

16 Dec 63

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention:

FROM : Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT : [REDACTED] Comments on the Kennedy Assassination

1. Attached for your personal are the written comments of a Soviet defector [REDACTED] on some aspects of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As you know, [REDACTED] defected from about ten years ago, and his personal knowledge is not up to date, but he has stayed in touch with Soviet intelligence developments to the best of his ability. His comments on how Lee OSWALD and his wife must have been handled by Soviet intelligence authorities while they were inside the Soviet Union are particularly interesting and his suggestions for the questioning of Mrs. Marina OSWALD are equally provocative.

2. We have decided to pass on his views without editing, and this Agency does not specifically endorse his conclusions or recommendations.

Enclosure: Per paragraph 1

12 December 1963

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SUBJ: [REDACTED]

Comments on President Kennedy's
Assassination

a. We should understand that my comments which follow are not based solely on the theory that GSAD was specifically dispatched to murder our President. The very real possibility also exists that GSAD was sent here on another mission by the KGB and subsequently accomplished the deed on his own initiative. However, such a possibility does not rule the KGB less culpable in the sense that GSAD's act must have been planned while he was being used in the task for his other mission. We must first consider the question why in the mind of our assassins, what did the USA have to gain by killing the President? I believe we can make a good case to the effect according to the best and most specifically informed sources, that the assassination of President Kennedy would accomplish the following five objectives personally:

a. To keep the Soviet Union behind the leadership of our USA until automatically come up, General President Ribakov's famous anti-Soviet telegram to KHRUSHCHEV, after the murder. No right question that the USA was the chief proponent for not extending long range credits to the USSR. Extension of long range credits is vital to the USSR at this juncture.

b. This leads us into the more troubling problem within the USSR. The best personally understand the extent of the Soviet internal situation. It was my prediction that as a result of the mismanagement of the 1963 harvest and the CHICOLY agreement that KHRUSHCHEV would resign during the opening December plenum of the Communist Party of the USSR. Our President's death thus effectively diverts the Soviets' attention from their internal problems. It already affects KHRUSHCHEV's longevity.

c. In the Cuban situation any USA or Cuban opposition actions against Cuba will not be tainted by the fact that there are powerful acts against Cuba because of GSAD's "Fair Play for Cuba" associations. Obviously the Soviets properly interpret our situation in that President JOHNSON will remain my pliant interventions in Cuba for a long time.

d. A more powerful hand will strengthen KHRUSHCHEV's hand in his running battle with the CHICOLY. He will thus have another reason to say his form of peaceful coexistence is superior to that of the CHICOLY.

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e. Conceivably any of President DeGaulle's blunt actions to get even more time with the Soviets during the pre-election year are thus salvaged by the President's manner.

The Soviets obviously understood that the death of President Kennedy would result in the emergence of DeGaulle as a strong Western leader. DeGaulle of course says "that's good for France" is not necessarily bad for the USSR.

f. The death of President Kennedy removes a potential rallying point for all left-wing Communists, but does perhaps his death remove a symbol for Soviet intellectuals who have traditionally had friendly sympathies towards the USSR. The USSR and the Chinese are the only two who still believe the policies of the Chinese in the USSR should not be interfered with. The USSR has internal problems to sort out that beginning with Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech.

g. The USSR has been able to keep its influence in the United States mainly through the CIA.

h. Finally, the death of President Kennedy, which removed suspicion or fear, will serve the post-CIA program of consolidating the power and positions of the KGB. Its application to China however could be interpreted as a warning to Beijing's own citizens, as the Soviet intelligence services have suffered very real reverses recently with Khrushchev, Mao's defection, their ignominious expulsion from the Congo, etc. I know long predicted that the USSR would have some incentive to limit the anti-Soviet wing of their party.

i. The USSR may say that the CIA operation is a cover-up operation to kill the President. But are the essential differences between the USSR and the US so great?

j. The USSR had some three years to assess CIAID in 1961. They will determine the value that the CIAID situation is to them at the present moment. They may also say that CIAID was not independently would not be connected with such an operation by the CIA. However, the CIA probably knew that historically most countries have been manipulated, perhaps

b. In such an operation the KGB could not use a Soviet-citizen though the very real possibility exists that OSWALD was recruited by a Soviet illegal of the KGB 13th Department. Sticking to essentials - it was a good idea that did succeed.

c. OSWALD did escape from the book binder.

d. He did get to a theater which could have been his point of contact with his illegal cover officer. Certainly we know the KGB's penchant for using theaters for meeting places.

e. He did buy a movie ticket, which was only due to his association with Polkoff's movie, OSWALD did resemble him. Now like the behavior of Col. Williams with telephone in this regard.

