

Signal Exemplar/

humanist. Therefore, T. emphasized. Mikoyan,

I would like to ask

Bac

to the inventions of the press, because it seems to me that good relations with Cuba also meet the interests of the United States.

Johnson reiterated that he spoke with responsibility and sincerity on US intentions towards Cuba. He said again: «We have no plans invading Cuba, and we have no reason to invade other countries either way subversive actions, and in any other way».

In Moscow

Today dot.

the new president will be forced to count with the commitments of non-invasion of Cuba that Kennedy made last October years and which Johnson has now confirmed. These obligations will bind Johnson to at least until the next elections next year, and if he is re-elected, then these the obligations will remain important for the subsequent presidential term, which will link US aggressive circles in their actions against Cuba. As you remember, we the situation was assessed in the same way before when they talked about Kennedy's obligations. We are it was assumed that if Kennedy was re-elected, these obligations would remain in force.

Speaking now of Johnson, we also consider his statement that he he fully shared the policies of his predecessor while still vice president. We are we believe that it is not profitable for the United States itself to return to that crisis a state that took place in October last year.

This, of course, does not mean that the United States will change its hostility towards Cuba and they will not incite the forces of the Cuban internal counter-revolution to be active performances. Of course, they will do it the same way they do in relation to other socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. We can say that incitement by the United States against Cuba will be directly proportional to activity forces of internal counter-revolution in Cuba itself. To this we must add that the United States, of course they will also try to send their agents to Cuba.

By the way, they send it to us, and we catch this agent, as well as you do it too. Of course, the forms of subversion against us and against Cuba are different. We are stronger and have greater ability to take effective action against such subversive actions. You are in more difficult conditions, and it is more difficult for you counteract such hostile activities.

We thought a lot about the situation as a result of the murder Kennedy and the coming to power of the new President L. Johnson. Now it becomes obvious that Kennedy was removed from the political arena by the most right-wing forces in the United States, which he was not satisfied with the course in both domestic and foreign policy. Johnson now declares that, in the field of foreign policy, it will continue to strive to achieve the same goals that Kennedy sought. Assuming Johnson will in reality, stick mainly to foreign policy your course

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predecessor, it is still unclear how successful he will be. It is possible to foresee in advance that the pressure of reactionary right-wing forces on the new president will be much stronger than under Kennedy, including on the issue of attitude towards revolutionary Cuba. In this position there is a risk that certain forces in the US will look for an excuse to push president Johnson to hostile actions against Cuba.

Taking all this into account, we came to the conclusion that, apparently, in the current conditions implementation of the agreement on the visit of N.S. Khrushchev to Cuba would not be useful and it would not be in the interests of Cuba itself. Such a trip would obviously contribute

inciting passions in the United States could be seen as a challenge and used «frenzied» to intensify hostile actions against Cuba. This may still take more acute forms, since the election struggle is already unfolding in the United States which in itself causes instability in American politics. Even among this is the current trip for Americans who are favorable towards Cuba the situation could cause bewilderment. It was based on this situation that we came to the conclusion that in the current conditions it would be more appropriate to postpone the trip t. Khrushcheva N.S. to Cuba.

You know that the question about the trip is. Khrushchev N.S. to Cuba was decided back in Moscow the time of your stay in the Soviet Union!74, N.S. Khrushchev was preparing for this trip and he really wanted to visit Cuba. Of course, if not for recent events in the USA, we would not have had a question about postponing this trip. It was already full preparations for this trip were underway and a departure date of December 27 was even scheduled. Tell T. F. Castro that Moscow would be very happy to see him in the Soviet Union!75. This could also be done in winter to hunt together, as this was discussed during his stay in the USSR. Established regular air the means of communication could allow such a trip to be made incognito if it turned out to be desirable for t. F. Castro. In our opinion, such a trip was incognito I wish it were a better form in the current conditions. However, of course, we are the solution to this issue we leave it entirely to your discretion.

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and personally T. N.S. Khrushchev express the hope that Comrade. F. Castro and his associates will correctly understand the motives that guided the Presidium expressing these considerations, and which I am instructed to convey to you.

Execution telegraph.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 377. L.87 - 91. Original. Typewritten text.

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NO. 50

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On instructions to the co-ambassador in Cuba regarding the transfer of information about Oswald»

No. 11126/36

Approve the draft instructions to the co-ambassador in Havana (attached).

29 November 1963 176

(Appendix]

To paragraph 36 prot [okol] 126

Sov. secret

HAVANA

co-ambassador

149817. 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 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 adventure. This is the most convincing form of coverage of this case. It seems to us that it is unlikely yet it is advisable to change this position and make any official generalizations statements about which US circles are behind this whole case.

As for Oswald himself, we can provide the following information about him.
American citizen Lee Harvey Oswald, born in 1939, native of New Orleans, Louisiana, arrived in the Soviet Union in October 1959 as a tourist.
While in Moscow, he told the Soviet authorities of his desire to remain in the USSR permanent residence and applied to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a request about acceptance
he became a Soviet citizen. This is Oswald's petition by the Presidium
The Supreme Soviet of the USSR was rejected.
In connection with persistent requests from L.G. Oswald he was allowed temporary residence in the Soviet Union as a foreign citizen. Being in Sovetsky
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Union, Oswald lived in Minsk, where he worked at a local radio plant. In April 1961.
Oswald married a Soviet citizen
Prusakova Marina Nikolaevna,
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 maintained 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
in this regard, we can only note that in the statement of the Central Committee of the CPUSA, published
On November 23, insinuations that Oswald «had some kind were categorically rejected
attitude towards the Communist Party».
Public statements on our part with general policy conclusions
in relation to Oswald himself and his intentions, they may give rise to new insinuations
directed against the USSR and Cuba, which will only once again draw attention to the issue that
by now it is fading into the background, since the events themselves, and especially the murder
Oswald, expose the provocative nature of all actions of the Texas authorities.
We get the impression that the US federal authorities themselves are trying to hush it up
this is a matter, understanding the absurdity of directing it against the USSR and Cuba and understanding what
it is
it can only harm US policy and further undermine its international prestige.
Make this clear to your Cuban friends.
Regarding the fact that Oswald contacted the Cuban embassy in Mexico
cuban friends, of course, will decide for themselves what to do.
RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 377. L. 97 - 99. Original. Typewritten text.
NO. 51

The note was eaten by the USA in the USSR by F. Kohler to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko
enclosing a message from US Secretary of State D. Rusk
29 November 1963
FOREIGN SERVICE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA
Moscow, November 29, 1963
Dear Mr. Minister,
I enclose the text of the message received today from Secretary of State Dean Rusk.
Sincerely
Foy D. Kohler
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go Excellency
ndrej L. Gromyki

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Moscow

(Appendix]

Received by mail

29.X1.63 years

Translation. from English

FOREIGN SERVICE UNITED

STATES OF AMERICA

Moscow, November 29, 1963

Dear Mr. Minister,

Your full participation message of sympathy received in these tragic hours, highly appreciated. As you noted, the late President attached reducing international tensions is of great importance. I can assure you that President Johnson is committed to achieving this lofty goal, which the late President was faithful. Our joint efforts will contribute to achieving this goal.

Sincerely

His Excellency

Andrey A. Gromyko

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Moscow

Dean Rusk

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 86 - 87. Copy. Translation from English.

Typewritten text. Ex. N.S. Khrushchev.

Ne 52

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On transfer to the Americans photocopies of Oswald's correspondence with the USSR Embassy in the USA»

No. 11126/37

29 November 1963 179

Approve the attached text of instructions to the USSR Ambassador to the USA, Comrade. Dobrynin A.F. 141

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The application

from paragraph 37 prot [okol] 12

Sov. secret

WASHINGTON

SOVPOSol

2005:80. We agree with you. You can give Rusk photocopies of the correspondence embassies with Oswald, including his letter of November 9; however, without waiting for the request american authorities. When handing over photocopies, say that the letter dated November 9 was received by the embassy only on November 18, having apparently been detained somewhere. Already at upon receipt of this letter, it aroused the embassy's suspicion: either it is fake, or it was sent for clearly provocative purposes. The embassy left this is an unanswered letter from Oswald.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 377. L. 115 - 116. Original. Typewritten text.

Ne 53

Brief information from the USSR Embassy in the USA

«Circumstances of the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy»

N435

g. Washington

29 November 1963 181

SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 4

November 22 at 12:30 p.m. local time, when President Kennedy

he drove through the streets of Dallas (Texas) in an open car and was attacked an attempt. The President was mortally wounded by two bullets in the head and neck and without coming he regained consciousness and died in a local hospital «Parkland» at approximately 1 p.m. that same day. At the same time, the governor of Texas, who was traveling in the same car, was seriously injured Connolly. In addition to them, their wives, two secret service agents and a driver were in the car of which none of the non-Polish administration. Yes, they were there at the time of the assassination attempt three shots were fired from a sixth-floor window of a Texas school storage building books when the presidential motorcade slowed to 8 to 15 miles per hour at the turn into the tunnel at the intersection of Elm and Commerce streets.

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At 13:15. in the area of Dallas called Oak Cliff (approx

2 miles from the scene of the assassination attempt on the President), was killed with three shots from a pistol policeman Tippit. Soon after, on suspicion of killing Tippit in a nearby cinema on the street Jefferson was arrested by Lee Harvey Oswald, who was working in the mentioned book depository. During his arrest, Oswald offered armed resistance. Three witnesses pointed to Oswald as the person who shot Tippit when the latter stopped him on the street. However, Oswald refused to plead guilty to the murder a policeman.

That evening to Oswald

an attempt on the life was charged

president Kennedy and Governor Connolly. Oswald pleaded not guilty.

november 24 at 11:20 a.m. local time, when Oswald was intended

transported to the county jail, he was killed by a gunshot in the basement

dallas Police Department premises. Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald

(Rubinstein) was detained by police at the crime scene.

The Dallas Police Department has officially announced that in connection with the death

Oswald's case is considered closed. At the same time, the police authorities insist that

that Oswald is the assassin of President Kennedy and that they have proof of this

there is sufficient material evidence and evidence.

This accusation is also supported by the US Department of Justice. Representative

ministries Edwin O. Gutman stated, for example, on November 25 that «there are very strong

clues pointing to Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy».

Dallas City Police, based on what they conducted

investigations are being put forward

the following version of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy.

Kennedy is alleged to have been killed with a rifle found on the sixth floor

the book depository building mentioned above, which is allegedly confirmed by the work carried out

ballistic examination. Three spent cartridges, food remains, were also found there

as well as empty boxes and boxes behind which the shooter was hiding.

Police said the rifle (is Italian made, pattern

1938,

with telescopic sight) belongs to Oswald. In support of this, they refer to the following:

that a photograph was found in Oswald's house in which he was depicted with a similar one

a rifle and pistol similar to the one involved in the murder case

policeman Tippit. An order for said rifle was also discovered, addressed to

chicago Klein Gun Store.

Although the order is in Heidell's name

it was established that it was written in Oswald's hand; Oswald's wife allegedly confirmed that he had it

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there really was such a rifle. One witness saw Oswald on the morning of the day

the president's assassination was carried by a long package that corresponded to approximately the size of a rifle.

On the rifle and on one of the boxes found on the sixth floor of the book depository there were supposedly Oswald's handprints.

Palm prints were also found on

the wrapping paper in which Oswald is believed to have brought the rifle into the building. In arms Oswald's examination found traces of burnt gunpowder, indicating that he recently used a firearm.

Testimony suggests that

that Oswald at the time of the assassination attempt

the President was in the book depository building and that in the morning of that day he was seen on sixth floor. Immediately after the assassination attempt on the president, a police officer examined him book depository, saw Oswald inside the building, however didn't detain him because

the manager of the book depository confirmed that Oswald is a local employee.

Since Oswald then

it turned out to be

the only one

employees

book depositories,

having left him immediately after the assassination of the president, this aroused suspicion and he became search.

The police officer Tippit mentioned above apparently tried to detain

Oswald based on police radio data.

After the murder of Oswald, he became one of the main pieces of evidence against him

the plan of Dallas allegedly found at Oswald's house, on which it was indicated, appears

the route of the presidential motorcade and a possible aiming line.

II.

However, the presence of a number of unclear ones

conflicting points in published

by now, data allows American and foreign press to express

serious character doubts

conducted

dallas Police

investigations

circumstances of the case.

These doubts can be summed up as follows.

1. From the very beginning, the investigation actually focused only on Oswald, and the police she claimed that he «did not have any accomplices» (for example, the captain's statement fritz police on 23 November), although there is no reason to exclude the participation of other persons the police essentially did not have anything to do with the assassination attempt. Moreover, there were reports in the press about

that the FBI has at its disposal an amateur film shot by one of the eyewitnesses

kennedy assassination, which suggests that the president was not shot alone

a man, but two. However, a Justice Department spokesman said on November 27: «We don't have no evidence that anyone else was in the room except Oswald».

2. According to local police, FBI officers interrogated Oswald for two

weeks before Kennedy's assassination, however, Oswald did not report it to Dallas police

was not included in the lists «of dangerous persons» compiled by the Secret Service in order

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preparations for the arrival of the president. Despite the immediate denials, the FBI

subsequently admitted that his agents actually tried two weeks before the assassination attempt

at Kennedy's meeting with Oswald, however, they allegedly did not find him at home.

3. Oswald
denied that
AT THE MOMENT
attempts
HE IS

was in the room
book depository and claimed that at that time he was in the cinema. In addition, the
the American press drew attention to the contradictions between the owner's testimony
at the house where Oswald rented a room, that she saw him entering the house immediately
after 12:45 p.m. on November 22, and police data showing Oswald at the time
he was in the book depository building, i.e. at a distance of 12 blocks from his house.

4. Circumstances under which shots were fired at Kennedy and Connolly
(relatively long distance, moving target, negligible length of time,
which shots were fired at) and the fact that the bullets hit, and with a large
accuracy, only clearly pre-planned victims without hitting those in the car
other persons definitely assume the high skill of the shooter (or shooters)
and sufficient technical perfection of the weapons used.

However, there is very conflicting evidence about how good Oswald is
owned small arms. Perhaps the prevailing opinion now is that Oswald was not there
a very good shooter.

Further, the rifle with which Kennedy is said to have been killed is very outdated
sample. Conducted
american Hunting Society and Police Test
a similar rifle is said to fire three targeted shots

5 seconds (i.e., during the time during which three shots were actually fired at Kennedy
and Connolly (with reloading after each shot is almost impossible if
no special clip is used.

In this regard, the press draws attention to the fact that
what

the police are still avoiding answering the question of whether such a clip was used
assassination attempt on the president.

No less doubts are expressed in connection with the circumstances of the murder
Oswald.

1. The time when Oswald was to be transported was announced in advance
the district prison and correspondents were there
it is allowed to be present, although
police received a number of anonymous reports that Oswald's murder was being prepared
when transporting it.

2. Despite assurances from the police that all clean-up measures had been taken
premises from unauthorized persons, J. Ruby managed to get in there unhindered, though
many police officers knew him by sight and were aware of his dubious past
(Ruby is a nightclub owner in Dallas, formerly closely associated with Chicago
gangsters have been arrested by the police several times over the past years, although he
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and they managed to avoid trial). The room where Oswald's murder took place was
several dozen police officers; however, no one made an attempt to stop Ruby
shoot Oswald point-blank.

On November 27, the newspaper «Washington Daily News» reported from Dallas that the police chief
Dallas Kerry «does not rule out the possibility that one or more of his police officers could
help Ruby in his plan» (i.e., in the murder of Oswald).

3. Ruby claims that he killed Oswald in an unexpected emotional incident
impulse due to concerns about the assassination of President Kennedy. Ruby's lawyers
they intend to base his defense on the assertion that at the time of the murder of Oswald Ruby

allegedly he was in a state of «temporary insanity». Widely advertised also the version according to which Ruby committed the murder of Oswald from supposedly high ones patriotic motives. However, his entire criminal biography and evidence some people who know him closely refute this version. So, one of his friends, a certain Herbert Kelly stated that Ruby «was not a patriot», but was known as «police illuminator» (which is confirmed by other information).

