, he was not sophisticated, you see. He was a semieducated hillbilly. And you cannot take such a person seriously. All his opinions were crude, you see. But I thought at the time he was rather sincere.

Mr. JENNER. Opinion sincerely held, but crude?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. He was relatively uneducated.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Oh, yes.
Mr. JENNER. Quite, as a matter of fact—he never finished high school.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; I did not even know that.

Mr. JENNER. Did you have the feeling that his views on politics were shallow and surface?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Very much so.

Mr. JENNER. That he had not had the opportunity for a study under scholars who would criticize, so that he himself could form some views on the subject?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Exactly. His mind was of a man with exceedingly poor background, who read rather advanced books, and did not understand even the words in them. He read complicated economical treatises and just picked up difficult words out of what he has read, and loved to display them. He loved to use the difficult words, because it was to impress one.

Mr. JENNER. Did you think he understood it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. He did not understand the words—he just used them. So how can you take seriously a person like that? You just laugh at him. But there was always an element of pity I had, and my wife had, for him. We realized that he was sort of a forlorn individual, groping for something.

Mr. JENNER. Did you form any impression in the area, let us say, of reliability—that is, whether our Government would entrust him with something that required a high degree of intelligence, a high degree of imagination, a high degree of ability to retain his equilibrium under pressure, a management of a situation, to be flexible enough?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I never would believe that any government would be stupid enough to trust Lee with anything important.

Mr. JENNER. Give me the basis of your opinion.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, again, as I said, an unstable individual, mixed-up individual, uneducated individual, without background. What government would give him any confidential work? No government would. Even the government of Ghana would not give him any job of any type.

Mr. JENNER. You used the expression "unstable." Would you elaborate on that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, unstability—his life is an example of his instability. He switched allegiance from one country to another, and then back again, disappointed in this, disappointed in that, tried various jobs. But he did it, you see, without the enjoyment of adventure—like some other people would do in the United States, a new job is a new adventure, new opportunities. For him it was a gruesome deal. He hated his jobs. He switched all the time.

Mr. JENNER. Now, let's assume he switched jobs because he was discharged from those jobs. Does that affect your opinion? That is, assume now for the purpose of discussion that he lost every one of his jobs.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, frankly, if I—you always base your opinion on your own experience. If I had my own country since my childbirth, and my government, I would remain faithful to it for the rest of my life. He had a chance to be a marine. Here was a perfect life for him—this was my point of view. He was a man without education, in the Marines—why didn't he stay in the Marines all his life? You don't need a high degree of intelligence to be a marine corporal or a soldier.

Mr. JENNER. That is, it was your thought—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That was my idea.

Mr. JENNER. That if he had an objective that he could have had, it would be to stay in the Marines and become a marine officer, and have a career in the Marines.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is right. Well, instead of that he disliked it and switched to something else. I do not know the details of all his jobs, you see, but I certainly can evaluate people just by looking at them—because I have met so many people in my profession—you have to evaluate them by just looking at them and saying a few words.

Mr. JENNER. Did you form an impression of him, Mr. De Mohrenschildt, as to his reliability in a different sense now—that is, whether he was reasonably mentally stable or given to violent surges of anger or lack of control of himself?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Of course, he was that. The fact that we took his
wife away from him, you know, was the result of his outbursts and his threats to his wife.

Mr. Jenner. What kind of threats?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, that he will beat the hell out of her. I think Marina told me that he threatened to kill her. It comes back to my mind, you see. You asked me yesterday a question, what actually precipitated us taking Marina and the little child away from Oswald.

Mr. Jenner. You actually took Marina and the child away?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes. So what actually precipitated that? Something must have precipitated it. I cannot recall what it was. But now I seem to vaguely remember that Marina said that he would kill her, that he will beat her sometime so hard that he will kill her. So that is the reason we went out there and said—well, let's save that poor woman.

Mr. Jenner. Where were they living then?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. They were living then at the first address in Oak Cliff—Ruth Street, I think. It is a two-story brick building.

Mr. Jenner. Mercedes?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Ruth Street. I do not remember Mercedes Street.

Mr. Jenner. Elsbeth?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Elsbeth—yes.

Mr. Jenner. He never lived on any street by the name of Ruth.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No.

Mr. Jenner. Yesterday you adverted, I thought, to a concept that this man seemed—he responded when you would bring him into a conversation or situation.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. That he was somewhat egocentric in that respect?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Very much so. And that is probably the reason that he was clinging to me. He was clinging to me. He would call me. He would try to be next to me—because, let's face it, I am a promoter and a salesman. So I know how to talk with people. I usually do not offend people's feelings. When I talk to people, I am interested in them. And he appreciated that in me. The other people considered him, well, he is just some poor, miserable guy, and disregarded him.

Mr. Jenner. Now, I would like to go into that a moment. It gradually developed, did it, that the people in the Russian colony, their curiosity—they had curiosity at the outset, and they had interest at the outset.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That's right.

Mr. Jenner. They met him at your home and other homes?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. I take it you now suggest that after a while their interest in him waned?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. It disappeared mainly; yes.

Mr. Jenner. And was it replaced by something else?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Dislike, mostly dislike, and fear.

Mr. Jenner. What was the fear?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Especially on the part of a scary individual, like George Bouhe—he was actually physically afraid of him.

Mr. Jenner. George Bouhe was?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. George Bouhe. He was actually physically afraid of him. He told me, "I am scared of this man. He is a lunatic." I said, "Don't be scared of him. He is just as small as you are."

Mr. Jenner. Yes, but George Bouhe is a small man. You are a well-built, athletic, six foot-one. What did you weigh then?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. 185 pounds. I was not afraid of him, naturally, but George Bouhe was.

Mr. Jenner. And that is not your nature, anyhow, that is not your personality as I observe you testifying.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; he was that way, you know. Now, Max Clark naturally was not afraid of him because Max Clark himself is an athlete, an ex-colonel in the Air Force, I think. He just disliked him, and he said to hell with that fellow, because Lee was rude to him.

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Mr. JENNER. Who was rude?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Lee Oswald was rude to Max Clark and to his wife. They invited him on some occasion—this I remember vaguely—they invited him at some occasion to come to their house. And Lee said, “Well, I will come if it is convenient to me.” Imagine that—an answer of that type.

Mr. JENNER. Now, the Clarks, certainly Mr. Clark—I do not know too much about Mrs. Clark—but Mr. Clark is an educated man.

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Very educated man.

Mr. JENNER. And a man of attainment. He is an attorney, is he not?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Did it occur to you that here is a person who is relatively uneducated, of limited capacity—I think this man had intelligence—

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Being invited to the home socially of a man of capacity?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. A lawyer, a leader in the community with a fine service record. What was your reaction to that?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Well, Max invited him purely because his wife was Russian and she would like to speak Russian once in a while.

Mr. JENNER. You think Lee resented that, do you—that the interest was in Marina and not in Lee Oswald?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes; definitely. Oh, that is an exceedingly important point, you know. Lee resented the interest that people would take in Marina. He wanted the interest concentrated on himself.

Mr. JENNER. And did he exhibit that in your home and at other gatherings where you saw him? Did he interrupt so that the attention might be drawn to him and away from her?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes; he was not—

Mr. JENNER. I do not want to put the words in your mouth.

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes, I understand what you mean. I am trying to think of a particular case that I would remember. I do not remember any particular case, but I always took him and considered him as an egocentric person. I do not remember any particular incident, but I knew that he wanted the attention to himself, always. Not in any particular case, but always. And he would rather disregard what Marina would say. And this is possibly the reason for his not wanting to—for Marina to learn English, so she would stay completely in the background.

Mr. JENNER. Now, you opened that subject which I want to inquire of you about. Did you people in the Russian colony—did you consider that? Did you regard that as unusual?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Right from the very first day my wife told Marina, “You have to learn English, you have to be able to communicate, and especially since you do not get along with your husband and you are going to leave him some day—you have to be able to support your child and yourself. You have to learn English and start immediately on it.” We gave her some records to study English—not mine, but my wife’s and her daughter’s records, of Shakespearean English, how to learn English, and they obviously still have those records.

Mr. JENNER. Yes, they were found in Mrs. Paine’s home.

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. We even gave them a phonograph, I think, a cheap phonograph, to play the records.

Mr. JENNER. You gave them records?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. You also gave them an instrument to play them on?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. A cheap phonograph, to play those records.

Mr. JENNER. What else do you recall giving them—dresses?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. I do not—

Mr. JENNER. Toys for the baby?

Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILDT. Toys for the baby, definitely. And I am sure that my wife had given some dresses. But she will remember better than I do. But we never gave them one cent of money. This I recall—never—and Lee would not take money, you see. I might have given him a little bit if he had
asked. But he was very proud about it. He resented when people gave something to Marina. Marina would take anything, you see—she would take anything from 5¢ up to anything. And the more the better. But Lee did not want to take anything. He had a very proud attitude. That is one of the reasons I sort of liked him, because of that. He was not a beggar, not a sponger.

**Mr. Jenner.** Did you notice over the period of time you knew him developments of resentment on his part of, say, these people in the Russian colony who had come here and had established themselves to a greater or lesser degree?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** Yes; it was a very strong resentment on his part. It was almost an insane jealousy of people who succeeded where he could not succeed.

**Mr. Jenner.** Did you ever have any discussions with him on that? How did you acquire this feeling?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** That was again through my understanding of human nature, rather than from direct conversation. From hearsay, rather. You see, No. 1, for instance, the fact that he was so rude to the Clarks, because they lived very well. It is an insult in his face, the house that the Clarks have—very luxurious home, two cars, and so on, and so forth. It is a slap in his face. This same thing that George Bouhe, a refugee, would give Marina $30 or $40 or a new baby crib, like that, like nothing. That was a slap in his face. The fact that I had a new convertible was a slap in his face. But he was not stupid enough just to say so. But you can feel that.

**Mr. Jenner.** Well, it might have been—

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** And maybe George Bouhe, unfortunately annoyed him unintentionally with that.

**Mr. Jenner.** Well, that might be possible. George Bouhe—my impression of him is that he is a direct man.

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** George Bouhe’s intention was to take Marina away from Oswald very soon—not for himself, but to liberate her from Oswald. That is a fact.

**Mr. Jenner.** You had discussions with George Bouhe?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** Yes; he said, “We have to take this girl away from him,” and this is one of the things that prompted us to take Marina and the child away from Oswald. We discussed all that with George Bouhe—to make her a little bit happier—maybe she will make another life for herself, and especially for the baby. I had lost my child, you know, just a year and a half before, or 2 years before. I am fond of babies. I wanted this baby to be happy and have some sort of a future.

**Mr. Jenner.** Did you discuss with Oswald this subject of Marina acquiring a greater facility in the command of the English language?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** Yes.

**Mr. Jenner.** And what was—

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** He said, “I don’t want her to study English because I want to speak Russian to her, I will forget my Russian if I do not practice it every day.” These are the words which I remember distinctly. And how many times I told him, “You have to let your wife learn English. This is a very egotistical attitude on your part.”

**Mr. Jenner.** Very selfish.

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** Very selfish. He would not answer to that.

**Mr. Jenner.** Did it occur to you as a possibility, or among others in the Russian colony, that he might have had another objective, and that is that she would return to Russia?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** Never. That never occurred to me. I do not think that. Knowing Marina, she would never go back to Russia. She liked the United States. She liked the facilities of life here. Of course, you never know people. You cannot vouch for them. But that was our opinion. Maybe we simplified too much the matters. I do not know.

**Mr. Jenner.** Did there come a time in the spring or the midwinter of 1963, latter part of January, and in February, in which there was any discussion, or you learned that Marina had made application to the Russian Embassy to return to Russia?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildd.** No.
Mr. JENNER. No discussion?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. No discussion of that.
Mr. JENNER. And except for my now uttering it, you have been wholly unaware of it?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. Wholly unaware of it. Totally unaware of that, never heard of that. What we learned, at that period—that she had her child christened in the Greek Orthodox Church against Oswald's strong objections.

Mr. JENNER. Were you personally aware of those objections?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. No. I just heard that he objected to Marina doing it—and she took the child to church anyway and had the child christened. But I do not recall the circumstances. Somebody told me that.

Mr. JENNER. But you are unaware of any discussion of her returning to Russia in the spring or late winter of 1962—1963, that winter?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. No.

Mr. JENNER. And she never appealed to you that he was forcing her to make application to the Russian Embassy?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. I do not recall anything of that kind.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. De Mohrenschil'dt, it appears to be the consensus in that Russian colony, that community, that Oswald reached a point where he resented all the people other than you; that he had a liking for you.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. Well, I explained to you that I do not know whether he had a liking or not.

Mr. JENNER. Or respect, or something.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. I treated him nicely. My wife treated them like human beings, disregarding their bad qualities. Because that is our way of treating poor people. My philosophy is—you may object to that—but my philosophy is not to bend in front of the strong and be very nice to the poor—as nice as I can. And they were very miserable, lost, penniless, mixed up. So as much as they both annoyed me, I did not show it to them because it is like insulting a beggar—you see what I mean.

Well, the other Russians obviously do not have such a charitable attitude. I do not think he has ever been, for instance—I am trying to think whether he had a resentment against all of the Russian colony or not. I would not say so. I do not know how was his attitude toward Mr. Gregory. I think they remained pretty—not close, but on speaking terms.

Mr. JENNER. That seems to be so.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. Because Mr. Gregory is a very fine person—very fine person, who is an elderly man, who is nice to a poor person.

Mr. JENNER. Your impression is that he, to use the vernacular a little bit—he was sort of eking on himself, he wanted to amount to something, and he appeared to be unable to, and was constantly groping.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. Yes. That is his main—his makeup—trying to do something. One conversation I had with him—I asked him “Would you like to be a commissar in the United States,” just teasing him. And he said—he sort of smiled—you could see that it was a delightful idea. To me it was a ridiculous question to ask. But he took me seriously. I laughed with the guy. Sometimes I would laugh, I would tease him. And it was amusing. But I tried not to offend him, because, after all, he was a human being. And in addition to that—in my case we had a point of contact which was the fact that he lived in Minsk, where I lived when I was a child also, where my father was this marshal of nobility. And later on in life I lived in Poland, very close to that area. I was interested in how the peasants were getting along, what does he find in the forest there, what kind of mushrooms you find; that type of conversation went on sometimes.

Mr. JENNER. Did he appear to have knowledge and recollection of things in which you were interested in the community, the countryside?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCIIILD. Very much so. That was a likable characteristic he had. For instance, he liked animals. My dog was sort of friendly with him. When he would come, my dog would not bark. He liked walking. He told me that around Minsk he used to take long walks in the forest which I thought was very fine. Those are contacts that possibly brought a certain
understanding between us. He spoke very interestingly about the personalities of fellow workers there at his factory.

Mr. Jenner. I want you to keep ruminating in this fashion, because these things will come to you. What did he say about his work there?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. Well, he said that the work was all right, not too hard, not too well paid, that it was very boring. That later, after the work, he had to be present at all sorts of meetings, political meetings. He said he got bored to death. Every day he had to stay for an hour at some kind of a meeting, the factory meeting. And this is a thing I thought was very intelligent, because that is one of the points that is really hateful in a Communist country—the meetings after work. That I noticed through my own experience in Yugoslavia, that the engineers and the plain workers just hated that—a political meeting after working 8 hours. And Lee Oswald also resented that in Russia. And I thought it was a rather intelligent—one of the intelligent remarks that he made. And he repeated that very often—that is the thing he hated in Russia; he resented, rather than hated.

Well, he described the personalities of some of the people that he knew there which I do not recall anymore. But some of them nice, and some of them less nice, and some of them very much interested in the United States, some of them unfriendly—that sort of vague recollection.

Mr. Jenner. Did you engage him in conversation respecting Communism as a political ideal and his reactions to that?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. He kept on repeating that he was not a Communist. I asked him point blank, "Are you a member of the Communist Party?" And he said no. He said, "I am a Marxist." Kept on repeating it.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ask him what he meant by that?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. I never frankly asked him to elaborate on that, because again, you know the word "Marxism" is very boring to me. Just the sound of that word is boring to me.

