

Signal instance

the creation of joint NATO nuclear forces, while the United States stands for nuclear weapons did not appear only «in the national hands» of other states.

In this regard, t. Gromyko criticized plans to create a joint nuclear force

NATO aimed at providing actual access to nuclear weapons

west German revanchists with all that this implies, dangerous to the world

consequences. On the Soviet side, it was also clearly stated that these

US plans and represent at present the main obstacle to achieving

agreements on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

US representatives expressing their readiness to agree on non-proliferation

nuclear weapons only on the basis proposed by the Americans, not excluding them

they tried to create a joint NATO nuclear force with the participation of West Germany

to challenge our criticism of the plans for these forces. Kennedy and Rusk said that the USA

do not intend to provide nuclear weapons to other states under any guise

including West Germany. Plans for the creation of NATO multilateral nuclear forces, according to them

according to him, they have not yet been finalized, but under all circumstances these plans will not happen

provide for the transfer of American nuclear weapons to other states, and neither

government of West Germany, nor that of any other non-nuclear power

NATO will not be able to order its military to deploy these weapons.

According to Kennedy and Rusk, there is no NATO in the joint nuclear forces

it is as if West Germany will not actually become involved in nuclear weapons.

The American side also stated that the United States was afraid of the Western side

Germany did not take the path of France and did not begin to create nuclear weapons

national basis. Kennedy and Rusk tried to make the case look like a creation

NATO's joint nuclear forces are conceived primarily for the purpose of linking

West Herman in this regard. They also argued that the conclusion of an agreement

the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons will be an important additional in this sense

«insurance», as this agreement would hinder

to the Western one

Germany tried to move from participation in NATO's joint nuclear forces to ownership

nuclear weapons on a national basis.

All these arguments were, of course, rejected on our part.

Meaning to increase pressure on the US government, i.e. Gromyko put it in front

american leaders are asking whether it is possible to agree that the plan

the creation of a joint NATO nuclear force will not actually be implemented. He indicated that

such an arrangement would facilitate agreement on nuclear non-proliferation

weapons. The answer received from the Americans was not this question in the sense that the United States

refused

the plan to create multilateral nuclear forces will not lead to NATO.

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Signal Exemilar /

Specified position

US government on nuclear nonproliferation

weapons and on the issue of creating a joint NATO nuclear force with the participation of Western

Germany was confirmed by President Kennedy in a conversation with Comrade. Gromyko October 10 this year.

Under these conditions, make any progress in non-proliferation negotiations

nuclear weapons have not yet been possible.

Representatives of the United States and, especially, England showed increased interest during the

conversations

x the question of measures to prevent a surprise attack. Discussion of this issue

showed that Western powers are seeking to extract unilateral benefits for themselves

seeking placement on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries

control posts are not in connection with disarmament measures and improvement of the situation in Europe.

As the only measure they expressed their readiness to consider the establishment

they called control posts advance mutual notification of the parties about large ones movements of their troops in Europe.

On our part, it was stated that the Soviet Union has a positive attitude to acceptance

Mep no preventing a surprise attack, including establishing control posts in the territories of countries belonging to two opposing each other groupings of states. However, control posts can be beneficial if they the establishment will be accompanied by certain practical steps aimed at to mitigate international tension, - by reducing foreign troops in European ones countries and refusal to accommodate nuclear weapons on the territory of two German ones states. Comrade. Gromyko especially emphasized that without implementing these measures the placement of control posts would not only not be beneficial, but would even strengthen it the current suspicion in relations between states.

In connection with the issue of reducing foreign troops in Europe, Rusk said that he he does not deny the significance of this problem, but without linking it with the issue of control posts. He argued that the United States had already begun to do something practical regarding the reduction your troops in Europe. Kennedy, in a conversation on October 10, indicated that the United States considers more

SUITABLE

not achieving any formal reduction arrangements foreign troops located in Europe, and the implementation by the parties is unilateral actions in this direction. He said the US does not intend to increase its numbers their troops in West Germany, and in a year these troops will even be reduced. Rusk and Hume spoke in favor of the issue of control posts subsequently considered by the Committee of 18. It was not put forward on our part objections to this proposal, but it was pointed out that the issue was about control posts must be considered in conjunction with the reduction of foreign troops in Europe and the refusal from the deployment of nuclear weapons in Germany and the GDR.

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Signal exemilar

Issues related to the situation around Cuba (For everyone except Havana, which is given was

detailed information). Speaking about Soviet-American relations, Kennedy mentioned the so-called Cuban problem, expressing it as a common one I hope that this problem will not worsen.

In this regard, so. Gromyko drew the president's attention to the fact that Cuba there is constant pressure from certain forces. Territory of Cuba subjected to raids «unidentified»

airplanes, which reset bombs on

industrial facilities and settlements of the country. It was emphasized that if the US government really wanted to put an end to such provocations against Cuba, then such provocations would stop.

In response, Kennedy said that the US government had already taken a number of measures to stop such actions. Now, for example, the raids have almost completely stopped hostile planes to Cuba.

On our part, it was pointed out that hostile planes are still continuing take off from somewhere and carry out raids on Cuban territory. If such planes take off

from the territory of any of the Latin American countries, said T. Gromyko, then, according to ours the belief is that this practice is unlikely to continue if the US government gives it appropriate advice to its allies in Latin America.

Kennedy acknowledged that on the latter two occasions, one aircraft had taken off from the territory one of the Latin American countries, while the other rose from Florida. At this he pointed out that it is difficult for the United States to control the flights of small sports flights aircraft from private airfields in Florida.

In response to the remark of T. Gromyko, which, of course, is difficult to convince anyone that the authorities USA is not they can control aircraft flights at least small ones, with their own own territory and that we are talking about the need to put an end to which times and always whatever the raids on Cuba, the president said that after receiving the message from the head the Soviet government of N.S. Khrushchev has already undertaken well-known ones measures to stop this kind of action against Cuba. USA, Kennedy said «do not intend to attack Cuba»,

During the conversations, the American side also touched upon the issue of stay soviet military personnel in Cuba. Kennedy asked how many this there will be staff in Cuba, for example, in six months.

To this, the Americans were told that there were Soviet military personnel in Cuba, by agreement with the revolutionary government, there are also issues of its numbers and the terms of stay fall exclusively within the competence of the USSR governments and the Republic of Cuba.

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Signal exemilar

The Americans also complained that Cuba allegedly continued to actively pursue subversion against Latin American governments, stating that the US government allegedly has the relevant documents in its possession confirming this. Such activities by Cubans are of considerable concern from the US government. At the same time, there were suggestions that perhaps similar activities are encouraged or even directed by China.

These American arguments were decisively rejected. Comrade. Gromyko said, in particular, what if we interpret statements by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba F. Castro in favor of socialism or against capitalism, as some kind of subversive activity this is absurd. It was said that the United States might as well blame something like this founding and the Soviet Union in carrying out subversive activities against the United States. If based on this, the Soviet side, in turn, can declare that the United States they carry out subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries.

Americans there was increased interest in the question of why Cuba it has not signed the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests and will not change it does she have a position on this issue.

On our part, it was stated that the Cuban government as you know justifies its position regarding the Moscow Treaty by those hostile to Cuba actions on the part of the United States. And such actions, unfortunately, take place. If these the actions will stop, then, apparently, a lot will change. However, we cannot, of course speak for the Cubans.

During the conversations, issues of bilateral Soviet-American issues were also discussed

STHONICHAR.

Even during the exchange of views in Moscow in August of this year. Rusk said it was American the party does not object in principle to the signing of the air services agreement from the USSR, initialled on 21 August 1961 in Washington,7.

During conversations in New York and Washington, the Americans expressed their readiness sign the agreement by the end of this year.

At a meeting with T. Gromyko October 2 this year. Rusk expressed the readiness of the American side complete negotiations on concluding a consular convention with the USSR. Exchange of views on this issue has been held since 1959. Negotiations are currently underway in Moscow at the level of experts from the USSR and the USA in order to develop the text of the convention.

In addition to the question of possible purchases of grain by the Soviet Union from the United States, during conversations in New York and Washington, US representatives also touched upon the general Soviet problem american economic relations.

During a meeting with T. Gromyko On October 10, President Kennedy spoke in general form for expanding trade between the USA and the USSR. Rusk and his deputy Ball
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Signal instance

it was emphasized that there is currently much greater interest in development in the United States trade with the Soviet Union than it was before, and that there are certain opportunities for trade expansion.

Rusk stated that the United States was ready to discuss possible ways with the Soviet Union development of Soviet-American trade, as well as related issues.

On our part, the Americans were told that an end must be put to it discriminatory US policies regarding trade with the Soviet Union and others socialist countries that this would be an important stage in the development of Soviet-american relations and would correspond to the interests of the USA, USSR and other countries. At it was emphasized that Americans should under no circumstances think that from development only the Soviet Union will benefit from trade. This is a matter of mutual interest and mutual interest benefits.

It was agreed that at this stage specially allocated representatives from the USSR and the USA will hold an informal exchange of views with a view to clarifying the possibilities for the development of Soviet-American trade. At the same time, the Americans they asked that this exchange not be advertised yet.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 354. L. 129. Original: Typewritten text. L. 130 - 143. Copy electrographic. Typewritten text.

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Signal exemilar

SECTION II

«DEATH OF J.F. KENNEDY IS A HARD HIT FOR ALL PEOPLE WHO VALUE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SOVIET-AMERICAN COOPERATION»

documents on the participation of Soviet representatives in the funeral of J. F. Kennedy and the interaction of the USSR and the USA in the investigation of the crime
November 22, 1963 - September 28, 1964

Ne 12

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the arrest by the police of Lee H. Oswald, suspect in the assassination of US President J. F. Kennedy

Special. No. 1967 - 1968

g. Washington

22 November 1963 479

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

Out of turn

The US Telegraph Agency reported at 16:00 that Dallas police Texas arrested on suspicion of Kennedy's assassination American citizen Lee H. Oswald [a], 24 years old, chairman of the local branch of the Committee for a Fair Policy towards Cuba *°. It is also reported that Oswald was in the USSR some time ago, married to a Russian to a woman.

Check according to the consular department of the embassy established, what indeed

Oswald lived for several years in Minsk, where he married a Soviet citizen Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, born in 1941.

In June 1962 they returned to the United States. In March 1963, Prusakova petitioned about returning with his daughter to the USSR for permanent residence.

KU MFA USSR (letter No. KU-SSA-540058-24518 dated October 7, 1963) reported, that her petition was denied.

The consular section of the embassy has correspondence with Prusakova and Lee Oswald the issue of her return to the USSR. The last letter from Lee Oswald was dated November 9 (text transmitted through nearby neighbors)*.

excluded,

what are American

the authorities may ask us

read the correspondence we have.

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal instance

The fact of the existence of such correspondence of the latter is known to the US authorities, since it it was conducted by official mail.

Considering that there is nothing compromising us in the correspondence, apparently it is extreme in case, we could do this (by withdrawing our internal correspondence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). I ask for guidance on this matter.

Radio and television, which have stopped all other broadcasts and only transmit reports related to the assassination of the president are increasingly now referring to the fact that the killer apparently he was associated «with far-left elements».

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 3 - 4. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 13

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the possible sending of condolences to the US leadership in connection with the death of J.F. Kennedy

Special. NO. 1969

g. Washington

22 November 1963 282

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

Out of turn

In connection with Kennedy's death, we would consider it appropriate to:

1. Send on behalf of N.S. Khrushchev and L.I. Brezhnev condolences to the new one president L. Johnson and Kennedy's wife, and on behalf of A.A. Gromyko - Rasku.

2. To any member of the government, for example, A.A. Gromyko visit Kohler and express condolences.

3. It is possible to send someone from the United States to the funeral of D. Kennedy, but this one the issue can be resolved a little later, when the funeral procedure becomes clear, about what

we inform you additionally.

On my own behalf, I sent condolences to the president's wife, Rusk and R. Kennedy.

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 5 - 6. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal instance

NO. 14

TASS reports «Assassination of US President John F. Kennedy»

and «L. Johnson accepted the powers of the President of the United States»

22 November 1963

Assassination of US President John F. Kennedy

NEW YORK, November 22 (TASS). Associated Press correspondent

reports from Dallas:

US President Kennedy and Governor of Texas

John Connally fell,

the killers, struck by bullets, were driving through today in an open car

along one of the central streets of Dallas.

NEW YORK, November 22. (TASS). Americans are shocked by the assassination of the president John Kennedy.

The President was mortally wounded in the head by a large-caliber shot

a sniper rifle and thirty minutes later, at 2 p.m. New York time

he died in a hospital in Dallas (Texas). As can be seen from agency reports, the killer

he fired from a fifth or sixth floor window as the president drove up in an open car

to the building where he was supposed to give a speech.

Commentators based in Dallas have linked the crime to activities

far-right organizations.

Dallas is one of the main centers of these organizations.

Since Kennedy's arrival in Dallas, small groups of far-right elements

they demonstrated in different parts of the city under Confederate flags^{®3} and hostile ones

slogans against Kennedy

In a speech President Kennedy was scheduled to deliver at breakfast, the agencies said

and the text of which was in his pocket, he condemned his ultra-conservative opponents.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Prominent American statesman John Fitzgerald Kennedy

born May 29, 1917 in Brooklyn, Massachusetts.

In 1940 J. Kennedy graduated from Harvard University. From September 1941 to

April 1943 served in the Navy and took part in World War II

in the Pacific Ocean theater of military operations. After the war J. Kennedy was involved in journalism.

In 1946, he was elected to the US House of Representatives from the state

Massachusetts. In 1952 he was elected and in 1958 re-elected to the Senate. In 1960 it was

nominated as a US presidential candidate from the Democratic Party and elected president.

J. Kennedy served as President of the United States of America from January 20, 1961.

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The late US President, speaking at American University this summer

in Washington, he pointed out that all countries «are mutually deeply interested in what is fair

and genuine peace and an end to the arms race. He insisted on ratification

the US Congress of the Moscow Treaty to Stop Atomic Tests in Three Areas.

Kennedy's steps towards improving the international situation were met with sharp ones

attacks from the American «mad»[®],

The terrorist attack against Kennedy was committed during his trip around the country

with political speeches related to the election elections that have actually begun in the United States the campaign for the presidential elections, which are due to take place in November next year.

L. Johnson accepted the powers of the US President

WASHINGTON, November 22 (TASS). US Vice President L. Johnson took over

all constitutional powers of the President of the United States immediately after the death of J. Kennedy, american news agencies report.

Lyndon Johnson officially took the oath of office as President of the United States of America.

* . .

Lyndon Beine Johnson was born in 1900. Educated in Texas

teachers' College and Georgetown Law School. In 1937 he was elected to Congress.

From 1949 to 1960 he was a member of the Senate. He held a number of leadership positions in the Democratic Party

parties. In the 1960 elections, he was elected Vice President of the United States. He took up this post January 20, 1961.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 1. Typographic text. Newspaper clipping «Truth».

1963. 23 November. Lo 327.

No. 15

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko in the CPSU Central Committee

about telegram projects on behalf of N.S. Khrushcheva, L.I. Brezhneva, N.P. Khrushchev

and A.A. Gromyko to the American leadership in connection with the murder of J. F. Kennedy

NO. 3379/GC

22 November 19639

Secretly. Ex. No. 1|

Central Committee of the CPSU

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents draft telegrams from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

N.S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Sonnet of the USSR L.I. Brezhneva, N.P.

Khrushchev

and he gave the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the USSR in connection with the assassination of US President J.F. Kennedy.