It is characteristic that the district prokhoror Wade said on November 27 that he was not satisfied ruby's motives to justify Oswald's murder. «That, said Wade, may be a desire for publicity, or something much more may be hidden behind it deep».

The assertion that Ruby could act in a state of passion also raises doubts.

It is known, for example, that on Saturday Ruby was in the police department building and, in particular, he was present there when Oswald was shown to journalists.

4. There were reports in the press that Oswald had previously met and knew each other with Ruby, although Ruby's lawyer denies it.

The press reported, in particular, that Ruby

and Oswald were neighbors and that Oswald was seen at Ruby's nightclub

a week before the assassination attempt on Kennedy. In this regard, the question is asked whether there were Oswald

and Ruby as accomplices and whether Oswald's murder was an attempt to cover his tracks.

Bce

Etl

Ywhwwwo hoe

moments

we received it

very wide publicity

how

in the American and foreign press and, apparently, caused a serious

the US government is concerned. This apparently explains the fact that in the evening

On November 25, President Johnson ordered the Department of Justice to conduct

broad and thorough investigation

circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy

and the events that followed.

About 50 FBI agents are currently investigating Dallas

representatives of other departments also help (Secret Service, State

department, Department of Defense, CIA). It is expected that there will be a detailed report

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prepared by the Ministry of Justice in early December, this report in its entirety or

at the very least, its main contents should be published.

At the same time, he will conduct an independent investigation in open hearings

during December, the Senate Subcommittee on Homeland Security Affairs.

III.

In fact, Kennedy remains in the official version of the circumstances of the assassination

the question of possible motives for the assassination attempt on the president is open. At the same time,

immediately after

assassination attempts in American propaganda launched a broad campaign aimed at

present the case materials to the public in this way

to create an impression,

as if

the assassination of the president is the work of a man who is a staunch Marxist, bound

with the US Communist Party and actively supporting Castro.

In this regard, the following circumstances were played out widely and in detail

they became

public domain

with the direct participation of the conductors

investigation by police authorities.

1. Particular emphasis was placed on Oswald publicly describing himself as a Marxist (although and denied that he was a communist) and claimed that he was the secretary of New Orleans branches «Committee for Fair Treatment of Cuba». At the same time it was reproduced oswald's appearance on New Orleans television in August 1963 and fact was mentioned his arrest in the summer of 1963 in New Orleans for distributing «pro-Castro leaflets».

The press widely covered the fact that in 1959 Oswald arrived as a tourist to the Soviet Union, remained there until 1962, married a Soviet citizen and asked accept him as Soviet citizenship (however, the fact that he this was denied by the Soviet authorities).

2. Police claimed that a search of Oswald's apartment was discovered «communist literature», including pamphlets, newspaper «Worker», weekly «Militant»!82, in print

trotskyist

«Socialist Workers' Party»,

and letters addressed to Oswald, which are written on the letterhead of the US Communist Party, newspapers «Worker» and the Committee for a Fair Treatment of Cuba. At the same time, according to the statement assistant Prosecutor Alexander, who conducted the search, letters on CPUSA letterhead and the Committee for Fair Treatment of Cuba are signed by the same person, last name which he didn't name. The letters allegedly indicate friendly, repeated ones and Oswald's «working» relationship with these organizations. Oswald allegedly had the same thing a notebook with some notes in Russian and a plan of Moscow was found Red Square. The FBI allegedly has extensive private correspondence in its hands Oswald over the past few years, the nature of which has not yet been reported.

Among the books that Oswald has been interested in recently are various

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american publications on communism issues, including a biography of Mao Zedong Pein «Russia under Khrushchev» A. Werth, «What we should know about communism» Overstreet, etc.

3. As evidence of Oswald's «leftist» sentiments, the fact is presented that

November 4 this year he sent an application requesting its acceptance to the «American Union protection

civil liberties»!83,

which is considered an organization here «very

liberal» direction. In addition, Oswald's appeal to a lawyer was widely reported

Abtu, who has repeatedly acted as a defender in trials against leaders

US Communist Party, with a request to take over his defense. With a similar request, he seems to I also contacted the mentioned «Union for the Defense of Civil Liberties».

4. Recently, the fact that during the period has surfaced and is widely advertised

from September 26 to October 3 this year. Oswald was in Mexico City, where he applied to Cuban

and the Soviet consulates for visas to travel to Cuba and the USSR. Having not received visas, Oswald allegedly, he was seriously irritated by this and returned to the United States. There are reports that during on this trip, Oswald was tirelessly watched from «some

american department». The press mentioned in this regard that at present

mexican authorities are investigating whether Oswald met with any of the people who came from Havana or those who left for Cuba during Oswald's stay in Mexico.

5. The press raises the question of whether Oswald received financial support from some unknown sources, since Oswald earned very little (\$50

a week) and was out of work for a long time, and at the same time he and his family, as allegedly, they did not experience any financial difficulties.

Communist Party USA and the Committee for a Fair Treatment of Cuba

they officially stated that they did not know Oswald and that he was not a member of these

organizations. The representative of the Communist Party explained that he was joining the leadership of the Communist Party

many letters from Americans who are not party members, but are interested in which ones or questions in connection with her activities. The CPI usually responds to these letters. To this one categories may also include letters allegedly found on Oswald.

Abt's lawyer also denied any acquaintance with Oswald.

District Attorney Wade said on November 24 in response to questions from reporters that «there is no evidence that he (Oswald) was a member of the Communist Party». November 26 an informed newspaper «The Washington Post» wrote that FBI chief Hoover and his aides are convinced that Oswald had «nothing to do with the American one communist

parties, local Marxist groups, which are called yourself

trotskyists, or any part of the international communist movement».

It also became known that Oswald, in addition to anti-Soviet statements

he wrote a book during an interview on television in August of this year

anti-soviet content, in which he not only threw mud at the Soviet Union,

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referring to his «personal impressions», but also hinted that during his stay in the Soviet Union in 1959-62. he was a secret American agent. She reported this to journalists on November 29, stenographer Pauline W. Bates, who reprinted for Oswald is part of this book.

At the very initial stage of the investigation, Dallas police stated that he had there is evidence that the assassination of President Kennedy is part of the «international conspiracy». However, this thesis was not subsequently developed.

On November 23, the State Department officially announced that there was no evidence those who would testify that some foreign person was involved in the murder of the president power.

At the same time, in American propaganda in the press, on radio and television hints continue to be made from time to time about some connection between Oswald

and «pro-Castro» elements, especially in connection with the publicity of the trip Oswald to Mexico.

Compiled by:

1 secretary V. Karpov

2 secretary. V. Kits

AVP RF. F. 0129. Om. 47. P. 355. D. 14. L. 22-34. Copy (4 copies). Typewritten text.

Signatures-autographs in blue and black ink.

NO. 54

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the meeting with US Secretary of State D. Rusk

to transmit a photocopy of the embassy's correspondence with Lee.Oswald

Special. No. 2054 - 2056

z. Bawwnzmon

30 Belong 1963 2.4181

COB. CEKPETHO

Ex3. Ne 12

URGENTLY

Today I met with Rask and gave him photocopies of the embassy's correspondence with Oswald, commenting accordingly on his last letter november 9 (your special. Lo 1328').

Rusk thanked for handing over these documents, saying he appreciated them

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

Signal ec temilar

the initiative of the Soviet side in this matter. Rusk went on to ask if he could familiarize the special commission just created by the president with this correspondence headed by Chief Justice Warren¹⁸⁶. He told him what we were leaving familiarizing someone with these materials entirely at his discretion, being sure that that he will correctly assess our move and act accordingly.

Rusk again thanked for the transmitted photocopied.

It was noticeable that Rusk was obvious

I wasn't ready for this

a step on our part, and at the same time, judging by its general behavior, he was pleased with this development of events.

Rask asked, if possible, to find out in Moscow the reasons for the refusal at one time soviet authorities to accept Oswald as a Soviet citizen while he was still living in Sovetsky Union. He promised to convey his request. I ask for instructions on the answer to Rask.

In conclusion, Rask noted that he hopes for cooperation from the Soviet side if the Warren Commission has any requests or questions in connection with the ongoing xu investigation. He, Rusk, would then like to contact me in a confidential manner.

Rask went on to say that he wanted to take advantage of our meeting to informally order to touch on some other issues.

1. Rusk reported that President Johnson yesterday he hosted it

the head of the Federal Aviation Administration, Halabi, gave him instructions to meet with Soviet representatives to finally resolve technical issues

related to the future agreement to establish the New York Air Line -

Moscow¹⁸⁷. The US Embassy in Moscow has been given appropriate instructions to contact at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this issue. Halabi would be ready to arrive in Moscow on December 10-11.

Rusk further observed,

that this whole idea belongs to him, because, in addition to himself

question, he considers it important to show that even under the new president, things continue to be the same the same direction as under D. Kennedy. President Johnson, according to Rusk, agrees with this.

2. Rusk further recalled his conversations with A.A. Gromyko in New York and Washington, DC

which touched upon the issue of the military budget. I think, he said, that soon, days

in 10-15, I will be able to inform you (the ambassador) in a strictly confidential manner

by the American government, the amount for military expenditures in the budget for the following financial year. It will not be larger than the current one, and maybe even smaller. Rusk next

I asked when we would have a budget review. He didn't directly ask, but he did

one could understand that he would also like to receive some in due time

information on this matter from us too.

he emphasized several times that what he said does not mean that

the US government is now concluding some kind of agreement with the USSR government on this account. It cannot do this for reasons that have already been stated in conversations

s A.A. Gromyko. Nor can it guarantee that the figures that Rusk intends for us

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soon inform in a purely unofficial form, will not be changed in any way in the future

the US Congress itself, which, according to the constitution and tradition, has the corresponding rights.

But he, Rusk, continues to think about the usefulness of such an informal exchange of views

«about mutual intentions».

3. Recalling his statements in conversations with A.A. Gromyko «about subversive

the activities of the Castro» government, Rusk asked to be transferred to him in this regard in a purely personal manner

unofficially, three tons of weapons captured recently in Venezuela!88, how exactly it was established that they arrived from Cuba (we, Rask said, checked, in particular, the rifle numbers purchased by Castro at one time in Belgium and now captured in Venezuela). I say this, Rusk remarked, not in the order of any introduction or remark. This is and it cannot be the subject of an official conversation between us, since the government Castro exercises power in his own country and is unlikely to consult with anyone when decides to transfer weapons to one or another Latin American country («although the Chinese, as if casually abandoned Rusk, may be involved here»). I said in conclusion, Rusk, I do not at all want to exaggerate the significance of this case in Venezuela it is not that big, but I would just like to bring this last example to light A.A. Of course, I don't expect Gromyko, with whom we talked earlier on this topic I ask you never to mention any answer in this regard in official conversations and the negotiations I said today. Told Rusk that the well-known recent events in Wenssela, speaking frankly, they once again clearly show the whole world that the Betancourt regime does not use it no popular support!89, especially now, on the eve of the elections and that is why? it is not logical to expect - and so, apparently, there really is - that this regime is ready to go to any provocation, even of an international nature, just to stay in power. Rusk smiled, but said nothing more. Quite a lot of time was devoted to discussing the issue of non-proliferation nuclear weapons. However, nothing new compared to his previous statements rask did not say anything on this topic. I again told him our position. Rusk noted during the conversation that the upcoming NATO session in December of this year. 190 will be be «routine in nature» and, apparently, questions about the creation of NATO nuclear forces on it I will not discuss the substance (Rusk made a remark that these issues «in general discussed through other channels», but did not pursue the topic). New President Johnson's trip to the upcoming NATO session, Rusk said not planned yet, although not completely ruled out. Apparently, as if thinking out loud, he said Rusk, Johnson could instead travel to Europe in the spring to meet with a number of chapters US allied countries. But so far there are still meetings between the new president and other heads for sure not planned, although there is an agreement in principle with some of them on such meetings. ISt

Signal instance |

In conclusion, Rask again asked that our conversation be considered informal and conducted «as if in a home environment». The whole conversation was one on one. No one else there was no room in the office.

Rusk looks very tired, his eyes are red from insomnia («I'm sleeping on now 3-4 hours a day», Rusk noted, but he himself is animated, in a clearly good mood and he represents a person who is confident in his current position, despite the change presidents.

A. DOBRYNIN

REFERENCE: Lo 1328 (ex No. 33600) dated 29.X1.63 of the. Gromyko said that the embassy he wishes to give Rusk photocopies of the embassy's correspondence with Oswald, including his letter november, however, without waiting for the request of the American authorities RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 118 - 123. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. N 55

Letter from US Attorney General R. Kennedy to the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.I. Mikoyan with gratitude for attending the funeral of J. F. Kennedy [november 1963 ra 191 Received by mail in the envelope of the US Embassy May 16, 1964

Dear Mr. Mikoyan,

I just wanted you to know how touched I was when I received your condolences in connection with the death of my brother, and how grateful we were all for coming. The President believed that thanks to your efforts and the efforts being made here in the United States, we are all on track to achieve a true breakthrough.

* Dated by the contents of the letter.

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Signal exemilar

roles of the Chairman!92

I am

I think

what in the coming years under the leadership and President Johnson we can achieve this result.

Thank you again

R. Kennedy

Translated by: I. Bubnov

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 163. Kotia. Translation from English.

Typewritten text. Ex. N.S. Khrushchev

NO. 56

TASS message «Statement by a representative of the US State Department»

1 December 1963

TP.OV.0630. NEW YORK, December 1 (TASS). The Associated Press reports the following message from Washington, dated November 30:

A State Department spokesman said tonight that Soviet ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin handed over this afternoon to the state secretary Dean Rusk dossier of the Soviet consulate about Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The State Department immediately handed over these documents, drawn up at russian, FBI for use in the investigation.

Until the FBI gets acquainted with these documents, it is difficult to say whether they contain are they any new or important information for the ongoing investigation into the case about the Kennedy assassination.

State Department Press Representative Richard Phillips stated that

The United States is not

they asked the Soviet Union to provide them with them disposition of his consulate's file on Oswald.

The fact that Dobrynin handed over this dossier to Rusk at the State Department today apparently, it testified to the desire to help the Americans in a friendly manner to the authorities

in the investigation that has begun.

Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev condemned Kennedy's assassination.

The Moscow press hinted that it was inspired by the right.

GA RF. F.R-4459. Op. 43. D. 2511. L. 108. Copy. Typewritten text on teletype tape.

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Signal Exemilar /

No. 57

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

«Washington Post» information about the fact of transfer to the American government photocopies of the embassy's correspondence with L.Kh. Oswald

Special. No. 2058 - 2060

g. Washington

1 December 1963 2 3193

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

URGENTLY

To our No. 2054194,

1. A few hours after meeting Rusk, at Seaborg's, the chairman, in the evening
US Atomic Commission, there was a small reception in honor of the delegation of Comrade. Petrosyants!95.

Waugh

thompson came to me during the reception. He said Rusk told him about the broadcast

photocopies

oswald's correspondence. He's Thompson, he thinks

What

this is

very much

good

and a far-sighted step by the Soviet government. Thompson himself wanted to advise us on this

unofficially, when A.I. was here. Mikoyan, but then abstained, considering

a very delicate side of the issue.

Then Thompson began to talk about how Rusk was two hours after I left again

I called him and said that «in some incomprehensible way» one of the correspondents found out

he addressed the decision of the Soviet side to transfer these photocopies to the State Department

to him, Rask, for confirmation or denial of such a fact.

I noticed to Thompson that no correspondent had seen me when I was with Rusk

and that I can guarantee that none of our embassy employees

overwhelming

majority

who knows nothing at all about this fact

couldn't speak

with correspondents. Thompson began to construct various versions of what, in a lengthy and confusing
manner

how did this correspondent know about this case. He also hinted at the possibility

receiving such information from Moscow. Thompson, however, avoided naming

the name of the correspondent, noting only that this is a serious person and «usually his information

they have a solid foundation». Thompson did not say anything more on this topic.

