

X. What the KGB Sold Schiller - a Bill of Goods

Questions that present themselves ~~as his~~ ^{include} did Schiller ~~present~~ ^{offer} his deal and pull it off and why did the KGB go for Schiller rather than anyone else, ^{and to the KGB approach him.}

From Schiller's records, ^{it can be believed that} he made the KGB ^{the best} a better offer ^{it fits} as it interpreted what it would get from his deal.

In turn, this raises the question, if it ^a made full disclosure, ^{full disclosure} as there any way in which ~~that~~ could be adverse to its interests, as it saw its interests.

^{129A here} ~~Aside from the fact that it could without~~ keep secret anything it wanted to keep secret, there was no reason to believe, ^{de} ^{re} about the preconceptions of the Schillers and the Mailers and others ^a who think as they do about the assassination, that the KGB's files held anything about Oswald ^{being} as any kind of agent of spy.

^{129B} ~~Despite~~ ^{was} Despite the craziness of the Angletonians, not the least of ^{whom} ~~him~~ was the real ^{even} not Anatoli Golitsyn, who started it all without any basis in fact or in rational ^{suspicion} guessing, there ~~was~~ ^{proof} no reason even to suspect that Oswald worked for the KGB or that ~~the KGB had any reason to believe~~ that he worked for ~~any~~ of our spookeries. I put it this way because while all the discussion has been about the possibility that Oswald had worked for the CIA, it was not our only spookery for whom he could have worked. Perhaps the most obvious of these ^{other agencies} is the Office of Naval Intelligence, the ONI.

^{129B} This, besides the fun and games ~~of~~ it, the KGB's only ^{real} ~~real~~ interest in selling its Oswald records was money.

There Schiller had the reputation of ^{being} the customer who fit the KGB's interests ideally. He did pay ~~pa~~ large sums for the rights he bought and he was not one who would use those ~~the~~ KGB records to argue that Oswald had worked for it. His public record, like Mailer's, is of undeviating addiction to the official assassination mythology. Both were hooked on that, despite Mailer's feeble and infrequent wonder whether Oswald had been all alone.

If the KGB had any interest other than money, that interest would have been for the use of what it sold ^{those who would not try to connect it with any} ~~be one that would give it no connection of any kind with~~ belief there had been a conspiracy.

In trying to evaluate how fully the KGB disclosed its relevant records to Schiller and his hired pen what cannot be known is what the KGB may have given them that they did not use// because they saw it as not consistent with what they wanted to say.

There is al also the ~~subject~~ fact that Mailer admits (on page 222) that the KGB did not make all the transcripts of ^{it} their electronic surveillances on Oswald available to Schiller/Mailer. Aside from the fact, as this illustrates, that the KBB could and did

In disclosing that it had had Oswald under surveillance the KGB disclosed nothing. That it had him surveilled and his mail intercepted was disclosed by Yuri Nosenko in February and March, 1964. When the ^{Commissioning copies of MFBIS} Nosenko interviews by the ~~FBI/~~ were first made available to me at the Archives I published the ~~ess-ess~~ essence of what Nosenko told the FBI about this, as I report above, in Post Mortem. Twenty years earlier than Mailer's Tales appeared I published in brief form what Mailer does not have in his 828 pages about "Oswald in Minsk." That ¹⁹ Mailer did not include this information ^{which we come to,} can be only because he felt the need to suppress it.

If there were any belief that there had been a conspiracy it was ~~it~~ inevitable that ~~it~~ among the possible candidates for the conspirators the KGB would be pre-eminent.

It appears to be a safe assumption that ^abasic in the deal for the KGB was the assurance the writing would be only what gave it no problems at all. As we saw earlier, in Post Mortem, in ^{Nov 1974} 1975, I had published Nosenko's state^{ment}s that the KGB had suspected Oswald could have been an agent-in-place, a "sleeper" or a "dormant" spy, and that it ~~had~~ had personally and electronically under surveillance. No KGB records would be new or in any way ~~embas~~ embarrassing to it on this score.

As a result it all boiled down to money and, as with the Gary Giomore deal, ^{to} any ~~threatening~~ ^{of it/Schiller} Mailer could have given the KGB,

Whether or not he had Mailer's advance assurances of acceptance of Schiller's offer, based on ~~the~~ ^{CA} Mailer's having ^a ~~accepted~~ ^{hired-hand} this role from Schiller twice in the past, Schiller had ample basis for assuming he would.