- On the second copy of the note there is a certificate from M.V. Sokolova with a blue ballpoint pen «vol. Khrushchev - Za (reported

t. Troyanovsky)(-) Voronov - 3a(,) Kirilenko - 34[,) Podgorny - For». Opposite the last three names is

curly brace and written «over the phone Troyanovsky», «Mikoyan - For - reported Troyanovsky 23.XI.63».

Signal ectemilar

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs also considers it appropriate for the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs visited the US Ambassador to Moscow F. Kohler and expressed deep condolences to him on behalf of soviet government.

Draft resolution annexed 85.

Please consider.

A. Gromyko

RGANI. F. 3. Op. bb. D. 471. L. 13. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-

autograph with blue ballpoint pen. Ibid. Op. 16. D. 372. L. 100. Copy. Second

copy. Typewritten text.

NO. 16

Note from the US Ambassador to the USSR F. Kohler to the USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko in connection with the murder of J. Kennedy

Lo 3497/GS-ns

November 23, 1963 2.086

AMERICAN EMBASSY Moscow

Dear Mr. Gromyko,

I consider it my sad duty to inform you of the death of the President of the United Nations

States of America John Fitzgerald Kennedy, followed on November 22, 1963

in Dallas, Texas. I would also like to inform you that Vice President Lyndon

B. Johnson is sworn in as President of the United States of America at 3:39 p.m

November 22, 1963 ET®7,

In accordance with our national customs, the Embassy will observe mourning, for 30 days.

The book of condolences will be opened at my residence on November 23, 24 and 25 between 12.00 and 13.00 and 15.00 and 17.00.

I am deeply grateful to you for your condolences expressed to me last night telephone, which I, of course, notified my government about.

Your spark,

Foy D. KOHLER

His Excellency

A.A. GROMYKO

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Moscow

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 2. Copy. Translation from English.

• Copy N.S. Khrushchev.

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Signal instance |

No. 17

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee

«About events in connection with the assassination of US President J. F. Kennedy»

No. 17125/1

23 November 1963*\$

1. Approve the text of the telegram from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR vol. Khrushcheva N.S.

addressed to the President of the United States L.B. Johnson (Appendix 1).

2. Approve the text of the telegram from the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR t. Brezhneva L.I. addressed to the President of the United States L.B. Johnson (Appendix 2).

3. Approve the text of the telegram from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR vol. Khrushchev N.S. in the name of Kennedy's wife - Jacqueline Kennedy (Appendix 3).

4. Approve the text of the telegram N.P. Khrushcheva addressed to Jacqueline Kennedy (Appendix 4).

5. Approve the text of the telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR vol. Gromyko A.A. on name of US Secretary of State D. Rusk (Appendix 5).

6. The telegrams specified in paragraphs 1 - 5 should be published in print®.

7. Instruct the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, T. Gromyko A.A. visit the US Ambassador in Moscow to F. Kohler and to express to him the deep condolences of the Soviet Government in connection with the villainous murder of US President J.F. Kennedy.

Publish a message about this in print°°.

(Applications]

To point I of protocol No. 125

Io application

TO MR. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington

White House

Deeply saddened by the news of the tragic death of an outstanding statesman

the leader is the President of the United States of America, Mr. John F. Kennedy.

Death of J.F. Kennedy is a heavy blow to all people who hold it dear

the cause of peace and Soviet-American cooperation.

The villainous assassination of the President of the United States at a time when, as a result of efforts there are signs of easing international tensions among peace-loving peoples and the prospect of improving relations between the USSR and the USA has opened up and is causing indignation

soviet people in relation to the perpetrators of this heinous crime®.

* Here and further in the text of the document in the word «Jacqueline» the letter «e» is crossed out with a blue ballpoint pen.

- Top left of the litter page with a purple ballpoint pen «Behind. D. Polyansky».
- In the original words «causes indignation among the Soviet people regarding this vile crime» crossed out with a blue ballpoint pen and then underlined from below with a dotted line with a red ballpoint pen with a pen. A blue ballpoint pen is inscribed above the crossed out line between the words of the relation » «the culprits».

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Signal exemilar

I will preserve the memory of personal meetings with President J.F. Kennedy as a figure broad views, who realistically assessed the situation and sought to find solutions international problems currently dividing the world through negotiations. The Soviet government and the Soviet people share the grief of the American people regarding this great loss and express hope that the search for a solution is controversial questions about what President J.F. made a significant contribution to. Kennedy, will continue in the interests of peace, for the benefit of all humanity. Please accept my personal condolences, Mr. President.

N. KHRUSHCHEV

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Moscow, Kremlin

* "of November 1963

Appendix 2

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

mr. Lyndon B. JOHNSON

Washington

White House

I just learned about the villainous assassination of President John Fitigerald Kennedy. I am deeply saddened by this news. The Soviet people share the sorrow of the American people in connection with the bereavement that befell him - a tragic death in the prime of his life an outstanding statesman. Please accept my most sincere condolences.

L. BREZHNEV

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Ms. JACQUELINE KENNEDY

Appendix 3

Washington

White House

With a feeling of deep personal sorrow, I learned about the tragic death of your husband - US President John F. Kennedy. He aroused great respect among everyone who knew him, and meetings with him forever will remain in my memory. Please accept my most sincere condolences and expressions of heartfelt participation in the heavy grief that befell you.

N. KHRUSHCHEV

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Signal instance

Appendix 4

Ms. JACQUELINE KENNEDY

Washington

White House

Shocked by the tragic death of your husband, the President of the United States America John F. Kennedy - I ask you to accept my sincerity at this sad hour

condolences and sympathy to you and your entire family.

Nina Petrovna

KHRUSHCHEV

Appendix 5

US SECRETARY OF STATE

Dinu RASKU

Washington

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, my deep condolences

on the occasion of the tragic death at the hands of the assassin of the President of the United States of America

John F. Kennedy.

I express the hope that the work of easing international tensions has begun

the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty, which the late President highly valued, will be

continued and this will serve as the best memory of the deceased.

A. GROMYKO

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 372. L. 94 - 99. Kotia. Typewritten text.

No. 18

Covering note from Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.A. Zorina

head of the General Department of the Central Committee of the KISS V.N. Raspberry

with the attachment of the draft resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on events

in connection with the departure of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan in the USA for the funeral of J. F. Kennedy

23 November 1963

Comrade. MALINA V.N.

I am sending a draft Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on measures in connection with departure

t. Mikoyan A.I. in the USA for registration". Comrade. Khrushchev N.S. spoke in favor of this decision.

IN. Zorin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 21. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-

autograph in blue ink.

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Signal exemilar

NO. 19

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On measures

in connection with the funeral of US President John F. Kennedy»

No. 17125/10

November 23, 1963 2.a92

1. Direct

First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

t. Mikoyan A.I. to Washington to attend the funeral of US President John F. Kennedy.

2. Together with t. Mikoyan A.I. send

in the USA vol. Smirnovskogo M.N.,

V.V. Smolyanichenko, V.M. Sukhodreva, as well as three accompanying persons.

3. Instruct the GUGVF under the Council of Ministers of the USSR (t. Loginov) to highlight special aircraft for flight t. Mikoyan A.I. and those accompanying him to Washington and back.

4. Travel expenses etc. Mikoyan A.I. and those accompanying him are charged at the expense reserve Fund of the Council of Ministers of the USSR»3.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 372. L. 147. Copy (2 copies). Typewritten text.

NO. 20

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Foreign Ministry about the accusation

L.H. Oswald in the murder of J.F. Kennedy and possible cooperation

soviet and American government on this issue

Special. Lo 1973 - 1975

g. Washington

23 November 1963694

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex3. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

To our No. 196795.

Oswald is formally charged with the assassination of President Kennedy.

At the same time, in all press, radio and television reports, Oswald is glued to labels «Marxist», «far left», «prokastrovian», etc., and the fact that he residence from 1959 to 1962 in the Soviet Union. It is also reported that he has a wife russian, who is also continuously interrogated by the police.

- On the resolution of the litter with a blue ballpoint pen «members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee - «for» - 23.XI - 63 g.

To register. V. Malin».

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal exemilar

More

moreover, according to some reporters,

in the original

text

the indictment, prepared on the spot in the city of Dallas, contained an allegation

ABOUT THAT,

murder

Kennedy

Oswald

was part of

«international

communist conspiracy». According to the same data, this statement was omitted by instructions from Washington, as the government fears that its inclusion in the official one the accusation would spur passions already flaring up here regarding Cuba and it could have too far-reaching consequences for relations between the USA and the USSR. However, it seems to us certain that reactionary circles will not give up trying use an imaginary one

«pro-communist»

oswald orientation for inflation

anti-communist, and in particular anti-Cuban, hysteria in the country in order to

by speculating on the feelings caused by the Kennedy assassination, discredit the line of himself

Kennedy to seek compromises with the socialist world. In this regard, it is not even possible

rule out that Kennedy's assassination was organized by far-right circles

for the specified purpose, and Oswald, if he was involved in this murder at all, was used

they are simply a very suitable weapon for this purpose. State Police and Judicial Authorities

Texas, one of the most reactionary in its mood in the United States, is also

they are interested in abdicating responsibility for the bad

protecting the President by

sensational «revelations of an international communist conspiracy». Especially

the chief of police in Dallas, where the president was killed, is trying.

Persons from Kennedy's inner circle express in private conversations

noticeable

concerns about further developments and their impact on international

the situation. Kilduff, Salinger's deputy (the latter is now in completely

confused and depressed) stated unofficially

conversation with ours

an employee whom he knows well personally that all the attempts yesterday by Kennedy's aides

contact Hoover, the FBI chief, and find out anything about the circumstances of the murder

and during the investigation, they ended in failure. Hoover refused to tell them anything

information. He made a report only to Johnson himself, who, however, withdrew into himself and he doesn't say anything to any of the cabinet members about this yet. Under «hot hand» Kilduff described Johnson human kax KS'.

dictatorial habits»

and inexperienced in foreign policy issues.

We also receive information from other people previously close to the White House, saying:

that apparently the entire immediate environment will be replaced very soon

Kennedy and at least part of the cabinet, especially those with more or less

liberal reputation. They're talking

that the former president's closest aides

Bundy and Sorensen intend to resign themselves.

It must be said that many people are previously associated with the president's close circle

and in general, they treat us well and express certain things in private conversations

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Signal exemilar

alarm at the international repercussions of the assassination of President Kennedy, in particular

a possible sharp turn to the right in US policy, including dangerous military ones

provocations against Cuba.

Considering very much

unbalanced, immature and emotional character

american public

Machh,

we must seriously take into account this

above

an opportunity that far-right circles in the United States can seize, especially if

the new president will not take measures to calm the growing passions around the murder

Kennedy and Oswald, accused of this murder.

According to reports, Rusk discussed

today with Johnson possible

international aspects

the latest

events.

Details of their meeting

unknown, but

correspondents who know Rusk personally well tell us that he is very concerned. Someone

radio and television observers are starting to talk about a possible new crisis

in Soviet-American relations, although this is still largely not directly related

with any accusations against us, and «with pro-Cuban and pro-communist ones

sympathies» of the accused Oswald.

In connection with the above, the question arises whether we in Moscow should not go through Kohler or

here, through Rusk, express to the US government our concerns about coloring

which is attached in the American press to the assassination of Kennedy, and turn the blame to those

extremely negative consequences for relations between the USSR and the USA, and for the matter as a whole

the world that this trend may have cannot be stopped in time. Simultaneously

as a gesture of goodwill, perhaps it could be offered to the American side

information we have about Oswald's identity (circumstances of his arrival)

and leaving the USSR, his wife's correspondence with the embassy, etc.).

It is also advisable, depending on further developments, to consider

there is also a question about our possible special statement, with publication in the press, somehow

neutralize or bring down the current dangerous direction of American propaganda in a whirlwind manner

the Kennedy Assassinations,

F. Castro® should also be informed about these events in order to
on the one hand, the Cuban government was not taken by surprise, and on the other hand,
any careless move did not provide an additional reason for the anti-Cuban one
the campaign gradually unfolding here now.

A. Dobrynin
REFERENCE: No 1967-1968 (in. No. 53927) of 22. XI.63 vols. Dobrynin announced the arrest
dallas police on suspicion of Kennedy assassination
american citizen
Lee H. Oswald, whom he was in the USSR some time ago and married to a Russian woman
and also about the presence of correspondence between the consular department of the embassy and Lee
Oswald and his wife -
Prusakova on the issue of the latter's return to the USSR.

Signal instance
RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 24 - 28. Copy. Typewritten text on the form
cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
NO. 21
Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs
about the transfer
through the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.I. Mikoyan
confidential message from N.S. Khrushchev to US President L. Johnson
Cney. N\$ 1977
2. Washington
November 23, 1963 2.197
SOV. SECRETLY
Ek3. Ne 12
OUT OF LINE
To establish and subsequently develop ties with the new president would be
it would be good, in our opinion, if A.I. Mikoyan would convey his personal things to Johnson here
a confidential message from Khrushchev expressing, in particular, the hope that contact
I look forward to the heads of both governments preserving and developing the distance

A. Dobrynin
RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 104. Kotia. Typewritten text on the form
cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
NO. 22
Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Foreign Ministry about the
conversation
with the Special Representative of the US President for USSR Affairs L. Thompson
about the future of Soviet-American relations
Chey. No. 1980
g. Washington
23 November 1963 b95
SOV. SECRETLY
Ek3. Ne. 12
URGENTLY
Thompson, with whom I had a brief conversation, is very dejected by the death of the President
Kennedy and related events. This, he said, «is a big blow to the relationship
* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».
• On the first page of the vesrhu stamp «t. Khrushchev N.S.».

83

Signal exemilar
between our countries and especially for those unique confidential connections that
established between the heads of our governments and who justified themselves well.
I don't know yet how everything will develop further in this regard».

We agreed to meet with him tomorrow, at home for an unofficial occasion
exchange of views in connection with the current situation.

A. Dobrynin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 110. Copy. Typewritten text on the form
cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 23

Cipher telegram from the KGB resident in Washington to the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR
with the text of the last letter from L.Kh. Oswald to the Soviet embassy

Lo 1023

g. Washington

23 November 1963)9

TOP SECRET

Ex. No. 1|

We are transmitting the text of Oswald's last letter to the embassy dated November 9 this year.
The letter is written in poor English and contains a number of obscure and incomprehensible ones
places for us. In general, it is not clear why he wrote a letter with such content to the embassy.
All this is somewhat reminiscent of a provocation.

«Dear Sirs! I inform you of recent developments since my meetings
with Comrade Kostin at the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. I couldn't stay
in Mexico for an indefinite time due to restrictions on my Mexican visa, which
I was only there for 15 days. Since I couldn't reveal my real last name, I didn't dare
request a new visa and returned to the United States. I didn't plan in advance
contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico, so it was not prepared. If
I would be able to contact the Soviet embassy in Havana, as planned
the embassy there would have time to complete our business. Of course, the Soviet embassy
it is not the fault that it was, as I say, unprepared; the Cuban consul is to blame
q. serious violation of the rules, I'm glad it has already been replaced. Federal Bureau
investigations are currently not interested in my activities in progressive
organizations «Committee for Fair Treatment of Cuba», of which I was Secretary
* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

84

Signal instance

in New Orleans (Louisiana), since I no longer live in this state. However, however, however, however, however,
however,

On November 1, the FBI visited us here in Dallas, Texas. Agent James G. Hastie warned
me, what if I take part in the work of the Committee for Fair Treatment
to Cuba, the FBI will again «be interested» in me.