When I returned from the reception, in the first issues of the Sunday issue «Washington

the post» (it comes out on Saturday evening) has already reported mine under big headlines

meeting with Rusk and about giving him photocopies of the embassy's correspondence with Oswald (article

transmitted over the TACC line)!9, Today these reports are in all newspapers. In general

comments about our move are favorable. Everyone emphasizes our initiative.

A number of newspapers specifically indicate that US authorities are generally far from thinking about anything

oswald's ties to the Soviet Union. The correspondence itself is reported to be apparently

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

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Signal instance

presents regular consular correspondence with a person applying for a visa

entry into another country. No newspaper mentions Oswald's letter of November 9. Apparently,

the FBI and State Department decided not to disclose this letter for now.

We have no doubt that the publication of messages about our transmission of correspondence

it was done with Oswald

instructions

ask himself,

apparently,

pcs to the lashed

with the President. The whole story with the mythical correspondent is contrived so that somehow we can explain the fact of publication of these messages. Contact us for consent to this the American leaders apparently hesitated to publish, fearing our refusal, but they, it seems to have been considered useful to communicate this from the point of view of showing it to the general public
american population
normal
business
states of Soviet-American
relations, despite the events of recent days.

Observing the first reaction, we can say that the news of our transmission was ours the initiative of correspondence with Oswald was generally positive and favorable impression on American public opinion.

2. Although Rask emphasized in every possible way the unofficial and calm in his conversation with me the nature of his remarks on the seizure of Cuban weapons in Venezuela and explicitly

I tried to create the impression of my desire to inform only on a personal level

A.A. Gromyko «another example of Castro's interference» in Latin American affairs countries, we have the impression that this was done for a specific purpose.

On Tuesday, the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) will consider official complaint from the government

Venezuela in relation to «subversive actions

government of Castro»¹⁹⁷, where one of the main evidence will appear

the above seizure of weapons allegedly delivered from Cuba. Venezuela intends to ask collective adoption of a number of additional measures regarding Cuba. Judging by some given,

a proposal will be made to break off diplomatic relations with her for everyone to the remaining Latin American countries. The US government, judging by those same

unofficial sources, intends to support new measures against Cuba within the OAS, and also to strengthen patrols of its military vessels in the Caribbean region in order to «interception of Cuban contraband».

If all this information about the upcoming new measures in the OAS against Cuba corresponds in reality, it is logical to assume that the US government and the new president wishing

soften

or prevent the possible

aggravation of Soviet-American

relations due to these measures around Cuba, it was considered advisable to somehow «prepare»

us to these measures through «unofficial and personal» statements by Rask.

I think

it would be

useful

give in ours

printings

due

evaluation

events,

currently unfolding around Venezuela's accusations against Cuba.

A. Dobrynin

155

Signal instance

REFERENCE: No 2054 (in. No. 55380) of 30.XI.63 vols. Dobrynin informed about the meeting with Rusk and giving him photocopies of the embassy's correspondence with Oswald.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 103 - 106. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

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

No. 58

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about a conversation with the head of the newspaper's bureau «New York Times» in Washington, J. Reston about the connections of L.Kh. Oswald and about US President L. Johnson

Special. No. 2067 - 2068

g. Washington

December 3, 1963 2.4198

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

URGENTLY

I had Reston, head of the Washington branch of the newspaper «New York Times» which we have known for a long time.

1. Reston was interested unofficially in the messages that appeared here american correspondents in Moscow that the Soviet press began to point to oswald's connection with American intelligence. Emphasizing the important nature of these messages if they reflect specific facts, Reston asked if those facts were from the period oswald's stay in the Soviet Union.

He answered Reston that the idea of Oswald's connection with American intelligence was expressed as you know, the other day there was an American stenographer to whom Oswald came print excerpts from some of your future books. Apparently, this fact could have been published and Soviet newspapers, more precisely, are still difficult to say, since these newspapers come here to Washington 2-3 days late. Reston noted that perhaps it is the same history, although in the American press it is presented as independent Soviet accusations, which cannot but cause new speculation and debate around the circumstances of the president's death.

2. In the official plan, Reston said that FBI investigators are involved in the Oswald case, there is a personal instruction from Johnson to carefully check possible connections Oswald with the government of Castro and the PRC. The fact is that some of the influential people in Washington, he's talking behind the scenes, Reston said, whether Oswald received money and instructions from the Chinese. The same assumptions, but much more often, can be heard

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

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Signal exemilar

in private conversations with many officials regarding Castro. That's what he said

Reston, he is personally very concerned from the point of view of unforeseen international ones consequences if Cuba somehow becomes involved in the Oswald case.

Reston emphasized that there is a potential danger of such complications

beautifully

johnson and, especially, Rusk understand, who secretly took a number of measures to ensure that do not inflame passions and do not give any additional reasons on your part

to speculation. Johnson's creation of a commission under the leadership of the chairman of the supreme the Warren Court reflects the desire of American leaders to concentrate the entire case

Oswald is in the same hands and stops various speculations and fabrications that are only being inflicted damage to US international prestige.

Reston also said investigators have evidence that Oswald knew

Ruby, who then killed him, and that they kept in touch. It is still unclear whether he was himself

Oswald is somehow involved in the criminal world with which Ruby is associated, or they were here other reasons. Some persons,

those close to Ruby talk about trying

Oswald

blackmail Ruby for some reason in order to receive money from him or share it some money. The FBI is currently looking into these issues.

3. Reston, who has known Johnson well for a long time, said that Johnson is certain he would seek re-election in 1964. Reston characterized him as a strongman

character, very proud, but extremely cautious in politics. Loves informal appeal, various anecdotes and sometimes not entirely censored stories found among Western cowboys. Interested and understanding in cattle breeding; on his ranch prize cattle are raised. Avoids «theorists» and «philosophers» and generally «too» educated people who are called «eggheads» here. Mense is more flexible than Kennedy. Prefers to discuss specific issues and specific cases without wasting time on planning or detailed analysis of various aspects is too long. Proud of his poor origin and likes to remember this, emphasizing that he came from the people. Appropriate and likes to drink properly. Reston believes that before the elections Johnson will carry out almost no changes Kennedy's foreign and domestic policies (while giving more attention to the latter), the because Johnson is convinced that this course gives him the best chance of re-election. And with his sense of smell and ability to navigate political sentiments within the United States Johnson, Reston noted, has long been well known among his former senatorial colleagues and the leaders of both parties. During the conversation, Reston noticed, how much judge, Johnson positive about meeting with N.S. Khrushchev over the next year and that, in his opinion, Reston, such a meeting could take place in late spring or early

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Signal instance in private conversations with many officials regarding Castro. That's what he said Reston, him personally strongly it bothers me from the point the views of the unforeseen international consequences if Cuba somehow becomes involved in the Oswald case. Reston emphasized that the potential danger of such complications is excellent Johnson and, especially, Rusk understand, who secretly took a number of measures to ensure that do not inflame passions and do not give any additional reasons on your part to speculation. Johnson's creation of a commission under the leadership of the chairman of the supreme the Warren Court reflects the desire of American leaders to concentrate the entire case Oswald is in the same hands and stops various speculations and fabrications that are only being inflicted damage to US international prestige. Reston also said investigators have evidence that Oswald knew Ruby, who then killed him, and that they kept in touch. It is still unclear whether he was himself Oswald is somehow involved in the criminal world with which Ruby is associated, or they were here other reasons. Some persons, those close to Ruby talk about Oswald's attempt blackmail Ruby for some reason in order to receive money from him or share it some money. The FBI is currently looking into these issues.

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IN THE
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maybe Johnson will judge
positive about meeting with N.S. Khrushchev over the next year
and that, in his opinion, Reston, such a meeting could take place in late spring or early
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summer 1964 if it is prepared through diplomatic channels. Reston did not specify however, what these statements of his were based on.

A. Dobrynin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 107 - 112. Copy. Typewritten technical text on letterhead cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ne 59

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

confidential message from US President L.B. Johnson N.S. Khrushchev

Special. L No. 2073 - 2074

3 December 1963 2419)

g. Washington

SOV. SECRETLY

Ek3. Ne 12

OUT OF LINE

Visited Thompson at his request.

Thompson conveyed to me the following confidential message from President Johnson

N.S. Khrushchev

«White House, Washington, DC

2 December 1963

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am sending you these few personal words just to express mine

appreciation for the fact that your government has provided us with some documents

concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. We highly value any information that can

be useful to us in clarifying

all the doubts surrounding it deeply

a tragic event, and I want to express my personal gratitude to you for your help.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you

acknowledge receipt of the substantive and constructive letter that has been transmitted

me Mr. Mikoyan, and express directly to you what I already told him then: what

I am deeply convinced of the value of direct and personal correspondence between you and me -

in addition to those important matters that, of course, go through official ones

channels - whenever this personal correspondence may be useful in the interests of peace.

Ms. Johnson sends personal greetings with me to you and Ms. Khrushcheva.

Best regards,

Lindock B. Johnson

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

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Signal instance

His Excellency

Nikita S. Khrushchev

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

g. Moscow»09).

After relaying Johnson's message, Thompson orally reiterated that the new president, like Kennedy, he attaches great importance to maintaining personal contact with NS. Khrushchev and I am ready to continue to maintain confidential correspondence with him.

At the same time, as if on his own behalf, Thompson asked to keep in mind the desirability of not uniting when it is, of course, possible, in the same messages there are questions that require familiarize yourself with these messages from a fairly wide range of people in the White House and in the State Department, with questions and considerations that are intended purely for the information of the President himself. As for the messages of the second kind, as Thompson said, at Johnson's direction, only Rusk will have access to them, except Johnson himself Bundy and him, the Thompsons. No one else will be allowed to see them.

I told Thompson I would tell N.S. To Khrushchev a message from President Johnson. To mine dales' remark that it is perhaps difficult to draw a clear line in the messages that he is talking about he said Thompson replied that he agreed with me and that, of course, all this was being left behind entirely at the discretion of the head of the Soviet government.

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. bb. D. 329. L. 1 - 3. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

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

Ne 60

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

J. Kennedy addressed to N.S. Khrushchev with gratitude for his condolences

Special. Lo 2086 - 2088

g. Washington

december 4, 1963 2.4201

SOV. SECRETLY

Ek3. NO. 2

URGENTLY

Today I met with Thompson at his invitation.

Thompson said Jacqueline Kennedy, the late president's wife, asked

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

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Signal instance

pass on her personal letter to N.S. through me. Khrushchev.

Thompson noticed that she gave this letter to him through Bundy. Nobody about her letter he no longer knows, although apparently about the fact of transferring the letter (not about its contents) president Johnson is also informed. Rusk «not yet aware of this matter». Thompson said it is also that he is not personally familiar with the contents of the letter itself.

The envelope was lightly sealed in one place. The entire letter is not typewritten and it is written from beginning to end in the hand of Jacqueline Kennedy herself, which is usually considered here

showing special respect to the addressee. She herself wrote the address on the envelope. Letter written on small sheets of paper with a stamp «White House».

The text of the letter is as follows:

«White House, December 1, 1963.

Dear Mr. Chairman-President,

I would like to thank you for sending Mr. Mikoyan as

Your representative to my husband's funeral.

He looked so upset when he came up to me and I was very touched by it.

I tried to tell you something through him that same day, but it was so terrible

a day for me that I don't know if my words turned out the way I wanted them to be.
So now on one of the last nights I'll spend in the White House, in one
of the last letters I will write on these White House letterheads, I would like to
write this is my message to you.
I only send him because I know how much my husband cared about the world
and what a central place in this concern was occupied in his mind by the relationship between you and him. He
more than once he quoted your words in his speeches: «In a future war there will be survivors
envy the dead».
You and he were opponents, but you were also allies in determination
prevent the world from being blown up.
You respected each other and you could deal with each other. I know that the president
Johnson will make every effort to establish the same relationship with you.
The danger that worried my husband was that there could be war
started not so much by big people as by small ones.
At that time,
•big ones
people
they understand
the need for self-control
and restraint, little people are sometimes driven more by fear and pride. If only
in the future, big people were still able to force the little ones to sit down and lead
negotiations before they fight!
I know that President Johnson will continue the policies that my husband is so into
he deeply believed - a policy of control and restraint - and he will need your help.
I am sending this letter because I am so deeply aware of the importance of relationships
§

Signal Exemilar /
which existed between you and my husband, and also because you and Ms. Khrushcheva
we were so kind in Vienna.

I read that there were tears in her eyes when she left the American one
embassy in Moscow after painting in the book of condolences. Please tell her
thank you for this.

Best Regards

Jacqueline Kennedy» 202.

In our opinion, it would be good if Nikita Sergeevich, or perhaps
separately, Nina Petrovna responded to her with a personal letter. Maybe it would be the same
it is advisable to consider the possibility of an invitation informally
for example, on behalf of Nina Petrovna and Rada*3, J. Kennedy and her children come
let's say next summer, we should also relax on the Black Sea.

Such a step on our part would make a very good impression on the American one
public opinion, and even on US government circles. In addition, maintaining
connections with the Kennedy family would also be useful.

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 113 - 114. Kotya. Typewritten text on the form
code telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ne 61

Note by the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny
first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.V. Kuznetsov
with the attachment of a certificate about L.Kh. Oswald

N 3238-c

4 December 1963

COB.CEKPETHO

Ek3. #2

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Union of SSR

comrade V.V. KUZNETSOV.

At the same time, I am sending a certificate to Lee Harvey OSWALD, as well as photocopies materials of correspondence that he and his wife conducted with the USSR Embassy in the USA.

Appendix; 1. Help on 7 sheets.

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Signal instance

2. Photocopies of correspondence materials on 40 sheets (addressee only).

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE SECURITY COMMITTEE

IN. Semichastny

(Appendix)

Top secret

ec3.NO. 2

HELP

Lee Harvey OSWALD, born in 1939, was in the USSR from October 16, 1959 to June 1962 OSWALD entered the Soviet Union on a tourist visa issued to him in Helsinki for a five-day period.

Immediately after arriving in Moscow, he showed no interest in familiarization with Soviet life, he began to negotiate with Intourist employees about his intention stay permanently in the USSR. OSWALD argued this desire

the fact that, although he does not belong to the Communist Party or any other a progressive American organization, he is familiar with Marxist literature and is a staunch opponent of the capitalist system. Since he sees no prospects for his continued residence in his homeland, he intends to settle in the Soviet Union.

17 October 1959, that is to say on the second day after OSWALD appeared in Moscow, the the Office of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sent a statement to the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR

OSWALD with a request to be granted Soviet citizenship. Given the complete ambiguity identities of the applicant, October 20, 1959 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (Comrade GEORGADZE)

he was informed in writing that the KGB under the USSR considered it inappropriate OSWALD's admission to Soviet citizenship.

October 22, 1959 Chairman of the Board «Intourist» vol. ANKUDINOV sent the KGB received a certificate indicating that on October 20, at a conversation at OSWALD's OVIR they assured that he would receive a response the next day in connection with his request for admission to Soviet citizenship.

On October 21, employees of the hotel «Berlin» where the American lived told him that he needed to appear at the OVIR, but was warned that he had booked tickets and he should prepare to leave the country. OSWALD did not go to the OVIR, and was there after some time found in the bathroom of a hotel room «Berlin» locked from the inside and opened vienna. A note was found on the desk in the room: «I went through so big the path is not to find death. I love life».

The victim was given first aid on the spot and then placed to the Botkin hospital. According to the testimony of the doctors who treated him, OSWALD has

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Signal instance

a healthy psyche. His intention to stay in the USSR is unshakable even if he does again denied asylum, he may try again to commit suicide.

After being discharged from the hospital on October 29, OSWALD was again taken in by his boss OVIR and repeated his request to grant him the right of residence in the USSR.

11 November 1959 Deputy Chairman of the Board «Intourist» BOYCHENKO

I sent a certificate about everything that happened to OSWALD A.I. MIKOYAN, who

ordered by Comrade. SEMENOV (USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Comrade. SHELEPIN (KGB under the USSR Council of Ministers)

«to sort it out and submit your proposals to the CPSU Central Committee».

