The PGU recruited Oswald in 1957, while he was serving as a Marine in Japan. Brought black to Moscow in 1959 to be debriefed and readied for a new intelligence assignment in Europe, Oswald provided information that enabled the Soviets—for the first and last time—to shoot down an American U-2 spy plane, on May Day 1960. Although Oswald wished to remain in the Soviet Union and his assignment to Europe was canceled, he was eventually persuaded to return to the U.S. on a temporary mission, to assassinate President Kennedy, whom Khrushchev had come to despise. Oswald was taken over by the PGU (the first chief directorate of the KGB), component for assassinations abroad (Thirteenth Department), given a Soviet wife and sent back to the U.S. in June 1962.

The Thirteenth Department also dispatched Oswald’s case officer (Valery Kostikov, alias Kostin) as a diplomat at the Soviet embassy in Mexico City, to be available for secret meetings with Oswald. At that time, Mexico was the most desirable place for contacts with the bloc’s important agents in the U.S. Programmed to Kill documents that Oswald and Kostikov met there at least once, and probably twice. In the fall of 1962, however, a public trial in West Germany accused Khrushchev of personally ordering two political killings there, and all foreign assassinations throughout the Soviet bloc were called off. The PGU repeatedly tried but was unable to dissuade the obstinate Oswald from carrying out his mission. Using the tradecraft the PGU had taught him, Oswald went ahead on his own, believing that afterward he could return to a hero’s welcome in Moscow.

In order to prove to the PGU that he could pull off an assassination undetected, Oswald tried and just barely failed to kill American general Edwin Walker, but the PGU still gave him the cold shoulder at a secret meeting in Mexico City. His support officer in the U.S., George de Mohrenschmidt, was immediately pulled off the case, and moved to Haiti. Contingency plans were initiated for silencing Oswald, should he commit the unthinkable. At a second meeting in Mexico City a few months later, “comrade Kostin” again failed to deprogram the fanatical Oswald.

On November 22, 1963, Oswald succeeded in killing President Kennedy without PGU help or blessing, and two days later Oswald himself was killed by Jack Ruby, as arranged by the PGU with Cuban help. When Ruby was about to be released from jail in 1967, the PGU apparently had him killed by cancer-causing irradiation.

As long-time PGU chief Sakharovsky often told me, dead men cannot tell tales.
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM: Moscow had no secret connection with Oswald.

FACT: Oswald used PGU operational codes even in correspondence with his Soviet wife, Marina.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: The “Walker Note.” Oswald left this very important note for Marina on April 10, 1963, just before shooting at, and barely missing, U.S. general Edwin Walker. The Walker Note contains two PGU operational codes: friends (code for support officer) and Red Cross (code for financial help). In this handwritten note, in Russian, Oswald tells Marina what to do in case he is arrested. He stresses that she should contact the (Soviet) embassy, that they have “friends here,” and that the “Red Cross” will help her financially.

Particularly significant is Oswald’s instruction for her to “send the embassy the information about what happened to me.” At that time the code for embassy was “office,” but it seems that Oswald wanted to be sure Marina would understand she should immediately inform the Soviet embassy. It is noteworthy that Marina did not mention this note to the U.S. authorities after Oswald’s arrest. It was found at the home of Ruth Paine, with whom Marina was staying at the time of the assassination.

NOTE. Ciphers and codes are the most sensitive aspects of any foreign intelligence service. For the last ten years of my communist career I supervised Romania’s counterpart of the American NSA, thus becoming familiar with Soviet patterns for ciphers and codes.
“Walker Note,”

**WITH EMPHASIS AS IN THE ORIGINAL.**

1. This is the KEY to the mailbox of the main post office, found in the city, on ERVAY street the same street where the drugstore is where you always stood. 4 blocks from the drugstore on the same street to the post office there you will find our box. I paid for the box last month so don’t worry about it.

2. Send the embassy the information about what happened to me and also clip from the newspaper, (if anything is written about me in the paper) I think the embassy will quickly help you when it knows everything.

3. I paid for the house on the 2nd so don’t worry about that.

4. I also paid for the water and gas not long ago.

5. It is possible there will be money from work, they will send to our box at the post office. Go to the bank and change the check into cash.

6. My clothes etc. you can throw out or give away. Do not keep them. But my PERSONAL papers (military, factory, etc.) I prefer that you keep.