This agent also «suggested» to Marina Nikolaevna that she could remain in the United States
under «protection» of the FBI, i.e. that she can change the USSR; Of course, my wife and I are determined
they protested against these FBI tactics.

Please notify us when you receive our Soviet entry visas as soon as possible

You will receive them. I also inform you about the birth of my wife on October 20, 1963
in Dallas, Texas, the daughter of Audrey Marina Oswald. Sincerely, Lee H. Oswald».

The Ambassador and we believe that if the American authorities contact us with a request,
we should show them the letter they have indicated.

Resident of the State Committee

security under the Council of Ministers

Union of SSR

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 33 - 35. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 8th department of the 8th Main Directorate of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of
the USSR.

Archive of the SVR of Russia. L. 198 - 200. Typewriting on the form of the cipher telegram of the 8th department
8-20

Main Directorate of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Ex. 8

NO. 24

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the mood in the White House in connection with the murder of J.F. Kennedy

Special. Lo 1983, 1984

g. Washington

23 November 1963 a 100

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

URGENTLY

During continuous radio broadcasts, which are now dedicated only to death

Kennedy, by evening

was

transferred

communication of a brief statement

representative

state Department that, as far as he knows, there is no evidence that Russia, Cuba or

any other country was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

85

Signal instance

However, however, however, however, however, however,

right there in the program

data were provided on

Oswald and him

«pro-communist and pro-Cuban» sympathies and connections. It was also reported soon that Oswald allegedly expressed the wish that he be defended by lawyer Abt, known here for judicial

processes where he spoke out in defense of members of the American Communist Party.

It is possible that Oswald could have been given this idea about Abt, which gives even more compromising coloring of the whole case.

The above-mentioned message from a State Department representative had only one broadcast once, and it was drowned in the continuous reasoning and fabrications of radio and television the Oswald case. For many Americans, it went unnoticed.

In the evening our correspondent,

well-personally aware of Salinger

had with him

a brief informal conversation. When asked why the White House did not publish any

a statement, in terms of content like the one mentioned above, but more authoritative and noticeable for everyone, Salinger, hopelessly waving his hand, declared that now no one in the White House is anything does not approve for publications. «The situation is very difficult, many things are still unknown,

nobody wants to take any responsibility, therefore». Salinger made it clear that

the State Department spokesman's statement was authorized by Rusk, who strongly

fears serious international consequences due to the events associated with the death

Kennedy. The rather timid nature of this statement is explained, as could be understood

Salinger, by the fact that Johnson has not yet given Rusk any firm instructions in this regard

and Rusk acted more on his own initiative.

Now in the US capital. There is complete confusion in various departments and ministries

and tense anticipation of the first steps of the new president. All kinds of things are being built

assumptions and guesses about possible movements in the office and at other higher levels

administrative posts, which according to the constitution and tradition

they fill it out themselves

president and report only to him. Rumors surfaced of a possible replacement for Rusk

Acheson, about the imminent resignation of Bundy, Eudoll, etc.

Undoubtedly, there is a certain element of exaggeration in all these rumors

and speculation. Apparently, Johnson won't be in much of a hurry to move en masse so as not to cause widespread discontent in the Democratic Party itself, especially on the eve of the elections, and it takes time for him to figure out the complex administrative one US car. However, serious observers close to the White House are in private conversations they express a rather unanimous opinion that the first to leave the office, judging by that's it, Robert Kennedy will be there. He has a bad personal relationship with Johnson, especially after the Department of Justice, headed by R. Kennedy, helped collect incriminating material on Backer, ex assistant majority leader in the Senate, Johnson's personal friend (the Backer case has been at the center for the past month

86

Signal instance

scandalous chronicle of Washington!01). The same thing happened with the recent resignation of the naval minister Court!°2, Johnson's direct protege.

Judging by a number of signs, there is already tension behind the scenes of the White House discussion about what course the new president should take externally and US domestic policy. One of the immediate ones, fraught with serious consequences the problem is what assessment to give to the events associated with the Kennedy assassination and how can we best use these events in pre-election terms (but not here big doubts that Johnson will seek re-election). From which one ultimately, Johnson will make a decision, and our condition may largely depend relations with the United States, and the general international situation. Suggestions made in our No. 1973103, we could, in our opinion, play a positive role in this matter role.

A. Dobrynin

REFERENCE: No 1973-1975 (in. 54142) of 23/XI-63 vols. Dobrynin, reported he introduced charges against Oswald for the assassination of Kennedy and the US reaction to this the embassy's proposals to express to the US government the concerns of the USSR government regarding the coloring that is given to the Kennedy assassination in the American press and the appeal attention to the consequences for relations between the USSR and the USA that this may have a trend if it is not stopped in time.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 29 - 32. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No. 251

Recording of the conversation by N.S. Khrushchev with the US Ambassador to the USSR F. Kohler when visiting the embassy

23 November 1963 104

november 23 when visiting Comrade. N.S. Khrushchev US Embassy in Moscow between him and Ambassador Kohler had a conversation with the following content.

Expressing deep condolences on behalf of the Soviet government and people on the occasion of the assassination of US President Kennedy, N.S. Khrushchev tells Kohler that it is Soviet the government decided to send him to Washington to participate in the funeral of the deceased president Comrade A.I. Mikoyan.

87

Curnann OKeN0isp

Kohler thanks N.S. Khrushchev for expressing condolences and adds that

A.I. Mikoyan will be issued a visa to travel to the United States without delay.

Kohler goes on to say that he is deeply moved by the visit to NS. Khrushchev embassy

and I am sure that these feelings of his will be shared by President Johnson and family members the late president.

N.S. Khrushchev expresses deep regret over Kennedy's death. I have

he continues to have a good personal relationship with him. We respected each other

and they understood that, although we, of course, are people of different poles, we must live on the same planet.

Kohler replies that he personally knows well that N.S. Khrushchev and the deceased the President well understood the enormous responsibility that lies with both of them for destinies of the world. From the very moment, he continues, when he took office president, I worked closely with him and was glad that soon after he became president, Kennedy met with N.S. Khrushchev and often exchanged messages with him. During this entire period, the Ambassador goes on to say, Lyndon Johnson always he was close to the president and worked closely with him. So we can it is with a sense of satisfaction to note that there will not be any interruption now in the implementation of relations between our countries.

N.S. Khrushchev replies that the Soviet government, for its part, would like to and further develop and maintain contacts between the governments of our two countries collaborating at Tex

issues that contribute to international mitigation tension.

Next is N.S. Khrushchev asks Kohler to convey his condolences to John's father and mother Kennedy, while adding that he,

N.S. Khrushchev, as well as his daughter R.N. Khrushchev

and A.I. Adzhubey has already sent their condolences to Mrs. Kennedy.

Kohler says that all his efforts as US Ambassador to the USSR will continue

aimed at strengthening relations between the USSR and the USA and for the benefit of the cause of peace, which, according to

in his opinion, it corresponds to the common interests of both countries.

N.S. Khrushchev notes that Kohler will always meet with full support in this field Soviet government.

Kohler then says that when he received the first news of his death the day before president, he just couldn't believe it. However, he says, it can always appear some crazy guy. They have appeared in American history before.

N.S. Khrushchev wonders whether the killer has already been detained.

Kohler replies that a former man has been detained on suspicion of Kennedy's assassination a US Marine Corps soldier who was expelled from the army in disgrace

USA 105, but there is no exact information regarding his guilt yet. Anyway,

he continues, I think that a person who has committed such a crime is certainly crazy.

88

Signal eczemalar

N.S. Khrushchev says that communists are revolutionaries. However, our party always

she opposed the methods of terror, believing that the class struggle should be waged politically methods. At one time after the older brother V.I. Lenin was executed for his participation in the assassination attempt on the Tsar, Lenin said: «We will take a different path», meaning, of course political struggle!06.

Next is N.S. Khrushchev says Kennedy made a strong impression on him. This is there was a man, although young, who knew how to behave and had great tact.

Kohler notes that Johnson is somewhat older than Kennedy in age. He's 55 years old, but he, like Kennedy, was a participant in the Second World War and, thus, too representative of the war and post-war years.

N.S. Khrushchev says Kennedy had one important trait - a sense of the real which is not comprehended through any diplomatic science.

Kohler observes that Kennedy was a man of great tenacity who, despite his youth, had extensive experience.

N.S. Khrushchev agrees with this and says that he took it out of his meeting with Kennedy the impression is that he was really well versed in the issues that were discussed then.

Kohler expresses regret over

the fact that N.S. Khrushchev is not familiar

with L. Johnson and expresses confidence that N.S. will like Johnson. Khrushchev. He is texan, experienced political a figure and always worked closely with Kennedy holding the same views with him. N.S. Khrushchev notes that this can be seen at least from the fact that even journalists who sometimes they like to invent braids about what supposedly exists between them or others

political disagreements have never written anything like this about relationships between Kennedy and Johnson.

Next is N.S. Khrushchev asks Kohler when he sees the new US President convey to him our best wishes and express the hope that there will be between our countries develop good relationships.

Kohler promises to convey N.S.'s wishes. Khrushchev to Johnson and in conclusion from his own namya thanks N.S. Khrushchev and members of his family for expressing condolences to the family the late President Kennedy.

A.A. was present at the conversation. Gromyko, head. OSSA USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs M.N. Smirnowski, minister Counselor at the U.S. Embassy Stessel and Embassy Counselor Thun.

Recorded by: V. Sukhodrev

RGANI. F. 52. Op. 1. D. 584. L. 111 - 114. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-autograph with blue ballpoint pen.

89

Signal examiner |

NO. 26

Note by the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko about J.H. Oswald

No. 3125-c

23 November 1963

Top secret

ec3.NO. 2

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR

Comrade GROMYKO A.A.

In connection with a report from foreign agencies about the arrest by American authorities Lee Oswald, allegedly involved in the assassination of the US President, reports the following we know about it.

Lee Harvey Oswald, born in 1939, is a native and US citizen. Comes from families of the insurance agent. His father died in 1939, his mother lives in Texas. Since October In 1956, he served in Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines. In the middle In 1959 he was demobilized and immediately undertook a tourist trip to the countries, including he visited Finland, where he received permission to enter the USSR for a period of 5 days.

Arriving in October 1959 in the USSR as a tourist, he turned to the Presidium

Supreme Soviet of the SSR with a petition to accept it into the Soviet Union

and presenting the opportunity to permanently reside in the USSR¹⁰⁷.

citizenship

Due to the fact that Oswald was denied this request, he tried to do away with it suicide by opening a vein in his arm. After his recovery, he continued to insist upon accepting his Soviet citizenship and did not want to leave the USSR. October 31

In 1959, he visited the US Embassy in Moscow and announced his withdrawal from the American one citizenship.

Considering that those previously accepted into Soviet citizenship

americans, having lived

for some time in the USSR, they left our country, the State Security Committee

and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a proposal to the CPSU Central Committee not to accept Oswald

to Soviet citizenship, but only to grant him the right of temporary residence in the USSR (within one year) 108.

In accordance with the order of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated December 1, 1959'09, Oswald was sent to Minsk, where he was given a separate apartment and taking it into account wishes he was employed at the Minsk Radio Plant. Through the Red Cross to Oswald financial assistance was provided in the amount of 70 rubles per month.

Signal exemilar

In April 1961 in Minsk

Oswald married a Soviet citizen

Prusakova Marina Nikolaevna, born in 1941, worked as a nurse.

Contrary to its initial declaration that it was impossible for him to reside

in the USA, Oswald began to persistently seek permission to leave from the beginning of 1961

USSR, in connection with which he established official correspondence with the US Embassy in Moscow

and in July 1961, for this purpose, he visited the embassy with his wife. Because

there were no obstacles to the departure of Oswald and his wife from the USSR, given that

he was given the right only to temporary stay in the USSR and permission to leave

they were given and left for the United States in June 1962.

In March 1963, Oswald-Prusakova contacted the USSR Embassy in Washington

with a written request to allow her to return to the USSR for permanent residence,

with accommodation in Leningrad. Oswald-Prusakova said in a statement that

the reasons that prompted her to ask permission to return to the USSR were longing for

Motherland, as well as the financial difficulties that it experiences together with

by his family in the USA. Oswald-Prusakova's petition was sent by the USSR Embassy

for consideration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR.

Due to the fact that Oswald-Prusakova's relatives living in Leningrad

they did not express a desire to accept her; she was denied permission to enter the USSR.

At the same time he made a similar request to the Soviet embassy in Washington

and Oswald, but his petition was not considered due to an earlier refusal to his wife.

In October 1963, Oswald visited the Soviet embassy in Mexico and again

he applied for political asylum in the USSR, citing the fact that

as secretary of a pro-Cuban organization, he is being pursued by FBI agents. This is a petition

Oswald was considered by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the USSR Council of

Ministers and rejected on the same grounds

the reasons for which his previous requests were rejected.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE SECURITY COMMITTEE

V. SEMICHASTNY

Central Asian FSB of the Russian Federation. F. 5-os. Op. 10. D. 72. L. 344 - 346. Copy (2 copies). Typewritten text.

91

Signal instance

NO. 27

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko in the CPSU Central Committee

with the attachment of the draft confidential message of N.S. Khrushchev

US President L. Johnson

NO. 3372/GC

24 November 1963 a

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

KNCC Central Committee

MFA

In connection with the trip, Comrade. A.I. Mikoyan to Washington for the funeral of J. Kennedy

CCCP

presents a confidential project

messages from Comrade N.S. Khrushchev

US President L. Johnson.

Draft resolution attached 10.

Please consider.

A. Gromyko

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 372. L. 154. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-autograph in blue yvette ink.

No. 28

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On a confidential message comrade. Khrushchev N.S. President of the USA»

No. 17125/11

24 November 1963 »11

Approve

project

(attached) ' 12.

messages

TOB.

Khrushcheva N.S. US President Johnson

(Enclosure)

To paragraph 11 of Prot [col] No. 125

Confidential

Dear Mr. President,°

I am writing this message to you at a moment that occupies a special place in your history countries.

Villainous

assassination of American head of state John F. Kennedy

- At the bottom of the litter page there is a purple ballpoint pen «For, D. Polyansky».

On the original resolution there is a certificate from M.V. Sokholova with a blue ballpoint pen «vol. Khrushchev N.S., - 3a[.]»

Mikoyan L.I. - For - agreed upon. Gromyko[,]) Brezhnev L.I. - For[,]) Voronov G.I. - For[.] Kirilenko A.P. - 3a[.]

Kosygin A.N. - Za[,]) Podgorny N.V.

- For». Opposite the last five surnames is a curly brace

and it says «Voted on phone 24.XI.63».

- On the first sheet, under the main text, is printed:

«To His Excellency

Mr. Lyndon B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America

Washington, White House»,

92

Signal instance

represents a heavy, very heavy loss for your country. I'll tell you straight that

the whole world, including us Soviet people, feels the severity of this loss.

I need not tell you that the late President John F. Kennedy

and I, as the head of the government of the socialist Soviet Union, are people of different poles.

But I think that you, apparently, have a certain opinion that consciousness

great responsibility for the fate of the world has guided the actions of both in recent years

governments - both the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Based on these

the action was the desire to prevent a catastrophe and solve controversial problems through

agreements taking into account the most important, most fundamental interests of ours

peoples, interests of ensuring peace.