Whether or not the KGB liked Mailer's writing, he ^{was} as a well-established and honored writer whose books sold well and involved useful ancillary rights. Newspaper and magazine articles and TV attention were a virtual certainty.

Mailer was a very good deal for the KGB because his writing was certain to attain as much or more attention than that of any other writer, American or other. With the KGB controlling what it would provide as the basis for the writing, Mailer was ^{an} ~~the~~ ideal writer for it. ^{proposal to Dept B-13} If the Schiller deal ~~include~~ ^d him. If it ~~did not~~ ^{then} the KGB's interest ^{remained} ~~was~~ exclusively or almost exclusive ^{ly} in the money it would get.

^{secretly} on that, while the information I have is far from complete--we do not ^{know} ~~all~~ know it's ~~dealt away for money~~ - it is enough to indicate ^{usually} that the KGB sells ^{at what it will sell} of the highest bidder and that it gives the would-be buyer of those rights ^{peeks} that are enticing.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union ~~there~~ soon seemed to be little that the KGB would not sell. Including Hitler's bones. ^{end 175}

The The New Statesman of London reported in its "Moscow Gold" supplement to its April 7, 1995 issue,

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"...more and more archives in the former Soviet union are either open/^{or} for sale to the highest bidder. Another is that former Soviet intelligence officers ~~of~~ have ~~re~~ realised (do not copy what in within these pares but "realised" is the British spelling and should be used in retyping) that there is money to be made from ~~con-~~ professional autobiographies that name names (however, inaccurately or maliciously)"

Of which Mailer seems to have been oblivious from his unquestioning use of them.

The cover story on the Israeli Jerusalem Report issue dated May 4, 1995 goes ~~into~~ into great detail on the Soviet commercialization of Hitler remains. This got little or no attention in the United States until about a month after this story was written by the Jerusalem Post's Moscow correspondent, Alexander Lesser, ^{then/less} there was mention on the evening TV news that the German's were about to go public with what they had bought.

Because this is so little known in the United States and to give a fuller account of the willingness of the Russians to sell and how they go about it in some cases I use lengthy excerpts from the Lesser report.

Under the big, black ^{"COVER UP"} heading Lesser's story begins with an account of ~~the end of~~ what happened in and to Hitler's bunker in Berlin as it fell to the Russians:

"GOEBBELS WAS wearing the remains of a yellow scarf, and I could only think about the yellow star he made the Jews wear. And now the yellow cloth was at his throat, like it had strangled him," recalls Yelena Rzhnevskaya of May 3, 1945, when she entered the garden of the Imperial Chancellery in Berlin's Wilhelmstrasse as a lieutenant in the Soviet army.

Goebbels and his wife Magda lay dead, their bodies burned, but the Nazi propaganda genius, with his club foot, was easily recognized by Rzhnevskaya and the two Smersh (Russian acronym for "death to spies") counterintelligence officers for whom she was translating. Still, Goebbels's corpse was of scant interest to the team. Their task was to find Adolf Hitler.

The three descended into the Fuehrer's bunker through a door in the garden, uncertain of what they would find. The scene in Berlin then, Rzhnevskaya recalls, "was

hellish. Everywhere there were buildings burning or in ruins, bodies and debris littering the streets." They had to dodge small arms fire from Soviet units that raked the chancellery garden, probing for pockets of die-hard SS resistance.

Inside there was total darkness, the electricity cut. They used flashlights to negotiate the stairs. Down and down they went, until they pushed open a door and came upon a handful of servants, huddled, ready to surrender.

Passing quickly from room to room,

Rzhnevskaya found the six Goebbels children dead in their bunk beds, poisoned by their parents. Even now, gazing back across half a century from the book-lined living room of her spacious Moscow apartment, Rzhnevskaya, 75 — slim, smooth-skinned and looking 10 years younger — speaks with emotion of "the sleeping children." Aware then of German crimes

against the Jews, she, herself a Jew, nevertheless could not feel hatred. "I'm not a believer in collective guilt," she says. "The children were innocent."

Next, the three came across suitcases and trunks packed, it emerged later, for Hitler's anticipated flight south with Eva Braun. They found reams of secret documents and many personal possessions of

the Nazi leadership. But of Hitler himself, there was no trace.