f. Also the very real possibility exists that the KGB intended to liquidate OSWALD after he did the job. His arrival in the theater was probably for just such a liquidation or removal from the scene. Is KGB's part in the operation we must recognize the possibility that KGB too also a KGB batches just looking at the time circumstances of his part in the operation we see the following:

a. OSWALD had access to two police stations. Perhaps say he personally knew each policeman.

b. He personally allowed himself.

c. OSWALD remains silent and his cover is holding up.

d. He has a good grasp of American English.

e. He has a reasonable chance to leave the United States.

f. The information which he became qualified to command on the OSWALD aspects of this case if we have the following: his activities prior to his departure to the USSR (a., b., c. and e. below) other three possible answers to the question "Why did he go to Moscow?"

a. First, OSWALD was a self-made Marxist or Communist who decided to go on his own; that is, he made this decision by himself and prompted by no one. He possibly was looking for a better life without knowing what the Soviet Union really is.

b. Second, after OSWALD's discharge in an undesirable from the Service, he found himself in a difficult and unpleasant situation. Is it possible that in this situation he was noticed by a another recruiter for the Illegals or some other agent and was considered as a possible candidate for use as

The full information about OSWALD was sent to Moscow, and on Moscow's order an investigation of OSWALD was made and there followed a decision to "invite" him to Moscow. Using the term "invite", the unprivileged has in mind that some agents or provocateurs through conversations with OSWALD, but without actually suggesting the trip itself, inspired OSWALD to travel to the USSR. And, in this case, it is possible that someone gave him some financial assistance and some advice on how to do this.

It is also possible that he was sent to Moscow by some government, or Communist, organization(s) working in such a way that they in the Soviet Union for a long time have been able to obtain the Soviet Union's neutrality in the matter of his trip to the USSR.

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As mentioned in the above, it is very important to know of OSWALD's close relatives who live in the USSR. Who has the most influence over him, and who has that he has gone. Brothers, brothers-in-laws, friends, neighbors, girl friends, his parents, his mother, and so whom did OSWALD say goodbye before he left for the USSR, personally or by telephone, by letter. Did he answer any questions on traveling to the USSR? When?

7. GSAIL in Moscow. When GSAIL arrived in Moscow, he was under observation, investigation and complete control by the KGB. In this particular case, under the Second Chief Directorate (II). Being under the control of the KGB, at the same time he was under heavy investigation directed at answering the question of why this stupid American had come to the USSR (it doesn't make any difference whether they have to receive about GSAIL or not; anyway, they would conduct such an investigation). Every possible bit of info which was taken from GSAIL about the USA, especially about his service in the Marine Corps, etc. At the same time, GSAIL was under constant observation and study for possible crimes used by the Soviet Intelligence and CI services.

8. It should be noted here that my theory, especially in America, was arrived in the USSR for permanent or prolonged stay always is examined by the Soviet State Security as a possible candidate for future use (special training and education) against the USA or other countries (but against the USA). After a careful study and investigation, which continues about six months in Moscow, there must be official report and released report from the KGB, the KGB claims the conclusion that GSAIL is clean and is not to claim to be and that he might possibly be used or useful for Soviet Intelligence or CI Services. Now, the undersigned believes that during his (GSAIL's) first few months in Moscow, additional inquiry and investigation of GSAIL was going on through the Soviet Embassy in Washington and through Soviet embassies to the USA and probably through pro-Soviet and pro-Communist organizations within the USA.

9. After being a few weeks or months in Moscow, GSAIL expressed a wish to stay forever in the Soviet Union and be a Soviet citizen. Then the KGB said to him: "If you really want to be a Soviet citizen and serve the Communist cause, you must denounce American Imperialism and American citizenship." Therefore, somewhere in this period, GSAIL went to the U.S. Embassy and renounced his U.S. citizenship. After this the State Security decided to give GSAIL some kind of job in accordance with his knowledge and capabilities, so the USSR continuing to employ him as a potential agent.

10. Because to take a good agent takes a long time and because GSAIL was suspicious and because he had not yet been given Soviet citizenship, the KGB decided not to make of him a good agent, but did not break relations with him and decided to use him in a more or less open way.

11. When GSAIL showed some dissatisfaction about the Soviet way of life (it is usual for humans) - and by this time GSAIL had already lost his first friend (the KGB probably believed

