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Robert S. Anson, author of "They've Killed the President! The Search for the Murderers of John F. Kennedy", offered a critical appraisal of Lee Harvey Oswald's travel through Western Europe prior to his appearance in Moscow on October 16, 1959. Anson ~~expressed particular concern over~~ ~~the~~ ~~arrangement~~ <sup>in Helsinki, Finland</sup> ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~arrangement~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~visas~~ ~~for~~ ~~Oswald~~ ~~to~~ ~~travel~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Soviet~~ ~~Union~~. Anson wrote that "On Monday, October 12, Oswald went to the Soviet Consulate and applied for a visa. It was granted two days later." Anson concluded:

Oswald also managed to secure a Soviet visa in record time. The CIA told the Commission that under ordinary circumstances obtaining a visa to Finland took one or two weeks; Oswald got his in two days. [Ibid., p 160] \* over

Thus, the issue has arisen ~~whether~~ whether Oswald's receipt of a Soviet visa prior to his entry into the Soviet Union was an "odd happening" as Aron characterized it; ~~what~~ circumstantial evidence tends to show that

*Anson was referring to the Warren Commission Report where it is stated:*

( The Department of State has advised the Commission that it has some information that in 1959 it usually took an American tourist in Helsinki 1 to 2 weeks to obtain a visa,<sup>125</sup> and that it has other information that the normal waiting period during the past 5 years has been a week or less.<sup>126</sup> According to the Department's information, the waiting period has always varied frequently and widely, with one confirmed instance in 1963 of a visa routinely issued in less than 24 hours.<sup>127</sup> The Central Intelligence Agency has indicated that visas during the 1964 tourist season were being granted in about 5 to 7 days.<sup>128</sup> WRD

This information from the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency thus suggests that Oswald's wait for a visa may have been shorter than usual but not beyond the range of possible variation. The prompt issuance of Oswald's visa may have been merely the result of normal procedures, due in part to the fact that the summer rush had ended. It might also mean that Oswald was unusually urgent in his demands that his visa be issued promptly. Oswald himself told officials at the American Embassy in Moscow on October 31, when he appeared to renounce his citizenship, that he had said nothing to the Soviets about defecting until he arrived in Moscow.<sup>129</sup> In any event, the Commission has found nothing in the circumstances of Oswald's entry into the Soviet Union which indicates that he was at the time an agent of the U.S.S.R (WR p 256)

Report to Soviet Union

~~The Oswald had received special assistance~~

During its investigation the Warren Commission shared Aron's concerns ~~about Oswald's Soviet visa~~. In a letter dated May 25, 1964 J. Lee Rankin wrote ~~Helsinki~~ Helsinki that he had recently spoken with Abraham Chayes of the State Department who contended that at the time Oswald received his visa to enter Russia from the Soviet Embassy at Helsinki, at least one week ordinarily transpired between time of a tourist application for a visa and the issuance of the visa. Rankin contended that if Chayes' assessment was accurate, then Oswald's obtaining his tourist visa in from two to four days might be very significant.

Rankin also ~~said~~ stated that from CIA material supplied to the Warren Commission, the Commission had concluded that Oswald arrived in Helsinki by plane from London <sup>on October 10, 1959</sup>, that Oswald had received his Soviet tourist visa on Wednesday, October 14, 1959, departing by train for the Soviet Union on October 15.

\* Assuming Oswald arrived in Helsinki on October 10, he would have been able to apply for a Soviet tourist visa sometime before the first working day after Oct. 14, i.e., Oct. 15.

Parkin noted that the Commission was interested in Oswald did in fact obtain his tourist visa more quickly than was normal at the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki ~~from which~~ ~~fastest possible time~~  
~~for~~ ~~from~~ [redacted] w/ letter by J. Lee Rankin to Richard Helms, DDPY-2676, 25 May 1964.]

The CIA responded to Parkin's request ~~of information~~ ~~that is normally needed for issuance~~ ~~of a visa~~ on July 31, 1964 ~~as soon as~~ ~~disappeared Helms to Rankin~~ before Helms wrote that a ~~telephone inquiry to~~ ~~the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki~~ ~~[redacted]~~ was able to issue a transit visa (valid for 24 hours) to U.S. businessman within five minutes but if a longer stay were intended at least one week was needed to process a visa application and arrange lodgings through INTOURIST.

[Richard Helms to J. Lee Rankin, DDPY-3916, 31 July 1964]. A second communication from Richard Helms to Rankin dated September 14, 1964 added that during the 1964 tourist season ~~some~~ Soviet Consulates in at least some Western European cities ~~were able to~~ issued Soviet tourist visas in from five to seven days. [Richard Helms to J. Lee Rankin, DDPY-4775, 14 September 1964].