7. A few of my documents are in the blue small valise.

8. The address book is on my table in the study, if you need it.

9. We have friends here and the Red Cross will also help you. (Red Cross [sic] in English)

10. I left you money as much as I could, 60$ on the 2nd, and you and June can live on 10$ a week. 2 months more.

11. If I am alive and they have taken me prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of that bridge that we always rode over when we went into town. (the very beginning of the city after the bridge.)
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM: Oswald had no ties with the Thirteenth Department of the PGU charged with assassinations abroad.

FACT: A few weeks before killing President Kennedy, Oswald secretly met his Thirteenth Department case officer, Valery Kostikov, alias “Kostin,” in Mexico City.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: Oswald’s letter to the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., dated November 9, 1963, and a first draft found at Paine’s house. This is another very important letter, which Oswald wrote after returning from his second trip to Mexico City. In it, he states that he traveled to Mexico City under a different name, and that he met “comrade Kostin” there.

Other evidence is in the free guide book Esta Semana-This Week, which Oswald brought back from his September-October 1963 trip to Mexico City. Next to the list of embassies he wrote the names “KOSTEN” and “OSVALD” in Cyrillic. Furthermore, while in Mexico City, on October 1, 1963 Oswald spoke by telephone from the Cuban embassy with a guard at the Soviet embassy (a conversation intercepted by the CIA) to ask about his Soviet visa, which Oswald said he had discussed with “Comrade Kostikov.” Valery Kostikov, alias Kostin, was an identified PGU officer of the Thirteenth Department who was assigned under consular cover to the Soviet embassy in Mexico shortly before Oswald repatriated from the Soviet Union.

Draft of the same letter, found in Ruth Paine’s garage
Although addressed to Soviet Consul Reznichenko (whose name Oswald had in his wallet even on the day he was arrested), the letter can be seen to have been signed off on at the top of the page by Vitaly Gerasimov. He was an identified PGU officer assigned under diplomatic cover in the U.S., whose signature appears on most of the Oswalds’ correspondence with the Soviet embassy in Washington. (These letters were furnished to the U.S. by the Soviet government.)
FROM: LEE H. OSWALD, PO. BOX 6225, DALLAS, TEXAS
MARINA NICHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIZEN

TO: CONSULAR DIVISION
EMBASSY U.S.S.R
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV, 9, 1963

Dear sirs;
This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin [in draft: “of new events since my interviews with comrade Kostine”] in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.
I was unable to remain in Mexico [crossed out in draft: “because I considered useless”] indefinitely because of my mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa [in draft: “applying for an extension”] unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.
[In draft: “I and Marina Nichilayeva are now living in Dallas, Texas, you already ha”—last three words crossed out.]
[In draft, paragraph about FBI is located here.]
I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico as they were unprepared, [in draft: “It was unfortunate that the Soviet Embassy was unable to aid me in Mexico City, but I had not planned to contact the Mexico City Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for me.”] had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business. [Crossed out in draft after planned: “I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there for the completion of—would have been able to help me—assist me—get the necessary documents as I required.” Not crossed out in draft: “would have had time to assist me, but of course the stupidity Cuban Consul was at fault here, I’m glad he has since been replaced by another.”]
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 [crossed out: “am no longer connected with”] that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Hosty warned me that if I engaged [in draft: “attempt to engage”] 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 Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. “protection”, that is, she could defect from [in draft: “refuse to return to”] 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,
[s] Lee H. Oswald
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM: 
Oswald had no direct contact with the PGU during his years in the Soviet Union.

FACT: 
There are valid indications that the PGU trained Oswald in the techniques of clandestine communications.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: 
The word microdot written by Oswald in his address book next to the entry for Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, a Dallas graphics firm whose photocopying equipment was used by Oswald to fabricate false identity documents for himself. There Oswald once explained to a fellow employee (Denis Ofstein, retired U.S. Army, Security Branch) that microdots are used in espionage to secretly transmit documents reduced to a dot and hidden “under a postage stamp.” In the 1960s, microdots were all the rage in the PGU (and my DIE). Hiding them under a postage stamp was our favorite microdot technique at that time—and also one of best kept secrets in the Soviet bloc intelligence community.

After returning to the U.S., Oswald occasionally listed his occupation as “photographer,” although he is not known ever to have been overtly trained as one. On September 17, 1963, for instance, he listed his occupation as photographer when applying for a Mexican tourist card. The PGU (and my DIE) went to great lengths to give their agents photographic training. 

U.S. Secret Service Report stating that Oswald listed his profession as "photographer."
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM: There were no clandestine communications between the PGU and Oswald in the U.S.

