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# The Herald of Freedom



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## THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

For many years there has been an awareness of the need for a thorough investigation and housecleaning regarding security risks in the Department of State. One of the key individuals responsible for permitting Lee Harvey Oswald to return to the United States from the U. S. S. R. was known to be a security risk and had been reported as such by the late Scott McLeod five years earlier, although the fact that he was a security risk had been known for sixteen years.

On October 31, 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, at which time he turned over his U. S. passport, and submitted the following statement:

"I Lee Harvey Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(signed) Lee H. Oswald"

In a report to the Department of State made on November 2, 1959 from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow by Richard Snyder and approved by Edward L. Freres, Charge d'Affairs, these facts were made known. The report and copies were sent to the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Office of State Department Security, Central Intelligence Agency and other interested government departments. It showed that Oswald's manner was "aggressive, arrogant and uncooperative," and that he stated he had been a radar operator in the U. S. Marines and had already told Soviet officials that he intended to give them all the information he possessed. This would have included some very confiden-

tial data learned in the service. The report stated Oswald is "presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow."

In a report written on April 7, 1964 for the Warren Commission, John A. McVicar, now Principal Officer in the U. S. Consulate in Bolivia, and formerly assigned as Secretary-Counselor at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, pointed out: "Russian visas are given to tourists at \$30.00 per day for individual tours or the applicant must join a group. A regular visa is issued only after checking with Moscow and usually takes several months." (Oswald had obtained a visa at Helsinki immediately.) McVicar also stated that Helsinki was a point of entry of the type the Russians themselves would have chosen for Oswald. Oswald entered the Soviet Union at Vyborg on October 16, 1959, using U. S. passport #1733242 and had obtained Soviet Visa #4173339 within less than forty-eight hours. In Moscow Oswald lived in the Hotel Berlin and the Hotel Metropole.

On October 21, 1959, Oswald was admitted to the Botkin Hospital in Moscow for an alleged attempted suicide. He had a small superficial type cut on his left forearm, which required four stitches. He, nevertheless, remained in the hospital until October 28, 1959, and during a portion of this time was in the psychiatric division of the hospital.

It is a well established fact in intelligence circles that the Soviets make a practice of having a psychiatric study and interrogation made of defectors and candidates for intelligence training to help eliminate the possibility of their being double agents. Oswald's whereabouts became a mystery shortly after his hospital sojourn shown in a dispatch from R. E. Snyder, U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to the State Department, Washington, D. C., dated March 28, 1964, which reads: "The Embassy has had no contact with Oswald since his departure from the Metropole Hotel in Moscow in November 1959; has no clue as to his present whereabouts."

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If the U. S. Embassy in Moscow considered Oswald as a U. S. citizen rather than a definite defector, they could easily have asked the Soviet Foreign Office as to his whereabouts, since the Embassy does keep track of U. S. citizens while they are in the Soviet Union.

Under date of March 28, 1960 the Department of State in Washington, D. C. sent a dispatch to the U. S. Embassy in Moscow as follows:

"An appropriate notice has been placed in the look-out card section of the Passport Office in the event that Mr. Oswald should apply for documentation at a post outside the Soviet Union."

After the assassination of President Kennedy, an investigation of the "look-out card" and what happened to it brought this reply from the State Dept. to the Warren Commission: "Miss Bernice Waterman prepared a 'refusal' sheet and an Operations Memorandum which show that she authorized the preparation of a lookout card; however, investigations, to date, fail to reveal any other indication or evidence that a lookout card was ever prepared, modified, or removed. -- it appears that someone in the Files or Clearance Section missed the 'Refusal' prepared on March 25, 1960, and failed to follow standard operating procedures to prepare a lookout card or that the 'Refusal,' after it left the Foreign Operations Division, was misplaced or misguided in transit--"

Another explanation made by the State Department through Abraham Chayes, Legal Adviser, stated: "A 'lookout card' was probably prepared on Oswald on the ground that he might have expatriated himself, but this cannot be determined with certainty and no such card is now in the 'lookout file'. A memorandum dated Mar. 28, 1960 from the Department to the Embassy in Moscow states that a card was prepared, and the customary forms dated Mar. 25, 1960 were completed directing the preparation of a card. The usual notation on such forms indicating filing of a 'lookout card' was not made, however, nor was a notation placed on the slip that the card was withdrawn, also a usual practice."

