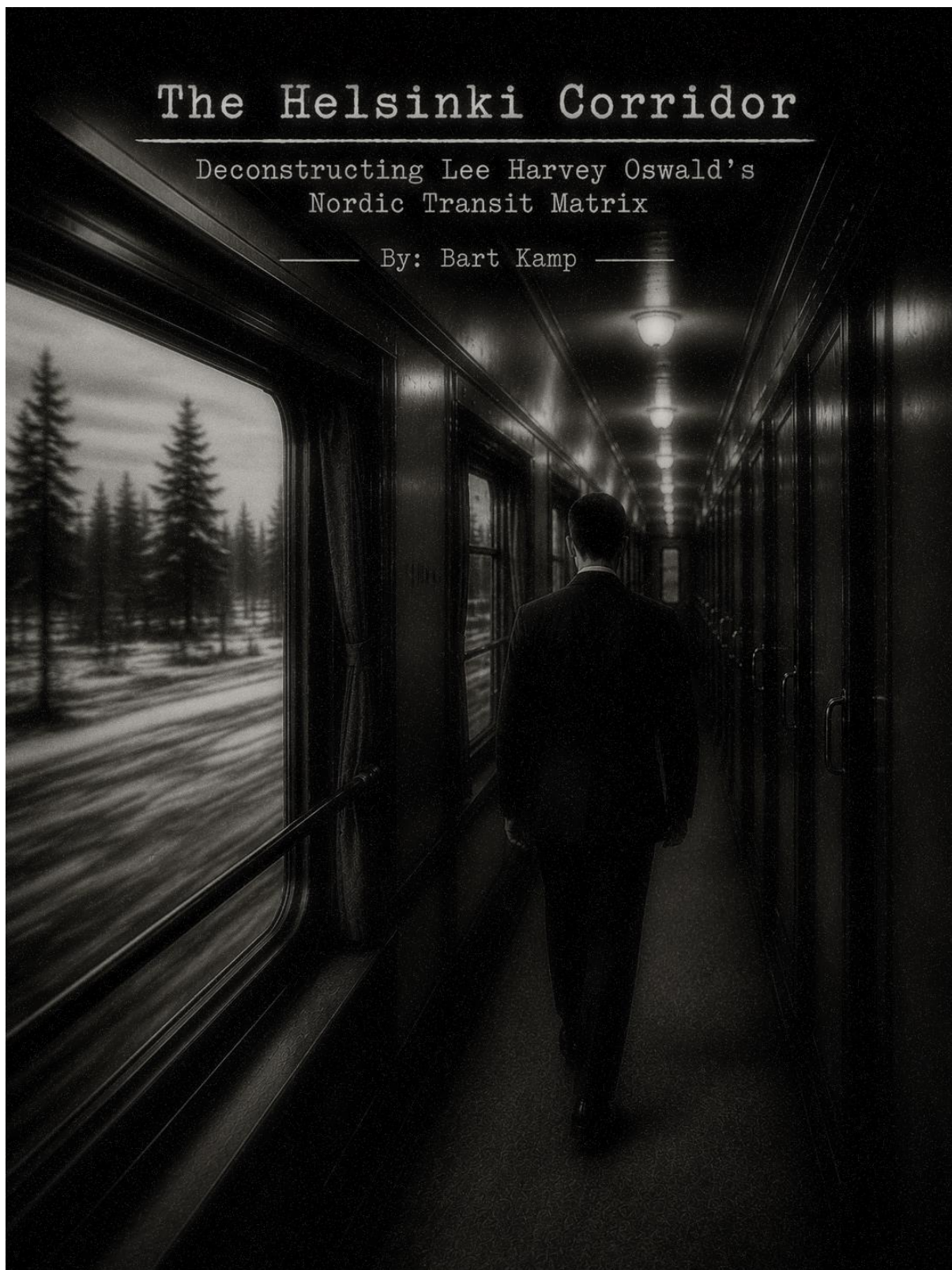


The Helsinki Corridor

Deconstructing Lee Harvey Oswald's
Nordic Transit Matrix

— By: Bart Kamp —



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Introduction

This is a subject that is a fair bit removed from my usual area of interest; Dallas, and especially [Oswald's last 48 hours](#).

A few years back, during Covid, while organising [Malcolm Blunt's archive](#), I came across a considerable amount of documentation relating to Oswald arriving and staying for five days in Helsinki. He then managed to obtain his visa to visit the Soviet Union. Subsequently, he got on a train, via Leningrad, towards Moscow for his 'defection.'



Welcome to Helsinki – Bart Kamp.

Oswald in Helsinki as a subject is only addressed by very few people, mostly due to lack of any records being publicly available. I found myself sitting on a fair bit of documentation that needed to be explored further.

The late [Ian Griggs covered Helsinki](#) more than 25 years ago, as he had visited the Finnish capital himself. But his article was not addressing the records. Most of those were released within the last decade and are helping to explain this episode in much greater detail. Chris Mills wrote an article researching possible flights for the [premier issue of the Dealey Plaza Echo](#).

My 're-awakening' was on December 9 2023, when I became aware of a [newspaper report](#) on the SUPO (Finnish Security Intelligence Service) and the news that they were releasing records regarding Oswald's visit in October 1959. It was 60 years since the files were classified and according to their laws, they were to be made public after that time-span.

This extra layer to this enigmatic episode provided pivotal evidence for deciphering Oswald's stay in Helsinki.

