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DATE: 11-14-2017

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

Deletions were made pursuant to the postponement rationale indicated below with no segregable material available for disclosure. All references relate to Section 6 of the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992."

Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)

Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)

Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)

Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)

Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)

Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)

Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

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"X"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **SECRET**

S/5731.

~~SECRET~~ 10th August, 1964.

Konstantin Petrovich SERGIEVSKY.

Lee Oswald

I attach for your information an account, written by a member of the British Embassy in Moscow, of an interview with the above-named Soviet citizen, who visited the Embassy on 29th July saying that he had important information to give on who killed President Kennedy. An officer of the American Embassy in Moscow attended the interview. His Embassy is stated to be of the opinion that this matter might provide a link in the chain of evidence before the Warren Commission.

At the end of the interview SERGIEVSKY asked for political asylum. In accordance with instructions the British Embassy were obliged to refuse this and SERGIEVSKY left the premises.

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1-10-94

Classified by 9803 RDD/KSC
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

Enclosure.

10 ENCLOSURE
[FROM STOTT] (S)

AUG 10 1964

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EX-108

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SECRET

XEROX
AUG 31 1964

SEP 14 1964

105-8255
(L.H. OSWALD)

DATE: 11-14-2017

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B 7-21-1952
USSR

SERGIEVSKY, KONSTANTIN PETROVICH

The above-named Soviet citizen came into the Embassy on July 29. I was called out to the desk to speak to him. He said that he had important information on who killed President Kennedy and that he knew Oswald. He wanted to make a statement about it. Could I get him into contact with the American Embassy? He explained that the American Embassy was too well guarded for him to get in. He had succeeded in slipping into our Embassy because one of the two gates was not guarded.

2. The American Embassy on being informed of this request sent Mr. W. Morgan (Second Secretary) over to see him. Mr. Morgan and I interviewed him together. His story was rather rambling and disconnected and he was very unwilling to talk about some things. He started off by showing us a slip of paper on which he had written the three points he wished to make (photocopy and translation attached: original with the Americans). The following is a compilation of what he said.

Texas Jack Ruby

3. He met Oswald in 1960 in Corky (place of meeting: 7th Wharf). Oswald told him through an interpreter (on being asked why an interpreter was used, he said that Oswald's Russian was not good) that he had an old friend called Ruby, whose description as a shady night-club owner accorded with what came out later and who would give him help in the future. (Sergievsky made a great deal of this point.) Oswald invited Sergievsky to do some shooting practice with him (using rifles). He refused. In this connexion Oswald asked him what he thought would happen if the President of the United States should be assassinated. There were groups in the United States who could do this. Sergievsky said that he assumed that Oswald meant some sort of socialist or radical group but Oswald denied this and emphasised that he had the Communist Party in mind. At that time Eisenhower was President, but Oswald explicitly explained that they were thinking of Nixon as their candidate. The aim of the assassination was to produce a reaction in the United States against the so-called wild men.

MARINA USSR Texas

4. In Sergievsky's opinion Oswald had killed Kennedy for the same purpose under an extension of the same plan. Sergievsky was certain that Mrs. Oswald was a member of the K.G.B. His sister, whom he knew worked for them, knew Mrs. Oswald before her marriage to Oswald and had lived with her. He also considered that Oswald was working for the K.G.B. and that Oswald's connexion with him (Sergievsky) was part of a K.G.B. effort to get him into their service too (see paragraph 7 below).

5. During questioning the following points in Sergievsky's background emerged:

/He ...

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He was born on July 21, 1935, and lived in Bor, near Gorky. He had aspirations to become a diplomat during the 1950's and was at the Foreign Affairs Institute. However, he failed his medical and was rejected. He ascribed this failure to the "fact that from the age of eleven he had been regularly given powdered poison which had the effect of inducing oxygen starvation of the brain. This led to permanent physical damage to his brain which caused trembling in his limbs and mental blanks. The powder was given to him to prevent him getting in the way (meshat)". He was unwilling to talk about whom he might get in the way of.