A note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB to the CPSU Central Committee dated November 27 indicated: «Considering that

certain foreigners previously accepted for Soviet citizenship (SITRINEL, AVSHAR»*), after living in the USSR for some time, they left our country, and also taking into account that OSWALD not yet sufficiently studied, it is appropriate to grant it the right of provisional living in the USSR for a year, providing work and housing. In this case the question about OSWALD's permanent residence in the Soviet Union and his admission to the Soviet Union citizenship could be decided after this period»²⁰⁵.

The CPSU Central Committee agreed with this opinion on December 20⁶, and December 1, 1959, by order Lo 3363-rs

The USSR Council of Ministers decided «to provide US citizen Lee Harvey OSWALD, who applied to be granted Soviet citizenship, has the right temporary residence in the Soviet Union for a year, and the question is about its permanent one residence in the USSR and acceptance of Soviet citizenship will be decided after this period». The same order determined the conditions for OSWALD's employment in Minsk and the allocation of an apartment to him. Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Societies Crescent of the USSR was instructed to assign OSWALD a monthly allowance in the amount of 700 rubles per month and allocate 5 thousand rubles for apartment equipment.

At the beginning of January 1960, OSWALD arrived in Minsk and was temporarily settled at the hotel. The National Economy Council sent him, with his consent, to radio engineering the plant, given that, as OSWALD stated, during his military service in the United States he studied radio engineering. Due to the fact that in January the City Council could not provide with the consent of the American, it was decided that he would receive an apartment near the plant after some time, in a house whose construction was being completed.

Judging by the available materials, all conditions were created at the plant in order to OSWALD mastered the matter. A good specialist was assigned to him.

OSWALD during his stay in Moscow and during his first period of residence in Minsk, he was generally loyal to Soviet reality and did not express anything dissatisfaction with the conditions in which he was placed.

In April 1961, OSWALD married twenty-year-old M.N. PRUSAKOVA, pharmacy assistant at the 3rd Clinical Hospital in Minsk. PRUSAKOVA was born in Severo-

Signal instance/

Dvinsk, Arkhangelsk region, lost her mother early and lived in Leningrad in the family of her stepfather employee of the Leningrad Coke and Gas Plant. After graduating from Leningradsky pharmaceutical School came to Minsk in 1959 and lived with her maternal uncle employee of the financial authority PRUSAKOVA I.V.

Soon

after

marriages, in July 1961, PRUSAKOVA was discussed for lack of initiative at the Komsomol meeting of the hospital was expelled from the ranks of the Komsomol due to the fact that she did not take any part in Komsomol work, but I made an incorrect statement when discussing a personal matter.

It is characteristic that by this time it was already known that OSWALD was disappointed in your plans

life in the USSR, abandoned his initial intentions to enroll

to a technical university or devote yourself to the work of a translator. So, on January 6, 1961, in one of conversions OSWALD stated that «I'm not sure that socialism is a more progressive phenomenon, that he sees no way to objectively assess the advantages of socialism over capitalism.

There can be no objectivity here, he continued, since everyone's judgments a person is a consequence of the influence of his upbringing, which completely determines his views this man. In the USSR there are restrictions that it does not like and which are in the sgo

representations are negative».

When asked by one of his friends why he came to the USSR, OSWALD on January 13, 1961.

he said that he is a lonely person and he doesn't care where he lives.

During his stay in Minsk, Lee Harvey OSWALD was a member of the factory

sports Society of Fishermen. He also purchased a double-barreled hunting rifle

and he went hunting two or three times, which took place even before his marriage. OSWALD is hunting

he shot very poorly. I gladly accepted killed game from my hunting comrades.

He was a member of DOSAF*. Had a membership card of this society. It is possible that

OSWALD could take him with him when he left for the United States.

OSWALD did not take any part in the work of DOSAF, no training courses

he did not take part in the shooting and did not participate in the shooting.

In December 1960, OSWALD established correspondence with the US Embassy in Moscow

and he began to look for an opportunity to return to America to resolve this issue

the American consulate invited him to Moscow. In June 1961, OSWALD and his wife

we visited the American embassy, then began processing our departure from the USSR. OSWALD

and his wife hid her plans from those around her. Nevertheless, measures were taken to ensure that

to persuade PRUSAKOVA to abandon her intention to go to America, in particular

this uncle had several such conversations with her. However, this did not produce any results, and after

the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR raised the question of how the case was given

an official course

before the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR about allowing them to leave the country.

Considering that

* Here and dalos so in the text, correctly - DOSLAF.

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Signal Exemilar |

Lee Harvey OSWALD did not have Soviet citizenship and his temporary residence period

in the USSR, no data has expired that would compromise him, in particular, in his connections

with American intelligence, it was not, and also, given that OSWALD and his wife are in place

work and residence had nothing to do with secret information, KGB

under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, he did not interfere with their departure.

17 March 1963 OSWALD-PRUSAKOVA,

lived

together with my husband

in the mountains. Dallas (Texas), contacted the consular department of the USSR Embassy in the USA

with a request to provide her with the opportunity to return to the USSR for permanent residence

in order to settle with relatives in Leningrad. She confirmed this again

petition by letter dated June 13 this year, which, in particular, said: «My husband declares

a sincere desire to return with me to the USSR. I beg you to help him with this, for

there is little consolation for us here and nothing holds us back. I can't work temporarily, even if

I would have found a job, but my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We don't

have

money so that I can go to the embassy, not only to pay for the hospital, etc. and at

birth of a child». (PRUSAKOVA left for the United States with her 3-month-old daughter, and, according to the

report

news agencies, she recently had her second child).

The letter concludes with: «Make us happy again, help us

return what we stupidly lost. I want my second child to be born in the USSR».

It is significant that in the first petition dated March 17, 1963, PRUSAKOVA wrote that

his husband remains in the USA.

In October 1963, OSWALD turned to the Soviet embassy in Mexico with a request

issue a SMU visa to enter the USSR

permanent residence. Both petitions

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR was considered. Due to the fact that the relatives of OSWALD-

PRUSAKOVA,

those living in Leningrad did not express a desire to accept her; she was refused in permission to enter the USSR. OSWALD's petition was rejected for the same reasons. In November 1963, OSWALD sent a letter to the Soviet embassy in Washington in which he reported that the FBI was interested in his activities due to the fact that he was allegedly he was secretary «of the Committee for a Fair Policy towards Cuba» in the city New Orleans. It is characteristic that immediately after OSWALD's arrest in American reports there have been hints from wire services about his speeches in the past in support Cuban Revolution and participation in the distribution of leaflets in defense of Cuba. Both during the stay of OSWALD and his wife in the USSR, and after they they left our country, the State Security Committee has no operational interest in them didn't show it.

A. SAKHAROVSKY

O. GRIBANOV

Central Asian FSB of the Russian Federation. F. S-os. Op. 10. D. 73. L. 361 - 368. Copy. Typewritten technical text.

Signal instance

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 answer US Secretary of State D. Rusk on the reasons for L.H.'s refusal. Oswald in obtaining Soviet citizenship

NO. 03496/GC

6 December 1963

Secretly. Ex. 1

KNCC Central Committee

In a conversation with the USSR Ambassador T. Dobrynin A.F., Secretary of State of the SSL D. Rusk asked communicate, if possible, the reasons for refusing to accept American citizen Oswald to Soviet citizenship (t-ma from Washington Ne 2054207).

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR would consider it appropriate

instruct, as appropriate, to inform Rusk verbally that American citizen Oswald did not meet the criteria sufficient to satisfy his request for admission to the Soviet Union citizenship

Draft Regulation annexed *%,

Please consider.

A. Gromyko

IN. Semichastny

RGANI. F. 3. O. 16. D. 382 L. 4. Original. Typewritten text. Signatures-autograph in blue ink.

Recording of a conversation between the editor-in-chief of the Main Editorial Office of Television News of the APN

G.K. Bolnakov with the artist, chief architect of Washington W.U. Olten on the assassination of John F. Kennedy

9 December 1963

I met Walton in a restaurant «Sovetskaya» on his initiative. Walton is a close family friend of deceased US President John F. Kennedy, who appointed him chief Architect of the City of Washington.

Walton said he came to Moscow at the request of President Kennedy, who

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Signal exemplar

he recommended that he make this trip to get acquainted with the works of the Soviets artists, as well as their creative views and plans for the future. His trip to the USSR it was scheduled for an earlier date, but, according to Walton, it was postponed by President Kennedy in connection with the arrest in the USSR of Professor Barihorn'*.°.

Walton said he spoke with the president three days before his assassination. Kennedy, he noted that he was full of energy and looked confidently into the future. He intended to dedicate myself entirely to the election campaign, the outcome of which I had no doubt about. The President is on this one meeting told Walton that he wanted to travel to the USSR after he concluded there is another agreement with N.S. Khrushchev in the field of disarmament. The assassination of President Kennedy, Walton said, was undoubtedly the result big political conspiracy. Maybe there was just one killer, but there are undoubtedly more accomplices in the assassination of the president. Dallas, Walton continued, is the ideal place for such a crime. Can the murder of the president be blamed on both racists and birch bark people?10, on anyone, whatever. Kennedy's death, Walton said, caused confusion in Washington. Murder kennedy's inner circle was so shocked that it could not come for a whole day into yourself. Robert Kennedy cried in bed all night. Within 24 hours of the murder president throughout the country practically in charge advisor Kennedy for questions national Security M. Bundy.

Johnson, according to Walton, is not the person who can transform all Kennedy's ideas come to life. This is «a dexterous opportunist», closely related to the greater business. Walton expressed fear that as a result of Johnson's entry into government representatives of big business can penetrate. Most importantly, according to Walton, now it is that McNamara remains as Secretary of Defense, because he fully shares the views of President Kennedy on issues of war and peace. It will be bad if his place is taken by some representative of big business. It seems to me walton continued, keeping McNamara as Secretary of Defense is more important than rusk's retention as Secretary of State.

Walton expressed concern about a possible rapprochement between the United States and the Western one Germany, since the US Ambassador in Bonn D. McGee is «Johnson's man» and, as he knows that he has expressed disagreement with President Kennedy's policies several times in relation to West Germany.

Walton said, it is difficult for me to speak firmly about any plans of my loved ones now supporters of President Kennedy and, above all, his brother Robert. However, from his own stays in the White House in the days after the president's assassination and from conversations with Robert Kennedy, I got the impression that he would remain in office for some time secretary of Justice, and possibly until the end of Johnson's presidency.

Signal exemilar

Walton expressed doubts about what Robert Kennedy would be able to nominate your candidacy for vice president or president of the United States in the presidential election 1964. The fact is, Walton continued, what Robert Kennedy has acquired in recent years there are a lot of enemies, because he played the role of «lightning rod» the president, making decisions issues such as the civil rights of blacks, the application of antitrust laws that it caused dissatisfaction among certain groups of the American population. Besides, the the fact that he was never elected to elected office also causes him some harm. Walton suggested that Robert Kennedy resigned as minister US Justice will devote itself entirely to political activities and will put forward its own candidacy for governor of Massachusetts. And only after it starts working for himself «political capital», he will be able to try to nominate himself for President of the United States.

According to Walton, Robert Kennedy is now the most promising a political figure on the American domestic political horizon. He is like no one else another will be able to implement the ideas of John F. Kennedy. So, Walton said, to me

it was strange to hear an opinion here in Moscow, although I knew about it back in Washington that Robert Kennedy's views are more reactionary than those of his murdered brother. This is wrong, Walton argued, for Robert differs from John only in his more with a strong character, but not with views, since he fully shared the views of his brother and more importantly, he actively implemented them.

I, Walton continued, spoke with Robert Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy before departure to the Soviet Union. Robert Kennedy asked me to say hello to you. He he said, go to Moscow and tell them that we, for our part, will do everything from us it depends that the US political course towards the USSR does not undergo any changes and that the leadership of the country is in firm hands.

Jacqueline Kennedy asked to be told in Moscow that she was personally very grateful N.S. Khrushchev for sending her husband A.I. Mikoyan to Washington for the funeral. Condolences expressed by A.I. Mikoyan on behalf of N.S. Khrushchev and on his own behalf said Jacqueline, were the most sincere and cordial, and she remembers them most vividly from all the numerous condolences of foreign statesmen.

Walton suggested that I send small ones with him to Robert Kennedy and his family christmas gifts. This, he said, would be very nice for Robert Kennedy who considers you his friend.

Walton claimed that Robert Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy, as well as the entourage the deceased president will have a possible influence on Johnson because Kennedy's people stand at the leadership of the Democratic Party machine, although Johnson nominally and is its leader.

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Signal instance

The assassination of President Kennedy showed us, Walton said, that the Vice President must be our man. Johnson's choice was D. Kennedy's mistake. To me, he continued Walton, it's still unclear why he chose this Texan. When D. Kennedy chose there were only two candidates for vice president - Senators Symington and Jackson. R. Kennedy wrote their names on pieces of paper and threw them in his hat. D. Kennedy pulled it out

the piece of paper that said «Symington». Why did he change his mind - unclear. This is a bitter lesson for all of us.

Therefore, in the future, the president needs to be given more attention to selection

candidacies for Vice President so that he can be a worthy successor. That, what Kennedy's people are striving for now is, apparently, to get the post of vice president. These days I heard the names of two candidates in the White House - Senator G. Humphrey and President Roosevelt's son?'. But, in my opinion, these are not the right candidates.

During the conversation, Walton asked if I was going to write a book about President Kennedy. This step, Walton said, would be well received in our country for none of the Russians knew President Kennedy and his family so well. Walton

I asked me, if possible, to help the SMU organize a meeting with A.I. Alzhubey 212

Walton said that he met with me today because tomorrow on instructions US Ambassador to Moscow Kohler, he was moving to live at his residence and he didn't want to the embassy knew about this meeting. He said he would report back to Washington about meeting with me only R. Kennedy.

Walton said he was reluctant to move into Kohler's residence as he was together with Jacqueline Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, he opposed his appointment as ambassador to the USSR and Kohler undoubtedly knows this. At the end of the conversation, Walton said that he would call me to work from the city at the end of this week and we will arrange a possible next meeting

G. BOLSHAKOV

December 11, 1963

Archive of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.
Copy. Typewritten text.

NO. 64

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On the response to US Secretary of State D. Rusk in response to his request about the reasons for rejecting the request of the American citizen Oswald about accepting him into Soviet citizenship»

No. 11126/116

10 December 1963

Approve the draft instructions to the US Ambassador on this issue (attached).

Sital ectemilar

(Appendix)

To paragraph 116 prot (okola] No. 126

Sov. secret

WASHINGTON

CO-AMBASSADOR

205421*. In connection with D. Rask's request to inform him of the reasons for the refusal of the Soviet authorities

you can verbally transfer Oswald to Soviet citizenship to Rask

next:

«The Constitution of the USSR and Soviet legislation provide Soviet citizens have certain rights and are assigned corresponding responsibilities. At consideration of an application for admission to Soviet citizenship by the competent authorities The Soviet Union takes into account, first of all, the extent to which the applicant can submit an application fulfill the duties of a citizen of the USSR and enjoy the rights granted to him. The reasons for which a person applies are also taken into account about acquiring Soviet citizenship.

The Soviet competent authorities who considered Oswald's petition did not find it compelling reasons to conclude that it meets the requirements presented by the Constitution and legislation of the USSR to Soviet citizens. Were not the motives that prompted Oswald to make his petition are also clear. That's it circumstance,

that Oswald was critical of the state of which he was a citizen, could not, of course, be decisive consideration of his request.

For the reasons given, Oswald's motion for acceptance him to the Soviet citizenship was rejected».

Execution telegraph.

RGANI. F. 3. O. 16. D. 382. L. 2 - 3. Original. Typewritten text.

No. 65

Information from the US Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs «Trip L.I. Mikoyan in the USA to the funeral of J. Kennedy (November 24 - 28, 1963)»

13 December 1964

November 24 this year First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Mikoyan left Moscow for Washington to participate in the funeral of the US President

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Signal echzemilar |

John F. Kennedy. At the airfield before departure A.I. Mikoyan made the following statement representatives of the Soviet and foreign press:

«We are going to 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 to the American people, heartfelt condolences for this bereavement».

(«True», November 25, 1963).