Yelena Rzhnevskaya has told the tale many times, most notably in her 1965 memoir "Berlin, May 1945," which sold more than a million copies in the U.S.S.R. But her account is only the first chapter in the convoluted saga surrounding Hitler's death — a saga that is only completely unraveling now, as the 50th anniversary of his suicide approaches. What follows is the full story — from April 30, 1945, when Braun took poison and Hitler either poisoned or shot himself, through Stalin's effort to conceal those deaths, on to the day



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in 1970 when Soviet authorities ordered the Hitler and Braun bodies burned, right up to the present.

In the last few years, since the break-up of the Soviet Union, the cash-strapped Russian authorities have been auctioning off access to their archive dossier on Hitler and to three fragments of the Fuehrer's skull kept secretly in Moscow through the decades. The Jerusalem Report was invited to participate in the bidding, and this reporter was able to see the documentation and skull fragments.

The Report opted not to pursue the bidding war, and pieced together this story from other sources. But the final deals on access to Hitler's skull and to the paperwork have been struck in the past few months; ~~having systematically distorted the facts of Hitler's death and the fate of~~

IT IS ONLY SINCE THE FALL OF Communism in 1991 that the full truth about the body-burning at Magdeburg, and about the Hitler skull fragments, has begun to emerge. In the new harsh financial realities, instead of seeking to suppress the truth any longer, the Russian authorities were suddenly eager to market their information.

Six thick folders containing documents, diagrams and photographs from both the original Smersh investigation and Operation Myth are stored in the Center for the Preservation of Contemporary Docu-

ments, the new name of the Soviet State Archive. So is some of the physical evidence: the skull fragments, and pieces of the divan on which Hitler and Braun died.

In early 1992, as archivist Sergei Mironenko began looking around for foreign buyers, word leaked out about Hitler's

grave — the files, after all, included all the documentation on the Magdeburg burials. Later that year, a Dutch television station arranged for the Soviet veterans who buried Hitler to fly to Magdeburg and open the grave. But they found it empty.

What they did not know was that, in April 1970, the corpses had been disinterred and burned, and the ashes scattered in a nearby forest, by a KGB team acting on the orders of Yuri Andropov. The

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What remained unburned, of course, were the skull fragments that had been transported to Moscow. With their cash-strapped archive in decline, lacking computers and other basic equipment, Mironenko and his boss, Rudolph Pikhov, chairman of the State Archive Committee, began negotiating the sale of access rights to foreign news organizations.

Among those involved were The Jerusalem Report, U.S. News & World Report and Germany's Pro-Sieben TV network. And this reporter had the opportunity to see the files and evidence, though not to read everything or take photographs.

The negotiations — in six-figure dollar sums — were intense. Hard evidence relating to Hitler was in particular demand, given the media furor surrounding the faked Hitler diaries a decade earlier.

But the deal-making broke down in February 1993 — when a Russian journalist named Ella Maximova, who had also had access to the file, published a long article on Operation Myth in the daily Izvestia. Her revelations, naturally, dampened the interest of other journalists.

Another two years were to pass before the rights were successfully sold off. Ownership remains with the archives, but access to the Hitler files and the skull fragments has recently been granted for an undisclosed sum to HarperCollins, a Rupert Murdoch-owned house that is expected to publish a book on the saga, by Oxford University's modern history professor Norman Stone, later this year. The BBC has also paid for access, for a documentary to be shown later this spring.

Note: if it is necessary to cut, then all before the beginning of the fourth line in the first column can be cut. If that is done change the colon before the clippings on 3 131 to period and then follow with, Then Lesser gets into his account of the wheeling and dealing:

What follows is to follow the clippings.

end 1/16

So it is not only the necrologists like the Schillers and the Mailers, not only those who would commercialize what they bought in books. When the bidding got into six figures it is apparent that some of what the Russians can sell brings real money to it.

Even after some of the value of what the Russians wanted to sell was diminished by publication if it they still were able to sell some of it.

But there is no indication of which I am aware of any United States or other interest in any KGB Oswald information. This may or may not indicate what the Russians ^{why} ~~what~~ ^{dealt} got ~~of~~ with From Schiller.