Mr. Jenner. What impression did you get in that connection as to whether he was seeking some mean or middle ground between democracy and what he thought Communism was?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. Possibly he was seeking for something, but knowing what kind of brains he had, and what kind of education, I was not interested in listening to him, because it was nothing, it was zero.

Mr. Jenner. I see. It was your impression, then he could contribute nothing?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. No, he could contribute absolutely nothing except for a remark like that about the meetings, which was just an ordinary remark a person of his intelligence could understand. But when it comes to dialectic materialism, I do not want to hear that word again.

Mr. Jenner. Did discussions occur as to his attempted defection?

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. From the United States to Russia?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. How it happened?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. Why it happened and how it happened?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. Tell me about that.

Mr. De Mohrenschilft. A few words I remember now. He said that while he was in Japan he saw tremendous injustice. By that he meant, I think, the poverty of the Japanese working class or the proletariat, as he called them, and the rich people in Japan. He said it was more visible than anywhere else. Now, I have never been in Japan, and I cannot vouch for that. But that is what he told me. And he also told me that he had some contacts with the Japanese Communists in Japan, and they—that got him interested to go and see what goes on in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jenner. Just concentrate on this, please. Tell me everything you can now recall as to what he said about—you used the term, what we lawyers call a conclusion. You said he had some contacts with the Communists in Japan. Now, try and recall what he said or as near—

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Mr. De Mohrenschildd. I see what you mean. Since it was so removed from my interest, I did not insist. I just heard that.

Mr. Jenner. Just give me your best recollection.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. That is all I recall—that he said, "I have met some Communists in Japan and they got me excited and interested, and that was one of my inducements in going to Soviet Russia, to see what goes on there."

Mr. Jenner. Did you form any opinion that this man, because of his meager boyhood, on the verge of poverty, or in poverty all during his youth and up to the time he went into the Marines at least, that he had some groping for a ready solution that would not permit that sort of thing?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. Naturally. That's the whole point. I could understand his point of view, because that is what happens exactly in the whole world with dissatisfied people. If they are constructive, they study more and try to get good jobs and succeed. The other try to form a revolutionary party. And he was one of them.

Mr. Jenner. The other try to do it overnight, by force of arms.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. That's right.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever discuss with him that there are many great men and women who have come from poverty?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. Oh, yes. You could not discuss it with Oswald because he knew it all.

Mr. Jenner. He always knew what the answer was.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. He always knew what the answer was. And possibly that is why he was clinging to us, to my wife and me, because we did not discuss it with them, because we did not give a damn. After we found out what was going on in that town of Minsk, what was the situation, what were the food prices, how they dressed, how they spent their evenings, which are things interesting to us, our interest waned. The rest of the time, the few times we saw Lee Oswald and Marina afterwards, was purely to give a gift, to take them to a party, because we thought they were dying of boredom, you see—which Marina was.

Mr. Jenner. She was?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. She was, because he never would take her any place. That was the reason we invited them twice—once to a party at Declan Ford's—and that was, I think, a Christmas party. And another time a party at Everett Glover's, where I was showing my movie to the whole group. Because I thought they would be exceedingly—Marina was dying of boredom there.

Mr. Jenner. Let me get to that party at Declan Ford's. That was—was that a New Year's Day or New Year's Eve party?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. I think it was right at Christmas or New Year's Eve.

Mr. Jenner. The party went on for a couple of days, didn't it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. A couple of days?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. I did not know that the party ran for a couple of days. But we arrived at 9 o'clock and left around 1 or 2, and it was still going strong.

Mr. Jenner. Well, I suppose when a witness said it lasted a couple of days, maybe the witness was thinking it started in the early evening of one day and did not end until well into the next day.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. No; it was not any of those wild parties. It was a very friendly, very good party.

Mr. Jenner. I'm not suggesting the party was wild. There is no intimation of that.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. No—on the contrary, they are very hospitable people invited, and always had a congenial crowd there. And that is why we suggested, let's bring that miserable Marina and Oswald there, so they would meet some people. And I think if people continued doing that, if people did that, maybe this tragedy might not have occurred.

Mr. Jenner. Or it might have become worse—his resentment.

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. Maybe so.

Mr. Jenner. Did Marina smoke?

Mr. De Mohrenschildd. Yes. Oh, boy, this is an interesting question. She
loved to smoke and would smoke as many cigarettes as she could lay her hands on. And you know, Oswald did not smoke and forbade her to smoke. This is the reason—one of the reasons they fought so bitterly—because he would take the cigarette away from her and slap her.

Mr. JENNER. In your presence?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. In my presence, would take the cigarette away from her and push her, "You are not going to do that", in a dictatorial way. So I would say, "Now, stop it, let her smoke." And then he would relax. But that is the type of person he was. But not in our presence when we were away, Marina said he would not let her smoke nor drink, I think. He refused to let her drink either. And she liked to have a drink. With all her defects, she is more or less a normal person, and rather happy-go-lucky, a very happy-go-lucky girl.

Mr. JENNER. What about his drinking?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. I never saw him drink. Maybe he would take a very little, but I never saw him drink more than half a glass—as far as I remember. I didn't pay too much attention. Maybe that is why he was tense, because he did not drink enough. He was always tense. That guy was always under some kind of pressure.

Mr. JENNER. You have that impression?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes; always some kind of a pressure.

Mr. JENNER. And this was an inward pressure, you thought?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes; some inward pressure.

Mr. JENNER. See if I can refresh your recollection a little about that party, the first of the parties. I am going to ask you about the second one as well in a moment.

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Do you remember being present at that party Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ray?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes. If they are the people whom I identify as he being a man in the advertising business and she a girl of Russian origin—a friend of Mrs. Ford.

Mr. JENNER. He married her when he was in Germany.

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes; that's it—something like that. You know, in this group of the Russian emigres, there were two people who came from Soviet Russia—there were Mrs. Ford and this lady, an entirely different type of individual—the new blood. They were younger and they were brought up in Soviet Russia.

Mr. JENNER. Yes; they were people—

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. They were so-called—what do you call—displaced persons, who were grabbed by the Germans and displaced in Germany, and then the American soldiers grabbed them and married them. Both of them were the same type. Very nice people, but they had a different background.

Mr. JENNER. Now, this party occurred on the 28th and 29th of December.

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. As far as I remember, it was around New Year's Day.

Mr. JENNER. And it was at the Declan Fords?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Was George Bouhe there?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. I think so.

Mr. JENNER. And Mr. and Mrs. Meller?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. I think so, too. And a lot of other people.

Mr. JENNER. There is another Ray couple, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ray.

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. That I do not know.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harris?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. I do not recall them.

Mr. JENNER. Charles E. Harris?

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. I think I recall this person. He is a tall man with grayish hair.

Mr. JENNER. From Georgetown, Tex.

Mr. DE MÖHREN SCHILDT. A tall man with grayish hair.

Mr. JENNER. His wife was Russian born.

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Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I don't know them well. I probably would recognize them if I saw them.

Mr. Jenner. Were there some people by the name of Jackson at that party who had a very lavish house?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Jackson? I know a Jackson who has a very lavish house. He is a geologist also. But I do not recall seeing them at the party.

Mr. Jenner. There is some testimony that in the early morning hours the party adjourned to the Jackson's house.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, we had already left.

Mr. Jenner. John and Elena Hall. They were there.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall that. I met them, I think, only once—I met her twice or three times. I recall her pretty well. But I do not recall him.

Mr. Jenner. Tatiana Biggers.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is the person I could not identify. I don't know who she is.

Mr. Jenner. Also present, Lydia Dymitruk.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I think so. I think I remember her.

Mr. Jenner. A single person, divorced.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I think I remember her.

Mr. Jenner. Slightly built, slender, short.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I remember her. She was married to some "cuckoo nut," another "cuckoo nut" who escaped from Soviet Russia—Dymitruk. He came to ask me for a job, her husband. He came to ask me for a job several times, and then he disappeared.

Mr. Jenner. Lydia Dymitruk's husband?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; her ex-husband. I understand she is a very nice person, very hard working, and is making a living for herself, and that she left him. That is my recollection.

Mr. Jenner. You brought the Oswalds to the party?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And—

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Having asked previously either myself or my wife—having asked Mrs. Ford would she mind having the Oswalds, because they seemed to be bored to death, especially Marina seemed to be bored to death. And she said yes.

Mr. Jenner. And after a while you folks left, around midnight?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And did you take the Oswalds with you?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I think we did. And this is the reason why—because I think they left the child in our house while they came to the party, and we asked another friend of ours, an elderly lady, Mrs. Frangipanni, to take care of the baby while they were gone, which she did.

Mr. Jenner. Did Oswald drink at that party?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That I do not recall. I know I drank quite a few glasses.

Mr. Jenner. What impression did you have as to how the people at the party reacted to Marina and to Oswald—take them separately.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I did not pay any attention. I left them to their own devices. I spoke to various people. I thought I had done my duty by bringing them along. What really impressed me that particular night was an extraordinary interest which developed between this Japanese girl, Yaeko—I don't remember her last name—but I already had given that impression of mine at the American Embassy so they could check on that. She was a Japanese girl, very good looking, who worked, I think, at Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, and was brought into Dallas from Japan by some people in the cotton business to take care of their babies.

Now, this girl is a much superior girl as to be just a baby caretaker. She eventually left that couple—that is all hearsay, you see, and became sort of a girl friend of a Russian musician who lives in Dallas by the name of Lev Aronson. And I do not recall whether he was at the party or not. But Yaeko was, and they developed an immediate interest in each other—Oswald and
Taeko. They just went on sight and started talking and talking and talking. I thought that was understandable because Oswald had been in Japan, you see. But the interest was so overwhelming that Marina objected, and became very jealous. She told us, either that night or later, that Oswald got her telephone number, she noticed that Oswald got this girl's telephone number. And once or twice later on she told us that she has the impression that Oswald is carrying on something with this girl. Now, this is hearsay again. But—

Mr. Jenner. Well, it is not hearsay that Marina told you.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, but hearsay that they are carrying something on. That is what she told us. But nothing definite.

Mr. Jenner. Did you notice any incidents in which—at that party—in which people—

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. My wife will tell you more about this Yaeko incident, because she knows a little bit better.

Mr. Jenner. I will make a note of that so I can talk to her about it.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. And she is more on the gossipy side. I'm always happy if a girl likes a boy and a boy likes a girl—it does not matter who they are.

Mr. Jenner. Were there any incidents that you recall in which members at that party were talking with Marina and Oswald interrupted?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; I do not recall, because I did not speak to them. I just left them alone, hoping that they would find some people to talk to.

Mr. Jenner. And the contacts you had with Marina and Lee, was there ever any discussion on the subject of whether people in Russia when they were there were chary about talking with Lee because they were afraid he might be an agent of some kind?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. It is a question I have to try to think a little bit about.

I have a vague recollection that either Lee or Marina did tell me the people were afraid of him, and I think that was probably Oswald that told me, that the people were afraid of him, like many foreigners. So I thought that was very understandable, because you know the Communists are scared—not the Communists, but the people in Russia are scared to talk to foreigners.

We had an incident ourselves when we went to Mexico, to a Russian exhibit, to a Russian Fair, and tried to speak to an architect there in charge of the architectural exhibit. This was a lady architect, a charming woman. We spoke to her for about 5 minutes, and then she disappeared, and you could not find her any more. She ran away from us. She was scared of us. That is the usual thing.

So I did not pay particular attention to that fact. If people were scared of talking to Oswald, it was understandable.

Mr. Jenner. Did that ever arise, discussions as to why—possibly affecting his desire to return to the United States?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall that. The most important answer I think I got from Oswald—and that was one of the reasons we liked him and thought that he was rather intelligent in his estimation of Soviet Russia—is the fact that we asked him, both my wife and I, "Why did you leave Soviet Russia", and he said very sincerely, "Because I did not find what I was looking for."

Mr. Jenner. And did you ask him what he was looking for?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. A Utopia. I knew what he was looking for—Utopia. And that does not exist any place.

Mr. Jenner. This man could not find what he was looking for anywhere in this world.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. He could not find it in the States, he could not find it any place.

Mr. Jenner. He could find it only in him.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Exactly. He could find it in himself, in a false image of grandeur that he built in himself. But at the time that we knew him that was not so obvious. Now you can see that, as a possible murderer of the Presi-
dent of the United States, he must have been unbelievably egotistical, an unbelievably egotistical person.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know what paranoia is?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Well—

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I know it very well.

Mr. Jenner. Did you notice—

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. Because I am interested in medicine.

Mr. Jenner. Did you notice any tendencies—this may be rationalization, of course, now that you are thinking back.

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I would call him a stage below definite paranoia, which means a highly neurotic individual. But even an M.D. would not give you a right definition, or a right demarcation between the two.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have any feeling, while you knew him, and before this tragic event occurred, that there was any mental aberration of that nature?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I did not know anything about his background, you see. I did not know anything about his previous background, except that he had been in the Marine Corps, that he came from a poor family, that he had lived in New Orleans. That is all I knew about him.

Mr. Jenner. I wanted to ask you about that. Was your discussion as to his background, let us say, if I may use a conclusion myself, superficial?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. Very superficial, because I was not—I know that type of person, I know his background. I know the people in New Orleans. I lived there. I know people in Texas of the very low category. I know the way they live. I could see clearly what type of background he had. I did not have to ask him questions. And he mentioned that while living in New Orleans, and very poorly, he started going to the public library to read the Marxist books, all by himself. That he was not induced by anybody. I said, “Who told you to read the Marxist books”—that interested me. And he said, “Nobody, I went by myself. I started studying it all by myself.”

Mr. Jenner. He read those high-level books, but in your opinion he did not understand them?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I would not understand them. I would not bother reading them. I never read any Marxist books, because I know what they contain.

Mr. Jenner. But you could read them with a critical mind, could you not?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. Yes; I could read with a critical mind. But that is something that does not interest me. And I know that they are very difficult. I know that they are written in a difficult manner, that they are highly theoretical, and to me very boring.

Mr. Jenner. There is some intimation that at this party Oswald had said several times that he liked Russia and he might go back. Did you overhear any of that?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. No.

Mr. Jenner. And from all your contact with him, had he ever expressed that notion to you, that he might go back?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I do not recall exactly, but something comes to my mind that he might have mentioned that, that if he does not get a better job, or if he does not become successful, he might as well go back to Russia.

Mr. Jenner. Well, this was really something said in despair.

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. More or less—“After all, what is my life in Russia”—I remember he said that, that his life in Russia was actually better than here. But Marina never said that.

Mr. Jenner. She didn’t?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. No.

Mr. Jenner. Do you remember some people at that party by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Sullivan of Lafayette, La., a divisional geologist for Continental Oil Co.?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. No.

Mr. Jenner. Was there any discussion at that party about the possibility that Oswald might be a Russian agent?

Mr. De Mohrenschilht. I never heard that.
Mr. JENNER. And that this theory was thrown out because Oswald was broke, and that it could not be that way, because Russia would not permit one of its agents to be that penniless?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is an intelligent estimation, but I certainly have not heard that.

Mr. JENNER. Any discussion there or speculation that there was something peculiar in the fact that allegedly they had had little trouble in getting Marina out of Russia?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That he had trouble getting her out?

Mr. JENNER. Relatively little.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is a question that always was sort of a big question mark to me. Not being interested, I did not probe them. But it always remained a question mark in my mind, how is it possible for somebody to take a citizen of Soviet Russia so easily out of the country. But I have known of other examples of it being done.

Mr. JENNER. Was there any discussion at any time while you knew the Oswalds about any attempt to commit suicide?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. When he was in Russia, no; I don't remember anything about that.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever notice he had a scar on his left wrist?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I didn't notice it.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever note whether he was right or left handed?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Something vaguely I remember that he might be left handed but I could not recall.

Mr. JENNER. This is pure vagueness on your part?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Very, very. My wife may recall that.

Mr. JENNER. You wouldn't want to express any opinion one way or the other on it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever discuss with him his experiences in Russia with respect to hunting?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Never have.