25 H080pa 1903r:

November 25 in the morning A.I. Mikoyan arrived in Washington. He was met at the airfield united States Under-Secretary of State A. Harriman, Special Assistant secretary of State L. Thompson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs R. Davis, Ambassador of the Soviet Union A.F. Dobrynin, the first deputy Minister of Foreign Trade S.A. Borisov, as well as responsible employees soviet embassy, American and foreign journalists.

At the airfield A.I. Mikoyan made the following statement:

«On behalf of the Soviet government and personally the Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR N.S. Khrushchev I arrived on a sad mission to participate in the funeral of an outstanding person US statesman President John F. Kennedy.

The Soviet people are deeply saddened by the tragic death of the president and share it is with the American people to mourn this bereavement. In the Soviet Union they knew John Kennedy as a great statesman and was respected. Respect was due especially that the President has made a great deal of effort and contributed to the search for a solution controversial issues and to strengthen mutual understanding between our countries. I want to express my most sincere condolences to the family of the late President to the U.S. government and all American people». («True», November 26, 1963).

A.I. Mikoyan is among the official representatives of foreign states arriving in Washington for the funeral, he took part in the funeral procession and memorial service in the Cathedral of St. Matthew and funeral at Arlington National Cemetery. After the funeral of US President J. Kennedy A.I. Mikoyan along with other chapters states, governments and government delegations visited the widow at the White House president Jacqueline Kennedy. On behalf of the USSR government, its head N.S. Khrushchev, N.P. Khrushchev, as well as on her own behalf A.I. Mikoyan expressed his deep condolences to her in connection with the tragic death of her husband, President Kennedy.

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Jacqueline Kennedy expressed her heartfelt gratitude to N.S. Khrushchev and A.I. Mikoyan for his warm participation in her grief and for the fact that A.I. Mikoyan arrived specially in the United States to attend her husband's funeral.

Then A.I. Mikoyan attended the reception held in the state building department by the new US President Lyndon Johnson in honor of the heads of state governments and government delegations arriving in Washington on funeral

J. Kennedy. During this appointment, A.I. Mikoyan had conversations with the state by Secretary Rusk, Special Assistant to Secretary L. Thompson, Director US Department. At the same reception, conversations took place between A.I. Mikoyan with the President France Charles de Gaulle, Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie, President of Israel Zalman Shazar, Prime Ministers: England Alec Douglas-Home, Japan - Hayato Ikeda, Sweden - Tage Erlander, as well as the foreign ministers of: Japan - Masayoshi Ohira, Israel - Golda Menr, as well as the French Ambassador to the United States Hervé Alphand by the delegation of Yugoslavia (Petar Stambolic and Koca Popovic) and the leader of the Labor Party England by Harold Wilson.

Emperor of Ethiopia in conversation with A.I. Mikoyan expressed his desire to meet separately, and his request was granted.

November 26, 1963

On the morning of November 26, A.I. Mikoyan met with the new US President at the White House L. Johnson. During A.I. Mikoyan's visit to the White House, the president's press secretary P. Salinger asked to informally transfer N.S. Khrushchev herself sincere gratitude on behalf of all White House staff and friends of the President for what N.S. Khrushchev visited the US Embassy in Moscow to personally honor the memory the late president.

During the conversation A.I. Mikoyan with Lyndon B. Johnson from the American side

the US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs was also present questions A. Harriman, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State L. Thompson, special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs M. Bundy, assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs W. Tyler and translator Akalovsky.

From the Soviet side, the meeting was attended by the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin, member of the Board of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of the US Department M.N. Smirnovsky and translator

V.M. Sukhodrev.

end of the meeting

lasting about an hour, A.I. Mikoyan

zaInI

to correspondents:

Signal instance

«We had a pleasant conversation with President Johnson, and it must be said that we were pleased with this conversation, which touched on issues of mutual concern interest for both parties.

I'm talking about a favorable impression, since this is not my first meeting with President Johnson. We met with him during my visit to the USA in 1959.

And even then we had pleasant conversations. And now I am especially pleased with this meeting».

When asked whether a meeting between the head is possible and likely in the near future

Soviet government N.S. Khrushchev and the new US President L. Johnson,

A.I. Mikoyan replied:

«We have not discussed this issue, but we are of the opinion that policy

The Soviet Union and the United States in this matter remain as it was before

still».

To the correspondent's repeated question about his personal opinion on this matter, A.I. Mikoyan he asked the question: «What do you personally think?».

When the correspondent replied that he would prefer to leave the solution to this issue to

discretion of President Johnson, A.I. Mikoyan remarked: «So I would like to leave it

resolving this issue is at the discretion of N.S. Khrushchev». («True», November 27, 1963).

In the afternoon of November 26, A.I. Mikoyan met with the state

US Secretary D. Rusk and had an hour and a half conversation with him. At the end of the conversation

correspondents asked A.I. Mikoyan, can he report its contents.

A.I. Mikoyan replied: «I can, but not as much as you want. We discussed

issues raised in conversations between representatives of the Soviet Union

and this is not the first time for the United States. We discussed international issues

provisions and, in particular, the problem of disarmament. We tried to find methods of how

to move forward the cause of disarmament, which is moving forward very little or not at all

doesn't move. We have found ways to continue disarmament negotiations». («True»,

28 November 1963).

Answering the question, A.I. Mikoyan also noted that during a meeting with D. Rask

European issues were also discussed.

On the evening of November 26, A.I. Mikoyan had a meeting with those in Washington

British Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home and Emperor of Ethiopia

Haile Selassie.

That same evening Comrade. A.I. Mikoyan spoke to diplomatic staff

Soviet Embassy.

At a press conference on the evening of November 26, a White House spokesman said that

meeting time of First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.I. Mikoyan

various issues affecting the

Signal instance

interests of both countries. The spokesman declined to comment on what the issues were

discussed at the meeting.

The conversation was very good
friendly. L. Johnson stated

A.I. Mikoyan, that he intends to work in the international services of the world, just as the deceased did
president Kennedy. «Our country, Johnson said, is ready to go its part of the way
towards resolving any complex problems facing the two countries».

Answering the question, a White House spokesman said that the new president is in his own
conversation with A.I. Mikoyan «did not insist on a meeting with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
USSR

N.S. Khrushchev, but did not deny this possibility». (TASS, l. 3 - A, 27.XI. 1963)

The American press widely commented on A.I.'s stay. Mikoyan in the USA
and his meetings with the president and other officials. The comments were in general
favorable. It was noted that the meeting with A.I. Mikoyan was the longest of the seven
Johnson's meetings with foreign figures who arrived in Washington for the funeral
Kennedy. Newspaper correspondent «New York Herald Tribune» in Washington Barrett,
describing President Johnson's negotiations with foreign diplomats, he notes that
American circles deny reports of the emergence of new moments in American-
Soviet relations. A.I.'s remark caused a lot of speculation. Mikoyan about that
we found what methods for
negotiations» • disarmament.

High-ranking
representative
state
department
said that

the US government was «perplexed» by this remark. He attributed it to a misunderstanding
or the use of an unsuccessful expression (TASS, l. 14-A, November 27, 1963).

27 HO86px 1963上

November 27 at 16.55 local time A.I. Mikoyan took off from Washington
to Moscow. Conduct A.I. Mikoyan arrived at Andrews Air Force Base
special Assistant to the State

US Secretary L. Thompson, Deputy
assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs R. Davis, Deputy
head of the Protocol Department of the State Department W. Thones.

A.I. Mikoyan was seen off by the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin,
permanent

representative of the USSR to the UN N.T. Fedorenko, as well as heads of embassies and diplomatic ones
missions of socialist countries to the USA, American and foreign journalists.

Before departure A.I. Mikoyan made the following press statement:

«I am leaving your country after fulfilling the sad duty entrusted to
me by the Soviet government. During my short stay in your capital, I had
opportunity to meet with US President Johnson and the Secretary of State
Rusk. I would like to express my gratitude to them for the useful conversations we have had
had with them.

Signal exemplar

We express the hope that the new US government will continue the search
mutually acceptable solutions to controversial issues, as well as weakening international ones
tension.

Please convey my best wishes to the American people. Goodbye».

(«True», November 29, 1963).

L.I. returned. Mikoyan to Moscow on November 28 this year.

1st Secretary, United States Division

V. Sokolov

AVP RF. F. 0129. Op. 47. P. 355. D. 14. L. 47-52. Original: Typewritten text.

Signature-autograph in blue ink.

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the SSL L.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the meeting with US Attorney General R. Kennedy

Special. No. 2201-2202

g. Washington

December 25, 1963 2.21S

SOV. SECRETLY

Ek3. NO. 12

Yesterday, on the eve of the Christmas holidays, I visited me on my own initiative

Robert Kennedy.

He said that on the very eve of these holidays he wanted to thank the Soviet the government and its head N.S. Khrushchev on behalf of Jacqueline Kennedy and his own «for human participation and the feelings they expressed in Kennedy, who befell the entire family woe». R. Kennedy emphasized the personal respect that the late president had to the Soviet Prime Minister, and the hopes that he spoke about shortly before his death significant improvement in Soviet-American relations after re-election in 1964. Referring further to the fact that I have a special personal relationship with him « by the Cuban crisis and the confidence placed in us by both Heads of Government», the R. Kennedy asked me to keep in mind that in the future, no matter what position he held, he he will always be ready to meet with me and provide all possible assistance in the interests of both our countries.

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

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Cunnannansesnap

R. Kennedy made a reservation that when he expressed this idea, he did not mean it now offer your services. He himself doesn't yet know who he will be, and he didn't have the opportunity really think about your future political destiny. But he would like to we meant that what he said was a serious intention, because «we, Kennedy, are words we don't waste our time». R. Kennedy then said that he wanted to give me color as a souvenir a photo with his inscription, where they were taken together, with the late brother the president in Bely at home. He immediately handed over this photo. He thanked R. Kennedy for everything he said, as well as for the photo, pointing out that I was with mine parties, I hope to continue to maintain personal contact with him. In the ensuing conversation, R. Kennedy reported that President Johnson had requested he will remain Minister of Justice. He, R. Kennedy, had agreed to this, at least until then the moment until the US Congress passes the Civil Rights Act²¹⁶, which causes there are big disputes in the country both in Congress and in the preparation of the draft of which he, as a minister, is

justice and the president's brother played the most active role.

R. Kennedy confirmed that there is now enough in the leadership of the Democratic Party a strong movement in favor of appointing him as that party's vice presidential candidate USA. R. Kennedy himself has not yet resolved such an issue for himself personally. First, the President Johnson has never told anyone who he would like to have as his vice president. Much it will depend on who will be nominated as candidates for president and vice president from republican Party at the convention of this party in July 1964. Secondly, the post of vice president in the USA it is not an active post. For him, R. Kennedy, this will be especially felt after the unique position he held under his brother president. The only one perhaps the attractive thing about this post is that it gives famous hopes for the future when the president is no longer re-elected or does not want to get re-elected, and an energetic vice president can more easily become the presidential candidate from your party, as was the case, for example, with Nixon, or become one of the leaders of this party.

R. Kennedy also said that

democratic party

his home state

Massachusetts would like him to run for governor of this state. Such the post, R. Kennedy noted, would give a certain political influence in the party on a scale throughout the country and is one of the most tempting for political figures. However, however, however, however, however, however, there, almost all attention will have to be devoted to the internal problems of the state itself which, of course, after Washington, is unlikely to be particularly interesting. One way or another, R. Kennedy said in conclusion, I will have it relatively soon apparently, you will have to think closely about your future political fate. Now i, he jokingly noted, am entirely occupied with the affairs of the entire large Kennedy family, where I have now become the de facto leader after the death of my older brother.

A. DOBRYNIN

Signal instance

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 329. L. S1 - 54. Kotia. Typewritten text on the form code telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 67

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the SSL L.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about a meeting with US Secretary of State D. Rusk on the issue on the transfer of additional materials about the stay of L.Kh. Oswald in the USSR

Special. Lo 485 - 487

g. Washington

24 March 1964 2.417

SOV. SECRETLY

Ek3. NO. 12

URGENTLY

Today I visited Rask at his request.

Rusk

said,

what

the US government highly values Soviet assistance

the government which it exerted on its own initiative in the Oswald case, instructing

to the Embassy to transmit copies of his consular section's correspondence with Oswald and his wife for period 1962 to 1963 The US Government would be grateful if the Government

The USSR provided any additional information it had about Oswald for

his period in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962 Warren Commission,

the person investigating the Oswald case expressed a number of wishes in this regard

which are attached to the Secretary of State's note.

Transmitting this note, together with a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Commission, Warren, Rusk

stressed that this request is confidential and that they understand several

the unusual nature of their treatment, but are guided by an act of goodwill shown

at the very beginning by the Soviet government. Of course, Rusk added, we are talking only about

information that is at the disposal of the Soviet authorities, because on some points,

as the American side understands, it may not end up with the Soviet side. Rusk how

I would note in passing that during the preliminary work of the Warren Commission it emerged

there is a lot of evidence indicating Oswald's great mental imbalance

and that perhaps the same data is available in the Soviet Union when Oswald lived there.

He further remarked that, for example, one of the American tourists

visiting Oswald in the Soviet Union, I think in 1959, found him in the room

in a semi-conscious position (either he was drunk or had some kind of seizure,

we don't know for sure, Rusk said, since this is very fragmentary information, a lot received

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

Signal instance

time later).

In conclusion, Rusk again emphasized the confidential nature of the appeal

to the Soviet government, expressing the hope that it will correctly understand the motives for this appeals.

(We transmit the text of the note and a copy of Warren's letter by separate telegram)²¹⁸.

Before I left, Rusk asked if there was any new information from

Moscow regarding the release of American pilots?¹⁹. I gave him a negative answer.

As he said goodbye, Rusk remarked in a half-joking manner that yesterday, when he spoke at the hearing one of the congressional commissions (on a completely different issue) is one congressman, a member of this one

commission, called Rusk «pacifier» for his Sunday press conference. Answered

Rusk in the same tone that, apparently, this gentleman from Congress was not particularly convinced in Rusk's presentation of the factual side of the issue, Rusk noted only in response that during millet korenitsie oi sifting veiliya to ensure that presya stops blowing

On the way from Rusk, the manager accompanying me. USSR Department of the State Department Guthrie guthrie avoided this.

The embassy is now receiving quite a lot of telephone requests from newspapers

and agencies about the exact date of release of the pilots. In general, comments and responses in the USA on regarding the very message from Rusk about the intention of the Soviet side to return the pilots, how as a rule, they are kept in a tone favorable to us.

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 155 - 157. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

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

178

Signal Exemilar /

Ne 68

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to the SSL A.F. Dobrynin to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the transfer of a note

US Secretary of State D. Rusk and letters from the Chairman of the Presidential commission of Inquiry into the Assassination of US President J.F. Kennedy E. Warren with a request to transmit information about the stay of L.Kh. Oswald in the USSR

Special. No. 488 - 491

March 24, 1964 2.8221

g. Washington

COB. SECRETLY

Ex. NO. 12

URGENTLY

To our No. 485222.

I am transmitting the text of the note handed to Rusk today, as well as a copy of Warren's letter:

«The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honour to state the following. The State Department wishes to express its appreciation for the already information received from the Soviet Embassy about Lee Harvey Oswald, which contains copies of correspondence between consular officers of the Embassy and Mr and Mrs Lee Harvey Oswald in the period 1962-63. The United States Government would appreciate it if the Soviet government presented him with any additional available information regarding the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald during his residence in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962, especially copies of any official ones concerning it documents.

A copy of the letter to the State is attached for the information of the Soviet Government secretary from the Chairman of the Supreme Court - Chairman of the Presidential Commission investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy

Appendix: copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Supreme Court.

Washington State Department, March 24, 1964».

«Copy.

Presidential Commission

on a murder investigation
president Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, North East
Washington, D.C. Federal, 20002
11 March 1964

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

CuranNIN OK IMILRp

To the Honorable Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the State Department.
Washington, D.C. Federal District.