The consciousness of such responsibility that I discovered in John F. Kennedy at

our first conversations in Vienna in 1961 laid that invisible bridge

mutual understanding, which, let me say, was not broken until the last day

the Lives of President John F. Kennedy. On my own behalf, I can definitely say that I will never

it did not leave a feeling of respect for the late President precisely because he

like us, I based my policy on the desire to prevent a major military clash

powers bearing the brunt of the responsibility for maintaining peace.
Now, taking the opportunity of my first deputy A.I.'s trip to the USA. Mikoyan
to attend the funeral of John F. Kennedy, I address these lines to you as new
To the President of the United States of America, vested with high responsibility to
By your people. I don't know how you will react to these words of mine, but I'll tell you straight that
we saw in you an ally of the late President, who was always nearby
with the President and supported his line in foreign policy. This, it seems to me, gives
we have reason to express the hope that the basis that dictated both leaders
there will be a need for countries to prevent the outbreak of a new war and maintain peace
decisive in the development of relations between our two states in the future
There is no need to say that on our part and personally on my part, as the head
the government of the Soviet Union was and is ready to find it through an exchange of views
mutually acceptable solutions to the problems that still divide us. This is
treats both the problems of European security remaining to the current generation
people mainly in legacy from World War II, but also to others
international problems.
Judging by experience, the exchange of views and our contacts can take different forms, in that
number and by exchanging personal messages, if this does not contradict your wishes.
We recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR
and the USA 3. This is a historic act in which President Franklin played a prominent role
D. Roosevelt. We have always believed that the late President John F. Kennedy, being
93

Signal instance

a representative of the same political party, to a certain extent continued in the external
politics traditions of Roosevelt, based on the recognition that there are coinciding interests
The USSR and the USA dominate what separates them.
To you, Mr. President
as a representative
the same direction in US policy
which brought to the forefront of political life such statesmen as
Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, I want to say that if these great
traditions continued to be maintained and strengthened, then, in our opinion, how
americans and Soviet people could be optimistic about the future. We are
we are convinced that every state would sympathize with this development of events, and moreover
every person who stands for peace, values peace.
If you wish to express your thoughts in connection with those thoughts, let
and a few general ones that I found it possible to share with you in the present
message, then I will welcome it.

Best Regards

N. KHRUSHCHEV

Moscow, Kremlin

November 24, 1963

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 372. L. 150 - 153. Original. Typewritten text.

NO. 29

TASS message «Departure of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan to Washington»

24 November 1963

November 24 from Moscow to Washington to attend the funeral of US President John

First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR left Fitolgerald Kennedy

A.M. Mikoyan.

At the airport «Vnukovo

2»

A.I. Mikoyan was seen off by G.I.'s comrades. Voronov,

D.S. Polyansky, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR D.F. Ustinov,

minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the State Committee security under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny, Deputy Minister foreign Affairs of the USSR V.A. Zorin and other officials.
Among those seeing off were the US Ambassador to the USSR Foy D. Kohler and diplomatic ones american embassy staff,
94

Signal instance |

Before departure A.I. Mikoyan made the following statement to representatives of the Soviet Union and the foreign press:

"We're leaving for Washington to see off the president on his final journey."

United States of America John Fitzgerald Kennedy, whose life is so tragically ended as a result of a vile assassination attempt.

The Soviet government and its head Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev instructed me hand over to the family of the late president, US government leaders and everything the American people have sincere condolences for this bereavement.

(TACC).

Newspaper «Pravda». 1963. 25 November. Lo 329. Typographic text.

NO. 30

TASS message «Foreign representatives at the funeral of J. Kennedy»

24 November 1963

WASHINGTON, November 24 (TASS). White House Press Secretary

P. Salinger said that Kennedy's funeral will include, in particular, the following

representatives of foreign countries: First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

USSR A.I. Mikoyan, French President de Gaulle, Prince Philip of Edinburgh and Prime Minister

english Minister A. Douglas-Home, German Chancellor L. Erhard and Mayor of West Berlin

IN THE. Brandt, Japanese Prime Minister H. Ikeda, Philippine President D. Magalagal, Prime Minister

cambodian Minister Norodom Kantol.

Newspaper «Pravda». 1963. 25 November. Lo 329. Typographic text.

NO. 31

Message from US President L. Johnson to N.S. Khrushchev

with thanks for your condolences

24 November 1963

His Excellency N.S. Khrushchev

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Moscow

Dear Mr. Chairman,

on behalf of the American people, I would like to thank you for your expressions

condolences on the tragic death of President Kennedy. All the efforts of the President

95

Signal instance

The Kennedys were devoted to the cause of peace and the peaceful settlement of international problems

and improving relations between all countries, including the Soviet Union and the United

States. I intend to continue to strive to achieve these goals.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Newspaper «Pravda». 1963. 26 November. Mo 330. Typographic text.

Ne 32

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

about a conversation with the US Presidential Special Representative for USSR Affairs L. Thompson

about Soviet-American relations

Cneu. No. 1990-1995

g. Washington

24 November 1963 114

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex3. NO. 12
OUT OF LINE

Today I had a conversation with Thompson at my apartment. He is clearly dejected by everyone recent events and strongly fears their negative impact on the Soviet Union american relations.

1. Thompson said visiting N.S. Khrushchev of the American Embassy in connection with the death of Kennedy
it was a very far-sighted step that he personally took
in every possible way
welcomes and which will immediately significantly reduce the anti-Soviet overtones subsequent events. However, developments remain very worrying for Thompson.
In this regard, as his personal advice, he wanted to express some thoughts as a long-time supporter of improving relations between our countries.
Firstly*, in his opinion, it would be better if the Soviet press presented more so far
the factual side of the latter events,
without particularly strong emphasizing the involvement of far-right circles in them. All such statements the Soviet press immediately begins to debate here and is opposed to them «communist communications»
Oswald.
They are flaring up additional passions, moreover
in the US, propaganda always sides with those who are against «the Reds»
* On the first page at the top, stamp it. Khrushchev N.S.».
• Hereinafter, underlines the text of the document.

Signal instance

and that means against the Soviet Union (Norman also called me about the same thing today Cousins from New York with a request to transfer it «friendly advice to Moscow»).

To my question, does he really think that

Oswald is almost there

neither «an instrument of international communism», Thompson firmly replied that, of course doesn't think so. However, Thompson said nothing to my remark that this is the only thing it is not in the interests of relations between our countries to expose any insinuations and hints to the Soviet Union and progressive forces in connection with recent events.

And these events, apparently, are not averse to using for their own selfish interests some circles in the United States, especially when no official statements are made here which would help stop misunderstandings and weaken the intensity of passions within countries due to everything that has been happening here since the death of Kennedy.

Secondly, welcoming the upcoming arrival of A.I. Mikoyan to Washington, Thompson, again, as a personal opinion, I advised smu:

Avoid any press and television interviews whenever possible. «To

A.I. Mikoyan has not said it publicly now, Thompson noted, almost probably everything is in the current ones the conditions will be conveyed in a distorted light and used to incite anti-Soviet people moods». Our very participation in the president's funeral

«speaks for

quite yourself

eloquent and makes a good impression on the majority of the American people».

The American authorities, of course, will take all precautions

ensuring the personal safety of A.I. Mikoyan. However, according to Thompson, after endings

funeral of A.I. Mikoyan should hardly stay too long

in Washington.

To my remark about the usefulness of the organization for Soviet-American relations personal meeting of A.I. Mikoyan with the new Aveas a resident, Thompson replied that he was entirely I agree with me, but for now the question is about Johnson's separate meetings with visitors it has not yet been decided by high officials, as there are too many of them. We wanted it first organize such meetings only for heads of state, but then many prime ministers fall out important countries. For now, there is an intention to organize a general reception for heads of delegations, where you can talk to Johnson for 5 - 10 minutes.

I told Thompson that such issues, of course, depend on the decision of himself the President and from what he considers most necessary.

Thompson immediately said that he he understands that the meeting «of some duchess», occupying according to formal protocol a high place cannot be compared in any way with a meeting with a member of the Soviet government and that he has been thinking about this himself since he learned about his upcoming arrival here A.I. Mikoyan (Tompson called me late at night and said that he would go meet me A.I. Mikoyan and what «the meeting we talked about will almost certainly be organized»). Thompson also strongly recommended that A.I. Mikoyan visit Rusk, independently

Signal instance

from a meeting with Johnson, and seriously talk with him about further development paths soviet-american relationships.

Thompson in private in a persistent way

he emphasized that in practical terms, a conversation about Rusk can give more than with Johnson although establishing the first contacts with the new president is undoubtedly necessary and useful. I answered Thompson that I would convey his thoughts to A.I. Mikoyan.

2. Thompson personally deeply regrets the death of Kennedy, with whom he became established good trusting relationship, and they understood each other perfectly. Thompson I met with the new President Johnson several times, but these meetings are still there they were more of a formal nature.

Thompson lent credit to Johnson being familiar with much of the personal correspondence Kennedy with N.S. Khrushchev, but hardly with all the correspondence. He doesn't know anything, for example about

oral agreement on missiles in Turkey and Italy, reached during the Cuban one crisis!15. Johnson attended many confidential meetings with the president on foreign policy issues, he sometimes spoke, but more often he simply remained silent, and then I agreed with the president. Johnson is thus generally familiar with many problems of US foreign policy, but he knows them shallowly, and has not shown them until now great taste for details of foreign policy problems.

In this regard, Thompson said in strict confidence, one should expect having significantly strengthened Rusk's role in foreign policy, Rusk has long been in good shape almost friendly relations with Johnson. Both are from the southern states of the United States. Considering johnson's dislike for the details of diplomatic affairs, Thompson expects as a result of everything this is that in the foreign policy sphere the relationship between the Johnsons and Rusk, in its own way will resemble the relationship between Eisenhower and Dulles when the former is simple he entrusted foreign policy affairs to his Secretary of State. True, Rusk is not Dulles and Johnson is not Eisenhower. Johnson has a firmer, more ambitious and hot temper character than Eisenhower, but to some extent the nature of his relationship with Rusk in the field of foreign policy it will be similar.

According to Thompson, in favor of the consideration he expressed about the growth of Rusk's influence and the State Department in general is also evidenced by the fact that Johnson intends to give now the main focus is on domestic policy issues and the US Congress, where he used to be the leader of the Senate, in terms of mainly preparing for the election campaign. And he,

Johnson is determined to run for President of the United States.

On foreign policy, Johnson instructed Rusk yesterday to continue the line Kennedy on major foreign policy issues. Thompson heard about all this from Rusk himself. Thompson asked that his statements be considered strictly confidential. Thompson noted about his role that it would apparently decrease somewhat in that concerns his direct contacts with the president; this will mainly be done

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Signal exemilar

now, apparently, Rusk himself. Of course, he, Thompson, will still be the main one rask has an adviser (with whom he has good personal relations) on Soviet-american relations.

President Johnson generally intends to leave, in addition to certain changes, the cabinet Kennedy. Johnson's direct assistants in the White House will have their own people with whom he has been working for a long time.

As for Robert Kennedy, whose future political fate is now all sorts of guesses are being made in the capital, then he, Thompson, knows what a personal relationship

R. Kennedy and Johnson are quite peculiar: they are far from friendship, but they respect each other as experienced, knowledgeable and influential people in the Democratic Party. In 1960, R. Kennedy had difficulty persuading Johnson to withdraw his candidacy for president from this party in favor of the now deceased Kennedy and agree to the post in return vice president. Thompson noted in this regard that he had heard from one this morning a close friend of Johnson's that Johnson dropped a line yesterday in the sense that shouldn't we think about inviting R. Kennedy to run together in 1964 with him as vice president. Thompson does not generally rule out this possibility, although it's difficult to talk about this definitely yet. Ballot paper

«Johnson -

R. Kennedy» would help Johnson, whose position is weak in industrial areas and especially in the east of the country, where there are influential states and where the positions of the deceased are located

the presidents were strong. On the other hand, R. Kennedy would raise his own in this way chances of being elected president in the next elections in 1968.

Thompson said that during a recent trip to Finland, Johnson sent Kennedy received a telegram in which he advised whether he should visit Leningrad for 2-3 days which he heard a lot about. On Thompson's advice, Kennedy gave a negative answer because johnson's visit to Leningrad alone would be incomprehensible to either the Soviet government not to US allies. Thompson asked, however, not to refer to this anywhere, adding that what he said does not mean any hint that Johnson could go soon to Moscow, because now he needs a lot of time to sort things out.

When Thompson expressed his concern about recent events, it was felt that Kos-what was bothering him personally: during the conversation, he quit the remark is that it was he who was the ambassador in Moscow who allowed Oswald to return entry in CIA 16.

We agreed with Thompson to continue to maintain mutual contact.

A. Dobrynin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 111 - 118. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Signal instance

NO. 33

Materials for the trip of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan to the funeral of J. F. Kennedy

Not later than November 25, 1963.

NI

Representatives of foreign countries arriving in Washington to participate at the funeral of the late US President John F. Kennedy

UK

Prince Philip

Alec Douglas-Home

Harold Caccia

Harold Wilson

prime Minister;

permanent Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs;

labour leader;

France

Charles de Gaulle

president

Maurice Couve de Murville Minister for Foreign Affairs

General Charles Ayere

Etienne Buren De Rosier

head of President de Gaulle's personal secretariat

Jean Aubertin

president of the Municipal Council of Paris

FRG

Heinrich Lubke

Ludwig Erhard

president

chancellor

Gerhard Schroeder

minister for Foreign Affairs

Von Hassel

minister of Defense

The German delegation is accompanied by Willy Brandt, mayor of West Berlin

Italy

Attilio Piccioni

the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

General Emegliano Scotti Adviser to the President on Military Affairs;

G. Roberti

representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Channel

Lester B. Pearson

prime Minister;

Japan

Ikeda

Masayoshi Oira

prime Minister;

the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

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Signal instance

India

Ms. Pandit

head of the Indian delegation at the general session

assemblies;

Pakistan

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

OAR

Mazmud Fawzi

Brazil
the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
minister for Foreign Affairs
Argentina
Carlos H. Perette
Islases
vice president
General Agustin Munez Grandes Deputy Prime Minister:
Greece
Queen Frederica;
Venizelos
Turkey
Ismet İnönü
prime Minister;
deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Iran
Prince of Gholambreza
Abbas Aram
Ireland
Eamon de Valera
Holland
Crown Princess Beatrice
Iosi Luns
Belgium
Baudouin, king
Paul-Henry Spaak
Portugal
.S. Pitte
Austria
Alphonse Gorbach
Bruno Kreisky
Vatican
the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
president
minister for Foreign Affairs
minister for Foreign Affairs
the Chairman of the Joint Chambers;
chancellor;
the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Egidio Vagnozzi
apostolic Ambassador of the Vatican to the United States
101

Signal instance
Luxembourg
Prince Jean
Eugene Schaus
the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Finland
Veli Merikoski
the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Denmark
Orro Kpar
prime Minister;
Sweden

Prince Bertil
Tare Erlander
Olav Palme
prime Minister
minister without portfolio
Norway
Harold, kron-prini
Einar Gerhardsen
Israel
Golda Mayir
Jordan
A. Atallah
Morocco
Ahmed Reda Guedina
Tunisia
Bahi Ladgam
Mongo Slim
Algiers
Amar Osegain
Abdul Qadar
Ethiopia
prime Minister
minister for Foreign Affairs
minister for Foreign Affairs
minister for Foreign Affairs
president of the National Assembly
minister for Foreign Affairs
minister
ambassador to the UN
Haile Selassie
Congo (Leopoldville)
emperor
Masangu
deputy Prime Minister
Tanganyika
Erakto A.M. Mangenya
Libernya
permanent Representative to the United Nations
William Tolbert
vice president;
Rudolf Grimes
secretary of State;
Philippines
Diazado G. Manapagal President
102

Signal exemilar
South Korea
Chang Hee Park
Kim Hyun Chul
South Vietnam
president
prime Minister
prince Ngan Hrok To
minister

Jamaica
Alexander Bustamante Prime Minister
Nicaragua
Alfonso Ortega Urbana Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ne 2
Representatives of socialist countries arriving in Washington
to attend the funeral of the late US President John F. Kennedy
Polish People's Republic
Peter Yaroshevich
vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers;
Romanian People's Republic
Milita
deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
deputy'(visitor) Minister for Foreign Affairs;
K. Duda
Yugoslavia
Petar Stambolic
Kocha Popovic
prime Minister;
minister for Foreign Affairs

Ne 3
Ceremony
funeral of the late US President John F. Kennedy
November 25, 1963 in Washington
11.00 - coffin with the body of the deceased in a car, accompanied by the widow and R. Kennedy
transported to the White House grounds, where a funeral procession is formed.
11.15 - heads of foreign states, governments and government delegations,
those arriving for the funeral are invited to arrive on the White House grounds (via south-
(western Gate) and to take seats in the funeral procession.
* Inscribed in blue ink above the stitch.
in Crossed out in blue ink.
103

Signal exemilar
The funeral procession is formed in the following order:
the president's widow, his brother R. Kennedy, and other close relatives;
- President L. Johnson;
- heads of foreign states, governments and government delegations,
arriving at the funeral;
- US government, political and public figures, friends of the deceased.
A motorcade with the body of the deceased, accompanied by a military escort and a funeral procession
(on foot) will proceed from the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue, 17th Street, Connecticut
avenue and Rhode Island Avenue to St. Matthew's Cathedral.
Heads of foreign states, governments and government delegations who
Not really
they will be seized
desires to take part in the funeral procession
they may be heading
directly to St. Matthew's Cathedral together with members of their delegations and occupy
the places reserved for them.
Other members of delegations should head directly to the cathedral and occupy theirs
places no later than 11.45.
Heads of embassies and missions meet at the State Department at 10.30 am (entrance)
through the main driveway), from where they make their way to the cathedral. Due to limited space

the State Department offers parking lots to heads of embassies and missions whenever possible
unite with your coletes to go to the cathedral and thereby shorten them
number of cars.