Mr. JENNER. No discussions?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Or the use of any weapons or his right to have weapons when he was in Russia?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I did not know even that he was interested in weapons 'til the day—which probably you will ask me later on—Easter, I think, when my wife saw his gun. I didn't know he was interested. I didn't know he had the gun. I didn't know he was interested in shooting or hunting. I didn't know he was a good shot or never had any impression.

Mr. JENNER. Now that you have mentioned that we might as well cover that fully in the record.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Tell me about that incident.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That incident is very clear in my mind.

Mr. JENNER. This was in 1963?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. In 1963, and the last time we saw them.

Mr. JENNER. It was the last time?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. The very last time we saw them.

Mr. JENNER. This was around Eastertime?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Around Eastertime.

Mr. JENNER. In April?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. In April. It was in the second apartment that they had.

Mr. JENNER. That was on Neely Street?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. On Neely I think one block from the previous place they used to live.

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. And Jeanne told me that day, "Let's go and take a rabbit for Oswald's baby."

Mr. JENNER. This was on Easter Sunday?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Easter day. I don't remember it was Easter Sunday.
Mr. JENNER. Easter is always on Sunday.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes; maybe it was the day before, the day after, but I think it was on the holiday. Maybe my wife will remember the date exactly. And so we drove over quite late in the evening and walked up—I think they were asleep. They were asleep and we knocked at the door and shouted, and Lee Oswald came down undressed, half undressed you see, maybe in shorts, and opened the door and we told him that we have the rabbit for the child. And it was a very short visit, you know. We just gave the rabbit to the baby and I was talking to Lee while Jeanne was talking to Marina about something which is immaterial which I do not recall right now, and all of a sudden—

Mr. JENNER. Excuse me. Mr. Reporter, Jeanne is spelled J-e-a-n-n-e.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. And I think Oswald and I were standing near the window looking outside and I was asking him "How is your job" or "Are you making any money? Are you happy," some question of that type. All of a sudden Jeanne who was with Marina in the other room told me "Look, George, they have a gun here." And Marina opened the closet and showed it to Jeanne, a gun that belonged obviously to Oswald.

Mr. JENNER. This was a weapon? Did you go in and look?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. No; I didn't look at the gun. I was still standing. The closet was open. Jeanne was looking at it, at the gun, and I think she asked Marina "what is that" you see. That was the sight on the gun. "What is that? That looks like a telescopic sight." And Marina said "That crazy idiot is target shooting all the time." So frankly I thought it was ridiculous to shoot target shooting in Dallas, you see, right in town. I asked him "Why do you do that?"

Mr. JENNER. What did he say?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. He said "I go out and do target shooting. I like target shooting." So out of the pure, really jokingly I told him "Are you then the guy who took a pot shot at General Walker?" And he smiled to that, because just a few days before there was an attempt at General Walker's life, and it was very highly publicized in the papers, and I knew that Oswald disliked General Walker, you see. So I took a chance and I asked him this question, you see, and I can clearly see his face, you know.

He sort of shriveled, you see, when I asked this question.

Mr. JENNER. He became tense?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Became tense, you see, and didn’t answer anything, smiled, you know, made a sarcastic—not sarcastic, made a peculiar face.

Mr. JENNER. The expression on his face?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. That is right, changed the expression on his face.

Mr. JENNER. You saw that your remark to him—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Had an effect on him.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Had an effect on him. But naturally he did not say yes or no, but that was it. That is the whole incident. I remember after we were leaving, Marina went in the garden and picked up a large bouquet of roses for us. They have nice roses downstairs and gave us the roses to thank for the gift of the rabbit.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall an occasion when you came to their home—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Became tense, you see, and didn’t answer anything, smiled, you know, made a sarcastic—not sarcastic, made a peculiar face.

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Mr. JENNER. Do you recall an occasion when you came to their home—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Excuse me, before I forget I wanted to insist on one thing which I meant to tell you before that. What was the main thing that I really liked about Oswald, you see. You asked me that question before.

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. He was ferociously, maybe too much so, for integration, advocate of integration. He said that it was hurting him, the fact that the colored people did not have the same rights as the white ones, and this is my opinion also, you see. I was very strongly opposed to segregation, and I am sometimes very violent on that subject, because it hurts me that I live in Texas you know and I do not have colored friends. I cannot afford to have colored friends, you see. It annoys me. It hurts me. I am ashamed of myself. And I try to make some friends among the colored people and the situation is such that it is hard to keep their friendship in Texas, you know. So I know what the situation is. On that point Oswald and I agreed. And
this is another reason why Oswald and Bouhe fought so bitterly, because Bouhe is a segregationist. He is an old-guard segregationist that he learned from the Texans you know that the colored man is just a flunky. And I had quite a few fights with him about that, with Bouhe. And possibly his animosity, Oswald’s animosity to Bouhe and vice versa were based on that. you see, although I am not so sure about it. But I assumed that that was one of the reasons.

And I think that was a very sincere attitude on his behalf, very sincere.

Mr. JENNER. I would like to return to this gun. this weapon incident, the Walker incident.

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Was there ever an occasion after this time, when you and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt came to see the Oswalds, that as soon as you opened the door, you said, “Lee, how is it possible that you missed?”

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Never. I don’t recall that incident.

Mr. JENNER. You have now given me your full recollection of that entire rifle incident?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Weapon incident, and what you said to him?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Yes, yes, yes; that is right. How could I have—my recollections are vague, of course, but how could I have said that when I didn’t know that he had a gun you see. I was standing there and then Jeanne told us or Marina, you know, the incident just as I have described it, that there is a gun, you see. I remember very distinctly saying, “Did you take the potshot at General Walker?”

The same meaning you know, “Did you miss him,” about the same meaning? I didn’t want him to shoot Walker. I don’t go to that extent you see.

Mr. JENNER. You didn’t want him to shoot anybody?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Anybody. I didn’t want him to shoot anybody. But if somebody has a gun with a telescopic lens you see, and knowing that he hates the man, it is a logical assumption you see.

Mr. JENNER. You knew at that time that he had a definite bitterness for General Walker?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. I definitely knew that, either from some conversations we had on General Walker, you know—this was the period of General Walker’s, you know, big showoff, you know.

Mr. JENNER. He was quite militant wasn’t he.

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. He was, yes.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. De Mohrenschildt, up to that moment, is it your testimony that you never knew and had no inkling whatsoever, that the Oswalds had a rifle or other weapon in their home?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Absolutely positive that personally I didn’t know a damn thing about it, positive, neither did my wife.

Mr. JENNER. And as far as you know your wife didn’t either?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. Did you see the weapon?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. I did not see the weapon.

Mr. JENNER. I won’t show it to you then. Was there any discussion about the weapon thereafter?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. No, no discussion. That ended the conversation, the remark about Walker, ended the conversation. There was a silence after that, and we changed the subject and left very soon afterwards.

Mr. JENNER. Did you have a feeling that he was uncomfortable?

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Very, very uncomfortable, but I still did not believe that he did it, you see. It was frankly a stupid joke on my part. As the time goes by it shows that sometimes it is not so stupid. But you know my wife will tell you probably that I have a very stupid, bad sense of humor, she says, you know.

Mr. JENNER. Some people say you have a sadistic sense of humor.

Mr. De MoHRENSCHILDT. Possibly. She says so also, my wife usually says that I like to tease people.

Mr. JENNER. And you do, don’t you?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She dislikes it. I like to certainly, and I don't mind if people tease me. I never get mad you know. It is perfectly all right if somebody teases me.

Mr. JENNER. Are you a member of a group in Dallas known as the Bohemian Club?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Oh, yes, yes.

Mr. JENNER. Tell us about the Bohemian Club. Did you organize it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; Mr. Ballen and I organized it together and the occasion arose one day when Mr. Ballen and I were driving back from a well, an oil well we were driving far away from Dallas. It was a long drive and we were discussing our lives in Dallas and a little bit exchange about the sort of boring people we have around in Dallas you know, nothing but Texans. And then by God, says Ballen, 'We should do something about it. We should organize there are some interesting people in Dallas. We should organize a group for free discussion. And also we should put—we all like to eat well. Let's combine it with good eating.' And that is how the idea originated.

Mr. JENNER. And you called it what?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. We called it the Bohemian Club, a little bit based on the Bohemian Club in San Francisco. And we invited—we decided to invite people who are sort of unusual and in different professions, and that no business should be discussed during the meetings, that the member whose turn it is to make a speech should also provide the dinner, and either cook it himself or his wife would cook it or he should invite all of us to a restaurant of his choice.

This lasted I guess for a year or 2 years you know. We had quite a few meetings, very interesting, controversial meetings, because the main point was that you had to express yourself freely on the subject which is very important to you. Then followed a discussion of all the other members.

Mr. JENNER. On the subject.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. On the subject.

Mr. JENNER. Was it intended that the discussions be provocative or presented in a provocative fashion?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. As much as possible, and we had some real lulus there, some very provocative discussions.

Mr. JENNER. Was there an occasion when you had this club at your home or restaurant that you supplied the meal?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; one day I think I made one particular speech that I made on the subject of Vlasov's Army which are the White Russians and refugees who decided to fight with the Germans against Soviet Russia. They were helped by General Vlasov who was a Soviet General, and then later on became Commander, was made prisoner by the Germans and then decided to fight the Communists, because obviously he was dissatisfied with the Stalinist regime, and it was quite a large group. I never met any people of that type, but Mr. Voshinin provided me the material on that subject, and I made this little speech and I think everybody was very satisfied with the speech except Lev Aronson who is a Jewish friend, a Jewish friend of mine who was in the German concentration camp and he obviously had met some of those Vlasov soldiers, and anyway he criticized me quite a lot on that speech.

Mr. JENNER. Did he criticize you during the course of the meeting?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. During the course of the meal?

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, yes.

Mr. JENNER. Did you accuse anybody of being a Nazi?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Did he accuse?

Mr. JENNER. Did you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Did I accuse anybody?

Mr. JENNER. In the way of provoking the discussion?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Of provoking the discussion? I don't remember that. Possibly I had, but I don't remember that. Actually he accused me more or less of being pro-Nazi by giving that speech you see. He accused me of being, which I am not you know, but that expresses my opinion of the difficulty that sometimes the refugees are in when their opinions, political opinions, differ with their own country you see. Those are the people who are
fighting their own country because they were deeply inside anti-communists, you see. I didn't say that I was all for them you see. I just described this as an interesting incident because I just read a book on that subject or something you know, and I thought that it was an interesting incident of the last war that occurred.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever see Oswald operate an automobile?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. No; I had the impression that he didn't know how to drive and I was quite surprised——

Mr. JENNER. What gave you the impression that he didn't know how to drive?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. I couldn't swear to that, but I think I asked him "Do you know how to drive an automobile? Why don't you buy yourself an automobile" I remember saying.

Mr. JENNER. Where would he get the money?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Well, you know you can buy a car for $20, or $30, some old wreck, and somebody with any mechanical ability could fix it.

Mr. JENNER. What was his response to that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. I have the impression that he said that he didn't know how to drive, but I couldn't swear to that. And naturally Marina was needling him all the time to buy an automobile.

Mr. JENNER. Where would he get the money?

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Mr. JENNER. Oh, she was?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes, she was.

Mr. JENNER. You have a definite impression?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. A definite impression of that. She was needling him.

Mr. JENNER. Apart from an impression, as a matter of fact you were present and knew she was needling him to purchase an automobile.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. I could almost swear to that, but again it is so vague I could not recall the exact words, you see.

Mr. JENNER. But you do have a definite impression of that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes, I have a definite impression of that. I might have put it in her mind you know. Either my wife or I might have put it in her mind because it is incomprehensible to live in Texas without an automobile. It is not like New York. They were completely isolated where they were living, you see.

Mr. JENNER. And you were suggesting it.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. I might have suggested it.

Mr. JENNER. Because of that.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Or my wife.

Mr. JENNER. What impression, if you have any, do you have with respect to his sexual habits? Did you ever have any thoughts?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. As to whether he was a homosexual?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. He was not in your opinion?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. I don't think so, I think he was an asexual person, asexual, and as I told you before, Marina was bitterly complaining about her lack of satisfaction. This is really the time that we decided just to drop them you see. One of the reasons you see we decided not to see them again, because we both found it revolting, such a discussion of marital habits in front of relative strangers as we were, see.

Mr. JENNER. And this occurred more than once?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. You see this occurred probably in the first period when we knew Oswald. You know there was a first period when we knew them, until about October. Then we didn't see them any more, and I think it was caused by many factors you know. We just got tired of them. We didn't like them. We did not like this particular remark about sex life, and other things you know. We just were not interested in them, and then the fact that she returned back to Oswald, see what I mean, after we had taken her away from him, that she went back to him that disgusted us.

We told her, "Now we helped you. We are not going to do anything more about you." And we didn't see them in October, November, December, see.

Mr. JENNER. Except for this party?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Except for the party, and then Christmas came and
we thought well, the Oswalds all by themselves you know. It is Christmas time, we should take them out. For that period they were completely out of my mind you see. Then we decided to take them out, and I think it was in January after this party that we took them again to meet Everett Glover.

Mr. JENNER. I will get to that in a moment.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I think actually there were two parties that we took them to. One at Ford's and the other at Everett Glover's. No, pardon me, I made a mistake. We took them also, both of them one afternoon, and I think it was still in the first period of us knowing them, to the house of Admiral Bruton who is a friend of ours, and a retired U.S. Admiral who works in Dallas and has; both he and his wife are good friends of ours. And they are very kind people.

Mrs. Bruton loves the children. She is a grandmother, and we told her that here we have that miserable couple with a child, could we bring them to the pool 1 day? And she said “fine, bring them along.” And we brought them to the pool, and no sooner the admiral saw Oswald you know, and heard a few words from him, he said “take this guy away from me.” This Bruton was quite a hero in the war you know, and he immediately sensed that Oswald was a revolutionary character you see, and no good. He sensed that, being a military man you see. I think he asked him a few questions “is it true that you were in the Marine Corps?” And Oswald made kind of a sour face about the Marine Corps. So it was very short and very unpleasant interview because the admiral left you know, and his wife, being a kind person, stayed there for a while you know, and then we took the Oswalds back again.

Mr. JENNER. You never did use the pool?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. They never used the pool because I don't think Oswald liked swimming. And just recently I got a letter from Mrs. Bruton in Paris saying “is that the same man that you brought once to my house?” She has been reading the story of Oswald.

Mr. JENNER. When you went over to pick up the Oswalds to take them to that Christmas party did you enter their home?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. It is just vague to me. I don't remember how we got them. Whether I did or my wife did—I do not recall how it was done.

Mr. JENNER. I was going to ask you whether you noticed if they had a Christmas tree or any indication of celebration of Christmas?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I have some vague recollection of some kind of celebration but I do not recall.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever have any discussion with him as to whether he did or didn't believe in Christmas?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I don't remember. I assumed that he did not. Marina was naturally interested in Christmas.

Mr. JENNER. She was?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She was.

Mr. JENNER. Did the Oswalds, either together or separately, come to your home frequently or several times and spend the day with you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I was trying to pin down how many times we saw them in all, and it is very hard you know. I would say between 10 and 12 times, maybe more. It is very hard to say. Usually they were together.

Mr. JENNER. She come alone?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Sometimes she came alone; yes. I don't recall his coming all by himself. I don't recall any incident.

Mr. JENNER. There was some testimony to the effect—I want you to pause before I ask you another question, exhaust your recollection on this.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Were there occasions when they came in the morning and stayed all day?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Marina might have stayed all day you see, or 3 or 4 hours you see. My wife will remember, will have a better recollection of that, because I was at that time busy on three projects, and really my mind was on something else, you see.

Mr. JENNER. Having exhausted your recollection, there is testimony to the

Mr. JENNER. That is all.
effect, about Marina, that "we used to come early in the morning, and leave at night. We would spend the entire day with them. We went by bus."

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. By bus? My wife will remember that better. Possibly I was not at home you see. I was running around doing business, my business you know.

Mr. Jenner. You came to their home for short visits?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I came to their home for short visits, and sometimes would find Marina alone, maybe twice, something like that you see, would find Marina alone, and ask her, "How are you getting along? Goodbye."

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever visit them and bring some foodstuffs?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I do not recall that. My wife will remember that better than I do.