FACT: Oswald was at least trained to be ready for a clandestine communications system with the PGU.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: Marina Oswald’s Russian housekeeping guide, *Kniga poleznykh sovetov* (Book of Useful Advice), described in Warren Commission documents as containing 865 pages, the first 18 of which were missing. No innocuous explanation has been found for these missing pages—would an American housewife mutilate her *Joy of Cooking* that way in a foreign country where she could not replace it?

There is an operational reason for the missing pages, however. In the 1960s, it was common practice for the Thirteenth Department (and for my DIE equivalent, Group Z) to give its important agents some large inoffensive book, a duplicate of which was kept by headquarters, to use for encrypting or decrypting messages sent as microdots or secret writing. The agent had to tear out each page once used, to be sure not to reuse it.

The Book of Useful Advice is inscribed: “July 12, 1961, from Lee to Marina”. Two days earlier Oswald had gotten back his American passport from the U.S. embassy in Moscow, and requested a visa for Marina’s travel to the U.S. Now the PGU was, evidently, sure that Oswald could return to the U.S., and could therefore be equipped with the materials he would need for conducting clandestine communications with the Thirteenth Department. Marina did not tell the authorities about her Book of Useful Advice, but it clearly was significant to her, as that was where she kept the previously mentioned “Walker Note” telling her what to do if Oswald should be arrested.
After spending two years in the Soviet Union, Oswald soured on Soviet communism and in 1962 returned to the U.S. for good.

Oswald considered himself on a temporary mission in the U.S., and he was determined to return to the Soviet Union after accomplishing it.

Letters of July 1, 1963 asking the Soviet embassy in Washington D.C., to grant an entrance visa for Marina and another one, separately (emphasis in original text) for Oswald. It is clear that Oswald wanted to see his wife and children back in the Soviet Union before assassinating President Kennedy, and that he required a separate entry visa for himself, to be able to disappear into the inscrutable Soviet Union after accomplishing his mission.

In fact, soon after returning to the U.S. in 1962, Oswald asked the Soviet embassy in Washington to send him and his wife “any periodicals or bulletins which you may put out for the benefit of your citizens living, for a time, in the U.S.A.” Later he also told New Orleans police officer Francis E. Martello that he was in America “only temporarily” and planned to return to Russia, as documented in the Warren Commission Report.
Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I received two letters from you in which you requested me to indicate the reason for my wish to return to the USSR. But first of all, permit me to apologize for such a long silence on my part and to thank you for the considerate attitude toward me on the part of the Embassy. The reasons for my silence were certain family “problems” (so to speak), which stood in the way. That is also one of the reasons why I wish to return to the Homeland. The main reason is “of course” homesickness, regarding which much is written and spoken, but one learns it only in a foreign land.

I count among family “problems” the fact that at the middle or end of October I expect the birth of a 2nd child. This would probably complicate matters for me, because I would not be able to work for the first few months. But there is no one I could expect to help me, for I have no parents. My relatives were against my going to America and therefore I would be ashamed to appeal to them. That is why I had to weigh everything once more before replying to your letter.

But things are improving due to the fact that my husband expresses a sincere wish to return together with me to the USSR. I earnestly beg you to help him in this. There is not much that is encouraging for us here and nothing to hold us. I cannot work for the time being, even if I did find a job. And my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We do not have the money for me to come to the Embassy, not even to pay for the hospital, etc. in connection with the birth of the baby. We both beg you very very much to help make it possible for us to return to live and work in the USSR.

In my application I did not specify the place where I would like to live in the Soviet Union. I earnestly beg you to help us obtain permission to live in Leningrad, where I grew up and went to school. There I have a sister and brother from my mother’s second marriage. I know that I do not have to explain to you the reason for my wanting to live precisely in that city. It speaks for itself. I permit myself to write this without any wish to belittle the merits of our other cities. Moreover, it is easier for me to find a job in Leningrad, since there are more pharmacies there and they need more employees. For instance, when I came from Leningrad to Minsk, I could not find work in my field for quite a long time, because there were plenty of employees there.

These are the main reasons why my husband and I wish to return to the USSR. Please do not deny our request. Make us happy again, help us get back what we lost through our foolishness. We hope our second child will also be born in the USSR.

Sincerely and respectfully,
M. Oswald

P.S. I enclose with this letter my husband’s application requesting permission to enter the USSR.

July 1, 1963

Dear Sirs

Please rush the entrance visa for the return of Soviet citizen Marina N. Oswald. She is going to have a baby in October, therefore you must grant the entrance visa. I make the transportation arrangements before then.

As for my return entrance visa please consider it separately.

Thank you

Lee H. Oswald
**CONVENTIONAL WISDOM:** The KGB/PGU showed no interest in Oswald.