~~But~~ ^{paid} as we saw earlier, individual Russians were ~~paid~~ for interviews by Schiller/Mailer. But Ernst Titovets, who told the Chicago Tribune ² James Gallagher that he had asked a high price for ^{being} an interview ^{ed/}, seems not to have made a deal because Mailer's Tales does not include any. ^{interview of him} ~~In fact, although Titovets seems to have known Oswald best and although he had a high education, he is a zoology professor and although Mailer has many references to him in his Glossary of Names Mailer does not include Titovets.~~

Mailer does not ignore Titovets in his Acknowledgement, a rather odd place to record noncooperation:

With Erich Titovets, the matter is more frustrating. Titovets was, by all accounts, Oswald's closest friend and associate in Minsk, and he kept sliding out of interviews with us. At present a doctor engaged in advanced research, Titovets met with us seven times, but never gave an interview. As he explained, he was going to write his own book on Oswald. Nonetheless, a game ensued. Often, he would agree to a meeting, but would change the date, or, once, was summoned out of his hospital office in the first few minutes by what had every appearance of being a pre-arranged call.

We had already interviewed his ex-wife, and she described him as immensely secretive, cold, and compartmented. While few men would wish to be measured by the judgments of a former spouse, it was obvious from meeting Titovets, a well-knit, well-built man who gives off a contradictory aura, prissy yet macho at once, that he was living in as sly and unique a manner as a much-pampered cheetah. Our only consolation in not being able to interview him is that while he was obviously capable of talking to us for hours it was equally apparent that he would impart nothing he did not care to tell. The decision was made finally to approach him entirely from without and let him emerge as a character by way of his relation to others. (page xxi) xxii

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EX 19

1334/also

This is an "acknowledgement"? And it is worth almost 20 percent of all the
space Mailer devotes to Acknowledgements?

Titovets did not deal with them so Mailer got his vengeance, having the last word.

And if they had paid him disproportionately more than they were paying others, would that not have driven the going price per interview up?

July 133A

~~So it seems that having the last word, Mailer got vengeance on Y Titovets.~~

Without ^{Mailer} mentioning that the real reason Titovets refused to be interviewed was that he wanted more money than Schiller/Mailer were willing to pay. 134 A

^{That} They could not have told the truth - and because they did not it is to wonder why they just did not ignore him - is apparent. There is not a single reference in the book to anyone being paid anything for an interview, or for anything else.

Nor is there any mention of paying the KGB anything at all.

The KGB was in the selling business, the reason I use the excerpts from foreign publications abroad.

What it could sell it was not about to give away free.

With Schiller's long history ^{of} paying and paying well when he wanted the rights, there is every reason to believe that he paid the KGB for them. offered to, perhaps,

There is no reason to believe that it gave Schiller/Mailer anything at all for no money in return.

There likewise is no reason to believe that it preferred Schiller/Mailer to report on what they ^{it was 180} would disclose about Oswald in Minsk. As the few media names mentioned above reflect, there were better outlets to chose if there had been an media ^{Oswald} interest I've not seen reported.

And what Mailer's Tales also does not report, the KGB headquarters in Moscow had much earlier given ABC-TV News access to its ^WOswald files.

While we have no way of knowing with whom, if with anyone else the KGB tried to negotiate the sale of what it sold Schiller/Mailer, we do have every reason to believe that they did pay for what they got from the KGB.

In all the attention the book got, in all the attention Random ^House could attract to it, there was almost no mention of Schiller and if he made a single statement for publication I am not aware of it.

There is no question at all, either, about the essential worthlessness of what he ~~got~~ got from the KGB. And as we have ^A seen, what they got did not make a book on which Mailer wanted his name if Random ^House would have accepted it.

So individually and together they faced a disaster when they left ^Minsk. That is why Mailer had to more than double the size of what he had ~~o~~ written as Oswald in ^Minsk. To do that, regardlsss of what he says about it, mailer as not about to do the work that required, as I wrote him. ^{As} of the time I write this he has not responded. Since then I have grown even more confident that he used the angled and selective Jean Davison research ^{That} was years after hundreds of thousands of previously-withheld ^o pages had been disclosed ^{but she} / restricted ^{herself} entirely to what the Warren Commission published.

~~And~~ what this really means is what Davison ^o decided to use and not to use of what it published. I have ^o made and filed for the future quite a study of what she did not use, what says the exact opposite of the preconception she began with and wrote her book to make seem credible. That is hardly scholarship. That is propaganda. And that is what Mailer used, ~~paper~~ ^o propandaa in support of his own preconception that he substitutes for reality.