Mr. Jenner. Does this refresh your recollection in any degree, testimony that "the De Mohrenschildts visited us, they usually came for short visits. They brought their own favorite vegetables such as cucumbers. George likes cucumbers."

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes; I like cucumbers, and I am sure that my wife will remember that, because it was her idea, not mine. She was in charge of food you know. If they did spend the whole day with us, it is possible it was at the very beginning when my wife took Marina to the doctor, you know, and then brought her back again, something like that. I don't remember seeing them in the house all day long.

Mr. Jenner. But they might have been there all day long when you weren't around.

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. They might have been, might have been. My wife will remember that, you see.

Mr. Jenner. Were there occasions when they had meals at your house?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Oh, yes; I think so. I think so. I don't remember the exact occasion but I am sure that we fed them quite often, because they were hungry.

Mr. Jenner. As a matter of fact you went out of your way to see that they were fed?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes, yes; I think so. My wife did, not I.

Mr. Jenner. Was there any discussion on your part with Oswald with respect to his family, his mother, his brothers?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes; this is very interesting. I remember distinctly that Marina especially told me that they had lived with the brother, and that he told them to leave the house. Now we assumed that it was—

Mr. Jenner. Recapture your recollection a little more about this.

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. It is something to that effect, you know, and it was a little bit surprising to me, and then after seeing her for a little while, I realized why they did, because she was incredibly lazy you see. She wouldn't help anybody.

Mr. Jenner. Who was incredibly lazy?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Marina, very lazy, wouldn't help anybody with anything. When she stayed for instance with the Mellers, and the baby you see, Mrs. Meller told us that she wouldn't help her at all, you know, around the house.

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Would sit there and smoke and do nothing. Now I have a recollection, a vague recollection of Lee telling me that he didn't get along with his mother. Actually it was surprising how little he spoke about his family. It was just something completely that was not discussed you know. He didn't talk about it. But I have a vague recollection that he disliked his mother. He didn't get along with his mother, and Marina disliked the mother.

Mr. Jenner. Marina disliked the mother also?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Marina disliked the mother also.

Mr. Jenner. You have a definite recollection of that?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I have a recollection of some kind, not in any exact words, but that is the impression I had.

Mr. Jenner. Was there any discussion or did you become aware that they had lived also with the mother as well as the brother?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I do not recall that.
Mr. Jenner. But you have a definite recollection that Marina had met the mother and had a reaction to her?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes; Oh, that she met the mother, definitely. I assumed that you knew.

Mr. Jenner. And that reaction was an unfavorable one?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Unfavorable reaction, and possibly my wife will remember more than I do.

Mr. Jenner. Did you get any reaction as to how Oswald felt with respect to his brother?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Again a vague idea that he did not get along with his brother.

Mr. Jenner. Did you become aware that he had two brothers?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I didn't even know he had two brothers.

Mr. Jenner. Was there any occasion when it came to your attention that there was any alarm on Marina's part with respect to Lee possibly inflicting some harm on Vice President Nixon, or former Vice President Nixon?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. No.

Mr. Jenner. That doesn't ring a bell at all?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. It doesn't ring a bell at all. But what I wanted to underline, that was always amazing to me, that as far as I am concerned he was an admirer of President Kennedy.

Mr. Jenner. I was going to ask you about that.

Tell me the discussions you had in that connection. Did you have some discussions with him?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Just occasional sentences, you know. I think once I mentioned to him that I met Mrs. Kennedy when she was a child you know, she was a very strong-willed child, very intelligent and very attractive child you see, and a very attractive family, and I thought that Kennedy was doing a very good job with regard to the racial problem, you know. We never discussed anything else. And he also agreed with me, "Yes, yes, yes; I think it is an excellent President, young, full of energy, full of good ideas."

Mr. Jenner. Did he ever indicate any resentment of Mr. Kennedy's wealth?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. That is definitely a point there, you know. He did not indicate, but he hated wealth, period, you see. Lee Oswald hated wealth, and I do not recall the exact words, but this is something that you could feel in him, you see. And since he was very poor, you know, I could see why he did, you see. I even would tell him sometimes, "That is ridiculous. Wealth doesn't make happiness and you can be poor and be happy, you can be wealthy and be very unhappy; it doesn't matter." I met a lot of wealthy people in my life and found that quite a few of them are very unhappy and I have met quite a few poor people and they are very happy. So it is nothing to be jealous of.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever discuss with him Governor Connally?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Never discussed it with him.

Mr. Jenner. Did he ever express any opinion with respect to Governor Connally?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Never had a word about it. You see, I was not familiar with the fact that he did have a dishonorable discharge.

Mr. Jenner. That is another subject.

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. You were not familiar with that at all? It was never discussed?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. It was only in the papers that I read after the assassination that I read in the papers that he had a dishonorable discharge. I assumed that he had an honorable discharge. I assumed that.

Mr. Jenner. There was never any discussion in the Russian colony on the subject that he had not had an honorable discharge?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. I do not recall that. I do not recall. But I was again probing in my mind whether I heard anything about this dishonorable discharge or not.

Mr. Jenner. As you are sitting there, you are probing your mind?

Mr. De Mohrenschmidt. Yes, my mind, thinking about it, now you know, and it is impossible to say because I read in the paper that he had a dishonorable discharge, after the assassination.
Mr. Jenner. And you don’t want to rationalize?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not want to.
Mr. Jenner. Now let us turn to the party at the Glovers.
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. You were acquainted with Mr. Glover, were you?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. Everett Glover?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Everett Glover.
Mr. Jenner. Who is Everett Glover?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Everett Glover is a chemist at Magnolia Laboratories, Standard Oil of New York Research Laboratories.
Mr. Jenner. Now, had Everett Glover met the Oswalds prior to this party at his home?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. He might have, I don’t recall. He might have met them, either Marina or both of them, for a short time.
Mr. Jenner. Have you exhausted your recollection on that subject?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. My wife may remember this more distinctly.
Mr. Jenner. But have you exhausted your recollection?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I don’t recall.
Mr. Jenner. Does this serve to refresh your recollection?
Mr. Glover has stated that he had met Marina previously.
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. At your home several times?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. It could be; yes.
Mr. Jenner. It could be?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. It could be; yes.
Mr. Jenner. And had been invited to your home several times because she was a Russian-speaking person who was having marital difficulties with Lee Oswald?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Very possible, very possible. Now I recall even this, since you mention this. I suggested that they might live with Everett Glover, this couple.
Mr. Jenner. You made a suggestion?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. To whom?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. To Glover. “You have an empty house. Why don’t you let them live with you and pay you so much per month?” And I think he declined that.
Mr. Jenner. He did organize this party, however?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Who? Everett?
Mr. Jenner. Yes.
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. Now he says it was on February 23, 19—
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. 1963.
Mr. Jenner. 1963?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is about it.
Mr. Jenner. Does that refresh your recollection?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I was placing it around January or February; at that time.
Mr. Jenner. Did you attend that party?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; as far as I remember, I did.
Mr. Jenner. And Jeanne as well?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. Who else was there?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. At this party was a lot of friends of Everett Glover’s whose names I do not recall.
Mr. Jenner. Volkmar Schmidt?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, yes; definitely. We called him Messer Schmidt. He is a German; very intelligent, young Ph. D. in sociology who also works at the same laboratory as Everett Glover.
Mr. Jenner. Magnolia?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Magnolia Laboratory.
Mr. JENNER. And was living with Glover at that time?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Was living with Glover at the time, I think.
Mr. JENNER. He was present?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. He is a bachelor?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. A bachelor.
Mr. JENNER. And who else?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I think we invited our neighbors, Mrs. Fox who lived right next door to us, to that party.
Mr. JENNER. Mrs. Fox?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. What is her first name?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Mary Fox.
Mr. JENNER. What is her husband's name?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. She is a widow. I think, but it might have been a different party, but I have the impression that she was there.
Mr. JENNER. Anybody else?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I think we invited our landlord also.
Mr. JENNER. Who is your landlord?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I forgot his name. Anyway he is my landlord. I forgot his name. My wife has a better memory of names.
Mr. JENNER. Anybody else that you recall?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I think we invited our landlord also.
Mr. JENNER. Ruth Paine?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. Had you ever met Ruth Paine before?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. No; I think that was the first time we met Ruth Paine.
Mr. JENNER. You have never been in any singing groups with her?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. No.
Mr. JENNER. Of which she was a member?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. No, no.
Mr. JENNER. You did engage in some singing groups, did you not?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Yes; but a different type of singing. I was engaged only in the church choir singing and I think she engaged in some sort of classical music singing.
Mr. JENNER. Madrigal?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I beg your pardon?
Mr. JENNER. Madrigal?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Madrigal; that is right. There is a group in Dallas to which Everett Glover belongs, you know, who I think spent some time singing in the madrigal.
Mr. JENNER. Have you exhausted your recollection now as to everybody who was present?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. There were quite a lot of people there, but if you mention the names I will say yes or no.
Mr. JENNER. I want you to exhaust your recollection first.
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I am not so sure. I think my daughter was there.
Mr. JENNER. Alex?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Alex. I don't remember if Gary was there.
Mr. JENNER. That is her husband?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. Her husband.
You see, we showed our movie quite a few times.
Mr. JENNER. Did you show it that night?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I think we showed the movie that night.
Mr. JENNER. Were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fredricksen present?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. That name is familiar to me but I couldn't identify them.
Mr. JENNER. Were these people interested in meeting the Oswalds?
Mr. DE MOHREN SCHILD. I think Oswald mentioned to me—Glover mentioned to me that Mrs. Paine was a student of the Russian language, that she would like to meet somebody with whom she could practice. That is my recollection.
Mr. JENNER. Did the people engage in conversation with both of the Oswalds?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. They were surrounded by the whole group, I do not recall what happened, because I was busy making the description of our trip while the movie was being shown. That movie, by the way, did not interest Oswald at all. He was not interested.

Mr. JENNER. The Mexican trip movie?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; he was not interested. Neither Marina nor Oswald were interested.

Mr. JENNER. Neither one?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No.

Mr. JENNER. Why was that, do you think?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. They were not the outdoor-type people who would appreciate that sort of thing, not sufficiently outdoor-type people, not sufficiently sophisticated to appreciate that sort of thing. At least that was my impression.

Mr. JENNER. Did any of these people inquire of Oswald as to his life in Russia?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I think so. I think after the movie there was quite an animated discussion there asking many questions and many answering. He was there very happy you see, because he loved to be asked questions. He loved to be the center of attention, and he definitely was the center of attention that night.

Mr. JENNER. That night. What about Marina?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, you know that she couldn't speak English.

Mr. JENNER. Yes. There were people there who could speak Russian, weren't there?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I think she was talking mainly to Mrs. Paine, and I noticed immediately that there was another nice relationship developed there between Mrs. Paine and Marina.

Mr. JENNER. Did you have some acquaintance with Mrs. Paine afterward; you and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Never saw them again. Never saw them again as far as I remember. That in my recollection was the only time I saw her. I remember her distinctly because she is a very interesting and attractive person.

Mr. JENNER. Do you remember a Richard Pierce and a Miss Betty MacDonald attending that party?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I remember now Betty MacDonald. I don't remember whether she was at the party but I think she was the librarian at the Magnolia Research Laboratory.

Mr. Pierce is another friend of Everett's who also works at Magnolia, who eventually became his roommate, or maybe he was already a roommate at the time. I think he became a roommate later on.

Mr. JENNER. Is there anything that occurred at that meeting that you think might be significant that you would like to tell us about?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I really do not remember anything significant.

Mr. JENNER. Did you remain throughout the whole evening, or did you leave before the party was over?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall.

Mr. JENNER. I take it you did not bring the Oswalds to that meeting?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall either. I think they possibly have come by themselves. Maybe somebody else brought them. Maybe Everett brought them.

Mr. JENNER. Either that or Everett?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; somebody else might have.

Mr. JENNER. It was not your party?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No.

Mr. JENNER. You assisted him, however, in arranging it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; exactly.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall anything said at that meeting with respect to their eliciting from Oswald his views with respect to Russia, and in particular the former government in Russia?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I remember quite a vivid discussion going on, you know, because all those people are highly intelligent, and, very intellectual group
of people interested in what goes on in the world, and as far as I know none of
them has ever seen a Russian, and it was just like a new specimen of humanity,
you see, that appeared in front of them, both Marina and Oswald, an American
but who had been to Russia. But I don't remember any particular discussion
or disagreement or agreement. I think probably Oswald was talking most of
the time.

Mr. Jenner. Oswald was pretty proud, was he, of his ability to speak Rus-
sian?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. He was proud of it, yes; because it is quite an
achievement for a man with a poor scholastic background to have learned the
language. It is surprising to me. It was an extraordinary surprise for my
wife and myself that he was able to learn to speak it so well for such a short
time as he was supposed to have stayed in Russia. As I understand it, he stayed
there some 2 years, I gather.

Mr. Jenner. That is all.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. And it is amazing.

Mr. Jenner. In speaking of that, as I recall, you noted he had a conversa-
tional command of the language.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. But that he did not speak a refined Russian.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No, no; not a refined Russian.

Mr. Jenner. He had trouble with his grammar?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, yes.

Mr. Jenner. Were there occasions when you knew them in which Marina
would correct his grammar and there would be an altercation between them or
something?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Oh, yes; there was bickering all the time. There
was bickering all the time. I don't remember whether it was especially on the
point of grammar, but there was bickering between them all the time.

But as I said before, the bickering was mainly because Marina smoked and
he didn't approve of it, that she liked to drink and he did not approve of it.
I think she liked to put the makeup on and he didn't let her use the makeup.
My wife will explain a little bit more in detail what was going on between
them, you see, because she was a confidante of Marina's, you see. I was not.

Mr. Jenner. Would you elaborate, please?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, my wife being a woman was interested in
a woman's problems, you see, Marina's, in the baby and in her makeup, in the
way she dressed and the way she behaved, you see. She tried to correct her
manners, correct, teach her how to be a human being, you see, which Marina
did not know very well. She was doing her best to learn. She wanted to, but
she really had a very poor background, you see.

Mr. Jenner. You made a comment that you just said your wife had confi-
dence in Marina, but you didn't. What did you mean by that?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Confidence from what point of view?

Mr. Jenner. I don't know.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I mentioned that because I don't like a woman
who bitches at her husband all the time, and she did, you know. She annoyed
him. She bickered. She brought the worst out in him. And she told us
after they would get a fight, you know, that he was fighting also. She would
scratch him also.

Mr. Jenner. She would scratch him?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. She would scratch him also.

Mr. Jenner. Do you recall the time?

I will put the question this way in order to draw on your recollection, rather
than mine.

There was an occasion, was there not, that Marina left Lee by herself?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Without being taken?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I have a recollection of that.

Mr. Jenner. Tell us about that. When did it occur?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I don't remember when it occurred.

Mr. Jenner. Does October 1963 refresh your recollection?

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Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Very possible, but that was the period when we were very busy with our cystic fibrosis campaign.

I do recall that one day I was in Fort Worth and I decided to come to see Mrs. Hall, with whom Marina was staying.

Mr. Jenner. Were you aware of the fact that Marina was at Mrs. Hall’s?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Were you aware of how she had gotten there?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall how it happened, but I was aware, somebody told me that, that she was staying at Mrs. Hall’s.

Mr. Jenner. The Halls were separated at that time, were they not?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; and Mrs. Hall had the boy friend who was a friend of mine.

Mr. Jenner. What was his name?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. A long name, German name, but he was of Polish extraction. He was in the plastic business. Now, his name, Doctor—he worked for some plastic company in Fort Worth. Kleinlerer, Alex Kleinlerer. That is the name.

Well, I had a very hard time finding the house where Mrs. Hall lived. I think Mr. Clark told me. That is probably it.

Mr. Jenner. Max Clark.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Max Clark probably told me that Marina is there.

Mr. Jenner. Is that 4760 Trail Lake Drive?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; Trail Lake Drive. That is the place. And I drove over and here was Marina, Mrs. Hall and Alex Kleinlerer. I don’t remember what we were talking about, what we discussed at that time. It was a friendly visit to say how are you.