~~However, in an effort to resolve the issue,~~

The Committee has ~~reviewed~~ reviewed additional ~~free~~ maintained by the CIA which sheds further light on ~~the circumstances surrounding the issuance of a Soviet tourist visa to Oswald.~~ The CIA file ~~is~~ <sup>CIA doc</sup> ~~concerns~~ concerns Grigory ~~Golub~~, Soviet Consul in Helsinki at the time of Oswald's ~~appearance~~ <sup>arrival</sup>. ~~Soviet~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~tourist~~ visa. [ <sup>CIA doc</sup> ] (OFTA) 3439, 2 July 1959, (OCOA) 3745, 21 April 1959, (OFTA) 4132, 9 October 1953. Golub's file reveals that in addition to his Consular activities, he was believed to be an officer of the Soviet KGB. [ (OCOA) 2909, 26 June 1959; (OFHW) 2937, 21 September 1959 ]

With regard to the time necessary for issuance of visas to Americans for travel into the Soviet Union. Two CIA dispatches <sup>from Helsinki</sup> concerning ~~concerning~~ <sup>upon CIA</sup> ~~sold~~ ~~allowing~~ Golub are of particular ~~importance~~ significance.

The first dispatch records that Golub disclosed during a luncheon conversation ~~(not a CIA officer)~~ that: "Moscow had given him the authority to give Americans visas without prior approval from Moscow. He [Golub] states that this would make his job much easier, and as long as he

was convinced the American  
was "all right" he could give  
him a visa in a matter of minutes..."

I (OFH&A) 3962, 17 July 1959]

*dated 16 day of September  
1959  
to cover 16 days  
from 16 Sept 1959*

The Second CIA Dispatch (from Helbush)  
illustrates Golub's ~~desire~~ <sup>desire</sup> ~~ability~~ <sup>ability</sup> ~~willingness~~ <sup>willingness</sup>  
~~ability~~ <sup>ability</sup> ~~willingness~~ <sup>willingness</sup> ~~desire~~ <sup>desire</sup> ~~ability~~ <sup>ability</sup> ~~willingness~~ <sup>willingness</sup>  
to issue visas without delay.

The Dispatch discusses <sup>teleph</sup> contact between  
Golub and his Counterpart at the  
American Embassy in Helbush. In  
part ~~the~~ the Dispatch discloses:

"... Since that evening [September 4, 1959]  
Golub has only phoned ~~Shostomy~~ once  
and this was on a business matter.

Two Americans were in the Soviet  
Consulate at the time and were  
applying for Soviet visas thru <sup>ESIC</sup> Golub. They had previously been  
in the American Consulate in -  
quiring about the possibility  
of obtaining a Soviet visa in one  
or two days. [The U.S. Consul] advised  
them to go directly to Golub  
and make their request, which  
(they did). Golub phoned [the U.S. Consul]  
to state that he would give them  
their visas ~~as soon as they~~

\* The Dispatch does not define the meaning  
given by Golub to the term "allright".

made advance Intourist re-  
servations. When they did this,  
Golub immediately gave them  
their visas. . . ." [OFHA] 4132,  
9 Oct. 1959] \*

(based upon those additional  
~~in sight of two factors:~~ 1)

Thus, ~~thus~~ ~~the~~ ~~affirmation~~ of Golub's authority  
(to issue visas without prior approval  
from Moscow) is) a demonstration of  
the ~~the~~ authority, ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~issuance~~ one  
month before Oswald's appearance  
at the Embassy ~~supplies the~~  
Committee's ~~to find the~~ ~~that~~ issuance  
~~of~~ ~~Oswald's~~ ~~visa was~~  
~~two days after his~~ ~~arrival~~  
~~Soviet Consulate~~ ~~was not~~ ~~designed~~  
~~to~~ ~~convince~~ the belief that  
Oswald's travel ~~into the Soviet Union~~  
~~visa~~, was assisted by others, parti-  
cularly the Soviets. However the pos-  
sibility <sup>assistance</sup> cannot be dismissed due  
to Golub's probable connection  
with the KGB and the fact that  
substantive information available  
to ~~definitive~~ confirm ~~that~~ Oswald's  
visa was handled in a manner  
similar to that of the two American  
students who had entered the Soviet  
Union via Finland.

Furthermore, Oswald had made arrangements  
with Intourist because upon his arrival  
at ~~the~~ ~~Moscow~~ ~~arrangements~~ October 16, he was met by an Intourist  
representative and taken to the Hotel Berlin where he  
registered as a student. (See, 7, 691)

support the  
conclusion  
that