him to find him—so make him happy and to make sure that he would not leave the Soviet Union)—the KGB at the same time continued to train him, probably in the way of an old-fashioned Marxist, telling him that he would be a good fighter against imperialists and against American millionaires, men as ROCKEFELLER, KENNEDY and others. And somewhere here, while in this kind of training, a low level case officer of State Security told him that to have a better life in the U.S.A. you have to fight very hard to keep capitalism, as the KGB like Svergovich says; together with capitalism, you have to bury all the millionaires, including your own dear and black brother, Khrushchev (KGB); this is not a tall story, it is the way in which State Security operated with the stupid Soviets and with naive followers of the Communist Party USA. It is a high level within the KGB it was decided that there is nothing good in COMINT and that he is just a naive KGB agent and that he could not be relied upon fully, but if nevertheless he could be used because he is the one cause and is about capitalism in general, then the following would have been arranged after COMINT already had asked permission to return to the USA. COMINT was told to be a good fighter against capitalism and to serve your Soviet interests, you must show that you are a good fighter for the Communist cause inside the USA, then, we give you permission because we believe you are a strong KGB to return to the USA and to do something for our cause, such as to help any American pro-Soviet organizations or, for instance, become a member of a Free China Committee or in case of course to do something outstanding—that will be noticeable—then, then you will prove that you are a real Communist. Then, somehow here, if he was already a Soviet agent or not, the girl should go to the USA three weeks, but by this time she was pregnant and could not longer go to the USA. Then he was told after this trip, COMINT reacted—there is your husband! See to it, we have a child, and I would like to go. If he did have a big voice, they decided to let him and her go, or if he already was a trusted agent, then without any kind of notice or his party, but with some difficulties, permission was granted for her to go with him.

13. Regarding at the wife of COMINT, we should have in mind that she was not still in an agent or at least a low-level follower of the KGB. If she was not before she met COMINT, she became so after the second day she met him. This is the regulation in State Security on how to handle foreigners—it makes no difference whether the man is communist or not.

14. Interpretation of COMINT's wife should be undertaken as soon as possible, with special attention being paid the question by the law.

c. First, who is she? Her education, profession, age, family background, Party affiliation (Komsomol membership). If she was a member of the Komsomol, then the Komsomol organization will take any steps possible against her traveling to the U.S. Also, she must be expelled from the Komsomol, and then she automatically would be considered a member of the Imperialist Camp. Then, if she was a member of the Komsomol and this action did not take place, it was because of KGB interference against such action. The same action would relate to any of her relatives - father, mother, brother - if they were members of the Komsomol.

d. To which offices was she invited before and after her marriage? If she was invited to some official Soviet offices and if these offices asked her not to marry a foreigner and not to go with him, then probably she was not a member of the Komsomol. If she did it on her own will; but if she answers that no one invited her to such offices, then the whole job was done by the KGB smoothly and quietly, with no talk going around about the

e. Who helped her and her many times to write papers for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs to say that she had married an American citizen and would like to go with him to the USA? If it was done a few times and with great difficulty, then probably it was done only with a little help from the KGB. If, however, the papers were prepared only once and permission was granted after only a few months' wait, then everything was done by the KGB. (According to the American newspaper, her application for permission to come to the U.S. was processed very easily and quickly.)

f. Where and when did they register their marriage? Who were the witnesses to that marriage? How many relatives and friends (of wife) were present at the wedding and celebration. What kind of gifts did they receive at the time of marriage and how much. When did they take up residence after marriage? Were they given an apartment, or a room? And in what neighborhood?

g. Where did her husband, SAUL, work? In what factory and where his hours of work? How long did he spend in Moscow before he went to Illinois? Who chose Moscow did he or did someone else?

h. Who were her husband's friends? From what American business? Intellectuals?

i. How many times were she and her husband while they lived together invited to the police stations or any other Soviet government offices, together or separately? (Note: There is no other office than the KGB which would make such an invitation. It makes no difference if they were agents or not.)

14. How smart (intelligent) is she? Does she really speak no English? Is her English better than she shows or better than it should be after being here only two years? Or vice versa?

15. What does she say about life in the Soviet Union?

16. Did her husband have a gun while he was in the Soviet Union? If so, how does she know about it? When did he get it? Did he have special permission to carry a gun? Did he bring this gun with him across the border? For your information, nobody carries a gun in the USSR without the KGB eventually learning of it. Least of all an American.

17. In what way did she give financial help to them before they left the Soviet Union? (Note: For a regular salary in the Soviet Union, it is impossible to save enough money to buy a ticket and make any kind of preparation to go abroad.)

18. Did she give instructions to GORDON to not return to the Soviet Union? Did she tell him to leave his wife and his children at the Soviet Embassy and his return to the USSR?

19. Was their first child born in Russia - baptized in the USSR? If so, in what church? Whose idea was it? Did they baptize their second child, born in the U.S.A.?

20. If GORDON never had a permanent job here in the USA, then who was going to finance his next trip to the USSR? How much did his wife know about his plan to return to the USSR via China?

21. The investigation of the wife should be made step by step, keeping in mind and never forgetting that OSWALD as well as she herself were under constant observation and with constant contacts with agents of the KGB. Without such observation and contacts with agents of the KGB, no foreigner can live within the Soviet Union.

22. In my investigation of this case we should not lose the initiative. In view of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding this case, the FBI, through the Department of State, could logically expect request that the USSR provide all available info on OSWALD's stay in the USSR and the purpose of his visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. A friendly nation can be expected to honor such a request. We might learn a great deal from the Soviets reply.