Mr. Jenner. What I was getting at, Mr. De Mohrenschildt, was that this was an occasion when Marina had left her husband?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And come to the Halls?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. That is, it is an occasion distinct from the one in which you took Marina?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Oh, yes.

Mr. Jenner. Away from her husband. And this occasion we are now talking about at the Halls occurred subsequently to the time that you had taken her to the Mellers?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes. I think it was after our taking her away to the Mellers.

Mr. Jenner. When you arrived there, what did you discuss in respect to why Marina was there?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; I think I was discussing, I was talking to Alex Kleinlerer and to Mrs. Hall.

Yes; something vaguely comes to my mind that Mrs. Hall was saying that Marina should leave their place.

Mr. Jenner. Should leave the Halls?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Should leave the Halls. The husband is coming back or something like that, something to that effect.

Mr. Jenner. Her husband is returning?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; something to that effect.

Mr. Jenner. And did Marina leave?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That I do not recall.

Mr. Jenner. You don’t recall that she then went somewhere else?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not recall. If you could refresh my memory I may remember better. Again, I want to underline that all this is history for me, you see.

Mr. Jenner. I appreciate that, and I must avoid trying to put things in your mind also.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Which is what I am attempting to do.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right. As I remember, take Mrs. Hall—yes; I remember what we were talking about.
Mrs. Hall had had an accident, and she had either a broken leg or a broken arm, something like that, and she was in a cast. That is it. So we were talking about the accident most of the time, you see, what happened.

Mr. Jenner. Well, that is a fact.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; she had an accident. I remember now.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have any discussion or do you have any opinion with respect to Marina's religious belief, whether she had any, any religious feeling?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I had a vague impression—I don't remember because I do not discuss religion too often—that she had religious beliefs of some sort, you see. She was a Greek Orthodox and did have some sort of religious belief.

Mr. Jenner. What about Lee, on the other hand?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Lee, I think religion did not exist for him.

Mr. Jenner. He didn't believe in God?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. God, I don't know, because I didn't ask him a straightforward question, but I know that he did not believe in any organized religion. That is for sure. But he never was militantly against religion as far as I remember.

Mr. Jenner. But you have no recollection of any discussions or any impression on your part about Marina going back to Russia at any time?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Something vaguely goes on in my head.

Mr. Jenner. Oswald trying to get her to return to Russia?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Something vaguely goes on in my mind, but I do not recall. Very possible, you see, that something was mentioned like that. I didn't pay any attention, in other words.

Mr. Jenner. Did Oswald express views with respect to individual liberty and freedom of the press?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I don't think he understood the freedom of the press, and individual liberties. I think he was too stupid to understand the advantages we have of the free press and the free speech. Not too stupid, I mean, but too uneducated to understand the great advantages we have in free press and free discussion and in individual freedoms.

Like many native-born Americans, he did not appreciate the advantages you get in this country, you see. You have to be a foreigner to appreciate it a little bit more. Many Russians, all the Russian refugees appreciate that, you see, but many who are born here don't appreciate it. Not all of them.

Mr. Jenner. What about Marina and her politics?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Marina was definitely more appreciative of life in the United States.

Mr. Jenner. Was she inclined to discuss politics?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Not too much; no. That was Lee's main point, you see, to discuss politics.

Mr. Jenner. What was her attitude toward Lee's views in that respect?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. She more or less considered him a crackpot, as far as I remember, you see. A few times she said, "Oh, that crazy lunatic. Again he is talking about politics."

This is one of the reasons we liked her, because that was a very intelligent attitude, you see, but it was very annoying to Lee.

Mr. Jenner. That was another source of annoyance between them?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; there were so many sources of annoyance, as you know, that it was just an unhappy marriage.

Mr. Jenner. You have stated at one time Oswald gave you something to read that he had written.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I don't remember at what particular time, but he gave me to read his typewritten memoirs of his stay in Minsk.

Mr. Jenner. Was it in the form of a diary?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, more or less the form of a diary, not day by day, but just impressions. And as far as I remember, I read through these typewritten pages, I don't remember how many of them there were, and made comments on it, you see. But I don't think they were fit for publication.

Mr. Jenner. Were they political in nature?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; not political in nature, but there was nothing particularly interesting to an average person to read. It was just a description
of life in a factory in Minsk. Not terribly badly written, not particularly well.

Mr. JENNER. Not good, not bad?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Not good, not bad. Nothing that I really remember too well. I don't remember too well what was written there.

Mr. JENNER. I will show the witness pages 220 through 244, Commission Document No. 206. Would you glance through those pages and tell me if it has the material he showed you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't remember seeing that beginning.

Mr. JENNER. Let's get over to the area in Minsk.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; that is not at all familiar to me.

Mr. JENNER. The witness is now looking at page 232.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Starting here at the bottom of page 232 it looks familiar to me. How many mistakes he makes here, it is terrible. It does not look familiar to me. I think it was something else that he showed me. I do not recall that. That I definitely do not remember.

Mr. JENNER. What?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I would have remembered that sentence, you know.

Mr. JENNER. You are now on page 235:

"I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka."

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I would have remembered something like that, you see. Again another sentence I do not recall.

Mr. JENNER. "My conquest of Anna Tachina, a girl from Riga."

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Do you want me to glance through that? It does not look like the same document.

Mr. JENNER. If it is not the same document—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't think it is the same document.

Mr. JENNER. Now I will have the witness look at pages 247 through 301. This is a composition entitled "The Collective" and "Minsk, Russia," with a foreword, an autobiographical sketch of Oswald.


Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't remember this document, but I think I remember something, "Layout of City of Minsk," because that would have attracted my attention.

Mr. JENNER. All right, let's find that spot.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That looks familiar to me.

Mr. JENNER. First there is a heading, "About the Author." I call your attention to a statement which says, "Exotic journeys on his part to Japan and the Philippines and the scores of odd islands in the Pacific." Did he ever discuss that with you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. He was at Subic Bay in the Philippines?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't remember him mentioning that to me.

Mr. JENNER. Now the witness is looking at part 1, which is on page 248.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; this looks slightly, vaguely familiar, starting from page 248. That looks vaguely familiar. I am not going to read all this because it looks very boring to me. I mean it is something that doesn't interest me. It looks vaguely familiar.

Mr. JENNER. Does it also refresh your recollection of discussions you had with him before his life in Russia?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That looks familiar to me.

Mr. JENNER. This whole division?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. This whole division looks familiar to me. As I said before, I did not look carefully when I originally saw this document, and I think this is the same one, because it looks familiar to me. I just glanced through. I realized that it is not fit for publication. You can see it right away. Who is interested to read about comrade this and comrade that, you see?
But it is a factual, it seems like a factual report on his conditions of life of a worker.

Mr. JENNER. It is horrible grammar.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Horrible grammar.
Mr. JENNER. And horrible spelling.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. But it could be reworked by somebody?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is right.
Mr. JENNER. Let's get to the next division here.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Here is something that I remember we discussed.
Mr. JENNER. You are now at page 262.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I think here he talks about those meetings.
Mr. JENNER. That he did not like?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That he did not like.
Do I have to read that? Frankly, it is very——
Mr. JENNER. No; you don't. We are trying to find out whether this is the paper he showed you.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Here is something.
Mr. JENNER. I now direct your attention to page 269.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. This is something that is much more familiar to me because I was interested in the town itself.
Mr. JENNER. And this is the paragraph beginning, "The reconstruction of Minsk is on an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders.''
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; that was something that interested me because I lived in my childhood in this town and I remembered some of the buildings. I remember asking Oswald about what happened to this street and that street, you see. But I forgot the names. I just described them. What happened to this street and that street?
He gave me some sort of an answer that now it is full of big buildings, you see, and I remember it as being full of small provincial houses, you see. And again I cannot swear to the fact that that is the same paper I saw.
Mr. JENNER. But this seems to you more familiar?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. More familiar maybe because I paid more attention to the city than I paid to something else.
Mr. JENNER. This is quite a long diatribe.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. It couldn't be the same document because that wasn't as long as that.
Mr. JENNER. It was not?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No.
Mr. JENNER. I now exhibit to the witness a series of five untitled compositions on political subjects appearing in the same exhibit I have already identified, the first of which is at page 304.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. This is definitely not familiar to me.
Mr. JENNER. And runs through page 309.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I am just glancing through but it doesn't look familiar to me. Maybe I just didn't pay any attention.
Mr. JENNER. The next commences on page 310 and runs through to page 312. It is a short one.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; that doesn't look familiar to me.
Mr. JENNER. The next commences at page 313 and concludes at page 315.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. It does not look familiar to me. As I said before, I have the impression that the pages he showed me were only about the city of Minsk and the TV factory there, but not about his life.
Mr. JENNER. Were they typewritten or in longhand?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Typewritten.
Mr. JENNER. The balance is on pages 318 through 329. Would you glance through those, please?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Oh, that is definitely nothing that I have seen before, because it has the name of General Walker in it.
Mr. JENNER. And you had not seen it?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I had not seen it. Now, the publication, not
the publication, the document I saw was, as far as I remember, not political, but a very simple account of his life in Minsk, and in the TV factory.

Mr. JENNER. I think we had better call Mrs. De Mohrenschildt and tell her—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That she is ready for action?

Mr. JENNER. No: that we are going to run you well into the afternoon. I have got a couple more pages of notes here. Maybe around 3:30 will be closer.

If you think it would be better to release her for the afternoon or find out where she is going to be.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., the proceeding was recessed.)

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. DE MOHRENSCHILDT RESUMED

The proceeding was reconvened at 2 p.m.

Mr. JENNER. As I recall, yesterday you testified your recollection was that early in your acquaintance with the Oswalds, you approached Sam Ballen to see if he could undertake or might be able to employ Oswald.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. To refresh your recollection in that regard, Mr. Ballen says his recollection is that he first met Lee in December 1962 or January 1963 at your home.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. It could be.

Mr. JENNER. And he was aware that you had approached Mr. Ballen's wife and other people to assist the Oswalds, and also to have them out socially.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. You did do that, did you?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, I don't remember whether I asked the Ballens to invite them, but I did ask some other people to invite them, because they were so lonesome. And maybe fortunately for them, they refused.

I remember I asked a physicist to invite them in Dallas, and they just refused. He said, "I don't know those people. I don't want to have anything to do with them."

Mr. JENNER. His recollection is about 10 days after he met them at your home, you called him and asked if he might be able to employ him, or might be helpful in his obtaining a job.

Does that stimulate your recollection that the events you mentioned yesterday occurred probably in December 1962 or January 1963—that is, the event regarding your effort to induce Mr. Ballen?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes—it should be probably at that time, because—I had the impression that it was earlier than that—when he was moving from Fort Worth to Dallas, at the very beginning. I still have the impression. Because that is where I was interested, to help them, you see.

I did not know that he lost his job with the other company. I didn't know that.

All this is later, after we had already gone.

So I have the impression that maybe he confused the time. It seems to me that I asked him at the very beginning when I met the Oswalds, when he lost his first job in Fort Worth and was trying to move to Dallas—that was the time.

Mr. JENNER. He lost his job at Leslie Welding Co.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes. I don't know the name of that company, but it was some welding outfit.

Mr. JENNER. Sheetmetal work.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, that is right.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall the period when Marina stayed at the Fords, in November?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. When she stayed at the Fords?

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That was the time when we took Marina and the child away from Lee and put her in the house of Mellers, and then the Mellers asked Mrs. Ford to take her. I think that was the time.

And then, later on, the Fords asked Mrs. Ray to take Marina. She moved
from one place to another—three times, as far as I remember, she changed domiciles.

And finally returned to Lee.

Mr. JENNER. You remember this event you related yesterday, when you took Marina from the home?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. As having occurred——

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. In September.

I have the impression it was in September. But it is, again, only a recollection, because I remember that it was a very hot day—very sunny, hot day. So it could be in October. And also in October we started working on this campaign, cystic fibrosis campaign, and were very busy.

But it might have been in October.

Mr. JENNER. Mrs. Ford's recollection is that Marina was at her home—she came there on November 11, and left on November 17.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. It could be that.

Mr. JENNER. And this is while Marina was separated temporarily from her husband?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes. Unless she had been twice at her home. I think she was only once at her home. There were three homes—once at Mellers, the Fords, and the third at the Rays, one after another, in succession.

Mr. JENNER. Now, this is apparently part of that series of changes she made when she left, herself—that is, this was not an occasion when you took her?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. No; I think that is the occasion we took her—we took her to the Mellers, and then she moved from them by herself—that we had no knowledge of. How she moved or who took her from one house to another, I do not know.

Mr. JENNER. You have a recollection there were two periods—one period that you are talking about when you took her from the home, and then another period when she left the home, herself?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. That could be, very easily. But then it would fit very well in my schedule—that would have been the second time—because, at that time, we were not seeing the Oswalds. We were busy on something else, Jeanne was working both in the store and at the foundation, I was preparing my project, and we were very busy, and didn't see anybody, practically, and especially the Oswalds.

October, November; I don't think we saw them at all in October, November, December.

Mr. JENNER. Did I ask you about Betty MacDonald this morning, as to whether she was at that February 1963 party?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Oh, yes: I think that is the librarian. The name MacDonald sounds familiar to me. Is she Pierce's fiance? That is how I remember her.

Mr. JENNER. I am just trying to get these two events. Marina recalls when they lived on Elsbeth Street she had a dispute with Lee, and—about her Russian friends, in which he said, “Well, if you like your friends so much, then go ahead and live with them.”

And she said that left her no choice, so she got in a cab and went over to Anna Meller's house with the baby.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Oh, that is how she described it.

Mr. JENNER. She was there a week.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. That was the second time? What month was it?

Mr. JENNER. I don't know.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Well, we took her there. But maybe she went there for the second time, you see.

Mr. JENNER. Well, she may have forgotten you took her.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes: maybe she forgot it. You know, we took all the furniture also. I could not forget that—because my car was loaded. You could practically feel the ground. I still have the same car in Haiti today.

We had a tremendous load in our car. It took us the whole day to load and unload and carry them.

Mr. JENNER. Now, she voiced the opinion that—she said Lee liked you.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I am sorry that he did, but, obviously he did.

Mr. JENNER. She said because you were a strong person. She is expressing her opinion now, of course. But he only liked you among all this group. He disliked Bouhe, he disliked Anna Meller.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That I am surprised, because Bouhe is very—a person that you can like or dislike immediately. As to Mrs. Meller, I am surprised, because she is very kind and a nice person.

Mr. JENNER. Well, this is Lee Oswald. That could possibly arise out of the fact that Anna Meller befriended her when she left the household.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is right.

Mr. JENNER. I don't know what the reason was.

But you have confirmed the fact that he didn't care for the people in the Russian colony.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. He did not have any friends, you see. Maybe he identified me not as a Russian, because I have not much Russian blood in me anyway. Maybe he identified me as some sort of an internationalist, American.

Mr. JENNER. Maybe you are.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I am trying to think of other friends that he had. I cannot recall, myself, a friend of his, actually. I could not say that. He could be my son in age, you see. He is just a kid for me, with whom I played around. Sometimes I was curious to see what went on in his head.

But I certainly would not call myself a friend of his.

Mr. JENNER. Well, that may well be.

But Marina, at least, expresses herself that way—that you "were the only one who remained our friend."

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She said we were the only ones—

Mr. JENNER. Who remained their friends—the others sort of removed themselves.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Sure, we left, you know. We were no friends, nothing. We just were too busy to be with them—period.

Mr. JENNER. I am not talking about you. I am talking about the other people now.

As you related this morning, they began to withdraw.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; and we were too busy. We saw them—we withdrew also to an extent—you see what I mean. We saw a lot of them at the beginning, and then we stopped seeing them. Then we saw them again for Christmas and invited them to another party, and that is all.

Then we saw them the last time for Easter.

I am not defending myself for having seen them. But that is a fact.

Mr. JENNER. Well, I appreciate that.

What was your impression as to whether this was a hospitable man?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Who, Oswald?

Mr. JENNER. Oswald. Was he a man who was not very hospitable?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I would not say so. To us, he was always quite hospitable.

Mr. JENNER. To you, I appreciate that. I am trying to find out—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. About the others, I don't know, because I never saw anybody else there in the house.