With her concept of scholarship excluding everything the Commission did not publish coinciding with his, with both if them ignorang all the information the Commission had ^{official} and did ~~Not~~ publish and those hunsreds of thousands of previously-withheld ^{official} pages available years before Davison wrote her political diatribe, it was easy to duplicate her work or to expand it. ^{But} I was not ^o easy to expand its scope. ~~Not~~ ^o that ~~there~~ there is any indication Mailer ever thought of that or for his purposes needed to.

But if he wanted a lengthier quotation he need only go to the ~~box~~ book from which she quoted and copy more ~~if~~ of it. Or, if she paraphrased and he wanted to quote directly, again all he had to do was go to that book and copy what he wanted.

With Schiller having been his so-called "world-class interviewer" in ^Minsk and with this ~~So~~ selective use of the Commission's work at hand what remained for Mailer was the usual role of the hired pen, ^{only} the writing.

The writing in which he does not find it necessary to explain how he got access to the KGB's files or why it was he and no others. This is ~~ok~~ especially unusual because

one of those in charge of the KGB's spying on Oswald. (Volume I, Part VII, chapter 4)

From the space he gives it alone Mailer regard that as ^{very important,} important. Then there ^{are} pages, page after page of drab, dull, meaningless direct quotations of those KGB reports on Oswald as they followed him. The time he left his apartment, where he walked to. What trolley he took to go to what store, where he ~~ought~~ ^{bought} nothing of when he bought something, what it was and how much he paid for ~~it~~ it. What trolley he took to return to his apartment, if he returned by ~~trolley~~ trolley. All those many, very many pages of direct quotation of what the young couple, hardly more than children, shouted at each other when they had spats, as though spats between young and recently-marrieds are ^{now}, are some kind of revelation. And all those pages, chapters with some, more than one chapter with others of all those Russians who mean nothing at all to Americans, and what they thought, said and did in their normal, ~~we~~ everyday lives, for all the world as though these things have ~~any~~ ^{to} meaning of any kind of American readers more than 30 years later,

more than that long after the assassination with which they had ~~no~~ connection at all. Then how some of them react to the news when they heard ^{end 183} about it, and whether they then believe that Oswald did it, when most believed not only that he did not but that the young man they knew ^{was} ~~would be~~ incapable of it. This kind of ~~padding~~ ^{padding}, this senseless drivel that ~~is~~ perhaps a novelist can see having some meaning in a supposed book of non-fiction, a book supposedly of Oswald, which means on the assassination, but how the

Mailer/Schiller rewriters of our history came to have ~~access~~ ^{access} to all that silliness ^{which} ~~is~~ ^{got them into it} not ~~worth~~ worth telling the reader about in the very beginning of the book.

No, that does not compare in importance with a long and detailed account of how Yuri Merezhinsky (right), who is ~~written~~ ^{written} several ~~chapter~~ ^{chapters} before their last word on him ^{which} is that he would have trouble telling the truth if he ~~lies~~ ^{his life} depended on it (page 343).

~~is~~ Also important in this work of nonfiction, on the assassination of a President and about the man Mailer assumes was the assassin, ~~is~~ is it that this same Yuri was one of a trio who "had stolen a large piece of ~~salo~~ ^{salo}, ~~sale~~ ^{sale}, which is "high-grade pork fat, and very tasty if eaten with pickled cucumbers, bread and vodka. A thin slice of ~~salo~~ ^{salo} coated your stomach. You could ^drink more." (pages 336-7)

Stole it although "Salo cost very little." *And they had money,*
what does Mailer mean by "a large piece"?

How much of this fat did they steal? "One piece of fat, five centimeters by ten centimeters by ten centimeters. It was small enough to ^{fit} shove into your pocket."

(page 337)

In this we see what Pulitzars are made of. ^{we} see also what Mailer considers to be responsible nonfiction writing about ^{the} crime of the century."