Admission to St. Matthew's Cathedral will be by invitation only
tickets and passes. Members of foreign
delegations may receive
passes

in the relevant regional departments of the State Department. Passes for heads of embassies
and the missions will be presented to them at the main entrance to the State Department at 10.30.

12.00. - 12.45. - funeral mass in St. Matthew's Cathedral with the participation of all members
funeral procession, foreign delegations and members of the diplomatic corps.

12.45. - 13.00. - a funeral procession forms at St. Matthew's Cathedral; chapters
and members of foreign delegations take seats in cars to travel to
Arlington Cemetery. The procession is formed in the following order:

- the president's widow and close relatives;
- President Johnson and his entourage (including their former presidents
Eisenhower and Truman);
- heads of foreign states, governments and government delegations,
who arrived at the funeral;
- Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court;
- the elder of the diplomatic corps;
- US government, political and public figures, friends of the deceased.

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Signal instance

Heads of embassies and missions, as well as other guests, can optionally proceed to
Arlington Cemetery, using the means of transport available to them.

All participants in the burial ceremony head on foot to the burial site
the deceased as he arrived at Arlington Cemetery.

Around 2 pm - brief burial ceremony at Arlington Cemetery, details
which will be announced later.

15.30 - assumed (although this has not yet been finally decided) * widow of the President
will arrange® in the White House

tea

for"

foreign

states,

governments

and government delegations arriving for the funeral (expected,
what about the Soviet one

parties, except Comrade. A.A. Mikoyan, vols. will also be invited. Dobrynin
AF.

and Smirnovsky M.N.)o.

5 p.m. - President Johnson hosts a reception at the State Department for
heads of foreign states, governments and government delegations arriving at
funeral (from the Soviet side except Comrade A.I. Mikoyan will be® invited to the so-called. Dobrynin
A.F. and Smirnovsky M.N.).

GA RF. F. R-5446. Op. 120. D. 1821. L. 22. Copy (2 copies). Typewritten text on
watermarked paper «Eagle A Trojan Bond».

NO. 34

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the Chairman of the KGB
under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny about exposing speculation
american press about JH's connections. Oswald from the USSR

Lo 03381/GC

25 November 1963 (117

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

Various things have become widespread in the American press

the kind is slanderous

fabrications about some «connections» with the Soviet Union and Cuba by Lee Harvey Oswald, who

he was accused by the American authorities of the murder of US President J. Kennedy and then himself

he was killed under mysterious circumstances. At the same time, some organs of the American press

* Hereinafter, all edits are made with a simple pencil. Words «15.30 - assumed (although definitively this not yet decided)» crossed out and inscribed «Immediately after burial».

in the Word «will arrange» crossed out and inscribed «approx».

* Words «tea for» crossed out.

* Vazhany words «Entry through the North-West Gate».

• Word crossed out,

'Bottom left litter with a simple pencil «See new document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 3438/gf dated 29.XI-63 chap.

10S

Signal instance |

they attempt to justify their insinuations with references to the fact that Oswald

he was in the Soviet Union from October 1959 to June 1962.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR prepared a message for

soviet press in order to expose these speculations of the American press. Project

the messages are based on the fact that now that Oswald himself has been killed, even more so

the face of those circles responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy is exposed

and who are clearly trying to cover their tracks. The question is whether such publication is advisable

requires special consideration taking into account further developments related to

with an investigation into the circumstances of Kennedy's assassination.

If American

the authorities will contact the Soviet embassy in Washington

asking for some information about Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union

it would be possible to provide them with appropriate information on this issue.

The draft resolution is attached.

Please consider.

Gromyko

Semichastny

(Appendix)

Secretly. Ex. Lo 1

Project

RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

On measures to expose the slanderous fabrications of the American press

regarding «Links» Lee Garves Oswald to the Soviet Union

1. Approve the draft message for publication in the Soviet press in response to

conjectures of the American press (Appendix 1).

Approve the draft instructions to the co-ambassador in Washington on a possible transfer

american authorities are provided with certificates of Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in the USSR (Appendix 2).

SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appendix 1

ABOUT THE FABRICATIONS OF SOME AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

3 these days the world witnessed a monstrous crime. Perish at the hands of the killer

US Resident John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This villainous murder caused it legally

the indignation of all honest people, everyone who is interested in preserving and consolidating peace.

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Signal instance/

The killer's bullet struck down President J.F. Kennedy at that moment,

lotla has emerged in me
prospects for defusing international tension and the first sprouts of trust appeared
in relations between states. It is known what frantic attacks the deceased was subjected to
the US President for his steps aimed at resolving controversial international issues
by reaching an agreement between states and, above all, between the USSR and the USA.
And, of course

He
by chance,
hto Co
parties
certain
krugov
now

attempts are being made to cover their tracks and hide the real culprits of this vile
crimes. And the further they deploy
events
around the murder
president

JF. Kennedy, the more clearly the shadow of those who directed the killer's hand is outlined. Now,
when Lee Harvey Oswald, who was charged with the assassination of the President
he himself was killed under mysterious circumstances, the absurdity and maliciousness are even more obvious
slandorous fabrications of some organs of the American press that are trying
put Oswald in some kind of «connection» either with the Soviet Union or with Cuba, using
the fact that Oswald was there was a reason for this kind of insinuation
for some time in the Soviet Union.

As it became known, American citizen L.G. Oswald arrived in October 1959.
to the Soviet Union as a tourist, as thousands of other US citizens do. Being
in Moscow, he applied for Soviet citizenship.

Since there were insufficient grounds for granting such a request, it was
rejected. Oswald, after his persistent appeals, was allowed
Byewchhoe

residence in the Soviet Union as a foreign citizen, as is usual
done in relation to other foreigners. He lived and worked for some time
in Minsk and there he married a Soviet citizen. During his stay
in the Soviet Union, Oswald maintained contact with the US Embassy in Moscow. In 1962.
Oswald decided to leave the Soviet Union and left for the United States with his wife in June
and a child

having received
this is appropriate
permission from the American Embassy
in Moscow, to which he applied for this permission.

According to American authorities, Oswald's identity is also known to be
he did military service in the US Marines in Taiwan, the Philippines and Japan
and after leaving the army, he began to travel around European countries and, as already noted
above, in October 1959 he appeared as a tourist in the Soviet Union.

These are the facts relating to the arrival, stay and departure from the Soviet Union
american citizen L.G. Oswald.

All this shows a malicious nature
anti-soviet insinuations spread by some American newspapers in connection with
with the arrest of Oswald. Everyone who honors the memory of the late President J. F. Kennedy and his
approach
they understand which circles are interested in solving pressing international problems

in the exaggeration of such slanderous anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban fabrications and they dismiss them with contempt.
Few people believed these fabrications even when there were only the first reports on the circumstances of the assassination of President J.F. Kennedy.

Now that it's in Texas

a new shot was fired at the city of Dallas, this time at the person who was charged the accusation of murdering the US President and such fabrications cannot but cause bitterness
grins and understandable indignation not only outside the United States, but among all honest people
americans who have the right to expect that retribution will overtake the real killers
and the organizers of this shameful crime. It is not clear to whom that physical destruction
Oswald is an additional link in the chain of crimes that leads
to the actual organizers of the assassination of President J.F. Kennedy, not stopping
there is nothing to confuse the investigation and lead it on the wrong trail.

The killers of the US President and their inspirers must be looked for where they are, where they are
a murder was committed, as all sensible people who are together say
the American people share feelings of grief and indignation over the tragic
death of President J.F. Kennedy.

(TASS)

Sov.secret. Exemplary No. 1

Project

Appendix 2

WASHINGTON

CO-AMBASSADOR

In the event that the American authorities contact you with a request for assistance
information that the embassy has about Lee Garvey Oswald, who was in the USSR
you can give them the following information on this issue.

«According to embassy information, American citizen Lee Harvey
Oswald, born in 1939, native of New Orleans, pc. Louisiana, arrived in Soviet
Union in October 1959 as a tourist. While in Moscow, he told the Soviet authorities
he addressed the Presidium about his desire to stay in the USSR for permanent residence
Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a request to accept him as Soviet citizenship.

This is
oswald's petition was rejected by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
In connection with persistent requests from L.G. Oswald was allowed temporary
residence in the Soviet Union as a foreign citizen. Being in Sovetsky
Union, Oswald lived in Minsk, where he worked at a local radio plant. In April 1961.
Oswald married Soviet citizen Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova
Born in 1941. In June 1962, Oswald decided to leave the Soviet Union and left
108

Signal instance

in the USA with his family, having received permission from the US Embassy in Moscow.
At the beginning of 1963, the Oswald family applied to the USSR Embassy in Washington with a petition
allow her to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence. This request was denied».
RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 37-42. Original. Typewritten text. Signatures-
autographs with blue ballpoint pen and blue ink.

No. 35
Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
A.I. Mikoyan to the CPSU Central Committee about admission,
organized by the widow of the late President Jacqueline Kennedy
Special. Lo 2000 - 2001
g. Washington
25 November 1963 2. a118
COB. CEKPETHO
Ex. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

Immediately

after the funeral service on Arlington

cemetery

we are with others

foreign representatives who took part in Kennedy's funeral went

to the White House, where the widow of the late president, Jacqueline Kennedy, hosted a reception. Arrived

members of the Kennedy family met, and Jacqueline herself appeared only at the end of the reception.

Those present passed by the wife of the late president and exchanged with her

with a handshake. It caught our eye that Jacqueline Kennedy

which was exchanged

with only two or three words presented to her, she seemed very calm

and she even seemed to smile. However, when they introduced us to her and we handed over the most to her

sincere condolences on behalf of Nina Petrovna!!®, N.S. Khrushchev, Rada and Alyosha

Adzhubey!20, and on behalf of the Soviet government and people and on its own behalf, Jacqueline

Kennedy, with great feeling and barely holding back her sobs, said

«I am confident that Chairman Khrushchev and my husband could achieve success in the search

peace, and they really strived for this. Now you must continue this matter

and bring it to completion».

We replied that we fully share her opinion and agree that both sides

we must continue to strive to develop friendly relations between our countries

for the benefit of world peace. They emphasized that together with her we mourn the grief that befell her.

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

109

Signal instance

Jacqueline Kennedy concluded by expressing her heartfelt gratitude

N.S. Khrushchev and us for their warm participation and for the fact that we specially came to the USA to

attend her husband's funeral.

She said all this with inspiration and excitement and kept it during the entire conversation

my hand with both my own hands, trying to convey my feelings as convincingly as possible

and thoughts regarding the cause of peace, to which her husband devoted his efforts, and his desire

so that our countries complete the work they started.

She makes a strong impression with her endurance.

A. MIKOYAN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 44 - 45. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ne 36

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan at the CPSU Central Committee about conversations during a reception with US President L.

Johnson

with American officials

Special. No. 2002 - 2004

g. Washington

November 25, 1963 2.9121

COB. CEKPETO

Ek3. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

Today, during a reception with the president, I had a number of brief conversations with official people

US persons.

Two points deserve attention from the statements of these individuals.

1. All of them (Rusk, Thompson, Director of the disarmament agency Foster, responsible

state Department employees), in addition to expressing great gratitude

for the decision

The Soviet government to send its special representative to the funeral Kennedy, from the very first words they emphasized their confidence that the president's line Kennedy in the field of Soviet-American relations, as well as US foreign policy in general, it will remain under the new president - L. Johnson.

2. Thompson specifically touched upon the issue he was talking about in a conversation with me yesterday with t. Dobrynin, - about the comments of the Soviet press in connection with the assassination of the president

Kennedy and especially regarding the circumstances surrounding the investigation of this entire case.

The essence of Thompson's statements was that

emphasizing the Soviet one

the stamp of the involvement of far-right circles in the assassination attempt on Kennedy (and then in the murder)

* On the first page at the top, stamp Art. Khrushchev N.S.».

110

Signal instance

Oswald Lee) complicates the situation of those in the United States who are in favor of improvement coBeTcKo-

american relations, since such statements are immediately contrasted

there are allegations in the American press about «communist and Cuban ties» Oswald Lee.

I told Thompson that we didn't want to cause any complications, but we couldn't

and pass by a situation where the US government has not yet investigated everything

the circumstances of the assassination attempt are already being heard in the press against us and Cuba senseless reproaches in connection with the Kennedy assassination.

Thompson replied that he understood

this,

he asks

understand that

The government is now investigating all the circumstances of the case, Thompson said, and in our general terms

it is in the interests of taking measures to ensure that the Soviet press remains in place until the investigation is completed

she limited herself to presenting the facts and refrained from «early conclusions», so

how this only plays into the hands of the right, who, taking advantage of this, inflate the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria.

It is clear from everything that the US government does not want to involve us in this matter, but

it doesn't want to get into a fight with the far right; it clearly prefers to betray quickly

this is all a matter for oblivion. Our response to these killings has already played a role. President he said publicly today that a thorough investigation will be carried out.

I believe that further speeches by our press should take this point into account.

This will help ease attempts to inflate the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign.

A. MIKOYAN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 46 - 48. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 37

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the SSL L.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the provocative nature of Lee H. Oswald's letter of November 9, 1963.

and the advisability of transferring consular correspondence with him to the American authorities

Special. No. 2005

2. Washington

November 26, 1963 2.3122

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Please note Oswald's letter dated November 9, 23, the text of which has been transmitted to Moscow through our neighboring neighbors.

* On the first page of the cipher telegram at the top there is a stamp «t. Khrushchev N.S.». Left before the main litter text

V.N. Malina blue cheriyils ism. No 36057/2620 of 24.XI.63». We are talking about the registration number cipher telegrams in sector IV of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee (see document No. 23).