I don't know how he would receive the people. I think he responded by kindness with kindness. He was responsive to kindness.

Mr. JENNER. Was there an impression among the people in this—we have talked about, that they came to feel that he didn't care for them?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Oh, yes, yes; he didn't care for them because—well, let me put it this way.

He didn't care for them because they didn't care for him, and vice versa.

But you see most of the colony in Dallas is more emotionally involved in Russian affairs than we are, because they are closer to them. All of them have been relatively recently in Soviet Russia—while my wife has never been in Soviet Russia in her life, and I was 5 or 6 when I left it. So to me it doesn't mean very much.

I am curious, but it doesn't mean anything—it is too far removed.

Mr. JENNER. Did he ever express any views to you or give you the impression
that he thought those people who had left Russia were fools for having left Russia?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; I don't think so. I don't remember that.

Possibly he told somebody else. But not in my presence.

Mr. Jenner. Did he express any view to you or did you get the impression that these people in this colony or group, they only liked money, and everything was measured by money?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, naturally—he didn't tell that to me, but you can guess that that would be his opinion, because he was jealous of them. I tried to induce him a few times to get on to some money-making scheme. I said, "Why don't you do something to make money?"

But, obviously, it wasn't interesting to him.

Would you like me to say what I told you about this Solidarist?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. You were interested—you asked me if I belonged to some political party, and I said no. This group of Russian refugees called themselves solidarists. And Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinin in Dallas belonged to that group and tried to make me join it. Not being interested, I refused, but I read some of their publications. And it is a pro-American group of Russian refugees who have an economic doctrine of their own. And they seem to have some people working in the Soviet Union for them, and all that sort of thing.

It is a pretty well-known political party that—their headquarters is in Germany.

That is about all I know about them.

Mr. Jenner. But that group didn't interest you?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; no; nor any other group.

Mr. Jenner. I notice in the papers at my disposal some participation on your part in a foreign council discussion group in Dallas.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I belonged to that group—I don't remember during what period—and came quite often to the meetings.

Mr. Jenner. What is the name of it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. The Dallas Council of World Affairs. I met quite a few people at the meetings. But they were open, public meetings, where international affairs were discussed. I remember several of the Dallas real conservatives called that Dallas council very leftist. But I never noticed anything in particular.

Mr. Jenner. Were there people of substance that participated in that group?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; very much so. Mr. Marcus was the president of it. Mr. McGee was the president of it.

Mr. Mallon was president of that, and actually organized this group. Mr. Mallon is chairman of the board of Dresser Industries. But they invited some people to Dallas who are possibly socialists—I don't remember seeing anyone, but I guess they might have invited them.

Mr. Jenner. Did you on any occasion to express a view or say to anybody in Dallas among your friends that Oswald was an idealistic Marxist?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I might have said that.

Mr. Jenner. What did you mean by that?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That he had read and created some sort of a theory, a Marxist theory, for himself.

In other words, he created a doctrine for himself, a Marxist doctrine.

Mr. Jenner. Is that what you meant by use of the word "Idealist"?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; that it was an idea in his head that he had—not in a very flattering way I meant that. That he was building up a doctrine in his head.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever say anything to anybody on the subject that Oswald was opposed to the United States policy on Castro in Cuba?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That I think he mentioned to me a couple of times.

Mr. Jenner. What did he say?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I do not remember the exact wording, but he said that he had admiration for Castro for opposing such a big power as the United States.
Mr. JENNER. Did the Voshinins ever ask you not to bring the Oswalds around to their house?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes. They refused to see and to meet the Oswalds, either one of them. And I was quite surprised, frankly, why they didn't, because we all did and at first helped them—and they usually were very cooperative in helping the other people. In this particular case, they completely refused and looked sort of mysterious—why they didn't want to meet them.

I never asked any questions. But that is their privilege, not to see them.

Mr. JENNER. Do you remember the days you were in Abilene?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall having discussed politics there, in which you indicated, whether in provocation or otherwise, some admiration for the Soviet system of government?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't remember saying anything like that. It might have been misinterpreted. But I believe in peaceful coexistence. I think we can all live together without blowing each other to hell—and many other people believe that we couldn't do that. Probably the person with whom I was discussing it believed in immediate atomic retaliation. So, naturally, I told him what the hell.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall having said that if this country is ever invaded by Russia, you would have a very good chance of coming into a top position with the Russians if they invaded the United States?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I never said that. That is a purely Texas invention. It must have been a real enemy of mine who said that.

Mr. JENNER. You are intellectually opposed to the Communist system?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; I am. I am not interested in it-period.

Mr. JENNER. You wrote—I don't know whether it was after your 8 or 9 months in Mexico, when you were enamoured of Lilin Larin, or whether it was on this previous occasion—when you were at the University of Texas, had you written or were you writing a manuscript entitled "Experiences of a Young Man in Mexico"?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, yes; but that is more or less a romantic dissertation, a romantic book based on some of my experiences there.

Mr. JENNER. Did you relate some of your romantic experiences?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, is it absolutely necessary? I don't recall even what I had written there.

Mr. JENNER. I just wanted the general nature of it.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. I don't recall what it is. It is probably based on the travel in Mexico with some girls—that is about all. That is what I would write at that time and that age.

Mr. JENNER. You were interested in girls?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, at that time.

Mr. JENNER. Did you ever have any people refer to you as the Mad Russian?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is an unfortunate term they call me quite often.

Mr. JENNER. You mentioned somebody from Brazil that had the sobriquet of the King of Bananas. Was that the King of Orchids rather than the King of Bananas?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, maybe. But we called him the King of Bananas. At least I called him that.

I remember his name now—I mentioned it to you. Dr. Decio de Paula Machado. I still—I think he is still in existence, because I asked about him recently.

Mr. JENNER. If I said you were an extrovert, would that agree with your own judgment of yourself?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, I don't know if it is for others to call me. I would rather be an extrovert than an introvert.

Mr. JENNER. Well, for example, I regard myself as an extrovert.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Then I am happy to be an extrovert. I don't like to be accused of being too much of an extrovert, because I think if you pass the limit it is too much.

Mr. JENNER. Of course. Any extreme is bad. I made a reference yesterday to
Professor Zitkoff, in Houston. I thought that might stimulate your recollection. Did you make regular trips to Houston?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes; quite often.

Mr. Jenner. Were they substantially regular—once a month?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. No, no. Without regularity, but quite often—mainly to see my clients there.

Mr. Jenner. And your clients were who?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. In the oil business—I mainly used to come to see my friend John Jacobs, vice president of Texas Eastern, and the social acquaintance that I had there—Andy Todd, an architect there, a professor at Rice Institute. And maybe somebody else—I don't recall the name.

Mr. Jenner. But these trips to Houston were strictly business?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes. Maybe I was trying at the time to push forward my project in Haiti, you see, whereby I was trying to raise some money for the development of small industries in Haiti. And on that occasion I saw quite a few important people. But purely for that purpose—purely for business.

Mr. Jenner. All right. Is your daughter, Alexandra, a painter or an artist?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. No; my wife's daughter is a painter.

Mr. Jenner. Christiana?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Was there a time when both Christiana and your daughter were living in Dallas with you?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes, indeed.

Mr. Jenner. In your 1957 venture with the International Cooperation—as an agent of the International Cooperation Administration, in addition to Poland, as I understand it, you visited France?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Switzerland?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. No. Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Jenner. France, Sweden and Denmark?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Had you in mind, or did you hope during that period, that you would also visit Switzerland, England, Italy, and West Germany?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes; but I didn't see those countries—I didn't have time to see them. Instead of that, I stayed much longer in Sweden, visiting some distant relatives there.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have any political discussions with any so-called true Communists when you were in Yugoslavia?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Political discussions?

Mr. Jenner. Arguments?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Arguments; yes. Discussions, occasionally. The real argument I had—I think maybe I mentioned it yesterday—was with the head of the Communist Party in Slovenia, who attacked me very strongly for being an American and for the fact that we had this Arkansas case, with Governor Faubus. He was very obnoxious, and I told him that he reminded me of an ultraconservative in the United States—they were both of the same type, very illogical and very biased in their opinions.

Mr. Jenner. Biased and rigid?

Mr. De Mohrenschilddt. Yes; but I think in my stay in Yugoslavia, and without taking too much pride in it, I made more friends for the United States than anybody else, because they could—I could explain to them the opportunities given to foreign born in the United States, and how joyful the life is in the States. For instance, I used to explain to them how an independent can drill an oil well with no money. To them it was beyond comprehension. To them it was a miracle that a man like me was able to promote enough money to drill an oil well. For them, it needed endless bureaucracy and enormous amount of papers and all that, and finally the well was drilled, and at an enormous price—when it could have been done very cheaply by purely organizing a small syndicate. And since I had small production of my own, I explained to them how I did that. And it was a fascinating story for them. So I think I did a good job and made a lot of friends, who used to write to me from there.

Mr. Jenner. Did you make a trip to Europe in 1960? At that time, did you
plan to leave early in March, March 11, and visit France, Yugoslavia, Italy, England, and Belgium, for a period of 3 weeks, on geological visits?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. There might have been some projects to do that, and it did not materialize.

Mr. Jenner. Maybe this will stimulate you. You, at that time, were at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. In 1960?

Mr. Jenner. March 10, as a matter of fact. Do you remember your passport being renewed on March 11?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Did I go to Europe or not? I don't remember. Maybe I went to Ghana at that time, in 1960 instead of going to Belgium—I went on this consulting job to Ghana.

I don't recall. My wife will recall all that precisely, because she remembers the dates.

I did go to Europe in 1960, because I remember I went to see my little boy in Philadelphia at that time before going to Europe. I was planning to. But my wife will remember all that.

Mr. Jenner. So we can identify you as far as these papers are concerned, is this a fair description of you? That you are a white male, 6'1" tall, brown hair—dark brown hair, blue eyes—do you have a scar on your face?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. This scar is an old scar on the right-hand side, I think you can see.

Mr. Jenner. Right-hand cheek?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. On the cheek—it comes from a dog bite in my childhood. And this one is a new one—I got it in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Jenner. That is about the center of your forehead, up top, near your hairline?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. You suffered that in Yugoslavia?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I fell down on a rock with my head—had a few stitches taken.

Mr. Jenner. And your—if you will tell me in your own words.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. By the way, I may say—my wife reminded me of it today—regarding the fact that I was taking sketches of so-called Coast Guard in Texas, in 1940 or 1941—of course, which I was not doing, because I was sketching the beach. The same thing happened to me in Yugoslavia, except that this time they were the Communists who thought I was making sketches of their fortifications. Actually, I was also making drawings of the seashore. And this time they shot at us.

Mr. Jenner. Shot?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Shot. And they told me to get away—we were in a little boat. And they kept on shooting at me. And the bullets were hitting the water right around us—until we were away out into the sea. So I made a complaint to the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, and some kind of an investigation was made. But this is an interesting correlation—that I am accused both by the Yugoslavs and here, also, making sketches. I should abandon making sketches in the future. No more painting.

Mr. Jenner. You have a ruddy complexion, but also you have a dark skin.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Is that a pigmentation, or from being out in the sun?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. So; I spend a lot of time in the sun.

Mr. Jenner. Your brother Dimitri is a naturalized American citizen, is he not?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; much earlier than myself, because I think he came to this country in the early twenties.

Mr. Jenner. The records show he was naturalized November 22, 1926, in the U.S. district court at New Haven, which is where Yale University is located.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes. He went to school at that time, to Yale.

Mr. Jenner. Do those facts square with your recollection?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; approximately the right period. I remember he went to Yale with Rudy Vallee—they were roommates.

Mr. Jenner. You mentioned that your brother came over to Europe and
was in Belgium while you were still there, just before you came back to this

country.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. No, no; before I came back for the first time to this
country.

Mr. JENNER. That is correct.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes. Because it is my brother who helped me to
arrange my passport and my entrance. He didn't help me financially, but
arranged my permit.

Mr. JENNER. To refresh your recollection, the passport records indicate that
your brother applied for a passport for a visit in 1936, to visit Poland and
France for 3 months, and for the purpose of visiting his family, and collecting
material for magazine articles.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Does that square with your recollection?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. That is about the right time when I first saw him
after many, many years—we took a trip together to see our father in Poland.

Mr. JENNER. Now, at that time, he had already completed his work at Yale,

had he not?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. He obtained his degree at Yale in 1926?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes. I don't know what year he completed.

Mr. JENNER. Did he take some additional——

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes. He took a Ph. D. at Columbia. But I don't
know what year he received his Ph. D.

Mr. JENNER. Well, I would suggest to you it was 1927.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Ph. D. at Columbia? I don't know the year exactly.

Mr. JENNER. Your brother travels relatively frequently, does he not?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes; he travels whenever he had—whenever he can
get away from teaching.

Mr. JENNER. And he is a Ph. D. and a professor at Dartmouth College?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. He is a full professor at Dartmouth College.

Mr. JENNER. Hanover, N.H.?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. That is right. He also is editor of the Russian
Review, a magazine.

Mr. JENNER. Didn't he found that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes; he founded that magazine.

Mr. JENNER. And what does he teach at Dartmouth?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. I think he is a professor of Russian culture, Russian
civilization, history.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall—is this a description of him: He is a white
male, 5 foot 11 inches tall, gray hair, brown eyes?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes; very strong brown eyes, very dark brown
eyes.

Mr. JENNER. Unlike yours, that are blue?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes. He is brown-eyed.

Mr. JENNER. Did you see your brother when he visited Europe in 1957?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes; an amazing thing happened. You know, he
didn't know that we were in Europe.

Mr. JENNER. Neither knew that the other was?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Neither knew. And we bumped into each other in
the most crowded street in Paris. It is an amazing coincidence.

Mr. JENNER. Does your brother have a mustache?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. He used to. I don't think he has now. He may
have grown it lately.

Mr. JENNER. Your daughter Alexandra has another given name, hasn't she—
Romeyn?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes. That is a family name of the Piersons.

Mr. JENNER. She was born April 17—December 25, 1943. We brought that
out yesterday.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Christmas Day.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. Did you ever know your wife Phyllis' parents, Simone Fleischer—Simone Fleischer Washington and Jack Stecker?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. No; I didn't know her real father. But I met her stepfather—Walter Washington Stecker.

Mr. JENNER. She was the daughter of Simone Fleischer, and was adopted by Walter Washington?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Did you have any contact with the Dominican Embassy in 1958?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. In 1958, Dominican Embassy?

Mr. JENNER. The month of April.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes. I think I was invited to—Dominican Embassy. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Here in Washington?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes. I was trying to work up some kind of concession, I think. I was working on some kind of oil deal, and tried to contact the Dominican Ambassador—purely for business reasons—some kind of an oil project which had to do with the Dominican Republic.

Mr. JENNER. All right. Have you been in the Dominican Republic in the last—let's say the last 6 months?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes; I was there several times. No. 1, in March 1963, on my way to Haiti, to sign a contract with the Haitian Government, but spent only one night at the hotel there, between planes. It was necessary to stop there, because there was no right connection. Pan American arranged so that the passengers to Haiti would stop in the Dominican Republic for the night, and then leave the next morning.

Mr. JENNER. Is that the first time you were ever in the Dominican Republic?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. That is the first time I have ever been there.

Mr. JENNER. When next were you there?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. The next time we were with—let's see—yes; we were—my wife and I when we were coming to Haiti, exactly on the same—in the same—the same occasion, to spend the night.

Mr. JENNER. Just spent overnight?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Overnight, and take the plane the next morning, on our way to Haiti in June—I think the first or second of June in 1963. And then just recently, about a week ago, when I went to check on some mining possibilities, and get some information from the Bureau of Mines in the Dominican Republic. And again I went to San Juan, and then picked up my wife, and then brought her back into the Dominican Republic, finished getting the information, and returned to Haiti. And then again on the way to the United States now, just stopping there.

Mr. JENNER. On this present trip?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes; just stopping for 20 minutes.