**FACT:** In 1962 Oswald was sent back to the United States by the PGU, bringing with him a PGU-fabricated cover story about the years he had spent in the Soviet Union.

**DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:** Oswald’s “Historic Diary”. This is a fascinating document that purports to detail Oswald’s life in the Soviet Union, and it also signifies the “historical” importance of his mission in the U.S. In 1961 the PGU (and its Romanian counterpart, my DIE) introduced fabricated diaries to help their agents sent abroad remember what they had allegedly done when. (Before 1961, such agents had usually taken their fabricated biographical data with them on soft film hidden inside some personal object, such as a hairbrush; however, if found, that constituted a corpus delicti.) The new procedure was usually for a PGU disinformation expert to prepare such a diary, and for the agent to copy it out in his own handwriting.

A qualified American handwriting expert (Dr. Thea Stein Lewinson) has judged Oswald’s diary to have been written in two sittings. It contains a few British spellings and expressions, as well as awkward English phrases. Why? Because the PGU did not have any teachers of American English until 1964. Here are some examples of such Briticisms: Rosa is “very merry and kind;” the receptionist “points at a large lager and says... please register;” “Alferd is a Hungarian chap.”

Oswald’s “Historic Diary” must have also been drafted in a rush after Oswald applied to go back to the United States, judging by such anachronisms as giving a figure in new rubles for January 1960, when the ruble devaluation did not take place until a year later.
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM: Marina was born in Severodvinsk, a small town in Archangel Oblast, a remote area of the Soviet Union prohibited to Westerners, according to the birth certificate she brought with her from the Soviet Union.

FACT: Marina was surely born in Leningrad. Her birth certificate, issued on July 19, 1961—although Marina would have needed one for her wedding on April 30, 1961—was certainly faked.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: On May 5, 1961 Oswald wrote his brother Robert: “On April 30 of this year I got married. My wife ... was born in the city of Leningrad.” In another letter, postmarked May 16, 1961 in Moscow, Oswald informed the United States embassy there that he had gotten married, saying: “My wife is Russian, born in Leningrad, she has no parents living and is quite willing to..."
leave the Soviet Union with me and live in the United States”. George Bouhe, a Russian émigré living in Texas, who met the Oswalds there, is on record as having admired Marina’s pure Leningrad accent. Evidently, the PGU changed the record of Marina’s birthplace—and very likely her name—to an area where her family circumstances could not be checked by U.S. officials.

Oswald's letter to his brother stating Marina was born in Leningrad.
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM:
Oswald’s best American “friend,” the “aristocratic” baron George de Mohrenschildt, was not linked in any way with the assassination of President Kennedy. In Case Closed, Gerald Posner states: “The KGB informed this author in 1992 that it had no file on de Mohrenschildt or his wife, Jeanne, indicating neither had worked for it” (p.86n).

FACT:
George de Mohrenschildt was a Soviet illegal officer endowed with three consecutive biographies to accommodate his intelligence tasks. Before WWII he was documented by Moscow as Baron von Mohrenschildt, son of a German director of the Swedish “Nobel interests,” and was used to infiltrate Nazi organizations. After WWII he became the French George de Mohrenschildt, who had attended a school in Belgium founded by Napoleon, and he was directed to penetrate the CIA. During the Cold War Moscow transformed his father into a Russian engineer in the Ploiesti oilfields in Romania, captured there by the Soviet Army and executed. De Mohrenschildt was Oswald’s support officer in the U.S. In 1977, de Mohrenschildt killed himself just hours after getting a subpoena to re-testify to the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: Picture of Oswald holding his rifle, inscribed: “To my friend George from Lee, 5/IV/63”. This picture was presented to the House Select Committee on Assassinations by de Mohrenschildt’s widow three days after he committed suicide, together with a 245-page manuscript entitled I am a Patsy. On the back of the
In reality, the de Mohrenschildts did meet the Oswalds on April 5, 1963. Ten days later Oswald took a shot at Gen. Walker, and immediately went to Mexico City to brag to the PGU that he had escaped without detection. On April 19, the de Mohrenschildts precipitously moved to Haiti, without even saying goodbuy to the Oswalds.

To one of the molds, I wrote: ' hunter of fascists! Ha! Ha! Ha! ’’ In the manuscript de Mohrenschildt claimed he knew nothing about this picture, allegedly discovered by his wife in a storage box in 1967, and he speculated that Oswald had in a sense left “a gift for us from beyond his grave.”