11

Signal instance

This letter is clearly provocative: it gives the impression of ours close connection with Oswald and our use of it for some of our own purposes. Not at all other letters received by the embassy earlier from Oswald have never been anything like that was not. He himself was not at our embassy. Suspicion, that this is a fake letter

it is also greatly enhanced by the fact that it is typewritten, while others the letters the embassy received from Oswald earlier are handwritten.

There is a certain impression that the letter was organized by those who have, judging apparently, the attitude towards the assassination of the president. Perhaps Oswald himself wrote this letter under dictation, having received some promises in return, and then after using it, like we know it was just removed.

The relevant American authorities are undoubtedly aware of this letter because the embassy's correspondence is under constant surveillance. However, they haven't done so yet they don't use it. They are not yet asking the embassy for any information about themselves Oswald. Perhaps they are waiting for another moment.

The question also arises as to whether there is any connection here now between the above higher by waiting for the American authorities and handed over by Thomson (although Thomson himself can and not to be aware of this connection (by considerations of the desirability of a certain Soviet restraint) press 124 and the actual gradual muffling of the entire Kennedy assassination case.

Perhaps this is exactly what the central authorities began to lean towards when they became aware all the facts and the danger of serious international complications in the event became clear further inflation by US stakeholders, including local authorities

g. Dallas, hype regarding President Kennedy's assassin's affiliation with the «left» and our revealing speeches are inevitable in this case.

Now the main question arises: whether to give the American authorities one last letter Oswald if they ask for the consular correspondence we have with him (it contains more there is nothing that could be used to compromise us). Having weighed all the arguments for and against it, we are inclined to ensure that this letter is transferred to the authorities, in their case requests for all correspondence, given that there may be a failure to transmit this letter used by the organizers of this whole provocation to try to throw

Please confirm.

Agreed with A.I. Mikoyan.

A. Dobrynin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 82 - 84. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

112

Signal instance |

No. 38

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan at the CPSU Central Committee about the meeting with US President L. Johnson

Special. No. 2006-2011

g. Washington

November 26, 1963 2.0125

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

On November 26, 1963, he had a meeting with the new US President Lyndon Johnson in the White House. When we entered his office, President Johnson met us halfway he greeted each other and immediately invited the two of them to take a photo near his desk. While the photography was going on, the president thanked the Soviet government for the message N.S. Khrushchev expressing condolences, as well as for sending a special message representative to attend the funeral.

He replied that this was completely consistent with our thoughts and feelings.

Next, Johnson gave me a message addressed to N.S. Khrushchev (text is transmitted separately) 126. At the same time, he noted that his first step was after he was for the first time today he took the presidential office in the White House, and this message was signed by N.S. Khrushchev. The President remembered that we met with him four years ago at a dinner arranged by E. Johnston, 127 Recalling the details, he recounted how I jokingly remarked that between Johnston and Johnson are only one letter apart.

After the correspondents left, we sat down at another table, and I began a conversation that it took place in the presence of: from the Soviet side - A.F. Dobrynina, M.R. Smirnovsky and V.M. Sukhodrev and from the American side - Harriman, Thompson, Tyler, Bundy and Akalovsky.

I said that before I left for Washington, N.S. Khrushchev recalled his first meeting with Johnson at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Johnson was then among those senators who asked questions to N.S. Khrushchev. After the end of the conversation Johnson and Fulbright saw off N.S. Khrushchev to the car. At the same time, Johnson N.S. said with American humor. Khrushchev that it would be good for him to join to the American Senate and that he would be an outstanding senator. To this N.S. Khrushchev then he answered: No, it's better for each of us to work in our parliament and fight for it there peace. I remind you that after this conversation the correspondents asked you how the meeting went
* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

113

Signal ezemilar

and you answered that the general impression was that the conversation went well and that N.S. Khrushchev was very good

a strong person who knows how to use all opportunities to prove that he is right points of view.

Therefore, I continued, contacts and mutual understanding between N.S. Khrushchev and you started even then.

This makes us happy, and I repeat, this is exactly what we talked about s N.S. Khrushchev before I left for Washington. My own meetings with you too indicate that we can develop contacts and good mutual understanding with each other. Johnson smiled contentedly, showing that he liked the remarks.

He said that we would leave a bad memory of ourselves in human history if we could not find an answer to the question of how we can live together peacefully and usefully, in peace and friend

with a friend. This is the main problem of our time. Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev, - he continued, and together with his comrades, it seems that they have moved forward in this direction, but now the main thing is how to find the answer to this question, because if if only we could find an answer to how much better the world would become. We are completely we frankly want to cooperate with all peoples, with all countries. We hope that no one will treat us with hostility. For our part, we have nothing to do with anyone territorial claims and we don't want to dominate anyone.

I know that the main idea that literally occupied me every day

Kennedy,

consists of what steps can be taken to strengthen mutual understanding between

by peoples. And I fully share his policy. This policy will continue to exist respect; and we are ready to go more than halfway towards any government. "We," Johnson continued, "have no intention of invading Cuba. However, Cuban the problem is of very serious importance for our people. We hope since the time we can find an answer to the problems facing us that would allow us to lead our people move forward towards peace and mutual understanding. In part, this is already happening and tension the world has changed. We face many rather difficult problems, and if it does a sign that at some point we will be able to achieve an improvement in relations, then we let's go our part of the way to this goal. We are committed to our system and intend to preserve it, but this does not mean that we want to enslave any other peoples or establish your dominance over them. He replied that I was pleased to hear these are the words of the new US President. Yours the desire, I continued, is to live in peace and friendship with other countries completely matches our views. Let me," I said, "read and convey to you the message of N.S. Khrushchev, which I brought it to you. Next Comrade Sukhodrev read out in English the text of the message, which Johnson listened with great attention.

114

Signal instance

Johnson thanked for conveying the message and said that the US government would continue the policy of information exchange and direct links, When I was a boy, Johnson said, an old man told me what was best a judgment can be made on the basis of information, but information can only be obtained as a result of contacts. This indicates the importance of direct connections between us," he added. I can tell you," Johnson said, "that there will be no Kennedy politics." changes. We are pleased that Congress and progressive organizations in the United States have approved the negotiations and the exchange of views that took place between president of the United States and Chairman N.S. Khrushchev. And we are encouraged that such relationships are shared by both yours and and our peoples. Our constant and daily concern, he continued, will be the desire to go along the path of peace and seek solutions to all problems and disagreements that exist between by us. "I would like to note," Johnson added, "that from the point of view of our people, the main thing the problem comes down to subversive activities co parties to Cuba, which is inevitable and it invariably leads to tension in our relations I ask you to tell Chairman Khrushchev," Johnson said, "that I hope so." that we will be able to freely exchange views with him. At the same time, I also express hope that the exchange of messages between us will be confidential and that the message conveyed today will not be published. I also hope that at a new meeting with him he will see that we have made progress towards consolidating peace and that perhaps we we will achieve more than under my predecessor. He replied that I listened with pleasure to what Johnson said. Then said: Regarding your remark about alleged subversive activities on the part of Cuba, I want to note that it is difficult to understand how a small Cuba can carry out subversive activities activities against any state in general, and even more so so big states like the USA. On the contrary, the whole world sees that subversives are being waged against Cuba actions that exist numerous, funded organizations,

carrying out such actions. All subversive activities must stop. So for my part, I can say that, as I well know, Cuba would most like to all subversive activities have ended. During my stay in Cuba!?, Fidel Castro told me that he is committed to establishing good relations with the United States. In connection with the tragedy that befell the United States, Fidel Castro, as you know, made a worthy statement a statement by 12%, in which he spoke as a real humanist. I would therefore like to ask Do not give in to the inventions of the press, because it seems to me that relations with Cuba are good meet your interests too.

Johnson responded that he only wanted to reflect the attitude of the American people and point out the problem that is causing Americans the most concern. I'm with everything

115

Signal octemilar

responsibility and sincerity," he continued, "told you about our intentions."

regarding Cuba. We have no plans to invade Cuba and we have none grounds for invading other countries, both through subversive actions and by any means in another way. I repeat, I only wanted to state the position of the American people in hope for your better understanding of this problem.

Johnson then asked again if he understood today's exchange correctly the messages are confidential.

He answered that we proceed from this understanding, and added that it could be I am completely sure of this. He emphasized that Johnson can completely rely on the ambassador Dobrynina,

and if he, Johnson, wants to give him anything confidential character, then no one in Washington will know about this except him, but in Moscow they will know only N.S. Khrushchev, his closest comrades, and it will never leak anywhere. All we consider this a necessary condition for our contacts.

Johnson replied that he understood this and wanted to assure us that the same attitude we will meet from his side too. He then reiterated his appreciation for what we had honored in memory of the late president and specially flew here to participate in the funeral Kennedy. Johnson further expressed hope that he would have the opportunity in the future meet and talk with Soviet representatives and what these there will be meetings

fruitful. I expressed the hope that new meetings between N.S. Khrushchev and them Johnson in his new capacity will be useful and fruitful. Said it was obvious that the new president has a lot to do now and therefore I don't want to borrow too much from him lots of time. Although I turned 68 in Washington «yesterday» 30, I do not lose hope that someday in the future there will be an opportunity to talk with him in more detail.

It is characteristic that the second time his statements about Cuba were the result of interference Bundy, who had previously given him some kind of note.

The conversation took place in a good atmosphere. Johnson is everything time spoke warmly

and friendly. After the conversation we went out onto the terrace. Johnson showed us what the president planted

Kennedy flowers and shrub. There, on the terrace, Johnson said that he had just played in the garden Queen*, Kennedy's daughter, and that she would attend school on the third floor of the White House for the rest of the year.

Before the conversation, it was agreed that it would last half an hour, since after us the president Lübke and Erhard should have accepted it, however, in fact, our conversation with Johnson it lasted about an hour.

A. Mikoyan

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 119 - 126. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

• So in the text of the document.

116

Signal instance

NO. 39

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan to the CPSU Central Committee with a message from US President L. Johnson N.S. Khrushchev

Special. Lo 2012

g. Bashipzton

26 November 1963 0131

COB. CEKPETHO

Ek3. Ne 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

To our No. 20061»2

I convey the text of Johnson's message to N.S. Khrushchev

«White House,

Washington.

November 26, 1963.

Dear Sir,

In addition to the public message!3), which I have sent to you, I would like to

You knew that I closely followed the development of relations between the United

States and the Soviet Union and that I was in complete agreement with the President's policy

Kennedy. I hope we can succeed in improving our relationship

and in resolving many of the serious problems that face us.

Let me say that I am fully aware of the heavy responsibility that

our two countries will be in favor of maintaining and consolidating peace. I hope we can work

together to achieve this great goal, despite many and complex problems

which divide us. I can assure you that I will dedicate myself to this goal.

Your spark,

Lyndon B. Johnson

His Excellency Nikita S. Khrushchev

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Moscow».

A. Mikoyan

REFERENCE: No 2006 (in. 54604) of 26.XI.63 vols. Mikoyan informed about the meeting and conversation with President Johnson on November 26.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 127 - 128. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

117

Signal instance

NO. 40

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan at the KISS Central Committee about conversations with foreign leaders

at receptions after the funeral of J.F. Kennedy

Special. Lo 2013-2017

g. Washington

November 26, 1963 2.0134

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

From brief conversations that I had to have during yesterday's two receptions

with the leaders of many foreign countries, I deserve to convey to you the following:

1. The English Prime Minister Hume, seeing me, himself came up and warmly

he said hello, then began to say that it was very difficult to be prime minister, a lot of hassle.

When I asked whether McMillan had completely left the political arena or not, he replied that doctors recommended that he retire for 6 months!³⁵ that he gathers after this participate in the work of the House of Commons. I reminded him of the words Macmillan said to me in Leningrad¹³⁶ that he has 10 years of active political life left that he he wants to devote it to the fight for peace, for the truth, although usually they beat for it from all sides. This is I told Hume to encourage him to say things about what he himself was thinking of doing. Hume shared that he was going to write a message to N.S. in the near future. Khrushchev ¹³⁷. One could understand Hume that he too intended to continue in the spirit of the desire expressed Mcmillan.

I told Hume that England could play a serious role in its own right in solving current international problems, in particular those related to relations with the Soviet Union. He gladly agreed with this thesis, then asked if I knew I'm Butler. I said I didn't know him, but that I had just seen his interesting one a message to our minister A.A. Gromyko ¹³⁸. Hume asked how much we liked their ambassador in Moscow, Trevelyan. I replied that he produces impression. Hume described him as very good and an interesting person.

After the reception, they called from Hume and said that he was inviting me to his place meetings, to which my consent has been given!³⁹,

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal instance

2. There was a conversation at the reception with de Gaulle. Alfand, the French ambassador, came up to me here,

who began to remember how he and I signed a good trade in 1945 agreement!⁴⁰. De Gaulle was talking to someone at the time. Alfand said de Gaulle would like to talk to me. Turning to me, de Gaulle, in a good mood, stood to say that since 1944, when we saw each other'«1, I have not changed at all, I am in good shape form, etc. To this compliment of his, in other phrases, I also responded with a compliment that it is well preserved. He said that I follow his speeches and political ones shares, the content of which I cannot praise, but is striking in what full form and with what great energy the president works. Apparently a great force de Gaulle's," I added. He said: please say hello to N.S. Khrushchev. I said, that when I left Moscow here, we did not know that de Gaulle would be here. If only we knew this for sure, N.S. Khrushchev would instruct me to convey special greetings to him. De Gaulle stated that he fondly recalls his meetings with NS. Khrushchev ⁴². Ours relations, he said, should be the best, because there is no relationship between France and the USSR divergences of interests. «Even your wall in Berlin!») not against France, it does not share France with the Soviet Union» - he added.

I told de Gaulle that N.S. Khrushchev always remembers his conversations with him, from which implies that there are no contradictions between the interests of our two countries. That's what the boles are, -

I continued, "we cannot understand why any initiative?"

Soviet Union by

the issue of strengthening peace in Euro and our other events are met every time the French sides have the same answer - «No, no».

Why events? - exclaimed de Gaulle, - when there is peace. I noticed this to him that there is peace, but it is not lasting. We need lasting peace. De Gaulle was apparently in a hurry then it turned out that for a conversation with the president. He said it was difficult at the moment discuss all these issues and, saying goodbye, again asked to say hello to N.S. Khrushchev.

3. When we walked to the table that was provided for us, we stood up to meet us Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira said hello. Then the Prime Minister came up to us

minister Ikeda, with whom the conversation took place.

After mutual greetings, I remembered ours

conversations in Tokyo⁴⁶ and said that

the Japanese government is doing little to strengthen our relations. Meanwhile, this

it is very important because we are neighbors and whether we want it or not, we will remain so.

Japan needs strengthening good neighborly relations between our countries no less than us.

Ikeda noticed that they were also neighbors with Canada and the United States. I made it clear that we

we do not oppose Japan's friendship with the USA and Canada and want it to be friends with us

just like with them, and then in response Ikeda declared: «Return to us the islands of Iturup and Kunashir,

and everything will be fine» 145. To this I expressed my bewilderment and asked how ours could do this

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Signal exemilar

return the islands to Japan. I told Ikeda that I was on these islands a few days later

after the end of the war. I saw your disarmed soldiers there. I saw how little there was on these

islands of population. If Japan built one chemical plant at its base

imported Far Eastern forest, then the entire population of these could be occupied on it

islands. Ikeda noticed that fishing was of great importance there. I said fish

we, both the USSR and Japan, now fish in all oceans, where there are often Soviet fishing grounds

flotillas meet Japanese ones:

Regarding economic relations, I said

"THAT

soviet-japanese trade

it is developing. I liked that the Japanese government responded

refusal on

westerners' proposal to travel to Paris for a meeting on trade

with socialist countries'«. The statement says that Japan will have this issue

decide for yourself.