Mr. JENNER. Those have been your sole contacts in the Dominican Republic?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. Yes; to the best of my memory—yes; I remember now why I tried to contact the Dominican Embassy in 1957. Somebody told me—I don't remember who—that they needed a consulting geologist in the Dominican Republic, and I tried to contact the ambassador, and never was able to see him.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall commenting, along with Mrs. De Mohrenscheldt, that you know of no connection that did or could have existed between Lee Oswald and any organization or government because you thought nobody could stand him, and that you questioned his mental stability?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. That is right. I remember making that statement. I think it was in Port au Prince that I made that statement. Naturally anybody—who would—in our opinion, if he killed the President of the United States, he must have been mentally unstable. I could not find any other explanation. Or somebody might have paid him for it. But this is another speculation that came to me later on. But, again, it is purely speculation on our part.

Mr. JENNER. Well, you had no—now that you have made that statement, I have to pursue it.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHELDT. By reading the papers, you know—we had no other
information. By reading the papers and putting two and two together we
started wondering, maybe there is something behind it, you see—especially I
remember reading in one of the papers that—

Mr. JENNER. Which papers are these—foreign language papers?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. No; American papers. We haven't read any for-
eign language papers. We get the Miami Herald, New York Times, we get
Haitian papers, French language papers, of course. And I think in one of
those papers it was said that Lee Oswald mentioned to his wife before the
assassination that he was going to get some money.

Mr. JENNER. So when you read that article—

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. When I read that article, then the idea started
coming—arising in my imagination.

Mr. JENNER. Assuming the article was correct, that Oswald had said to
Marina that he was going to get some money from some source?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; that is right.

Mr. JENNER. But you knew of no such thing?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. And you had no hint of it while you knew the Oswalds?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. No; when we knew the Oswalds, they were always
in dismal poverty.

Mr. JENNER. When you visited Dallas at the end of May 1963, before you
went to Haiti, did you see the Oswalds then?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. No; I don't think so. My wife will tell you ex-
actly. I don't think we had time to see anybody. We were just packing.
As I recall it, I did receive a card, a postcard, from Oswald—I don't remember
when—before we left the United States, saying, "We are in New Orleans,"
and giving the address. And I lost that card.

Mr. JENNER. Did you write a letter to Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss in Decem-
ber of 1963?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; I don't remember the date, but I did write
a letter to her.

Mr. JENNER. From where?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. From Haiti.

Mr. JENNER. You expressed your sympathy to her with respect to the death
of her son-in-law, John Fitzgerald Kennedy?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall making this statement in the letter: "Since we
lived in Dallas permanently last year and before, we had the misfortune
to have met Oswald, and especially his wife Marina, sometime last fall."

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. What do you mean by the misfortune to have met Oswald and
especially his wife Marina?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Well, now, since all this happened, it causes—
it is not pleasant to have known the possible assassin of the President of
the United States. And since he is dead, it doesn't matter. But we still know
Marina. We had the misfortune of knowing her—it caused us no end of
difficulty, from every point of view.

Mr. JENNER. That is what you meant by misfortune?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; and misfortune—also now, when you look
the situation over, it was just a misfortune that we helped them, that is all.
We shouldn't have done it. We should have known better. And, actually,—

Mr. JENNER. Why should you have known better, Mr. De Mohrenschildt?

What was wrong with what you did?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Nothing wrong. But it is wrong that we were
charitable to a person who turned out to be an assassin, maybe.

Mr. JENNER. But you wouldn't have been charitable if you had any notion
he might have been. So what you did was a spontaneous, normal thing of an
outgoing person who wanted to help somebody. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. De MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; it is correct. But still I regret that I have
known him. I shouldn't have been so extroverted.

Mr. JENNER. Do you recall saying in your letter, "Both my wife and I tried to
help poor Marina, who could not speak any English, was mistreated by her hus-
band. She and the baby were malnourished and sickly."

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. That is all correct?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And you told me all about that in some detail.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. You also said, if you will recall—"some time last fall we heard
that Oswald had beaten his wife cruelly, so we drove to their miserable place
and forcibly took Marina and the child away from the character."

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right.

Mr. Jenner. And you have told me about that?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right.

Mr. Jenner. "Then he threatened me and my wife, but I did not take him
seriously."

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is exactly right.

Mr. Jenner. "Marina stayed with a family of some childless Russian refugees
for awhile, keeping her baby, but finally decided to return to her husband." You
have told me about that course of events.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right.

Mr. Jenner. And that is what you had in mind?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is exactly right.

Mr. Jenner. Then you comment, "It is really a shame that such crimes occur
in our times and in our country, but there is so much jealousy for success, and
the late President was successful in so many domains, and there is so much
desire for publicity on the part of all shady characters, that assassinations are
bound to occur. Better precautions should have been taken." Now, let me ask
you about the first two sentences.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. In my opinion, if Lee Oswald did kill the President,
this might be the reason for it, that he was insanely jealous of an extraordinarily
successful man, who was young, attractive, had a beautiful wife, had all the
money in the world, and was a world figure. And poor Oswald was just the op-
posite. He had nothing. He had a bitchy wife, had no money, was a miserable
failure in everything he did.

Mr. Jenner. Well, do you have a view, perhaps, that this might be a way of
this man—of what he thought of raising himself up by his own bootstraps?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Exactly. It made him a hero in his own mind—it
made him a hero in his own mind. He did not realize possibly that he was
doing it at the expense to the whole Nation. He might have had a mental
blackout.

Mr. Jenner. Then you make the comment "better precautions should have
been taken."

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is my very strong opinion, that better precau-
tions should be taken by whatever authorities were in Dallas at the time to
protect the President.

Now, I do not consider myself an exceedingly—a genius. But the very first
thought after we heard that some character was mixed up in the assassination of
the President, when we were listening to the radio in the house of an employee
of the American Embassy in Port au Prince, and he mentioned that the name
of the presumable assassin is something Lee, Lee, Lee—and I said, "Could it be
Lee Oswald?"

And he said, "I guess that is the name."

Mr. Jenner. That occurred to you?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That occurred to me.

Mr. Jenner. As soon as you heard the name Lee?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. As soon as I heard the name Lee. Now, why it
occurred to me—because he was a crazy lunatic.

Mr. Jenner. Did you think about the rifle you had seen?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Immediately something occurred in my mind—the
rifle. Actually, my wife and I were driving from a reception at the Syrian Em-
bassy, where we heard the story of the assassination. We were driving to the
house of this friend of ours who works at the Embassy and wondering who
could it be. And as soon as we heard that name, some association started work-
ing in our minds—and the fact that there was a gun there.

But my opinion—and again—was influenced naturally by what you read and
hear in the papers. We were out of contact with people in Dallas, and out of
contact with events.

The only thing we could judge is what we read in the papers.

Sometimes you read something like he was going to get some money, and
naturally you start thinking that possibly somebody bought him.

Now, we heard, also, that he was getting some regular checks from somewhere.

Mr. JENNER. Where did you hear that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. That I read in the papers some place—he was getting
regular checks.

Mr. JENNER. That didn’t score with your recollection, did it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. No; I just read that in the papers some place.

Then you read this and that. I am not a detective. It is not up to me to make
any conclusions.

Mr. JENNER. This letter was written, I take it—it is dated December 12,
1963. At the time you wrote it you had some of these newspaper articles in
mind that were affecting your opinion, were they?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes; but it contains all the facts—

Mr. JENNER. Excuse me. Have you looked at the original of that letter?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Well, it looks to me that this is the original.

Mr. JENNER. That is your signature on the letter?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. You will note it is dated December 12, 1963.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. December 12, 1963.

Mr. JENNER. Would you look at the envelope that is attached to the letter.
Is that envelope addressed in your handwriting, or does it have any of your
handwriting on it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. No; it is printed.

Mr. JENNER. Typed?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Typed, yes.

Mr. JENNER. And is that the envelope in which you dispatched that letter?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes; it looks like that envelope.

Mr. JENNER. What is the date of the stamp cancellation?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. December 13, 1963.

Mr. JENNER. Where?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. It was sent from Haiti, this
letter.

Mr. JENNER. Yes; that is your letter, and you dispatched it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Now, you say in that letter, after expressing your sympathies to
Mrs. Auchincloss, and your very kind comments about Mrs. Kennedy, “I do hope
that Marina and her children (I understand she has two now) will not suffer
too badly throughout their lives, and that the stigma will not affect the in-
ocent children. Somehow, I still have a lingering doubt, notwithstanding
all the evidence, of Oswald’s guilt.”

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Exactly.

Mr. JENNER. And that expression in this letter is based on all the things
you have told me about in this long examination?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. A natural, I would assume, view on the part of any humanitarian
person—that you just cannot imagine anybody murdering anybody else?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. And he in turn had been murdered.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHEIDT. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. And his trial would never take place?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right.
Mr. Jenner. And on the basis of what little you knew, you had lingering doubts?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Exactly.
Mr. Jenner. Not because you felt that anybody else might have been involved?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No, no.
Mr. Jenner. And you had no notion of anybody else, and no information of anybody else being involved?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No information.
Mr. Jenner. I want to give you an opportunity to explain that fully.
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. So I have no information whatsoever, except what you hear now living in Port-au-Prince from the foreigners who read foreign papers. And, of course, they are all of the opinion that Oswald did not kill the President, that there was a plot, that there was—that somebody else was standing on the bridge, there was a car there on the bridge from where they were shooting, that there were four shots—and all those things are discussed all day long in Haiti right now, in the colony of foreigners—Embassy people and businessmen who live in Haiti, most of them Europeans, of course. They discuss it all day long.
Mr. Jenner. And they are confining their judgment to what they read in the papers they receive from their homeland?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Purely; yes—purely. As you know, there are sensational articles being published right now in Europe on that subject.
Mr. Jenner. Mr. De Mohrenschildt, you know of no supposed facts that you have read in these foreign language newspapers, do you?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Do I know what?
Mr. Jenner. You don't know if there is any merit one way or another?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; I don't know of any merit one way or the other.
Mr. Jenner. And this remark of yours in the letter to Mrs. Auchincloss was not intended to imply that?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. So, no; it was not. It was purely based on whatever was expressed in my testimony. And I think it will be fair to say that I will have that lingering doubt for the rest of my life.
Mr. Jenner. You may have an opportunity to read the Commission report, which I assume you will.
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I wish you the best of luck.
Mr. Jenner. You wrote Mrs. Auchincloss again, did you not, in February 2, 1964?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.
Mr. Jenner. I hand you the envelope and letter. Do you identify those as being the letter you sent to her and the envelope in which the letter was enclosed?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; it is exactly the letter I have written.
Mr. Jenner. This letter leads me then into your Haiti venture. Tell us about it. How did that arise, when did you first think about it?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I started doing geological work in Haiti in 1956, I think, the first time, where I worked for some Haitian people connected with the Sinclair interests in Haiti.
I worked up a geological prospect for oil and gas drilling in the northern part of Haiti, and we were able to sell the projects to a company in Tulsa, and finally the deal fell through because of the Cuban situation.
In other words, the company did not want to drill in Haiti because of the expropriations going on in the Caribbean area. And the next time then I was in Haiti, as I explained before, after our trip—
Mr. Jenner. That is the trip you made down there, Mexico and the Central American countries?
Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes—in 1961—and started preparing this project from then on.
Finally the project came to fruition in March 1963, and we left for Haiti—at the end of May 1963.
Mr. Jenner. You made a trip to New York City before you went to Haiti, did you not?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. The first part of May 1963?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. About 2 weeks?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; New York, Philadelphia, Washington.
Mr. JENNER. Visited your daughter?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Visited my daughter. And also was in Washington preparing for the eventuality of this project, checking with the people, Bureau of Mines, and so forth.
Mr. JENNER. Is there a gentleman by the name of Tardieu whom you were attempting to interest?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No, no; he is actually interested, and he is a Frenchman living in Haiti, who was instrumental to an extent in getting this contract.
Mr. JENNER. I hand you a document which we will mark “De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1.”
(The document referred to was marked “De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1” for identification.)
Mr. JENNER. It appears to be a piece of promotional literature issued in connection with the Haiti venture. Am I correct about that?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, sir.
Mr. JENNER. Did you send that to Mr. Raigorodsky?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. Now, the upper portion is in French. Would you favor me by reading first that which is on the left, and then that which is on the right?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. That is a headline?
Mr. JENNER. That is a headline?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Headline.
Mr. JENNER. All right.
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Shall I make a short resume of that?
Mr. JENNER. I would prefer—can you translate that literally?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “The recent trip to the United States of America by Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles, the active president and manager general of the bank, Commercial Bank of Haiti, has constituted a magnificent success for this banking establishment which is prospering right now.
“In reality, during one of the most amicable ceremonies, the assistant mayor of New York, Mr. James O’Brien, has given to Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles the keys of the city of New York in the name of Mayor Wagner, who was at that time in Europe.
“The dinners and lunches have been offered in honor of Mr. Clemard Charles, namely, by the American Express, Patent Resources, Inc., and the Hanover Trust Co. A short contact with Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles has permitted us to obtain certain information for the readers. The active president and director general of the Commercial Bank of Haiti has been able to conclude an important contract with one of the largest financial companies in New York which does business in the millions of dollars. This enterprise guaranteed by the Import-Export Bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the Bank of America, will make possible to the Haitian importers of American merchandise through the Commercial Bank of Haiti the credits of unlimited amounts for 6 months and longer periods.
“Another financial society which specialized in the real estate business which does business for some $150 million per year, will start through the intermediary of the Commercial Bank of Haiti a program of construction of houses whereby the credit will be given for 10 years.
“A system of insurance will cover the construction and a house will be given as a reward for the clients of the enterprise. Our country will be benefited with important advantages because of the interesting contracts taken by Mr. Clemard J. Charles in New York. The president and the director general of the bank will take soon the plane for Canada and Mexico in order to follow on these important contracts which will be very favorable to our economy, and will permit
the Commercial Bank of Haiti to be of further advantage to the people of Haiti.”

Mr. Jenner. You have read the two columns appearing under that heading that you described.

Now, would you read the column to the right of those two columns?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Mr. C. J. Charles, honorary citizen of the city of New York. Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles, president and director of the Bank Commercial of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, has come back yesterday morning with his charming wife, Sophie, from a trip of 2 weeks in New York, and was accompanied by Mr. James R. Green, vice president of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., which is a large bank of Wall Street, New York.

“Mr. Green spent just a few hours in the capital, just sufficient time to visit the Commercial Bank with which Hanover Trust Co. wants to do business. Mr. Charles is very satisfied from the contacts which he has made during this trip, and satisfied with the promotion of his commercial bank. The Haitian banker was honored by Mayor Wagner of the city of New York, and has made his assistant, Mr. O’Brien, give the key of the city as an honorary citizen, to Mr. Charles.”

Mr. JENNER. Mr. Reporter, would you mark that “George S. De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1”?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. This is by the way the photograph of a paper.

Mr. JENNER. This is a photostat of two news items in the Haitian paper in Port-au-Prince, together with a telegram.

Now, all those together comprised, did they, some of the promotion literature with respect to your Haitian venture?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. In what respect? Can you give us the thrust of that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. In the respect that they acquaint the possible investor with the personalities involved.

Mr. JENNER. All right. Who is the gentleman who sent the telegram?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Mr. Tardieu.

Mr. JENNER. What is his first name?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Mr. B. Juindine Tardieu, who is the agent and you might say a broker who negotiated the contract with the Haitian Government.

Mr. JENNER. Well——

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. He is domiciled in Haiti.

Mr. JENNER. All right. Now, you had some correspondence with Clemard Joseph Charles?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Is the letter I now hand you, which we will identify as George S. De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2, a photostatic copy of correspondence between you and that gentleman, a copy of which you transmitted to Paul Raigorodsky?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes; that is the letter I received.

(The document referred to was marked “George S. De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2” for identification.)

Mr. JENNER. Now I will show you a series of three documents, the first sheet consisting of a photostat of an envelope addressed, I believe in your handwriting, to Mr. Paul Raigorodsky; is that correct?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. In Dallas.

The next being a personal note of yours in your longhand to Mr. Raigorodsky; is that correct?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JENNER. The next being in the form of a copy of a letter from you, dated July 27, 1962, to Mr. Jean de Menil.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. In which you have written in the upper right-hand corner in your handwriting, “Copy for Mr. Raigorodsky.”