But what we do not see is the super he-man pose of his entire literary lifetime when in 828 pages he does not say how he and he alone got to see all that KGB trivia about Oswald that he tried to give a significance it does not have and cannot have as nonfiction and is ~~drivel~~ ^{padding} drivel, mere padding, if not nonfiction. His not mentioning how he got his coup, his international scoop, he alone among all writers,

in all the attention to the book - and ^{it was} ~~has~~ considerable attention - what those hired pens of the hack reviewers ~~praised~~ regarded as important was Mailer's coup or "scoop" in having access to those KGB files. ^{1/2}₁₉₂

Most writers of nonfiction would have gone into this in a preface, a foreward^o of an introduction or at the least a short author's note. Buried in the mass of his verbiage Mailer has an entirely different author's note we do not ignore. But where it belongs, with a full and honest explanation^y of how he and he alone among writers got~~ed~~ access to and copies of the KGB's Minsk files is not the ^y way the book begins.

Mailer had no space for this in all the hundreds of pages of guck and goo and slander. This he withholds from his ^strusting reader while devoting an entire chapter to a biography^y one of ~~of~~ the ~~the~~ Minsk KGB agents who talked to him and opened those files, ¹³⁶⁴
~~one of those~~ ^(Volume I, Part VII, chapter 4.) ~~an entire~~
~~one of those~~ ~~in charge of the KGB's spying on Oswald.~~ ~~That is worth a chapter in a serious~~
~~book on Oswald, which means on the assassination, and how the book came to be written~~
~~is not, is not the way the book begins.~~

~~This is also unlike the super he-man pose of "Mailer's entire literary life."~~ ~~It~~
 is foreign to his ego, his macho posture as a writer. That he omits it can mean only that it is not in accord with ^w his view of himself or is not the kind of thing for which he wants to be known or is not something of which he is proud.

When I began writing this book, intending that it be a record for our history in the form of a book in the event any interest were to develop during my lifetime ~~of~~ or after it, I was convinced that reading ^{his} ~~it~~, either so-called "volume" of it, would be a waste of time. I decided to look for the innumerable illustrations of what it would be certain that beginning ^w with literary whoring in mind Mailer would omit, would neither use ^{probably from his determined if you were would not even know about} nor refer to. I did not believe ~~it would be~~ worth the time to even look at his Oswald in Minsk part. From my experience as an intelligence analyst during and after World War II and from my experiences with ^e ~~thos~~ ^e ~~hundreds~~ of ^e ~~thous~~ ^e ~~and~~ of pages of our own government's records most of which it had withheld, I was ^e ~~confident~~ that regardless of the conditions under which Mailer got access to the KGB's records it would not disclose, if ^y ~~by~~ any remote chance it had any such information, what could embarrass it or our own government.

There ^{is} no possibility at all that the Soviets would have had any use for Oswald or for Marina for any kind of spying in the United States. To believe that either could perform any kind of meaningful service as spies for the USSR is child's stuff. True the FBI opened such a case but it was not any serious inquiry. It was to take no chances. This was of such ^{serious concern} little interest to the FBI that when Oswald left New Orleans for Dallas late in September, 1963, it took a month for the file ^{end 185} that was in New Orleans to get to the desk of the slack-jawed Oswald case agent in Dallas, SA James P. Hosty, Jr. That does not reflect any real concern.

Like Oswald could have served some interest of some United States spookerie in the Soviet Union, that the KGB had no reason to believe he did after keeping him under the surveillances Yuri Nosenko disclosed 32 years before Mailer published what he decided to publish of them is ample reason to believe that that the KGB developed no proof of it. *Oswald in Minsk was not any kind of American spy.*

So whatever Mailer may have learned about Oswald's life in the USSR it could ^{not} have had any real significance and it could have had no meaning in the assassination.

When I read the New Yorker's April 10 condensation of 43 pages (almost half of that issue) I was even more convinced that as journalism ^{The South} it was low-grade ^(Not even high-grade sale.) ~~scr~~ scrimshaw. The special half-cover the magazine added to that issue told me that in advance. All it could say to attract the interest of those it wanted to buy the magazine or of those who might report on it and in turn encourage sales thereby is, taking up more than half of the space on that extra half-cover, "OSWALD in Russia by Norman MAILER (Mailer's name in red, the rest black ink.) And what is boasted of of the content that is to encourage people to spend \$2.50 for it reads, in full,

indent single space

"Two years before the assassination of President Kennedy, Marina Prusakova married a lonely, self-exiled young American named Lee Harvey Oswald. ^{As} Lee and Marina fought and fretted and made love the K.G.B was listening to every word. After thirty-five years the secrets of the Oswald files can now be revealed. ^{person al} Except for the details of their personal lives, ^{yes, but} there could not be anything relating to the assassination or to any ~~the~~ genuine "secrets" of any kind that those KGB's