6. After failing his medical, pressure was applied on him to join the K.G.B. This took the form of brain-washing by association of horrible and opposite ideas which produced a physical breakdown ("abreaction" is, I believe, the technical term: 'perelem' in Russian). The whole process was accompanied by such severe mental strain as to produce physical illness. He admitted to succumbing to this pressure, which had the nickname of "press conference" but, in some way which he would not explain, he managed, so he said, not to work for the K.G.B.

7. This happened in March 1960. His meetings with Oswald took place in April and May 1960 with the apparent purpose, according to him, of inducing him to think that "they" had confidence in him. It seemed to him that Oswald was being or had been subjected to the same "press conference" treatment because he had a persecuted look and resembled a madman. As a continuation of the "press conference" brain-washing process a form of semi-hypnosis was used induced by smoking disguised opium cigarettes.

8. Sergievsky was nervous but talked reasonably, seemed in perfect possession of his faculties and insisted on the accuracy of his story, although he would have like to see a photograph of Mrs. Oswald to make absolutely sure of her identity. (Unfortunately we could not find one). He seemed pleasant, not unnaturally rather nervous, and quite well dressed (good sports jacket and trousers). He threw in one more piece of evidence, without any embellishment to give it more apparent connexion with his basic story, which, however, does not bear the interpretation he put on it. For what it is worth, it is as follows.

9. Some time in 1960 ^{USSR} ^{Cuba} Raoul Castro was visiting Gorky. Sergievsky got near to him in the crowd and was taken by Castro for an American. Castro addressed a few words to him in English and when he discovered that he did not understand them got an interpreter to say to him words to the effect that they would work together. Sergievsky meant this as evidence for his thesis that a plot was being cooked up against America; all it probably demonstrates is that Castro made a normal remark about Soviet Cuban friendship.

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10. Sergievsky said he was now without work although earlier he had been offered a job in a chemical factory in Gorky (according to his identity document he is an "employee" - as opposed to a ^{normal} worker - 'sluzhashchi'). He had been to Moscow many times and had tried to get into the American Embassy. "They" (K.G.B.) knew he was in Moscow and what he was here for (i.e. to tell his story about Oswald) and knew how much he knew (this probably explains why he disregarded our warning about eavesdropping devices in the walls). He was therefore worried at what would happen to him when he left the Embassy. On being told that he must surely have thought of this before coming, he said that he relied on us to help him. He wanted political asylum. When it was explained to him that there could be no question of this, he did not argue but wondered what he should do. He thought it would make no difference whether he walked out of the Embassy or went out by car and was dropped at a Metro station. They would still pick him up when he returned home. He spent a long time worrying about this and about what excuses he could give when picked up for coming to the Embassy. He finally walked out, past both militiamen and the militia car, but no move was made to detain him, at least in sight of the Embassy.

11. It is impossible for me to evaluate the reliability of Sergievsky's evidence. I do not think that he was "sent" unless he was a very good actor, especially as there was no point in giving us this story. On his own evidence (but not in behaviour or appearance) he is to some extent mentally defective but if a mentally defective person were going to make up a story of this sort he would surely pack it with much weightier evidence and greater detail, and would have elaborated the incident described in paragraph 9. It may be that the K.G.B. did try and recruit him and that at the same time Oswald did make some unconnected anti-American remarks including remarks about assassinating the President. It is even conceivable that the K.G.B. really were dreaming up some plot of assassination (presumably without higher authority?) in connexion with the possible succession of a right-wing President, and that Oswald on his return home carried out at his own instigation an idea which had been put into his head three years earlier in a different context. Sergievsky said that May 1960 was the last time he saw Oswald so that even if Sergievsky's story is true and could bear the interpretation he puts on it, Oswald's relations with the K.G.B. in the period 1960 - 62 are totally unknown.

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Translation of Sergievsky's pencil note

1. Ruby is an old friend of Oswald's, and is a specialist in matters which stink.
2. Oswald's wife is a K.G.B. worker (photograph)*
3. A group of people directly assisted in the murder, probably they are United States Communists. Now they are fleeing from the U.S.A.M.

[* An allusion to Sergievsky's wish to see a photograph of Mrs. Oswald, see paragraph 8.]

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