Ikeda wanted something to object. But at this time the Foreign Minister intervened

del, who explained that this was exactly the case.

I spoke in favor of expanding trade between the USSR and Japan. Ikeda said,

that the Soviet Union should buy more from Japan and pay in cash.

Japan is running out of money, and you are demanding loans," he added.

I said that we do not demand money, but goods on credit and we pay carefully. Stated,

what is N.S. Khrushchev will soon come up with a program for the accelerated development of our chemical industry

industry⁴⁷, and that Japan could receive large orders under this program

if he agrees to more favorable loan terms. He said: «Okay».

4. Swedish Prime Minister Erlander came up to me. He said that in Sweden

they are waiting for N.S. to arrive. Khrushchev. Erlander believes that it would be good if N.S. Khrushchev

came to Sweden in the summer!⁴⁸. In this case, he could get acquainted with the rural one

the farm in which, as you know, he is interested.

I agreed with his opinion and noticed that the Soviet government had not yet discussed it

question about the time of N.S.'s trip. Khrushchev to Scandinavia, although the invitation has been renewed.

He added that N.S. Khrushchev is really interested in agriculture. Moreover, he

it faces the Baltic republics with similar climatic conditions

Sweden, the task of achieving the same level of agricultural development as theirs. Conversation

it took place in a friendly atmosphere.

5. The conversation with the Yugoslav delegation was friendly. No special ones

no questions were raised.

6. The Emperor of Ethiopia came up to me. He remembered his stay in Moscow!⁴⁹.

At the reception, he did not touch upon the issue of our sale of weapons to Somalia!⁵⁰, After the reception he

he conveyed to me an invitation to meet with him for a conversation that took place today and at

to whom he raised this issue. This conversation is reported separately 'S!.

Cananici remiLap

7. Israeli President Zalman Shazar approached me, and then the minister came up

israeli Foreign Affairs Golda Menr. The President spoke in a friendly spirit

• Soviet Union, remembering his trip to the Soviet Union as a tourist

last year. He spent a whole month in the Soviet Union and was in Moscow and Leningrad.

He speaks Russian well, he himself is from Minsk and studied in St. Petersburg. During the First world War went abroad. Minister Golda Meir also recalled the time when she she was an ambassador to CCCPI52.

8. I was also approached by Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto, who

I knew from negotiations with him on economic issues that took place several years ago

back to Moscow!». He stated that President Ayub Khan, having learned that I would be in Washington

I instructed him to convey through me to the Soviet government their desire seriously

improve relations between our countries. Times have become different, circumstances

they have changed, he said, and we must draw conclusions from this. They have no contradictions

with us. There are conditions to have good relations now. Signed

aviation

agreement!54. It has not so much practical as political significance for them

as a first step towards a major improvement in the relationship.

He spoke well of the work of Soviet specialists - geologists working

in Pakistan. I have expressed my agreement on the possibility and necessity

improving relations and promised to convey the opinion of President Ayub Khan to N.S. Khrushchev.

A. Mikoyan

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 50 - 56. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 41

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the Chairman of the KGB

under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny to the CPSU Central Committee

on the request of «New York Times» correspondent G. Tanner to allow a trip to Minsk

to collect information about JH. Oswald

Lo 3412/GC

27 November 1963"

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

Central Committee of the CPSU

Moscow correspondent for the newspaper «New York Times» Tanner, citing instructions

in his editorial office, he turned to the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a request to allow SMU to travel

• At the bottom of the sheet on the right, according to the text, a certificate in purple ink «Accepted by members of the Presidium of the Central Committee 28.XI-63 g.

To register. 28.XI-63 W.Malitt».

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Sleeping copy

to Minsk in order to collect information about L.G.'s stay there. Oswald, who was

charged with the assassination of President Kennedy. Tanner also asks for it

he has information about Oswald and in particular about the letters that he, according to the editors

«New York Times», sent to members of the Soviet government.

According to the existing procedure, foreign correspondents arrange departure

from Moscow to other cities of the USSR through the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

and the Visa and Registration Department

foreigners (OVIR).

Tanner's refusal to travel to Minsk could be regarded as a desire to hide something

circumstances related to Oswald's stay in the USSR.

At the same time, Tanner's trip to Minsk, and, following his example, possibly others

correspondents, if they were allowed to do so, would give the opportunity to correspondents on site by interviewing people who worked with Oswald or came into contact with him and his wife collect material for tendentious messages that could provide new food for hype around Oswald's personality and his stay in the USSR. Lately, how one can judge from the press's responses; after Oswald's murder, his personality fades to a second one the plan and the anti-Soviet hype begin to gradually subside. Taking all this into account, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the USSR Council of Ministers consider the issue appropriate delay the issuance of permission for Tanner to travel to Minsk. In case of repeated application Tanner to the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs could answer him orally that facts concerning Oswald's temporary stay in the Soviet Union and his departure from USSR, are known to the US government and that in this regard there is no need for any additional information collection.

In case of requests for travel from other foreign correspondents to Minsk, proceed from the fact that it is currently inappropriate to allow such trips.

Draft resolution attached!55.

Please consider.

A. GROMYKO

V. SEMICHASTNY

(Appendix)

Translation from English

«New York Times»

Moscow Bureau

Head. Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Moscow

26 November 1963

Dear Mr. Zamyatin,

As you know, the «New York Times» has been calling very vigorously all this time to clarify the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President Kennedy and Lee Oswald, as well as

Signal exemilar

to the publication of all materials related to this tragic event.

Today it's ugly

«True» quoted our editorial and James Reston's messages and Anthony Lewis from our Washington bureau on this matter.

In the same spirit, the editor of my newspaper ordered me to shed as much light as possible on the circumstances of Oswald's life in the Soviet Union.

He asked me to go to Minsk to find out what could be found out about the years Oswald spent there. He also asked me to find out from the Soviet authorities would they be willing to provide «New York Times» any information they they may be talking about Oswald. It was reported, for example, that he wrote personal letters to members the Soviet government, including Prime Minister Khrushchev.

I would like to ask you to assist me in completing this task - in obtaining permission to travel to Minsk, in cooperation with local authorities there and in transmitting to the relevant authorities here in Moscow my request for receipt information about Oswald.

I'm sure you know our newspaper well enough to understand that we're not chasing for a sensation, but that this request is being made solely for the purpose of putting an end to rumors and half-truth.

Hoping to get a quick answer.

I remain sincerely yours

Henry Tanner head Moscow bureau of the newspaper «New York Times»

Translated by: T. Loginov

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 378. L. 37 - 38. Original. Typewritten text, signatures -

autographs with blue ballpoint pen and blue ink.

NO. 42

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny to the CPSU Central Committee on draft instructions

to the USSR Ambassadors to Cuba and Mexico regarding the transfer of information about L.Kh. Oswald

NO. 03413/GC

27 November 1963

Sov. secret. Exemplary No. 1.

Central Committee of the CPSU

1. According to the co-ambassador in Havana (tel. Lo 1498 of November 26, 1963) vol. Dorticos and R. Castro are concerned that reports have appeared in a Mexican newspaper «Excelsior»

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Signal eczemalar

with reference to verified sources about Oswald's appeal at the end of September this year. for visas to the Soviet and Cuban embassies in Mexico.

Since Oswald was not issued visas, the Cuban friends intend to respond to an article in the newspaper «Excelsior» confirms his application for a visa, emphasizing that Oswald he acted according to a pre-developed plan.

In order to coordinate our positions in this matter, Comrade Dorticos and R. Castro ask tell them the information we have about Oswald and develop a unified tactic.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB consider it expedient to transfer what they have to their Cuban friends

we have information about Oswald, pointing out that we have so far largely limited ourselves by publishing American messages and comments from the press of other countries that themselves in themselves they exposed the provocative the meaning of American statements about some the involvement of the USSR and Cuba in this dirty, criminal case and which is hardly advisable we need to change this position at this time in the sense of publishing any generalizations official statements.

2. The Co-Ambassador in Mexico City¹⁵⁷ considers it advisable to visit the Mexican Foreign Ministry and, with reference to Mexican press reports about Oswald's appeal to the Soviet embassy for a visa, say that such an application took place and that he was denied a visa.

The USSR Foreign Ministry and the KGB believe that they should agree with the ambassador's proposal.

Draft resolution annexed 158.

Please consider.

A. GROMYKO

V. SEMICHASTNY

(Appendix)

RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

On instructions to the co-ambassadors in Cuba and Mexico regarding the transfer of information about Oswald

1. Approve the draft instructions to the co-ambassador in Havana (Appendix No. 1).

2. Approve the draft instructions to the co-ambassador in Mexico (Appendix No. 2).

SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Sov.secret

Appendix 1

Project

HAVANA

CO-AMBASSADOR

1498159. Let Cuban friends know that we have so far avoided doing anything official or official statements regarding Oswald's personality and in any way classify certain of his actions, since the Dallas police authorities are their own by the gross provocative actions reported by the American press, themselves

Signal instance

they exposed themselves and clearly showed the tendentious and deceitful nature of their messages about Oswald's so-called ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba. Clearly deliberate the murder of Oswald, organized by the Dallas police authorities themselves and those the forces behind them showed even more clearly that the whole story with Oswald - a dark case started by reactionary circles in the United States and Texas police. That's why we they mainly limited themselves to publishing American messages and press comments other countries that themselves exposed the provocative meaning of American ones statements about some kind of involvement of the USSR and Cuba in this dirty business. It seems to us that that for now it is hardly advisable to change this position and make any generalizations official statements about which circles of the United States are behind this whole matter. As for Oswald himself, we can provide the following information about him.

American

citizen Lee Harvey Oswald, born in 1939, native g. New Orleans, Louisiana, arrived in the Soviet Union in October 1959 as tourist. While in Moscow, he announced to the Soviet authorities his desire to remain in the USSR for permanent residence and applied to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a request on the acceptance of SGO into Soviet citizenship.

This is Oswald's petition by the Presidium

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR was rejected.

Due to persistent requests from L.G. Oswald, he was given temporary permission residence in the Soviet Union as a foreign citizen. Being in Sovetsky

Union, Oswald lived in Minsk, where he worked at a local radio plant. In April 1961.

Oswald married Soviet citizen Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova

Born in 1941. In June 1962, Oswald decided to leave the Soviet Union and left

in the USA, together with his family, having received permission from the US Embassy in Moscow with whom he supported

contact. In early 1963, Oswald's family applied

to the USSR Embassy in Washington with a petition to allow her entry into the Soviet Union permanent residence. This request was denied.

As for reports about Oswald's alleged affiliation with the US Communist Party, then

cuban friends obviously know the statement of the CPUSA Central Committee, published on November 23 which categorically rejected insinuations that Oswald «had some attitude towards the Communist Party».

Public statements with general policy conclusions regarding itself

Oswald and his intentions, and even more so about the forces behind Kennedy's assassins

what is being done on our part may give rise to new insinuations directed against it

USSR and Cuba, which will only once again draw attention to an issue that is real

time fades into the background, because themselves

events, and especially the murder of Oswald

exposes the provocative nature of all actions of the Texas authorities.

Make this clear to your Cuban friends.

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Signal ectemnoyar

Regarding the fact that Oswald contacted the Cuban embassy in Mexico

cuban friends, of course, will decide for themselves what to do.

Sov. secret. Ex. 1

Appendix 2

Project

MEXICO CITY

CO-AMBASSADOR

665160. We agree with you to visit the Mexican Foreign Ministry (minister or his person)

(replacing) and, referring to press reports, reported, that Oswald was addressing to the consular section of the USSR Embassy in Mexico with a request for a visa to enter the USSR and that the consular section explained to him the procedure for obtaining entry visas and that he has since no longer contacted the USSR Embassy. According to information available at the embassy, please about the entry of Oswald and his family into the USSR, with which he applied to the USSR Embassy in Washington, it was rejected.

In this you can also respond to relevant requests from representatives mexican and foreign press.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 377. L. 102 - 106. Original. Typewritten text, signatures - autographs in blue ink.

NO. 43

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny to the CPSU Central Committee about the draft instructions to the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin

Lo 03414/GC

27 November 1963

Sov. secret. Ex. NO. 1

Central Committee of the CPSU

In connection with telegram No. 2005161 from Washington regarding Oswald's letter from November 9 at the USSR Embassy in Washington and other correspondence with him regarding entry Oswald to the Soviet Union The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents a draft instruction to the so-called. Dobrynin.

Draft resolution annexed 62,

Please consider.

A. GROMYKO

V. SEMICHASTNY

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 377. L. 119. Original. Typewritten text, signatures - autographs in blue ink.

126

Signal instance

NO. 44

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan at the CPSU Central Committee about a conversation with US Secretary of State D. Rusk Special. Lo 2021 - 2033

2. Washington

27 November 1963 0163

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

On November 26, we visited Rusk and had a conversation with him in his office at the State Department.

Starting the conversation, Rusk said that

as President Johnson has already told us,

the US government is pleased to have us come to Washington, although it certainly regrets it about the reason that caused this trip. The American people, he added, highly appreciate your visit.

He replied that I really came to the USA on a sad mission. However, we

they considered it their duty to testify to their attitude towards the late president

and to the American people in connection with the loss that befell them.

Rusk went on to say that he would like to comment on Johnson's remarks

regarding the existing one between Kennedy's policies and the policies of the new president

continuity. President Johnson, Rusk continued, instructed me to keep everything informed

other governments that, as vice president, Johnson completely

he supported Kennedy, not formally, but from a principled position. About this this is also evidenced by the fact that, as Johnson has already stated, all former members of the government they remain in their posts even now. Johnson always worked closely with Kennedy, often participating in meetings that took place in the White House, and was always aware of everyone international political events. Yes, in him the device was constantly there a State Department official who kept him informed of all current affairs. So so when we talk about policy continuity, this is not a formal statement and a reflection of the actual state of affairs. We therefore hope to continue in the future finding solutions to international problems, both large and small, in order to find opportunities to consolidate peace and thereby achieve the goal shared by the president and Chairman Khrushchev.

He answered Rask that I was pleased to hear these statements of his that were heard very convincing. These words are important not because much good has already been done, but because that, apparently, a method has been found to solve the problems facing us on the basis that

* On the first page at the top, the stamp «vol. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal exemilar

it eliminates their aggravation and, conversely, allows us to move forward, moving away from the dangers of war and approaching the consolidation of peace.

I further noted that I had an interesting conversation with President Johnson today whom I used to meet when he was still Senator 64. They did something nice to me the impression is both the tone and the content of this conversation, which I, of course, will tell N.S. about. Khrushchev

and to our other comrades. It was very useful to get an idea of Johnson as about the President of the United States. Therefore, my visit, although it was associated with a sad event in US history, it is still useful in terms of information about the new president and how he intends to do business.

You, as Secretary of State, said I further, of course, have a good idea all questions for yourself. You know our position very well, just as we know yours. It is being created the impression is that the most important problems either stand still completely or, if they do some progress in solving them is almost imperceptible.

Rusk responded to this that, of course, there are major disagreements between us.

I do not mean at the same time, he continued, the ideological differences that bear deep and perhaps even irreconcilable character. After all, N.S. Khrushchev often says, that we cannot convince him to become a capitalist any more than he can convince us to become communists. But in broader terms of interstate relations we maintain contacts with each other, although we approach some of the problems from different angles positions. We believe that it is necessary to continue to study and discuss these problems and that you shouldn't be impatient. It is possible that we will be able to move forward in solving some of them. Maybe we can achieve success in solving some small questions that can also be important from a psychological point of view people and maybe we can come to a common opinion on some of these issues even without a formal agreement.