Oswald's remarried widow;
 his abominable abuse of ~~Marina Oswald Porter~~, his lenders of her carefully written to
 skirt the libel laws; his defamations of her ^{character;} his assaults on her personal conduct and
 on her ~~own~~ morals when even it true, as there was and is no reason to believe after
 the worst he can do with the full use of his not inconsiderable literary talents and
 the complete abandonment of ^{end 187} any human quality, it has no real ~~real~~ relevance to anything
 at all, beginning with her short life with Oswald and ending with the ^{la} ~~assassination~~. ^D It
 is unconscionable. It is an outrage. Condemnation of it defies excessiveness. And it ~~is~~
 is, too, I believe Mailer's self-portrayal as a man and as a writer.

My ^{the} reading of the Mailer abandonment of all decency that I found so disturbing
 coincided with my

surveillances could have picked up, ~~it not being there~~ ^{to be picked up.} *end 186*

But because ^{Mailer's} the book was not due to appear for another month and a half I got and read that condensation. ^{it} confirmed my expectations, ~~it was junk.~~ Except for peep-hole addicts without concern for the little they would see or its ^{its} meaninglessness.

I did make a few, very few, notes on it, seven in all, and I did use a highlighter a few times.

But the condensation fortified my belief that ~~in~~ ^{for} learning anything at all that could have any meaning about Oswald or about the assassination reading that part of Mailer's book would be a waste of time. I then decided to read the book that Mailer had to add to his worthless Oswald in Minsk not in the expectation of learning anything from it but as a check on how corrupt and ^{having no real alternative} dishonest he would be. That was productive. There is not, as there could not be, anything new in it but there is more reflection of the ignorance of the established fact Mailer ^{began with and wound up with} had than I had expected, and more overt ~~of~~ dishonesty that I had ^{expected, too,}

I then decided to spot-check the first volume ~~texts~~ for other illustrations of this. Then I heard from the living victim of Mailer's ^{scrapping} ~~scabability of scraps~~ the bottom of intellectual and literary sewers to try to save his reputation and the book that ^{failure} ~~was~~ a failure and was meaningless even to fans of his when he left Minsk with it - what the man was capable of doing for money and to hide his failure from his abounding ego.

There were two points in particular when I was more disgusted with Mailer ~~in~~ than I would ^a have believed possible. This was one, ^{(138A 2) by reading of the} ~~The other just happened to coincide with my~~ reading of a particularly disgusting so-called "review" of the book in the Washington Post's ^{Sunday} ~~main~~ ^{DS} ~~pay~~ section, Book World. It's ^a min, its cover review was by Joseph Funder. It, too, was of the ^{incompetence and} ~~most~~ ^{It was an out} conspicuous dishonesty and sycophancy. So I then stopped writing this book by the chapter and ~~so~~ out of schedule wrote what that utterly deperaved and world-calls ^{class} subject-matter assassination ~~ignoramus~~ Mailer wrote about the dead ^G "Geore de Mohreschildt - who had been driven to suicide by the Mailers of that ^{Period} who caste him in an impossible role and persecuted him unendingly in a the futile effort to get

to confess it, to confess to what they imagined, ~~the~~ Mailers^l that they were, all beginning with preconceptions ^{that} ~~that~~ bespoke their political ideology or their ~~childish~~ childish literary concepts, ~~what~~ what they imagined and was not and could not be true from the official evidence that is to them as holy water is in legend to vampires.

That New Yorker ~~condes nsa~~ condensation alone left it without question that Mailer and with him Schiller had been had by the KGB. Which is to say had been had by ~~their~~ their own preconceptions about the assassination, by their ignorance of the established and readily available fact, the official fact of the assassination that Mailer had ^{more} known for two decades he could have free, and by their own greed and lust for fame and ~~more~~ attention. *and for money.*

Without ^{of} their ~~own~~ ignorance, their egos, their greed and their abounding but on this subject baseless ~~self~~ ^{and 186} self-confidence the KGB could not have sold them that bill of goods it did.

Really the KGB did not do it.

They did it to themselves. *end 189*