Dear Secretary Rusk:

As you know, the Commission, of which I am chairman, has been entrusted with the President will investigate all aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy with the aim of the American people were presented with a detailed death. In particular, we are engaged in collecting all possible information about the life and biography of Lee Harvey Oswald, who while under arrest in Dallas on charges of murdering the president, he was in turn killed. The Commission has already heard the testimony given by his wife, Mrs Marina Oswald, the by his mother Mrs Marguerite Oswald and his brother, Mr Robert Oswald. We are also received statements and documents relating to Lee Harvey Oswald from others sources, including consular files of the Soviet embassy in Washington, which the ambassador Dobrynin provided it to the state department. This consular dossier concerns mainly correspondence between the consular department of the Soviet Embassy and by Mr and Mrs Lee Harvey Oswald in the period 1962-1963.

The Commission found the material presented by the Soviet Embassy useful in a consular dossier covering the years 1962-63, after Lee Harvey Oswald returned from the Soviet Union with his Soviet-born wife Marina and their young daughter. However, the commission lacks material relating to 1959-62 during which Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Soviet Union. For the work of the commission and to present to the American people a full report on the life and character of Lee Harvey Oswald would have been especially valuable if the Soviet authorities had been able to provide to the Government of the United States further details of its activities in time of residence in the Soviet Union, including copies of any official documents which the Soviet authorities may consider possible to provide.

The Commission is particularly interested in data on the following aspects of Lee Harvey's life Oswald in the Soviet Union:

1. Copies of any documents related to medical and psychiatric matters
lee Harvey Oswald's examinations and treatments, especially those related to his treatment in October 1959, when, according to Lee Harvey Oswald's diary, Intourist Rimma's guide Shirokova found him unconscious in his hotel room after him attempted suicide and sent to the hospital.
2. Copies of any documents related to medical and psychiatric matters
examinations and treatment of Marina Oswald, carried out in her adulthood, especially those associated with any treatment around October 1961, when, according to Lee Harvey Oswald's diary, he was treated for nervous exhaustion.

Signal instance

3. Copies of any documents indicating drunkenness, riot, or indecency
the behavior or any other abnormal behavior of Lee Harvey Oswald, independently whether it was criminal or not.
4. Copies of correspondence between Lee Harvey Oswald and Soviet authorities regarding him requests to reside in the Soviet Union and obtain Soviet citizenship.
5. Copies of correspondence between Lee Harvey Oswald or Marina Oswald and the Soviets by the authorities regarding their efforts to leave the Soviet Union.
6. Copies of documents about Lee Harvey Oswald's places of residence and work in the Soviet Union.

7. Copies of any statements, before or after the assassination of President Kennedy, that soviet citizens who knew Lee Harvey Oswald during his residence wished to do so in the Soviet Union, and which are relevant to the above issue or could in any respect, present an interest to the commission.

The Commission has asked me to write to you concerning the above and, if you we agree to ask the Soviet government for any help it receives may find it possible to provide to shed additional light on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Earl Warren
The chairman».

A. DOBRYNIN

REFERENCE: No 485-487 (in. 14153) of 24.111.64 vols. Dobrynin reported on the conversation with Rusk on March 24, during which the latter asked for additional information about Oswald during his stay in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 158 - 162. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. NO. 69

The cipher telegram was eaten by the USSR in the USA by A.F. Dobrynin at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the visit to the Soviet embassy by L.Kh.'s mother. Oswald

Special. Lo 544 - 546

1 April 1964 3223

2. Washington

COB. CEKPTHO

Ex. NO. 2

Oswald's mother visited the embassy. In a conversation with adviser Zinchuk, she said that the purpose of her parish is to obtain possible materials about her son's stay in the USSR.

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

Signal eczemalar

Oswald said she was convinced of her son's innocence and intended to prove it.

Even if her son was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, she added, he could not

«carry out all this shooting alone»: there must be other participants in this case who

she intends to discover. Oswald emphasized that she has very strong suspicions

although it has not yet been proven that her son was an agent «of one of the US government agencies».

To reveal the whole truth, Oswald continued, she needs as complete as possible

materials about his son's stay in the USSR. Her attempt to get acquainted with the State Department

there is no consular correspondence with her son with the materials transferred there by the embassy

it did not produce results: it was made clear to her that she must stop trying to carry out

some «independent investigation» into the assassination of President Kennedy and her son. However, however,

however, however, however, however,

despite this, Oswald said, she intends to continue her investigation and bring it to fruition

to the end, and publish a reasoned book about the results.

Oswald was told that the embassy could not provide her with any

materials. She said to this that she understands the sensitivity of the situation she is in

the embassy, especially during the Warren Commission, but hopes that in the future

the embassy may find an opportunity to help her, given her mother's feelings

to his innocently deceased son. Of course, no promises were made by Oswald in this regard.

Oswald said that some time ago she came up with a similar one

with a request in a letter addressed to N.S. Khrushchev, but did not receive a response. She doesn't rule out that

to successfully complete her investigation, she «will have to go» to the Soviet Union.

When asked how Oswald was conducting his «investigation», she replied that

for example, her trip and stay in Washington is paid for by one of the television stations

companies as a fee for her agreement to appear on the company's program.

«There will be good people, said Oswald, who will help me go as well

to the Soviet Union».

Asked about Marina Oswald and her children, Oswald said she did not support there is a direct connection with them, but she knows that Marina recently rented a new one more spacious, house in one of the city between Dallas and Fort Worth and now he is engaged in its furnishing. Financially, she is «secured for life» as a result of the monetary donations received and the sale of some personal items Lee Oswald; in addition, she receives a monthly pension for her husband of 148 dollars, he also had enough funds to educate the children. She she obviously does not plan to go to work and has a financial need for this will not appear. (according to data published in the American press, financial assistance oswald's wife from various private individuals reached 40 thousand dollars, and the amount for performances on radio and television and from the sale of the right to film one of the film companies the film using her memories of Oswald was \$300,000).

Signal instance

From a conversation with Oswald, our adviser got the impression that, unlike the image that the American press, radio and television create about her is a completely reasonable and balanced person. At the same time, it is obvious that, taking her «investigation», she expects not only to try to achieve the rehabilitation of hers son, but also, in particular, by publishing his book about him, to correct his constrained financial situation.

Given the sensitivity of this whole affair and the attitude of the American authorities, we we doubt the advisability of satisfying Oswald's request above now. However, we do not completely exclude this possibility in the future - depending on our decision regarding a similar official request from the State Department further developments surrounding the Oswald case and the completion of the commission's work Warren. In particular, the question of exerting an appropriate influence on may arise contents of Oswald's book (if we have, of course, suitable materials) for neutralization of possible conversations and rumors about some connections between Oswald himself and the USSR

especially if such assumptions openly resumed here. However, judging by the work warren Commission, the US government is not interested in public discussions on such a sensitive issue for Soviet-American relations and he strives to prevent this. Under these conditions, the transfer of any to Oswald's mother is now materials can only renew the new hype we need around the Oswald case.

It's better to wait.

A. DOBRYNIN

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 139 - 142. Copy. Typewritten text on the form cipher telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO. 70

Note by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.V. Kuznetsova and the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.E. Semichastny about the transfer to the United States

photocopies of documents relating to L.H. Oswald's stay in the USSR

NO. 1234/GC

15 April 1964

Secretly

Central Committee of the CPSU

US Secretary of State D. Rusk March 24 this year handed it to our ambassador

t. A note to Dobrynin in which the US government addresses the Soviet government

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Signal instance

with a request to be placed at his disposal for a commission of inquiry into the murder president Kennedy any possible information regarding his stay in Soviet

Union of American Citizen Lee Harvey Oswald between 1959 and 1962 (t-we from Washington NoNe 485 and 48822*). As you know, in November 1963 our embassy in Washington gave the US State Department photocopies of Oswald and his wife's correspondence with the consular officer department embassies in the period 1962-63. This gesture had a definite effect then positive impact on American public opinion and to a certain extent undermined the slanderous version of the US reactionary seal that tried to portray Oswald almost «communist agent».

Because it would be difficult for us to refuse a request the US Government of transmitting to him any additional information about the stay Oswald is considered in the Soviet Union, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR it is possible to transfer to the State Department photohopies of some documents related to to this question.

This means transmitting photocopies of the following documents:

1. Medical examination and treatment documents for Oswald and his wife. Any there is no data on the mental illness of Oswald and his wife in these materials.
2. Documents on Oswald's residence and employment in the Soviet Union and vol registration of his departure with his wife to the USA. From these documents it is clear that Oswald remained on residence in the USSR voluntarily and there were no obstacles to returning to the USA.

Is the draft resolution attached?'

Please consider.

IN. Kuznetsov

V. Semichastny

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 448. L. 113 - 114. Electrographic copy. Typewritten text.

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On transfer to the US State Department photocopies of documents relating to the stay in the Soviet Union american citizen Oswald»

No. 11140/XL1

April 23, 1964 2.236

1. Accept the proposal of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR for transfer

US State Department photocopies of some documents related to the stay

Signal instance

amsrican citizen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Soviet Union in 1959-1962, according to attached list (Appendix 1).

Approve the draft instructions to the Ambassador in Washington for a conversation with the US Secretary of State

Raskom (Appendix 2).

(Applications]

To point XLI prot [okola] No. 140

Secretly

Appendix 1|

LIST

documents relating to Lee H. Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union

photocopies of which are transferred to the US State Department

Materials about the residence and employment of Lee H. Oswald in the Soviet Union

1. Application of Lee H. Oswald to the Visa and Registration Department of the Internal Affairs Directorate of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council on the issuance of a residence permit dated 29.XII.59
2. A receipt from Lee H. Oswald stating that the legal status of a person without citizenship, dated 5.1.1960.
3. Statements by Lee H. Oswald to the Minsk Police Department about the extension of his appearance

residences dated 4.1.61 and 4.1.62 g.

5. Statement and autobiography written by Lee H. Oswald in connection with his admission to work at the Radio Plant in Minsk, as well as a job entry card medical examination and safety instructions, dated 11.1.60.

6. Certificate from Lee H. Oswald's place of work dated 15.VII.61

7. Lee H. Oswald Residence Certificate dated 15.VII.61

8. Characteristics on Lee H. Oswald from his place of work at the Radio Plant in Minsk from 11.XII. 1961

9. Extract from Lee Oswald's work book, issued at the Radio Plant in Minsk.

Materials concerning the departure of Lee H. Oswald and his wife M. Oswald from the USSR

1. Statement by Lee H. Oswald to the OVIR of the Police Department of the Minsk City Executive Committee with a request for a visa to leave the USSR, dated 15.VII. 1961

2. Marina Oswald's application to the OVIR of the BSSR Police Department for consent to her departure husband Lee H. Oswald from the USSR from 18. VII. 1961

3. Marina Oswald's statement of request

about the extradition

visas to leave the USSR

from 21.VIII.1961

4. Li H. Oswald's commitment to his wife's material security, written by him in connection with a trip to the USA, dated 17.VII.1961

Signal instance |

Materials of a melitsinsky nature

1. Case history of Lee H. Oswald in the Psychosomatic and Surgical Units

hospitals named after Botkin (Moscow), medical history and outpatient medical record oswald's treatment from the second clinical hospital in Minsk.

2. Medical card and outpatient treatment card for Marina Oswald from Minsk.

To point XLI prot (okola] No. 140

Secretly

Appendix 2

WASHINGTON

CO-AMBASSADOR

485227. Visit U.S. Secretary of State Rusk and give him the following note:

«The Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics testifies

respect to the Secretary of State of the United States of America and, referring to him

note dated March 24 this year, I have the honor to convey in connection with the request of the US Government photocopies of the following documents relating to the stay of an American citizen

Lee Harvey Oswald in the Soviet Union between 1959 and 1962:

Materials about Lee H. Oswald's residence and employment in the Soviet Union

1. Application of Lee H. Oswald to the Visa and Registration Department of the Internal Affairs Directorate of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council

on the issuance of a residence permit dated 29.XII.59

2. A receipt from Lee H. Oswald stating that the legal status of a person without citizenship, dated SI1960.

3. Statements by Lee H. Oswald to the Minsk Police Department about the extension of his appearance residences dated 4.1.61 and 4.1.62.

4. Receipt from Lee H. Oswald for his residence permit dated January 6, 1962.

5. Statement and autobiography written by Lee H. Oswald in connection with his admission to work at the Radio Plant in Minsk, as well as a job entry card medical examination and safety instructions, dated 11.1.60.

6. Certificate from Lee H. Oswald's place of work dated 15.VII.61

7. Lee H. Oswald Residence Certificate dated 15. VII.61

8. Characteristics on Lee H. Oswald from his place of work at the Radio Plant in Minsk from 11.XII. 1961.

9. Extract from Lee Oswald's work book, issued at the Radio Plant in Minsk.

Materials concerning the departure of Lee H. Oswald and his wife M. Oswald from the USSR

1. Statement by Lee H. Oswald to the OVIR of the Police Department of the Minsk City Executive Committee with a request for a visa to leave the USSR, dated 15.VII.1961

2. Marina Oswald's application to the OVIR of the BSSR Police Department for consent to her departure
186

Signal instance

husband Lee H. Oswald from the USSR from 18. VII.1961

3. Application of Marina Oswald with a request for a visa to leave the USSR from
21.VIII. 1961 r.

4. Li H. Oswald's commitment to his wife's material security, written by him
in connection with a trip to the USA, dated 17.VI.1961

Materials of a melitsinsky nature

1. Case history of Lee H. Oswald in the Psychosomatic and Surgical Units
hospitals named after Botkin (Moscow), medical history and outpatient medical record
oswald's treatment from the second clinical hospital in Minsk.

2. Medical card and outpatient treatment card for Marina Oswald from Minsk».

Execution telegraph.

RGANI. F. 3. O. 16.D. 448. L. 108 - 112. Coti electrographic Mascopic text.

From the recording of the conversation by N.S. Khrushchev with a newspaper columnist «New York Time»

D. Pearson and his wife L. Pearson on the investigation into the murder of J.F. Kennedy

z. Kaup

May 24, 1964 2.9

May 24 N.S. Khrushchev received an American journalist who was in Cairo

Drew Pearson and his wife Luvie Pearson had a conversation with them at their request. Below
a recording of this conversation is provided. 228

After mutual greetings N.S. Khrushchev asks D. Pearson what he is doing now
mr Warren, whom he met last year in Yalta.229.

D. Pearson says Warren has had a tough mission. He heads
currently, a commission to investigate the assassination of President D. Kennedy.

N.S. Khrushchev notes that this is a really difficult mission. He doesn't just need it
conduct an investigation, but also find the killer. And this is not an easy matter, because in the USA now
there are forces at work, and quite influential ones, who are trying to confuse this investigation.

D. Pearson replies that Warren would really like to identify the true culprits
assassinations of President Kennedy. In particular, he is pleased with that help and assistance
which are provided by the Soviet government and the Soviet ambassador Dobrynin in this matter

· On the first page at the bottom there is a certificate in blue ink «No recording of the conversation was sent out.
Sent out

information compiled by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about conversations».

Signal octemilar /

since Lee Oswald was in the Soviet Union for some time, and the data about this
the period of Lee Oswald's life has a certain significance for the investigation.

N.S. Khrushchev says he has no doubt about Warron's good intentions and this one
commissions in their quest to find the true assassin of President Kennedy. But the conditions,
in which the work of this commission is carried out in the United States is very complex.

D. Pearson notes that there are indeed some fascist ones in the United States
elements that try to hinder this investigation.

N.S. Khrushchev says that in the Soviet Union there were also complicated criminal cases
but we mobilized our entire judicial-investigative apparatus and identified each time
true criminals

L. Pearson asks, can't we assume that he is the true killer
there really was Lee Oswald acting alone. He was a strange man.

And if he committed murder, then he could do it for the sake of world sensation and fame.

N.S. Khrushchev replies that it is impossible for such a crime to be committed

alone. This is too complex a crime for Lee Oswald's mind. She acted here a whole group of people according to a pre-developed plan. One person of such a crime can't do it.

L. Pearson says that Lee Oswald is in some ways a single-minded person.

Take, for example, the fact that he studied Russian on his own, then went to the Soviet Union, achieved the right to reside in the Soviet Union.

N.S. Khrushchev notes that learning a foreign language does not mean anything.

