

THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY (cont.)

he desired to return to the United States. He closed the letter with the following paragraph, "I hope that in recalling the responsibility I have to America that you remember yours, in doing everything you can to help me since I am an American citizen."

On May 25, 1961 the U. S. Embassy in Moscow received another letter from Oswald which stated: "I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States but for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case."---"I would not leave here without my wife so arrangements would have to be made for her to leave at the same time I do."---"So with this extra complication I suggest you do some checking up before advising me further."

On July 8, 1961 Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow where he was interviewed and filled out a questionnaire form. He applied for a visa for his wife, Marina, a few days later.

On July 11, 1961 a three-page Foreign Service Dispatch, #29, was sent by diplomatic air pouch from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow to the Department of State in Washington, D. C. regarding the Oswald case. It was signed by Boris H. Klosson, Counsellor for Political Affairs. The subject of the dispatch was "Citizenship and Passports - Lee Harvey Oswald." It contained statements and comments by Mr. Klosson. This three-page dispatch paved the way for Oswald to return to the United States where he attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and succeeded in taking the life of President John F. Kennedy.

On Page 2, Paragraph 3 of Dispatch #29 is stated: "Oswald was married on April 30, 1961, to Marina Nikolaevna Pusakova, a dental technician." It is important to note that in this vital communication the name of Oswald's wife is not spelled correctly, nor is her occupation listed correctly. Klosson, who signed the dispatch on behalf of the Ambassador, allowed her name to be spelled "Pusakova" instead of "Prusakova" and her occupation to be listed as "dental technician" instead of "assistant pharmacist."

Klosson closed the long dispatch with the following: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he

acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom---" The report showed Oswald as having earned only ninety rubles per month and having saved two hundred rubles for part of his return fare. This was also incorrect, as Oswald made much more than this and Oswald had lost none of his arrogance.

Since officials in the U. S. Embassy in Moscow were aware that the Soviets conduct training schools for agents and assassins to murder statesmen in the Free World, Klosson's utter disregard for the truth and failure to verify facts concerning Oswald is especially sinister. Who is Boris Klosson?

Boris Hanson Klosson was born in Buffalo, N. Y. on January 21, 1919, the son of Michael M. Klosson and the former Miss Kenena Hanson. He received a BS Degree from Hamilton College in 1940 and a MA Degree from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1941. He had studied for one year (1938-9) at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Internationales, Geneva, Switzerland. On May 3, 1947 he married Miss Harriet F. Cheston. From 1942-3 he was an analyst for a U. S. Aircraft Company and then went into the U. S. Army, became a lieutenant and was assigned to the O. S. S.

In the O. S. S. he worked for and came under the influence of Gerold T. Robinson who was O. S. S. Chief of the U. S. S. R. Division of Research and Analysis. Robinson was under investigation by U. S. intelligence agencies because of his pro-Soviet activities. He was a Director of the American-Russian Institute, 56 West 45 Street, New York, N. Y. (along with Avraham Yarmolinsky, father of Adam). This organization was cited as communist by the Attorney General of the United States. The Senate Internal Security Sub-committee stated it was closely linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1946, in filling out a federal employment application, Klosson gave as a personal reference his friend, tutor and associate, Prof. Gerold T. Robinson.

Louise Morley, identified communist, who has taken the Fifth Amendment over forty times, is also known as Mildred Vidor and Mildred Linton. She was long suspected of being engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. In 1943 she had made a trip out of the country under suspicious circumstances. Upon her return it was learned she had on her person a very confidential address book of contacts, among whom Boris Klosson was listed. During the couple of years that Klosson was active in

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