So, for example, where the arms race is concerned, it seems to me that there is there is a very real common interest in not allowing it to run rampant and having no end to the race is to set some limit or even turn to start this race even before the conclusion of a formal agreement on disarmament, while continuing time to discuss the issue of general disarmament.

We could try to freeze military spending, although, of course differences in our systems and in the structure of our budgets may not allow us come to a formal agreement on this issue as well. In other words, we must try prevent the growth of weapons.

As for the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Rusk continued, then I dare to express my confidence that both our governments are against the transfer of nuclear

weapons into the hands of third states, which follows from our understanding of the nature of this
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Signal exemplar

weapons. So I don't think the Soviet Union really believes what we want
give these weapons to someone. The Soviet government is currently concerned
plans to create a multilateral nuclear force, and I fully understand this. However, this
explained by the fact that you are not familiar with those specific events that
planned in this area. By the way, all the details of these events are still to be completed
not developed and continue to be discussed with our allies. When will they be
finalized, you will see that we really have no intentions
transfer nuclear weapons to others.

We are concerned about China's position in this regard, because we do not see any prospects
for China to sign any agreement on this issue.

So, we can say that over the past 1 - 2 years an understanding has begun to appear that
our two countries have common interests, based on
which
it is possible
achieve

agreements even without formal agreements, although we must, of course, on
opportunities to seek such agreements.

Answered Rask that we agree that if on some issues it turns out
it is impossible to come to a formal agreement; you can at least reach a silent one
arrangements.

However, in the United States over the past three years, the arms race has grown continuously, and we
we don't see this process slowing down. For our part, we are ready to agree to
slowing down the arms race based on the tacit consent of the parties. But this is necessary
the intention to confirm with facts, which we do not see from the American side.

On the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, we agree that neither the Soviet
The Union, nor the United States, should be interested in transferring these weapons to anyone, however
this general view comes up against facts that the US is doing this
the question is a different policy. After all, the creation of multilateral nuclear forces means indirect
transfer of nuclear weapons into other hands. You say we don't know any details
but when testing strength, it is the parts that most often break, in this sense it is impossible
deny that by your intention to create a multilateral force you are somehow attracting
west Germans towards nuclear weapons control.

In this regard, I continued, it is impossible not to remember that the Paris agreements
1954, West Germany was prohibited from having an army, building submarines and having
nuclear weapons. However, recently Germany received permission to build a certain one
quantities of underwater
boats of 1 thousand tons displacement,
number of troops

in West Germany it is constantly growing, as is military production 65. Now
plans are being made to involve West Germany in the management of nuclear weapons.
It's hard to understand why this is all being done. We have to hear the argument that, supposedly, Germany
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Signal instance

she must get her hands on this weapon, as she will feel humiliated if she
the main allies will have these weapons, but she will not. But such an argument is untenable.
Mne
already in the past several times
I had to
exchange
opinions

with US representatives about the dangerous role which Germany can play in international affairs. In 1936, for example, our ambassador to the United States Troyanovsky introduced me to the then Secretary of State Hall. Hall told me then that Japan and Germany they pose a danger to the world and that our two states need to unite their efforts in the face of this danger. As it turned out later, Hall's predictions came true and during the Second World War, our countries really fought together against Hitler's Germany and Japan. At one time about your own understanding the danger related to existence armed Germany, President Eisenhower told me in the presence of Dulles.⁶⁷ And I have already talked to you about this issue, and although not directly, you talked about that that it is no coincidence that Germany started two world wars. West Germany is a rich country with large gold reserves. Why does she need it have nuclear weapons? Why does she demand it? There is only one answer: to restore the old ones borders, or through blackmail or direct armed aggression. Is it really necessary for Germany have nuclear weapons? But the militaristic forces of the West are on multilateral forces Germany will not stop: they will go further and demand even greater rights for themselves. Why should the US agree to this? By the way, the United States itself is indirectly violating the Paris ones agreements, allowing West Germans to put their finger on the nuclear weapons button. We don't understand why this is being done. Apparently you think West Germany so strong that they are forced to give in to it, so to speak, to compromise. But only this is a rotten compromise. All this creates serious differences between our two countries. The US government is doing its best to speed up the issue of creating multilateral ones nuclear forces even though many of your allies do not want to have nuclear forces at all weapons. It seems to us that this is a political mistake on your part, which you are still talking about you will regret it. It may just turn out that it will be too late to regret it. As for us, we are not afraid of the Germans, since we have so many weapons that we can if war breaks out, destroy West Germany on the very first day. We are we fear that West Germany may provoke a war in which you find yourself you are also involved, and perhaps even against your wishes. You may not be giving the West Germans nuclear weapons, but at all on occasion you put their hand to nuclear weapons. Ego, of course, is your business. We are against it this, and we believe that this can only harm the cause of peace. At the same time, we are not at all against Germany, I continued, we are for a peaceful democratic one Germany. But we, of course, are against militaristic Germany, and your policy is leading

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Signal instance to create just such a Germany, you apparently like what the Germans are placing in the USA big military orders, but it's like once and leads to the creation of a strong one militarized Germany. Take, for example, the question of concluding a non-aggression pact. Kennedy publicly he spoke in favor of concluding such a pact. In conversations with Gromyko, Kennedy and you talked about that one could find a basis for concluding a non-aggression pact, but then suddenly this issue was completely frozen because West Germany did not like it. Here you go and it turns out that US policy depends on the desires of Germany. According to ours in his opinion, such a position does not meet the interests of the United States and interferes with international detente tension. Rusk responded that the United States proceeds solely from its own interests in this matter.

We are not someone's mouthpiece, he continued, and we speak only on our own behalf. Regarding the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, I have already said that this issue is of very great importance for the United States and the Soviet Union. In due time I suggested that Gromyko conclude a very simple agreement consisting of two points. The first of them would say that the four states currently possessing nuclear power weapons, undertake not to transfer them to any other state, but in the second paragraph All states, non-nuclear weapons, we obliged wouldn't receive and not produce such weapons on your territory. However, Gromyko suggested inserting such an agreement includes a provision that nuclear weapons should not be transferred to a third party states, either directly or indirectly, through military alliances. I replied then that we agreed to this, since we are not going to transfer weapons to anyone at all. And I gave him a memo on this issue, in which he outlined the framework within which we are going to act moreover, from this memo it followed that the creation of multilateral nuclear forces would not give anyone opportunities to use nuclear weapons. We could sign such an agreement today. If the Soviet government is concerned that the creation of a multinational force maybe it could lead us to transfer nuclear weapons to West Germany, then I can it is absolutely clear that we have no such intention. Maybe they exist kakis other reasons why the Soviet Union opposes the creation multilateral nuclear forces. This is a different matter, but in any case the creation of these forces should not interfere with the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In any case, it seems to us that we should continue to discuss this issue in order to try to resolve it without waiting for the creation of multilateral forces, especially ALL the States concerned gave their final response in relation to these forces. The conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has important as more and more states seek to get their hands on it these weapons are also in our common interests to prevent their proliferation.

Signal ectemilar

He replied that, as far as we know, the United States is not going to wait for everyone's consent its allies to create multilateral forces. True, Türkiye and Greece are already involved but even then only as a cover for West Germany. After all, these two countries are poor and barely they are barely making ends meet, and almost all other US allies are against the creation of these forces. Rusk said in response to these words that he sees that we are well informed on the state of affairs with the creation of multilateral nuclear forces, except for one point. You are you think, he said, that their creation will allow the West German government in its own way discretion to use nuclear weapons. That is not the case, and we have no intention of allowing order someone to use nuclear weapons. He objected that this, however, could even happen against the wishes of the United States. Rusk said that the discussion of this issue could be returned to later and he added that in any case, the creation of multilateral forces is only to a small extent would increase the number of nuclear weapons compared to the number currently available the USSR and the USA have it. Consultations that would be carried out within the framework multilateral nuclear forces would be essentially the same as they were long ago carried out within NATO. I would also like to emphasize, Rusk continued, that multilateral nuclear forces they will never become a tail that wags a dog. Perhaps I'm not entirely diplomatic using this expression, but it is a fact. N.S. Khrushchev has repeatedly said, rask further said that the exchange of views

it is complicated with Western powers by the fact that things always happen in some country elections and the government changes. And now since October in four countries - the USA, England, Italy and Germany - governments have changed!68. However, it seems to me that all these the changes do not mean a departure from Kennedy's policies, but occur within the framework of these policies.

This December I will be consulting with our European governments allies, and in the meantime, I think we should continue to consider such issues perhaps quite small ones, such as cultural exchanges, a consular agreement, an agreement about direct air communications and trade. True, there are some in this last question difficulties. The Senate is due to vote on this issue today, but I still I did not receive information regarding the voting results. As for broader issues, we will consult with ours on them allies.

He answered Rask that he would like to add a few words to what was said about multilateralism nuclear forces. It turns out strange: we communists do not oppose the American one nuclear weapons, although you have a lot of them, and we constantly talk about Germany. Well, what, it would seem that your American capitalists are better than the German ones. Apparently this is no coincidence it's happening. We and the United States do not have any mutual territorial claims and both are ours
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Signal instance/
governments understand what nuclear war is in modern conditions and understand therefore, it cannot be allowed. But West Germany has territorial ones claims to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland!69, True, her Government declares that it wants to resolve this issue peacefully. But it is clear that the borders that emerged after the Second World War are possible change only by force. Talking about this is playing with fire. That's why we perform against West Germany gaining control of nuclear weapons. To us at all it's not scary if NATO's nuclear forces are increased, since we have more than enough forces to destroy Germany in one day in the event of war. The main thing is prevent the transfer of nuclear weapons into the hands of supporters of aggression. Moreover, we do not understand why this needs to be done now, when there is no direct threat wars and when tensions are international relationships even decreased. To us

it is not clear why, under these conditions, you are trying to inflame the international situation. As for further discussion of this issue, this could be done implement after your consultations with allies, which you say will take place in December. Rusk expressed hope that discussion of this issue will continue, and added that he is not as difficult as we imagine him to be. At this point, Rusk asked to end the conversation, since he suddenly received a phone call summoned to President Johnson, who scheduled a meeting with a group of ambassadors, at which Rask needed to be present. Apologizing, Rask offered to continue, if I wanted, the conversation without him - with him colleagues present at the conversation. I said it wasn't necessary. The conversation was attended by an American harriman's sides, Thompson, Davis and Akalovsky; on the Soviet side - Dobrynin, Smirnovsky and Sukhodrev. A. Mikoyan
RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 328. L. 127 - 128. Copy. Typewritten technical text on letterhead cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Signal instance

NO. 45

Cipher telegram from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
A.I. Mikoyan to the CPSU Central Committee about the reaction of White House employees
for N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the US Embassy in Moscow

Special. NO. 2034

2. Washington

November 27, 1963 2.9170

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex3. NO. 12

OUT OF LINE

Central Committee of the CPSU

On November 26, at the White House, before we were taken to the president's office, Comrade. Sukhodrev was approached by White House Press Secretary Salinger and asked him informally transfer Comrade. N.S. Khrushchev's most sincere gratitude from named after all White House employees, friends of the president, for Comrade. N.S. Khrushchev visited US Embassy in Moscow to personally honor the memory of the late president. He he emphasized that this gesture made a great and very good impression on everyone white House staff who knew Kennedy closely and worked closely with him. Salinger also thanked us for the telegrams of condolences and for the fact that we specifically arrived in the United States to attend Kennedy's funeral. He said all this to the big one sincerity and excitement.

A. MIKOYAN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 57 - 58. Kotia. Typewritten technical text on letterhead
cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 46

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «Message from vol. Mikoyan A.I. about the trip to the USA»

Lo 11125/39

28 November 1963 6 171

Approve the activities of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
t. Mikoyan A.I., who traveled to the United States in November 1963 to participate in the funeral of the President
USA John F. Kennedy and during meetings with the new US President L. Johnson.

- On the first page at the top there is a CT stamp. Khrushchev N.S.».
- At the bottom of the post sheet «Issue with the date November 28, 1967 (indication of Comrade V.N. Malin).

The text of the decision has been agreed upon with

t. Malin V.N. M. Sokolova 9.1.64».

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CHana sesirap

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 373. L. 176. Original. Typewritten text.

NO. 47

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On the request of a correspondent «Nyo-York
time»

allow a trip to Minsk to collect information about Oswald»

No. 11126/48

28 November 1963 172

1. Consider it inappropriate for a correspondent to travel to Minsk «New York time»

Tanner, as well as other foreign correspondents to collect information about their stay there
L. Oswald:

2. In case of repeated appeal from a Moscow correspondent «New York time»

instruct the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to report that the facts regarding temporary stay

in the Soviet Union and the departure of L. Oswald from the USSR, known to the US government, and in connection

with this, there is no need to travel to Minsk to collect information about Oswald.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 378. L. 36. Original: Typewritten text.

Ne 48

TASS message «L.I. Mikoyan returned to Moscow»

29 November 1963

Yesterday, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council returned to Moscow from Washington Ministers of the USSR A.I. Mikoyan. To the United States of America A.I. Mikoyan went out for participation in the funeral of US President John F. Kennedy.

At the Vnukovo airfield of Comrade A.I. Mikoyan was met by G.I.'s comrades. Voronov, D.S. Polyansky, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR D.F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the State Committee security under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny, deputy ministers foreign Affairs of the USSR V.V. Kuznetsov and V.A. Zorin, Secretary General of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

B.F. Podtserob and other officials.

Among those who met were the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union Foy D. Kohler diplomatic staff of the American Embassy.

(TACC)

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 6b. D. 471. L. 85. Typographic text. Praeda. 1963 - 29th of my time. Lo 333.

135

Signal instance/

Ne 49

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On instructions to the USSR Ambassador in the Republic of Cuba for a conversation with Fidel Castro»

Ne 11126/35

29 November 1963 173

Secretly

Approve the attached text of instructions to the USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, vol. Alekseev. (Appendix]

To paragraph 35 of Prot [col] No. 126

Sov, secret

HAVANA

Visit t. F. Castro and, referring to the instructions of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, report the following is for him.

As the. F. Castro is already known, the Soviet government sent him to participate at the funeral of the late President Kennedy. Mikoyan A.I., who had in Washington meeting with the new US President L. Johnson.

During this meeting, Johnson stated T. Mikoyan, which he completely shares the policies pursued by his predecessor Kennedy. That policy, Johnson said, it will continue to be respected, and we are ready to go more than halfway towards any government.

Next, Johnson, on his own initiative, raised the issue of the US attitude towards Cuba. He said: «We have no intention of invading Cuba. However, the Cuban problem has a very serious significance for our people. From the point of view of the American people," he continued Johnson, the main problem comes down to subversion on the part of Cuba».

On this t. Mikoyan told Johnson that we have a hard time understanding how little Cuba can carry out subversive activities against any state in general, much less

against such a large state as the USA. On the contrary, the whole world sees, continued

t. Mikoyan that subversive actions are being carried out against Cuba, that there are numerous well-funded organizations carrying out such actions.

We need to stop

all subversive activities. Next t. Mikoyan stated that, as he well knows, Cuba

most of all, I wanted all subversive activities to end. During your

stay in Cuba, noted T. Mikoyan, Fidel Castro said that he strives towards establishing good relations with the United States. In connection with the tragedy that befell the United States

F. Castro famously issued a dignified statement in which he spoke as a real one