Our dump truck drivers and other workers working in Aswan side by side with the Arabs

they learn the language in six months. They communicate with Arabs and explain themselves to them.

L. Pearson says that he learned Russian not in Russia, but in the USA, when

served in the Marine Corps. In her opinion, Lee Oswald is a madman who wanted to become great at least at the cost of killing the president.

N.S. Khrushchev notes that it is open that Lee Oswald was a police agent

it is written in the American press, and he, of course, did not act alone. It was a conspiracy.

And Ruby, who killed Oswald, is also a police agent, and the American press writes about this.

The organizers of the assassination of President Kennedy are carefully confusing the case. It is no coincidence that

now, after some time, evidence is presented on the pages of American newspapers

the fact that the shot was not fired from the place as officially reported.

D. Pearson notes that this is true, and adds that no one knows yet

exactly how the bullet that hit the president entered and how it came out. There are several versions on this score.

N.S. Khrushchev says that the true killer of the president was, of course, not Lee Oswald.

This is a figurehead. He's too small for that. And even if he wanted to do it

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Signal Exemilar /

such a crime alone, he could not have committed it. Behind all this crime

there are people who had great opportunities - both material and financial. They are

and they confuse the whole investigation. It is no coincidence that the murder took place in Dallas. Kennedy by the creature became a victim of its enemies. And I think Warren should investigate this

can not.

L. Pearson says there is no doubt that Dallas was in a strong mood

it is against President Kennedy's policy that the President's visit to Dallas was accompanied by

a campaign of hostility towards him. Remember, continues D. Pearson, how we were greeted in Dallas

Stevenson²³⁰. The presence of forces hostile to the policy of peaceful coexistence creates one

one of the big problems for any US president. There are reactionary right-wingers in the United States

forces, and they may have been involved in Kennedy's assassination.

N.P. was present at the conversation. Khrushchev and head Press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

L.M. Zamyatin.

The conversation was recorded by L.M. Zamyatin and V.M. Sukhodrev."

RGANI. F. 52. Op. 1. D. 494. L. 93 - 100. Original. Typewritten text.

Na 73

Cipher telegram from the plenipotentiary representative of the USSR to the UN N.T. Fedorenko

at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs about a conversation with a member of the Presidential Commission to Investigate the Murder

US President J.F. Kennedy J. McCloy on the investigation

Special. Lo 1049 - 1050

g. New York

24 June 1964 6232

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex. Lo 11

Central Committee of the CPSU

On 23 June, at a reception with Arthur Dean in honour of the delegation headed by the academician

M.D. Millionshchikov), had the following conversation with McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, the to investigate the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy:

First. Noting that the fact of Kennedy's assassination has caused different interpretations in the United States and other countries, McCloy asked our point of view.

*At the bottom of the last page of the signature V.M. Sukhodreva and L.M. Blue ink jam and date «3/V».

· On the first page at the top there is a stamp «t. Khrushchev N.S.».

« Here and here are the underlines from the text of the document.

Signal elemilar

I drew my interlocutor's attention to the well-known assessment of the Soviets people of this event, as it is, in particular, displayed on the pages of the Moscow press.

At the same time, it was also emphasized that much in this regard causes bewilderment and reasonableness doubts, since, in particular, as far as can be judged, has not yet been made public comprehensive and evidentiary facts of the heinous crime in Dallas.

Citing that, as a member of the Warren Commission, he had recently accepted directly involved in the study of all relevant materials, McCloy said

that the commission members studied not only multi-volume dossiers, but also got acquainted with the situation

to Dallas, trying to restore the subject's picture of the Kennedy assassination. Thorough investigation

mccloy emphasized that the commission leads to all the facts relevant to the case

the correct conclusion is that Oswald was the true killer of President Kennedy.

Everything indicates, the interlocutor continued, that Oswald acted alone and was not

involved in some kind of conspiracy with others. During the investigation it was established that

that Oswald made an attempt on General Walker's life?, was preparing to kill Nixon

and others. Oswald was «an extremely unbalanced personality, with an unbalanced one

psyche, very contradictory beliefs and inconsistent actions».

According to the interlocutor, Oswald, while serving in the Marine Corps, mastered

his shooting technique was that of a sniper, second only to the category of instructor in this skill.

Second. In response to my remark that the version is about the murder of the president by a person

acting alone and not associated with certain forces is questionable

which were widely reflected in the American press and recently published

books, McCloy spoke in the sense that «all judgments about any conspiracy

around Kennedy's assassination are not supported by the facts». If you take the path of a killer's connections

with any hidden powers, McCloy continued, then «I carefully weigh the words -

mogli threads

it would be possible to lead outside the United States, especially since, as you know, Oswald

he lived for some time in the USSR, from where he returned with his Russian wife and behaved in the USA

later on, it's quite suspicious». We know, the interlocutor added, that it's on its own

oswald's stay in the Soviet Union was «unusual and he could not help but be under

by surveillance by the relevant Soviet security agencies». McCloy noticed at

this is because the American side does not have comprehensive data that allowed it

reconstruct the full picture, including Oswald's period in the Soviet Union.

In response to my remark that our embassy in Washington, as you know, was at one time

submitted materials to the State Department, McCloy said he was familiar with the materials, but

ogie «are very laconic and do not allow us to get a complete picture of Oswald's stay in the USSR».

As if wanting to highlight his thought again, McCloy emphasized that all the materials

available to the Warren Commission, «clearly indicate that

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Signal instance

Oswald acted alone and was not associated with any conspiratorial forces in the US or abroad».

Third. Explaining the circumstances of the murder of Oswald himself by Jack Ruby, McCloy

he noted that Ruby's actions, as evidenced by unquestionable facts,

«was in no way connected with the attempt «to cover up» the assassination of the president». By

according to the interlocutor, Ruby's actions were «entirely due to his personal adventurism which is characteristic of Ruby, who has been associated with people of low reputation all his life and unscrupulous activities».

In answer to my question, does the commission have reliable testimony from itself Oswald, McCloy noted with regret that «Oswald's testimony was not taped and we had to rely on the testimony of investigators and their testimony». Oswald himself remarked McCloy, until «the last minute, denied his guilt in killing Kennedy or others». Fourth. Regarding the role of Marina Oswald, McCloy said that «Marina confirmed oswald's assassination attempt on General Walker and the impending assassination attempt Nixon. She also expressed the belief that Oswald» was Kennedy's killer. At the same time, McCloy emphasized several times that Marina Oswald «is by no means naive, and her indications are essential».

Pyatos. To my remark that in the testimony of Oswald's wife and mother, judging by according to the press, there is a discrepancy, McCloy said that statements and behavior oswald's mothers cause the commission deep grief. Oswald's mother, added McCloy is not least to blame for the way her son was formed. She's too early she left him, showing irresponsibility and, more recently, cynicism towards her own son. Suffice it to say, McCloy continued, that Oswald's mother sent the letter president Johnson, and having received no response from him, stated that she was outraged by this the President's behavior: «Johnson owes everything to my son. He would have remained nothing if not my son». According to McCloy, Oswald's mother demands recognition of her special family in connection with the tragedy in Dallas, insisting that it be «proper rewarded and appreciated, as is appropriate in cases where people receive more notoriety». McCloy added that he was uncomfortable talking about Oswald's mother because she «reduces everything to litigiousness and the acquisition of material goods from what happened in Dallas». To my question, how can I explain such firm behavior of Oswald's mother and her statements that contradict the official version of Oswald's guilt, social securitya horseman he said that to a certain extent her behavior was due to the fact that on the eve of Oswald's murder she had a date with him at the police prison, where «Oswald convinced her of his full one innocence».

Sixth. McCloy concluded by saying that he was aware of the views of the Soviet people to the tragedy in Dallas, who see a certain conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination

Signal eczemalar

and the activities of secret forces. Similar views, the interlocutor added, are also typical for countries Western Europe, where there was an almost unanimous opinion that Kennedy was killed by his opponents. However, such views, McCloy emphasized, «are not supported any evidence or facts».

Academician Millionshchikov took part in the conversation.

From the conversation with McCloy, it seems that his firmness and categoricalness the allegations are dictated by the desire to show the validity of the commission's conclusions Warren about the guilt of only one Oswald in the assassination of Kennedy and about non-involvement to this of any internal or external forces.

It also leaves no doubt that the Warren Commission and President Johnson they are taking measures to muffle the reaction to the Kennedy assassination and prevent it using this case during the election campaign.

N. Fedorenko²³

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 169 - 174. Copy. Typewritten text on the form code telegrams of the 10th Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ne 74

Cipher telegram from the USSR Ambassador to Great Britain V.M. Vaseva at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a letter from B. Russell N.S. Khrushchev with a request to transfer to him the dossier on L.Kh. Oswald Special. Lo 1217

g. London

24 Gölä 1964 2.42%6

SOV. SECRETLY

Ex3. Ne 11

july 22 this year. Bertrand Russell sent to Comrade N.S. Khrushchev

a confidential letter asking for his, Russell's,

disposition of the dossier on Lee Oswald.

Russell also asked the embassy to duplicate along our line

the text of his letter (without attachments) to the secretariat of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev.

The text of Russell's letter is as follows.

«To the Prime Minister N.S. Khrushchev,

Moscow, CCCP

22 July 1964

· On the first page at the top there is a stamp «t. Khrushchev N.S.».

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Signal instance

Dear Prime Minister Khrushchev

I am sure that you share my deep concern about the circumstances

related to the death of President Kennedy. It's becoming more and more obvious

as a result of unofficial information obtained during investigations undertaken

by Mr Mark Lane,²³⁷ that Mr Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald but by someone else. For the

Your information is attached to this letter some documents, including mine

article entitled: «Sixteen questions in connection with the murder»²³⁸,

I have a very important request for you. Could you provide it to mine

order

soviet dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald, which was provided

at the disposal of the American government. My motives for requesting it are:

that I have very important information regarding the circumstances of the death of the president

and, before announcing it, I would like to have all the materials related to it, especially

you will find it possible to put this material at my disposal. If it turns out to be

it is possible that I will follow your advice regarding whether or not to disclose the fact of it

transfers to me.

Best wishes,

sincerely your Bertrand Russell».

BACEB

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 186 - 187. Copy. Typewritten text on the form

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

No. 75

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 B.E. Semichastny to the CPSU Central Committee about the

response to B. Russell

No. 2337/FC

29 July 1964.

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

Central Committee of the CPSU

july 22 this year. Bertrand Russell addressed Comrade N.S. Khrushchev through the USSR Embassy

in London, asking for a copy of the dossier of Soviet materials on Lee Oswald

which was previously transferred by the Soviet government to the US government.

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Signal instance /

Russell justifies his request by saying that he allegedly has important information

regarding the circumstances of Kennedy's assassination, received from unofficial sources.

Russell plans to publish this information after he has additional information

materials and, in particular, the Soviet dossier on Lee Oswald (t-ma from London 1217)²³⁹.

Because the fact that the Soviet dossier of materials on Oswald was transferred to Russell can

become famous in the USA and cause an undesirable reaction from the outside the American government, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe it is inappropriate to grant this request from B. Russell. The draft Resolution is attached 240. Please consider.

A. GROMYKO

IN. SEMICHASTNY

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. S11. L. 62. Original. Typewritten technical text. Signatures-autographs in blue ink.

No. 11153/5

1 August 1964 r.2"

Agree with the opinion of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR22

about the inappropriateness of transferring the dossier of materials on Lee Oswald to Bertrand Russell.

To approve the draft guidelines to the Co-Ambassador in England* on this matter (attached).

LoNdoN

(Appendix)

To puict 5 prot (okola) No. 153

Secretly

CO-AMBASSADOR

121724). Hand over to Bertrand Russell dossiers of materials relating to Lee Oswald found inappropriate.

Inform B. Russell orally that on the question of the transfer of Soviet dossiers materials related to entry and temporary stay in the Soviet Union

· The original is printed in «London's», crossed out and written on top with a blue ballpoint pen M.V. Sokholova «England».

Signal instance

US citizen Lee H. Oswald, we cannot approach without considering the possible the consequences of such a step in terms of government relations with the United States.

Express the hope that Russell will correctly understand the motives that force us to current circumstances, refrain from granting his request.

Execution telegraph.

RGANI. F. 3. O. 16. D. 511. L. 60 - 61. Original. Typewritten text.

The message was sent by the USA to the USSR to F. Kohler N.S. Khrushchev about sending the report Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Assassination of President J.F. Kennedy

28 September 1964"

American Embassy

Moscow, USSR

Your Excellency,

It gives me great pleasure to direct for your personal use

a copy of the report? Presidential Commission to Investigate the Assassination of the President

Kennedy, which was handed over to the President of the United States on September 24, 1964

and published on September 27, 1964. For your convenience, I also send Russian

translation of the summary of the Commission's findings and conclusions.

I am convinced that you will agree that the report is a special Presidential one

the Commission is a document of exceptional importance. As you are aware, to the Commission

prominent American citizens, presided over by the Chief Justice, entered

Supreme Court of the United States. Her

regarding the circumstances

those around the tragic events of November last year represent the result

the most thorough and impartial investigation of all available information.

I am confident that the conclusions of this high Commission will enjoy all our own

they will respect many unfounded rumors and guesses regarding

the tragic death of President Kennedy, which was so widespread in all over the world.

Sincerely yours

Foy D. Kohler.

· Below on the first page of the persvod (a.194) is printed «Bureau of Persvodov of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29.IX.64.

Y. Vinogradov» and handwritten note with a black ballpoint pen «Comrade Khrushchev N.S. read. 30.9.64 V. Lebelev».

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Signal instance |

His Excellency

N.S. KHRUSHCHEV,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Moscow USSR

(Appendix)

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

st. Tchaikovsky 19/21

Moscow

28 September 1964

THE WARREN COMMISSION FINDS,

UTO OSWALD ALONE COMMITTED KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

Washington, September 27, 1964.

A special commission of prominent American citizens concluded that

Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone and not being «part of any conspiracy within

or foreign», committed the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22 last year.

Considering Oswald's motives, the commission could not come to a definite conclusion

in conclusion, however, she noted such different factors as anger towards anyone

power, his annoying desire to take some place in history, his inclination

to violence and its pronounced antagonism towards the United States.

Commission, headed by Earl Warren, Supreme Judge of the United States,

I also found that Oswald killed Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit when the last one

he approached him forty-five minutes after the assassination of President Kennedy.

The commission subsequently allegedly determined that Jack Ruby«was acting

independently», when he shot Oswald, whom he did not know, and killed him in a police officer

a section of the city of Dallas, two days after the death of the President.

The Commission transmitted its report to President Johnson last Thursday and White

The house released this extensive document on Sunday evening.

The report was harsh

criticism of negligence

Federal Bureau

Investigations, the Secret Service and the Dallas City Police, and was deemed necessary

improve measures to protect American presidents.

The commission's investigation was the most thorough, complete and objective in history.

More than twenty-five thousand people were interviewed and about four thousand special ones were studied

dokhladov, which took up tens of thousands of pages.

In summary, the commission found that Oswald did not know either Ruby or Tippit, and that

the latter did not know each other.

A voluminous report, consisting of eight hundred and eighty-eight pages, appeared

the result of a ten-month investigation by a commission of seven

members, headed by

Earl Warren, US Supreme Judge. The work of the commission was the only one

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an official and full investigation into the events.