Immediately after Oswald's arrest for the Kennedy assassination, Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, reportedly removed Oswald's file, and it has never been returned, a reliable source states.

Oswald eventually turned up in Minsk, Russia, where he allegedly worked in the experimental section of a radio factory doing assembly work.

During the month of March 1961 Oswald met a Russian girl named Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova. By April 20, 1961 they had applied for permission to marry. According to statements given the Warren Commission by Marina, she was dating other men during the month of March 1961; and Oswald was patient in Clinical Hospital #4 at Minsk. He was admitted at 10 A. M. on March 30, 1961, had a nasal operation and an ear infection taken care of, and was discharged from the hospital April 11, 1961. This would have allowed but a very short time for a courtship between a niece of an important Soviet official and a Soviet citizen.

They were married on April 30, 1961. Marina, whose parents were deceased, had been living for the previous four years with her mother's brother, Lt. Col. Ilya Vasilevich Prusakov of the K. G. B. (Soviet Intelligence) who reportedly was in charge of security for the Soviet lumber industries in the area. She lived with her aunt and uncle, who were childless, in Apartment 20 at 39 Kalinin St., Minsk. After her marriage, she and Oswald lived at Apartment 4 at 20 Kalinin St., Minsk. (In some documents their address is listed as House 4, Apt. 24, Kalinin St., Minsk.)

By some coincidence Oswald had already been a neighbor of Col. Prusakov before he met Marina. On Page 605 of Vol. XVIII of the Warren Commission Reports, Marina describes his apartment (in which they lived after their marriage) as follows: "He had a small darling one room apartment with a balcony, a bathroom, gas, kitchen, and a separate entrance, quite enough for two, especially if they were young."

Marina continued to work as an assistant in the pharmacy of the Clinical Hospital at Minsk, according to Soviet records supplied to the Warren Commission. According to Oswald's diary, he was very popular with Marina's uncle, Col. Prusakov, who used to give him vodka to drink free. Oswald referred to Col. Prusakov as "my father-in-law."

According to the State Department report to the Warren Commission, Exhibit #950, the Moscow Embassy had no knowledge of the address, activities or any other information about Oswald in the U. S. S. R. from the time he left the Hotel Metropole in Moscow in November, 1959, until they received a letter from him postmarked Minsk, U. S. S. R., dated February 1961. In this letter Oswald states

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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 21, 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 "Pusakova" 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 deeper 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 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 Director of the American-Russian Institute, 56 West 45 Street, New York, N. Y. (along with Avraham Yarmolinsky, father of Adam Smith). 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

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O. S. S., he was reported as being responsible for the leaking out to unauthorized persons of secret and confidential information to the detriment of the United States.

Klosson came into the State Department in 1945 and immediately was assigned with the Division of Research on U. S. S. R. and Eastern Europe, doing highly confidential work. He was promoted many times and worked his way up to become Chief of the Research (Intelligence) Division for U. S. S. R. On July 26, 1959 he became First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow and at the time of the report referred to was Counsellor for Political Affairs.

Klosson is now Counsellor and Consul at the U. S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica, having been assigned to this post October 14, 1962. Klosson, who speaks fluent Russian, had been reported by the F. B. I. in an investigation which showed derogatory information concerning his background. In 1956 the late Scott McLeod had reviewed his file and "Klosson" is one of the names on his list of 847 security risks in the State Department.

For conclusive evidence that Oswald was not rehabilitated or "relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union" as security risk Klosson would have us believe, we submit the following letter, written by Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. less than two weeks before he murdered President Kennedy. It is dated November 9, 1963, and states:

"This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. (Kostin is a high official in the K. G. B.)

"I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

"I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

"Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization 'Fair Play For Cuba Committee', of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F. B. I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st.

Agent James . . . Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F. P. C. C. activities in Texas the F. B. I. will again take an 'interest' in me.

"This agent also 'suggested' to Marina Nicolayeva that she could remain in the United States under F. B. I. 'protection', that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F. B. I.

"Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon as they come.

"Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a DAUGHTER, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife

Respectfully,  
(signed) L. H. Oswald"

(Page 539, Vol. XVIII, Warren Commission Exhibits)

Except for the obvious cooperation of the International Communist Conspiracy, President Kennedy might be alive today. Much more investigation needs to be done concerning the strange death of John F. Kennedy.

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