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Today most Americans believe that Kennedy’s assassination was the result of some home-based conspiracy involving the CIA, other elements of the U.S. government, or organized crime.

The conspiracy theories originated with the KGB, and they have gradually taken off on their own. The intelligence services of the entire Soviet bloc were tasked to divert public attention for the assassination away from Moscow and toward elements of the U.S. itself. The Romanian part of that operation, codenamed Dragon, was so secret that I had to write out its plan by hand, in one single copy.

The first assassination book published in the United States — Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? — had as author Joachim Joesten, a German-born American Communist identified as a PGU agent in the
Mitrokhin Archive (25,000 pages of PGU documents smuggled from Moscow by British intelligence). The book was published by another Mitrokhin-identified Soviet agent, Carlo Aldo Marzani (PGU codename Nord), who owned Liberty Book Club (PGU codename Sever) in New York. According to documents in the Mitrokhin Archive, Marzani received $80,000 from the PGU to produce pro-Soviet books, plus an annual $10,000 to advertise them aggressively. Joesten’s book was enthusiastically reviewed by a Venona-identified PGU agent, Victor Perlo, and was vigorously promoted by a PGU-published magazine, New Times (Novoye Vremya). Joesten’s book alleges that Oswald was “an FBI agent provocateur with a CIA background” who became a “perfect fall guy” in the assassination, devised by “some officials of the CIA and FBI,” and by “reactionary oil billionaires such as H.L. Hunt.”

Joesten dedicated his book to Mark Lane, an American undercover Communist writer, who in 1966 produced the bestseller Rush to Judgment, alleging that Kennedy was assassinated by a right-wing American group. In 1967 Joesten “authored” The Case Against Lyndon Johnson in the Assassination of President Kennedy and Oswald: The Truth, which was soon followed by A Citizen’s Dissent (1968), by Mark Lane. The latter also helped New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison to arrest a local man, whom he accused of conspiring with elements of U.S. intelligence to murder Kennedy in order to stop his efforts to end the Cold War. Garrison’s On the Trail of the Assassins was one of the books that inspired Oliver Stone’s movie JFK.

The Kennedy conspiracy era was born.
American graphological experts certified that a letter addressed to “Mr. Hunt,” dated November 8, 1963 and signed Lee Harvey Oswald, copies of which turned up in the United States in 1975, was written by Oswald. Conspiracy theorists connected the letter to the CIA’s E. Howard Hunt, by then well known from the Watergate affair, and used it to “prove” that the CIA was implicated in the Kennedy assassination.

FACT: Oswald’s Hunt letter was forged by the PGU twelve years after Oswald died. The above-mentioned PGU book Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? blames, among others, right-wing Texas oil barons, such as H.L. Hunt for the assassination. When former CIA officer E. Howard Hunt began making news in the Watergate scandal, the PGU took advantage of the name similarity and disseminated the ambiguous "Dear Mr. Hunt" letter.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE: The Mitrokhin Archive contains PGU documents certifying that the “Hunt Letter” was forged by the PGU during the Watergate scandal. The forged PGU letter was twice checked for “authenticity” by the KGB’s Technical Operations Directorate (OTU), and approved for use. In 1975, the PGU mailed three photocopies from Mexico to conspiracy buffs in the United States. (The PGU rules allowed only photocopies of counterfeited documents to be used, to avoid close examination of the original).
CONVENTIONAL WISDOM:

A 245-page manuscript by George de Mohrenschildt, entitled *I am a Patsy! I am a Patsy!* —described as the last words spoken by Oswald — which came to light immediately after de Mohrenschildt’s suicide, is regarded as a genuine document that sheds light on how he perceived Oswald and his role in the assassination.

FACT:

George de Mohrenschildt’s manuscript contradicts numerous statements he made under oath, without any apparent reason.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:

The similarity between de Mohrenschildt’s diary and that of the PGU book *Oswald: Assassin or Fall-Guy?* suggests that both may have been conceived at the Lubyanka. Both the book and the manuscript assert that Oswald was of no use to Soviet intelligence, both go to great lengths to generate sympathy for him, both present Oswald as an admirer of President Kennedy, and both discredit the idea that Oswald committed the crime. Both also extol the Soviet Union. Here is the ode to Khrushchev sung by de Mohrenschildt, a self-proclaimed American aristocrat who allegedly dedicated his life to fighting Communism: “He is gone now. God bless his Bible-quoting soul and his earthy personality. His sudden bursts of anger and beating on the table with his shoe, are all gone and belong to history. Millions of Russians miss him.”

*DeMohrenschildt’s manuscript, page 204.*