Here, in brief, are the contents of the twelve opinions that the commission came to and which are listed in the report:

1. The shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded the Governor of Texas John Connally, were produced from a sixth floor window on the southeast corner of the building which housed a school book warehouse.
2. The totality of the data indicates that three shots were fired. One of the shots missed the target, but the commission is not sure what kind of shot it was.
3. There is conclusive evidence presented by experts indicating the fact that the same bullet that pierced the President's neck also caused injuries to Governor Connally. This was the first of two bullets that hit the President.
4. The shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were produced by Leah Harvey Oswald.
5. Oswald killed Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit, approximately through forty-five minutes after the assassination of the President.
6. Eighty minutes after the assassination of the President, and thirty-five minutes after Tippit's murders, Oswald resisted in the Dallas cinema building arrest while trying to shoot another Dallas police officer.
7. Oswald was not physically assaulted by the police, though it was necessary to use force in order to arrest him. He was exposed «hostile attacks» due to «unimpeded access» permitted for journalists of the area through which he was supposed to pass during his transfer from prison cell in another part of the building. Numerous statements, «sometimes erroneous» from the police after his arrest, they would present «serious obstacles» to ensure a fair trial for Oswald.
8. Jack Ruby killed Leah Harvey Oswald. There is no data that would indicate that smu was assisted in this by a member of the police. But the Dallas police did it a mistake trying to transfer Oswald to another prison «in full view of the entire public».
9. The commission found no evidence indicating that Leah Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby were part of some conspiracy, internal or external with the aim of assassinating President Kennedy. Moreover, the commission did not find any data those pointing out that any foreign government had hired Oswald were convinced or encouraged him, the report says.
10. During the entire investigation the commission did not find any evidence which are would indicate conspiracy, subversion or disloyalty towards to the government of the United States by any federal, state or local employees.

Signal instance |

11. Oswald acted alone. As for his motives, the report does not contain a certain conclusion, but notes various factors, such as his bitterness in relation to any government, its annoying desire to occupy some kind a place in history, his penchant for violence and his pronounced antagonism attitude towards the United States.
12. It is necessary to improve the activities undertaken to protect the President. The conclusions reached by the commission should dispel all rumors and guesses regarding the fact that the assassination of the President could be connected with some kind of conspiracy. A group of prominent American citizens, all of whose members are lawyers, dedicated thirty-one the annex page in the report, which refute various point by point theoretical guesses that have been made. Each of these guesses was subjected to careful consideration during a comprehensive investigation. The commission was appointed on November 29th last year by President Johnson to collect facts regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and the assassination of Leah Oswald and report them «to the American people and the world».

When the commission presented its report to President Johnson last Thursday, he he noted that the members of the commission were guided in their works by «firm determination establish and publish the full truth about these terrible events».

«It is our duty, he said, to the good name of the United States America and to all people around the world who respect our people and especially, to the memory of President Kennedy».

In the final section of the extensive report, the commission points out that the conclusions she made are based on all the factual findings she received data, without the slightest restrictions on the investigations carried out. The report states: The Commission «made its own investigations, and that was it government agencies have fully complied with their obligations regarding cooperation in conducting investigations by the commission».

«These conclusions, the commission's report further states, represent a balanced and deliberate judgment all commission members and presented after investigations, the results of which satisfied the Commission that it had been able to ascertain in the true events that took place during the assassination of President Kennedy, as far as it was perhaps as a result of lengthy and thorough familiarization with the facts».

The report contains a brief description of events since arrival by plane President Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and those accompanying them, on November 22nd to the airfield «Love» in the city of Dallas, until the moment of Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby two days later. This is followed by the main conclusions reached by the commission and its recommendations on the question of how to improve measures to ensure the security of the President.

Signal instance

Further in the report in extreme detail using photographic illustrations, entire chapters are devoted to individual important events, excerpts from witness statements and data relating to: the assassination of the President himself, shots fired from texas School Warehouse Buildings, Oswald's Assassin, Detention and Death, Investigations information about the conspiracy, Oswald's past, his possible motives and security security of the President.

Nearly half of the entire report consists of annexes that present data about how the special commission was created, what its composition is, what it is she used methods in her works. The applications also contain medical ones reports, data on the results of autopsies performed, report on the interrogation of Leah Oswald dallas police, biographies of Oswald and Jack Ruby, and even financial analysis oswald's provisions from June 13, 1962 until the day of the murder.

The report also reports that on the morning of the murder, President Kennedy discussed the risk he faces during public events speeches by the President, with Mrs. Kennedy and with Assistant to the President Connett O'Donnell. «According to O'Doinel, the commission's report indicated, the President observed If anyone really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, then this it wouldn't be very difficult to do, all you have to do is climb a tall building armed with a rifle with a telescopic sight. And no one could do anything to protect against such an assassination attempt».

The Commission cites a huge number to support its main findings evidence, eyewitness testimony and witness statements.

The fact that the killer's shots were fired from a window located in the south the eastern corner of the sixth floor of the school book depository is partially installed on eyewitness testimony that saw that the rifle shots were fired from this window. «Almost intact» bullet that was found on Governor Connally's stretcher in the hospital Parkland, and two bullet fragments found in the President's car were fired from a «Maniliker-Carcano rifle, 6.5 mm caliber, found on the sixth the floor of the book depository, which «excludes kakos or any other weapons». Three used the shell casings found near the window are thrown from the same rifle. The nature of the bullet wounds

found in President Kennedy, as well as in Governor Connally, and the place where the President's car was located at the time of the shooting; it is shown that there were shots produced on top and behind in relation to the President's car. The number of empty cartridges was one of the factors that led the commission to its conclusion that there were three shots. «In all likelihood, the report says, all injuries inflicted President Kennedy and Governor Connally were hit with two bullets, the other bullet the report says, in all likelihood, she passed the President's car without hitting her

Signal instance

the car, not those sitting in it». According to the most accurate count, all three shots were fired given in a time period of «approximately four and eight tenths to more than seven seconds».

The commission had a number of unshakable reasons why it came to the conclusion that Oswald is the President's killer.

The rifle used to fire the shots «belonged to Oswald and it was in his possession». He brought it to the warehouse building on the morning of the murder. At the moment

murders, he was at the window from which the shots were fired. Soon after murders, the rifle was found on the sixth floor, and the paper bag in which he brought a rifle was found in a warehouse building not far from the window. Based on expert testimony and the analysis they made of films filmed during the motorcade, the commission

I came to the conclusion that the shooter had «the abilities» he had

Oswald could fire that many shots in a set period of time. April 10th

In 1963, he attempted to assassinate Major General Edwin A. Walker, «thereby proving his homicidal tendencies». The report emphasizes that none were found

evidence that Oswald or Ruby were part of «any conspiracy -

internal or external - which would have the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy».

In this regard, the commission «thoroughly investigated» all the circumstances surrounding it planning the route of the convoy, hiring Oswald as a Texas warehouse

school textbooks October 15, 1963, method of delivering a rifle to a building

placing boxes of books by the window, Oswald's escape from the building, as well as testimony eyewitnesses to the murder.

The commission also investigated Oswald's financial situation and his acquaintances and also personal habits, especially for the period of time after his return to America from the Soviet Union in June 1962.

The commission concluded that there was no reason to believe that Oswald «was in the service of any foreign government, or would have been persuaded or encouragement from any foreign government», or that he was agent of a foreign government.

The commission investigated all attempts by Oswald «to identify» with various political groups in the United States, such as the Communist

party, with the so-called Committee for Justice for Cuba, and with the Socialist Party workers' Party. The Commission found, however, no evidence that

oswald's connections had anything to do with the murder.

The report further states that no one confirms the assumption that

Oswald was «an agent serving as an informant» for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other government department.

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Signal exemilar

«The Commission has not established any, direct or indirect link between Leah Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby», the report said. «She couldn't find any either

reliable evidence that they knew each other, although it was produced

thorough investigation of numerous rumours and suggestions of a connection between them».

There's also no evidence that Ruby and police officer Tippit knew each other

or that Oswald and Tippit knew each other.

Ruby was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death for murder

Oswald. He appealed the verdict.

The commission delved deeply into Oswald's motives in carrying it out

a terrible crime, without, however, finding a comprehensive answer to them. Commission

I made the following point about this:

«The reasons that prompted Oswald to kill were undoubtedly based on many

factors, and the commission does not consider it possible to attribute to him any one motive or

group of motives. It is obvious, however, that the motivation that guided Oswald was significant

mere was due to his hostile attitude towards the environment. He obviously is

unable to establish reasonable relationships with other people. He was there

in a state of constant dissatisfaction with the outside world».

«Long before the murder, he expressed hatred of American society and expressed

your protest is effective. Oswald's desire for what he considered an ideal society

it was doomed to failure from the very beginning. He wanted to take a place in history, to play a role

«a great man» who would gain universal recognition as a man ahead

its century His commitment to Marxism and communism seems to have been also important

a factor in his motivation. He has also proven his ability to act before

decisively, despite the consequences, when such an action contributed to the achievement of its purpose

at the moment». All these factors and many others on the basis of which it was developed

the character of Leah Harvey Oswald created a man capable of assassinating President Kennedy.

About the murder of police officer Tippit, the report said there were two witnesses

eyewitnesses to the murder, and seven witnesses heard shots and saw the shooter

left the crime scene.

All nine «positively identified» Leah Oswald as the man. Sleeves,

those found at the scene of the murder of a policeman were shot from a former revolver

at Oswald's during his arrest. The revolver he had with him was bought by Oswald

and it belonged to him. On the escape route of the man who shot and killed the policeman

oswald's jacket was found.

On the issue of interrogating Oswald and keeping the latter in prison, the commission says

that he was not subjected to any physical influence from representatives

police. It was brought to his attention that he could not be forced to testify, and that

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any of his testimonies can be used against him at his trial. He was also told

about his right to a lawyer. The Dallas City Bar Association offered its own to Oswald

services he refused at the time.

Commission

he says

what

«unimpeded

access»,

provided

representatives of the press and radio to the part of the prison through which Oswald was supposed to

passing to get to other parts of the building created chaotic conditions

which were not conducive to the correct conduct of interrogation and protection of the rights of the arrested

person.

In addition, according to the commission, numerous and sometimes erroneous statements

made by local police officials to journalists, «would create

serious obstacles to an impartial trial of the Oswald trial».

The Commission recommends changes to the measures taken to protect

The President, based on their facts discovered during this investigation.

The report says that the complexity of the position of President has increased so much

recent years that the Secret Service has not been able to develop and provide

sufficient personnel and necessary equipment «to carry out their important task».

The Commission considers that there is a lack of communication and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other federal agencies related to the safety of the President.

Although some measures prepared by the Secret Service, such as on the airfield «Love» and the Dallas shopping center building were «well conducted»; however, the commission believes that the methods of detecting the killer located in the building along the way, the President's motorcade was insufficient.

Within these «restrictions», says the commission, agents, directly

those responsible for the security of the President reacted immediately when were the killer was shot.

Further, the commission expressed «satisfaction» that after several months of work, the Secret Service has prepared a document containing improvement plans the technical side of the Secret Service and increasing its capabilities.

The Commission proposes that the Minister of Finance appoint a special assistant with responsibilities for monitoring the work of the Secret Service. She also suggests that a committee composed of members of the government, including the Minister of Finance and the Minister of justice, or national security, was given the responsibility of overseeing security activities of the Secret Service and other federal agencies helping in the matter of protecting the President.

In a special addendum which is designed to put an end to for those proposals and rumors that were generated by the murder, the commission notes that «myths» have traditionally surrounded every tragic murder in history.

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Signal instance

«When there is any element of mystery in such dramatic events, erroneous conclusions often arise as a result of sensational assumptions» the commission's report says.

The Commission says that many questions have arisen regarding the facts as a result «genuine bewilderment or misinformation - surrounding some of the early reporting fast-moving events».

The examination of «a large number of» rumors and assumptions was carried out in almost all of them parts of the United States and on most continents of the world, the report said.

The special addendum, the report goes on to say, was intended to be made clarity into the most widely accepted public perceptions of fact.

Some examples of the commission's assumptions and conclusions include:

Assumption: The shots that killed the President were fired from the railway bridge over the three-tier highway viaduct.

Commission conclusion: Shots that hit the President's neck and head and they wounded Governor Connally, they were done from behind and from above. There is no evidence that any of the shots were fired at the President from any place other than Texas Book Warehouse Buildings.

Speculation: A rifle cartridge was found on the bridge.

Commission conclusion: Not a single cartridge of any type was found on the bridge and there was not a single witness who made the statement that he found one.

Assumption: There were more than three shots, perhaps even up to five or six promoted to President and Governor of Connally.

Conclusion of the panel: «The lack of evidence indicates that three were made shots, two of which hit President Kennedy. There are convincing ones evidence from experts that one of these two bullets also hit the governor Connally. Some witnesses stated that they heard more than three shots, but how fully described in chapter three of the report, a large majority heard three shots».

Assumption: The throat wound sustained by the President was the result of a shot fired from the front at the doctors' mission at Parkland Hospital.
Commission conclusion: «Doctors at Parkland Hospital initially believed that the throat wound could have been either an entrance or exit wound, but they did not produce examinations to determine the entrance and exit wounds. Subsequently, when the data a medical examination was obtained, and doctors at Parkland Hospital came to the conclusion that it was an exit wound».
Speculation: Oswald could not have known the path of the motorcade before he did arrived at work on November twenty-second.
Conclusion of the commission: «The route of the motorcade was published in both newspapers of the city

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Dallas on November 19th and was therefore known to be at least seventy-two an hour before Oswald showed up for work on November twenty-second».

Assumption: There is evidence that a second gun was found on the roof texas Schools Book Depot Buildings or on a Bridge.

Commission's conclusion: «No second gun was found in any of the famous places, no other place. Shots that hit the President Kennedy and Governor Connally were made from a gun found on the sixth floor texas Schools Book Warehouse Buildings»

Assumption: Oswald could not have had enough time to do everything movements attributed to him from his time leaving the Texas school book warehouse and see you Tippit.

Commission opinion: «A time check of all Oswald movements has been established that these movements could have been made in the time at his disposal».

Assumption: Oswald was trained by the Russians at a special school for political killers in Minsk.

Commission opinion: «Commission-appointed investigators found neither there is no evidence to support this statement, nor the presence of such a school in Minsk oswald's time there. Oswald belonged to a hunting club near Minsk but there is no indication that it was anything other than an ordinary hunting club».

Speculation: Ruby and Oswald were seen together at the Carousel Club.

The commission's conclusion: «All claims that Oswald was seen in Ruby's company, or in the company of anyone else in the Carousel club, they were carefully examined. None of them deserve any trust».

Assumption: Oswald or his accomplices prepared his escape to plane from an airfield in the Dallas area.

Commission opinion: «A survey of such allegations showed that they they don't have the slightest weight. The commission found no evidence that Oswald had there were any pre-arranged plans to escape after the murder».

This newsletter is distributed by the US Embassy in Moscow.

The USSR Embassy in Washington enjoys equal privileges.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 195. Original. Typewritten text in English on US State Department letterhead with watermarks. Signature autograph black ink. Ibid. L. 194. Genuine ones. Translation from English.

Typewritten text (1 copy). Ibid. L. 196 - 203. Copy. Translation from English.

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SECTION III

«WE UNDERSTAND THE INTENTION TO CREATE A MEMORIAL ONE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY»

documents on the provision of materials for
Presidential Library and Museum J. F. Kennedy

February 26 - August 28, 1964

No. 78

Letter from US Attorney General R. Kennedy N.S. Khrushchev
on assistance in collecting materials for the J.F. Memorial Library. Kennedy

26 February 1964 4245

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As I explained to Ambassador Dobrynin the other day, the main monument to my brother's Moscow will be a library to be erected in his honor in Boston, Massachusetts, nearby from Harvard College, where he spent his youth. He chose a location for the library even before his death, he intended to make the library his personal headquarters after presidency.

The John F. Kennedy Library will serve several purposes. It will be a museum containing things related to memory about President Kennedy and his time, for visitors, we hope, from all over the world. It will be an archive containing papers and documents necessary for studying life president Kennedy and his time; This will also attract scientists and students from all over the world. And it will be an institution designed to continue one of the main ones the mottoes of my brother's life are his efforts to unite the world of science and the world of action, the world of ideas

and the world of power.

One distinctive feature of the library should be the oral history program.

As you know, documents themselves do not reflect the full historical reality situations (and this is especially true in our age, when typewriters multiply quantity documents, and the phone reduces their importance). For this reason, we are organizing a program taped interviews. The purpose of the program is to receive and record

* Original on letterhead featuring the U.S. Department of Justice emblem and the inscription «Office of the Attorney

General Washington, DC». On the back of the last leaf of the letter «Into action. O. Troyanovsky. 13.VII.64». Pomsta

crossed out with a simple pencil.

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