Is what I have said correct?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. And lastly, there appears to be promotional literature, one sheet, dated August 1, 1962, signed by you at the bottom?
Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JENNER. And on your letterhead—George De Mohrenschildt, Petroleum Geologist and Engineer, 1689-40 Republican National Bank Building, Dallas 1, Tex.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. Reporter, would you mark those in the record, I have given them to you, as "De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 3, 4, 5, and 6."

(The documents referred to were marked "De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 3, 4, 5, and 6" for identification.)

Mr. JENNER. In addition to those materials, did you also transmit to Mr. Raigorodsky two additional documents which I have in my hand—one a photostatic copy of a Western Union telegram, dated August 3, 1963, from Tardieu to you, and the second document a copy of a letter of yours to the gentlemen I mentioned a moment ago, Mr. Jean de Menil; dated August 7, 1962, upon which there appears some handwritten notes of yours to Mr. Raigorodsky?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENNER. Is that your handwriting?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. Reporter, mark those documents, if you will, as "De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 7 and 16."

(The documents referred to were marked "De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 7 and 16" for identification.)

Mr. JENNER. On September 12, you appear to have transmitted some additional materials to Mr. Raigorodsky. I hold in my hand three documents.

The first, a photostatic copy of an envelope, with your letterhead in the upper left-hand corner, your Dallas office, addressed to Mr. Paul Raigorodsky.

The second, a letter signed "George and Jeanne" over a typewritten signature, "Jeanne and George De Mohrenschildt."

Is the George and Jeanne in handwriting your handwriting?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. And this letter is dated September 12, 1963. You transmitted that letter to Mr. Raigorodsky?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JENNER. In the envelope we have just identified. And did you also enclose the third document, which is a diagram of—

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Of the planned development in Haiti.

Mr. JENNER. And it has in the lower left-hand corner in longhand "Credits available for these industries—George De M., Dallas, September 11, 1963." Is that your handwriting?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JENNER. Did you also send Mr. Raigorodsky a map of Haiti, in which you—excuse me.

Mr. Reporter, would you mark the three documents I have just identified as De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 8, 9, and 10.

(The documents referred to were marked "De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 8, 9, and 10" for identification.)

Mr. JENNER. Mr. Reporter, identify the next document as De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11.

(The document referred to was marked "De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11" for identification.)

Mr. JENNER. For the purpose of the record, it is the description map of Haiti. This is a map published by the Texaco Co., and it is available to anybody who wants to pick up a map at a gasoline service station, is it not?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. It is not a fancy geologist's map, for example?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. Did you send that to Mr. Raigorodsky?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JENNER. There is some longhand on it, do you see that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. And is that your longhand?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Yes.
Mr. JENNER. In the upper right-hand corner——

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. It shows the possibility for——

Mr. JENNER. Excuse me. I just want you to read the words, and not elaborate. I am going to have you elaborate on them. There is in the upper right-hand corner first near the letter “A” of “Atlantic,” an arrow pointing to the left, to a small island. What are the words there?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “New resorts.”

Mr. JENNER. And then to the right of that inscription, there are three lines of words, and an arrow pointing to an area in which I see the word “Caracol.” Read those words.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “SPY resort, Chou-Chou Beach.”

Mr. JENNER. All right.

Now, in the lower left-hand portion of the upper right-hand quadrant there appears an inscription with an arrow pointing to “Mont Rouis.” And then below that, over what appears to be a series of islands encircled, there appears more writing.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Oil possibilities on this island.”

Mr. JENNER. All right. Do the words “on this island” appear?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No. Just “oil possibilities.”

Mr. JENNER. I am just getting the wording first, and then I will have you explain it all later.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Our Shada concession.”

Mr. JENNER. Now, the words “Our Shada concession” are the words at the lead end of the arrow which points to Mont Rouis, which you have already identified in the record.

Now, to the extreme right, and at the margin, opposite the inscriptions we have just described, there is some more writing. Would you read that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Brown and Root built this dam.”

Mr. JENNER. All right. Now, there is an encirclement around—between the two we have identified, but above—it looks as though the center of this island here—there is an inscription. This appears in the area—there is an X there—an airplane indication Hinche and there is some writing. What is that?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Oil possibilities.”

Mr. JENNER. Now, Port-au-Prince is encircled. Then at the bottom, which is the lower right-hand quadrant, there is an arrow pointed to Pationville. And that arrow leads to some handwriting.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Ibolele Hotel.”

Mr. JENNER. Now, to the left of that inscription, and in the center of the map, the lower half, there is an encirclement that encircles an area, the chief town of which appears to be what?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Lescayes.

Mr. JENNER. And what is written there?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. “Oil possibilities.”

Mr. JENNER. Now, I guess we have gotten everything you have written on there. Now, with those papers, would you proceed to tell us now about your Haitian venture, and take those papers, since they seem to be in some order of sequence as to time, and tell us all about it.

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Well——

Mr. JENNER. In other words, this venture is no mite, is it?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. No. It started—it already started by my previous work there in 1956. It is the result of many trips I took to Haiti in the meantime. And it is a result of an effort which started in 1961.

I have in my possession a letter from the minister of mines which——

Mr. JENNER. Of what country?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Of Haiti. Dated in 1961, giving me an opportunity to present a geological survey of Haiti.

Mr. JENNER. What was that to be for?

Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT. This was to search and study the oil and gas and all the mineralogical points of the whole country.

Mr. JENNER. Did this have anything, any purpose or intent, other than a legitimate effort on your part, on behalf of the Haitian Government, to you as a petroleum engineer and geologist, to discover in Haiti mineral deposits that
might be of economic value to Haiti, and to those who might be willing to risk their capital to develop it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. This is the only purpose I have—purely business promotional project.

Mr. Jenner. And this is in no way linked, directly, indirectly, or in any remote possibility, with any mapping of this country with great care for the possibility of its being employed by any other nation or group?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No; no other nation could use my maps, and no other project, except our own commercial and geological project—nothing else.

Anyway, the whole Island of Haiti has been mapped in complete precision by the U.S. Government already, and the maps are available right here in Washington. And my office in Port-au-Prince, actually they are officers of Inter-American Geodetic Survey.

On one side is the American representative of the Geodetic Survey, and on the other side I am doing my geological work in the same building. He helps me with some of his equipment, some of his advice, some of his maps, and we pursue our own work there.

I employed in the last 8 months since we have been in Haiti an Italian geologist who came specially to Haiti from South America, with all the equipment, and stayed with us for several months. I employed a Swiss assistant. I employed—I am employing an American geologist right now, recommended by the University of Texas, who is living in Haiti with his family, and whose salary I am paying; I am responsible for him.

I have also, in addition to that, employed a prospector from Alaska, an American. And I am employing a group of Haitian engineers and geologists—engineers, not geologists, because they don't have geologists. Engineers. And it is a project—which—for which the Haitian Government is supposed to pay me $285,000, out of which they pay $20,000 in cash, and the rest they are paying from the interest in the sisal plantation at Mont Rouis.

This plantation started to be operated jointly by Mr. Clemard J. Charles, president of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, and myself; and now Mr. Charles is operating it for me, doing all the administrative work, and I am pursuing my geological work.

Up to now, we found some things which were indicated on the map here.

Mr. Jenner. I don't want you to reveal any business secret, because I appreciate—all I am getting at is the general description of the project, and its good faith.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That is right. I hope that this will be sufficiently justified in good faith.

Mr. Jenner. And these documents we have identified are documents which you sent to Mr. Raigorodsky with what thought in mind?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. With the thought of having him eventually participate in various enterprises which may come out of it.

Mr. Jenner. Such as?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Such as development of small industries, development of oil production, development of new hotels and new resorts, et cetera. Because the country is open to new business and I think has excellent opportunities for American investments.

Mr. Jenner. All right. Now, you have expressed an opinion, have you not, as to the activity or lack of activity on the part of the FBI in connection with the assassination of the President?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Well, I think that they should have sent away from Dallas every suspicious person, like any other country would do—when somebody—when an important figure arrives to town, and there are deranged people, or people who have habits of shooting guns at targets or ones who have been traitors to their country to some extent, you know—any controversial people should be not necessarily put to jail, but sent away from the town.

Mr. Jenner. And you have Lee Oswald in mind, do you?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes; I have Lee Oswald in mind.

Mr. Jenner. You assume that the FBI was aware that he had this weapon, and he was target practicing with it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. That I do not know, whether they had that knowl-
edge of the weapon. But it is not for me to judge them. But I think they should have known. If they didn't know, they should have known.

**Mr. Jenner.** And I take it your opinion, whether they did or did not know of the weapon, they had other information with respect to Oswald's attempted defection and matters of that nature which you feel—

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** They must have had that information.

**Mr. Jenner.** And as an American citizen, it is your view that they should have done what?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** I think they should have—in my opinion, they shouldn't have let him come back to the United States—No. 1.

And No. 2, the people like us should have been protected against even knowing people like Oswald. Maybe I am wrong in that respect.

**Mr. Jenner.** Well, it is an opinion. That is all I am asking you for.

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** And thirdly, Oswald was known as a violent character, especially in the last time. He was known, as I read from the papers, that he participated in pro-Castro demonstrations in New Orleans. That is what I read in the papers. And so therefore, he should have been kept away from Dallas when the President was there.

**Mr. Jenner.** Mr. Reporter, would you mark the Auchincloss letter, dated February 2, 1964, and its accompanying envelope as De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 12 and 13, respectively?

(The documents referred to were marked “De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 12 and 13,” for identification.)

**Mr. Jenner.** And the Auchincloss letter of December 12, 1963, and its accompanying envelope as De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 14 and 15, respectively.

(The documents referred to were marked “De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 14 and 15,” for identification.)

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** All these contracts in Haiti have been made official by an act of Congress of Haiti on March 13, 1963, and signed by the president of the country and by all the ministers, stipulating that the price of the geological survey would be $285,000, and the consideration for it will be the concession of the sisal in Haiti, originally an American company called Shada, built by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and developed during the war, and later on sold to the Haitian Government. This concession is given to me for the duration of 10 years, with an extended duration of 10 years more. I think that will explain it.

**Mr. Jenner.** Fine.

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** I could talk for hours about this project, because it was developed through so many years, and so much effort.

**Mr. Jenner.** In order that the correspondence be complete, Mr. De Mohrenschildt has produced for me the response he received to his letter of December 12, 1963, to Mrs. Auchincloss.

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** That is correct.

"Dear George:

"Thank you for your letter and for your sympathy for Jacqueline. Please accept my deepest sympathy in the loss of your son. How tragic for you.

"It seems extraordinary to me that you knew Oswald and that you knew Jackie as a child. It is certainly a very strange world."

**Mr. Jenner.** Hold it a minute. The second paragraph begins with the words "It seems."

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** "You did not say why you were in Haiti, so I imagine that you are in our Foreign Service. If you come to Washington again, I would like to talk with you, and I would very much like to meet your wife. When you next write to Dimitri, will you send him my warmest regards, and thank him for his sympathy."

**Mr. Jenner.** Dimitri is your brother?

**Mr. De Mohrenschildt.** Yes.
Mr. JENNER. Now, there is a longhand note.

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

"I live now in Georgetown. Your letter has made me think a good deal. I hope too—that Mrs. Oswald will not suffer.

"Very sincerely, Janet Lee Auchincloss."

Mr. JENNER. Dated?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Wednesday, January 29.

Mr. JENNER. All right. You just keep that original.

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Thank you.

Mr. JENNER. I show you what purports to be a transcript of a Christmas card, 1963, allegedly transmitted by you, appearing at page 3, Commission Document 703-F. Would you read it, please?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. This paragraph?

Mr. JENNER. The whole card.

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Best wishes for 1964, George and Jeanne De M.

"Alex is in New York State, supposedly working at some mental hospital. Gary Taylor takes care of Cousin Lil. Nancy is alive, still kicking. We are happy here. Appalled at the crimes in Dallas.

"George."

Mr. JENNER. You transmitted that Christmas card with that inscription?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Now, would you explain your statement, "appalled at the crimes in Dallas"?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Well, I mean the assassination of the President and subsequent assassination of Lee Oswald by Ruby, and the assassination by Oswald of this policeman—three assassinations, one after another.

Mr. JENNER. All right. By the way, did you ever see Jack Ruby in the flesh?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Never; no. On TV you mean?

Mr. JENNER. No.

Did you know him when you were in Dallas?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. To the best of your recollection, had you ever seen him when you were in Dallas?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Don't recall.

Mr. JENNER. Was his name ever mentioned at any conversation that took place in the presence of Lee Oswald while you were present?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Never.

Mr. JENNER. Was at any time there any conversation, or did anything occur while you were in Dallas to lead you to believe directly or indirectly, or to any degree whatsoever, that Lee Oswald knew Jack Ruby?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. No, sir; not one indication.

Mr. JENNER. Did anything occur in Dallas by way of any statements to you, statements made in your presence, or anything you noticed or saw, that would lead you at any time while you were in Dallas, to lead you to believe that Lee Oswald was ever in the Carousel Club in Dallas?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. Did you try to interest Mr. Kitchel in your Haiti venture?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. And he did not join?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. No.

Mr. JENNER. That was a friendly gesture on your part, was it?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. I am pleased to say to you that he so regarded it.

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. JENNER. That he thought you were in good faith, offering him an opportunity to participate, and you were not thinking in terms of any business advantage.

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. No, no.

Mr. JENNER. And that is the fact; is it?

Mr. DE MÖHRENSCHILDT. Yes; of course. I offered this project to quite a few people, and it so happened that at the time they were afraid of Haiti, and I am
very happy to say that I am now the sole proprietor of the whole project. It may be all for the best.

Mr. Jenner. I will show the witness pages 4, 5 and 6 and 7 of Commission Document No. 542. I wish to direct your attention primarily to the—what purports to be a letter from you to Mr. Kitchel, setting forth the background of information on a holding company that you were developing in Haiti. Would you read the letter?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. "Haitian Holding Company."

Mr. Jenner. Excuse me. It may already be in evidence.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. "August 1, 1962."

Mr. Jenner. I think not—but if you will hold a minute. What I have just shown you is a copy of De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, sir; this was followed, of course, by many other letters and correspondence with our prospective investors and people who might be interested in a mining development of Haiti.

I am negotiating right now with an aluminum company for the development of bauxite, and with oil companies in regard to development of oil possibilities.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. De Mohrenschildt, we have had some discussions off the record, and I had lunch with you a couple of times. Is there anything that we discussed during the course of any off-the-record discussions which I have not already brought out on the record that you think is pertinent and should be brought out?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I don’t remember any.

Mr. Jenner. Now occurs to you?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. No.

Mr. Jenner. Now, I don’t know everything by any means. I will ask you this general question. Is there anything else, despite all our careful investigation, and my questioning of you at some length, that you think is pertinent and might be helpful to the Commission in its important work, and if you can think of anything, would you please mention it?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Frankly, I cannot think of anything else you could do. All the rest—what else can you do except investigate as much as you can?

Mr. Jenner. Mr. De Mohrenschildt, you appear here voluntarily and at some inconvenience?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And on behalf of the Commission, and the Commission staff, I want to express our appreciation to you for having come to this country, at some inconvenience, and your answering my questions here for 2 days spontaneously and directly. Some of them have been highly personal. But you have exhibited no discomfiture because they have been personal. We appreciate your assistance and your help.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. I hope I have been helpful to some extent.

Mr. Jenner. Now, as I spoke to you yesterday, you have a right to read your deposition, and to sign it, and you told me I think yesterday that you would like to read it over.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. If it won’t be a very lengthy job and very hurried job to do that, and inconvenience the reporter. I think I have said everything I could know. I don’t think I could add or change very much. It is all right as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Jenner. As far as you are concerned, you would just as soon waive the necessity of reading and signing?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Fine.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt. If I made a mistake, it was involuntary. I might have missed a date or something. But I did to the best of my ability.

Mr. Jenner. We will have your deposition by tomorrow. And Mrs. De Mohrenschildt will be here tomorrow.

If you would like to come over and read it, you may. Otherwise, if you don’t return to read it, we will consider that you have waived it.

I offer in evidence the exhibits I have heretofore marked, being De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 1 through 16, inclusive.