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MEMORANDUM FOR: Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

1. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert L. GEBERLING, dated 30 November 1963, Field Office File Number: DALLAS (89-43), Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD; Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas. This communication reported an interview by your office of Mr. George A. BOUHE on 23 November 1963 in which Mr. BOUHE referred to a Lydia DLYTRUK of Fort Worth, Texas, who allegedly had associated with Marina N. OSWALD.

2. The files of this Agency contain the following pertinent information on one Lydia DLYTRUK who may be identical with the Lydia DLYTRUK referred to above:

a. Lydia (nee BERDYANSKAYA aka BERJANSKAYA) DLYTRUK was born on 3 April 1925 in Rostov, U.S.S.R. She remained in Rostov with her parents until she was 10, when she was deported by the Germans to a work camp in Germany. When the war ended she entered a camp for displaced persons in Dusseldorf, Germany, where she met and married one Farel Lodwik VERHEEST, a Belgian citizen. With her husband she entered Belgium at an unknown date and resided in Antwerp. Reportedly she was a member of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium from 1948 to 1952. Sometime in early 1952, while still married to VERHEEST, Lydia began living with Vasilij Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) KOSTENKO in Brussels. A Belgian Police

/investigation of her

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investigation of her relationship with ROSTENKO resulted in her being fined for adultery in September 1952. She was divorced by VLADIMIR in November 1953 and continued living with ROSTENKO, apparently as common-law wife, until late 1954 or 1955.

[ Vasily Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) ROSTENKO, allegedly born on 5 September 1922 in Tula, USSR, served in the Soviet Army in World War II before joining the Vlassov forces in fighting against the Soviets. After the war he lived in Germany and Belgium and was active in several anti-Communist Russian emigre organizations including the National Labor Alliance (NLA). In 1955 ROSTENKO was identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. He was expelled from the NLA in February 1957 and on 20 August 1957 he left Brussels for Moscow. In a radio broadcast from East Berlin on 17 September 1957 sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Homeland, ROSTENKO bitterly attacked Russian emigre organizations in the West. Prior to leaving Belgium for the USSR ROSTENKO reportedly revealed that he had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1942 and that he was trained in the Soviet Union for intelligence work and dispatched to the West as a Soviet agent. ]

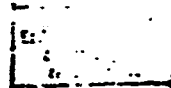
b. On 27 June 1956, in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, Lydia married Pavel DYMITRUK who was born 28 February 1924 in Stariye-Dorohi, USSR [Stariye-Dorohi, Belorussian SSR], and who was described as a Belorussian student at the University of Louvain in Belgium. At an unknown date, possibly before his marriage to Lydia, Pavel DYMITRUK immigrated to the United States. It was reported that in July 1957 he returned to Belgium to attempt to expedite a visa for Lydia to join him in the United States. As of August 1957, DYMITRUK's U.S. residence was listed as 159 East Division Street, Fockford, Michigan.

c. In an interview in February 1957 in Antwerp, Belgium, concerning her application for a visa to the United States, Lydia DYMITRUK disclosed that:

(1) Her father managed a macaroni factory in Rostov-Don during the war and did not serve in the army. In 1945 he was arrested by the NKVD and held for five or six months on a

/charge concerning his

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charge concerning his activities during the war (Lydia claimed that she was unaware of the exact charges made against her father). He was also removed from his position as manager of the macaroni factory.

(2) She wrote to her mother often and occasionally received correspondence from her. Her mother is glad that Lydia is in the West.

(3) She had been associated with the Union of Soviet Patriots for about two years but denied knowing that the Union of Soviet Patriots was politically motivated or was in contact with the Communist Party of Belgium.

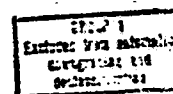
(4) Her visa application, which she submitted on 27 July 1956, was drawn up for her by her husband, Pavel DYNAMITRUK. In filling out the application form her husband had indicated a negative response to a question concerning association with a Communist Party or an organization affiliated with a Communist Party because she had not been "an actual member" of the Union of Soviet Patriots, and furthermore, it was her husband's belief that she was not a Communist.

(5) She arrived in Brussels from Antwerp in February 1952 and lived with her sister, Anna BUCHAT, for several months. Her sister was in contact with one (fnu) MARKACHUK, an officer with the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Brussels who had been attempting to have the sister repatriate to the Soviet Union. Shortly after her arrival at her sister's, a woman from Liege (not further identified), gave her an address to go to for aid in resettling in Brussels. Lydia went to this address and was surprised to find that it was the Soviet Repatriation Mission. There she met MARKACHUK who tried to persuade her to return to the USSR. As a result, she and her sister wrote to their mother for her opinion on the matter and the mother advised them to stay in the West.

(6) She lived with

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- (6) She lived with Vasily G. KOSTENKO for two or three years from April 1952 and left him because "he drank too much vodka." She described KOSTENKO as an active anti-Communist.
3. The file of this Agency on Lydia DYK ITRUF has no entries beyond 1957 when she was still living in Brussels.
4. This Agency has furnished the foregoing information to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI - 3/780,681

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