The Swedish SAPO will make their records available after 70 years in 2033, only 7 more years from now. More about these two agencies later.

A week after my re-awakening I landed a new job, and for just over two years hardly anything else mattered.

In February of this year (2026), I started to work using 'The Machine' (AI) in conjunction with my earlier Dallas work that was published in 2023.

I wanted to stress test my earlier research and felt the need to cement certain things, even though I felt I had already done that by using more than 1,220 sources in my [first book](#). I used it with the [second floor lunchroom encounter](#) (processing all available records), [Marion Baker's run towards the TSBD](#) (using photogrammetry) and [deblurring/sharpening of the images](#) of the people in front of the Texas School Book Depository. All works in progress, but gained strong results already. (One discovery being a key find in conjunction with the second-floor lunch room encounter.)

In March I processed [Malcolm Blunt's documentation about Oswald in Helsinki](#) in Gemini. The records are stored on Google Drive, so it seemed the most logical choice to start with Google's own system. And this got things going with organising and summarising these records. I worked on it for an hour or two and just did it for a laugh and did not think much further about it.

One month later Malcolm and I happen to have one of our talks at his house and I ended up asking what was left to be done for him besides finalising his research on Richard Snyder and Antonio Veciana for the [AARC](#). He replied that Helsinki deserved a closer look.

Since I had just been digging into this a few weeks prior, I continued our conversation with what I had come up with about Helsinki thus far. This can be viewed in our [April](#) and [May](#) conversations. It is safe to say that the research since then has progressed significantly!

During that same period, I came across [Rami Smatt's research](#). Some of his work was being reposted by [Jefferson Morley's Substack](#) earlier in 2025. I have been in touch with him a few times, exchanging messages and he was kind enough to share his research and providing me with various Finnish and Swedish documentation aiding the overall article significantly.

In May and June, I started to search through many archives, organise and build all documents about Oswald's Helsinki's stay. This led to the

introduction of new players in this cold war environment and has subsequently enlarged the scope of my investigation. Several of these documents provide a very valuable insight into the diplomatic and intelligence activity underway in the Finnish capital in 1959.



Klaus Kurki hotel lobby & reception – Bart Kamp.

Only a relatively small part of this is being shared in this article. I have used the research that has a direct influence on what was happening about Oswald's stay in Helsinki. The rest of the research I have collected will be included in a forthcoming Cold War book release later.

This article will be one of the forthcoming book's chapters and may be subject to change over the next few months. Then there are the b&w images I have created for this paper and they are my artistic recreations of the processed data in documents and old photographs.

An analysis of newly assembled archival records, including the structural mechanics of the 1957 Nordic Passport Union Regulations, declassified Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) internal dispatches, Warren Commission records, contemporary Scandinavian press coverage, and House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) files presents an interesting picture. I shall include all links to its sources.

Lastly, I owe a great debt of gratitude to Alan Dale, whose time and assistance were invaluable in putting this together.

Thank you for taking the time to read this.

Bart Kamp, August 2026.

The Cold War Matrix

Finland's Cold War matrix was forged in September 1944, when the nation signed a gruelling armistice with Moscow following the Winter War (1939–40) and Continuation War (1941–44).

Finland surrendered 11% of its territory, agreed to massive reparations, and granted Moscow a 50-year lease on the Porkkala naval base, 20 kilometers west of Helsinki.

The bedrock of Finnish survival was the [1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance](#) (YYA Treaty). Formulated under President J.K. Paasikivi, the treaty required Finland to repel Western aggression against the USSR through Finnish territory.

Crucially, its ambiguous consultation clause (Article 2) allowed Moscow to signal diplomatic displeasure whenever Helsinki's domestic politics strayed.



Urho Kekkonen – Bart Kamp

Paasikivi's successor, [Urho Kekkonen](#) (President 1956–1981), turned this delicate diplomatic balancing act into a personal style of autocracy. The limits of Finnish independence were exposed during the [1958 "Night Frost" Crisis \(Yöpakkaset\)](#). When Prime Minister [Karl August Fagerholm](#) formed a coalition containing anti-communist Social Democrats, Moscow retaliated by freezing trade and withdrawing its ambassador.

Rather than defending his elected government, Kekkonen covertly undermined the cabinet from within, forcing its collapse before flying to Moscow in January 1959 to personally broker a thaw.

The lesson was institutionalised: no Finnish government could survive without Moscow's blessing, and Kekkonen was the sole trusted negotiator. Western critics mockingly dubbed this arrangement "[Finlandisation](#)," a system of democratic self-censorship under the shadow of the Kremlin.

By 1959, Helsinki hosted three overlapping intelligence services, each operating under strict, unwritten rules.



SUPO HQ – Bart Kamp.

The Finnish Security Police (Supo)

Established in 1949, Suojelupoliisi (Supo) was tasked with counter-espionage while operating under severe constraints. Public spy trials against Soviet operatives were strictly avoided to prevent triggering a diplomatic crisis. When caught, KGB officers were quietly expelled. To compensate, Supo built discreet, unacknowledged intelligence-sharing bridges with Western services, including the CIA, which offered crucial counter-intelligence support behind the scenes.

Tehtaankatu (The Soviet Apparatus)

The sprawling Soviet Embassy complex on Tehtaankatu operated as a forward operating base for both KGB and GRU intelligence. Uniquely across Western Europe, the Helsinki consulate held direct authorization to issue Soviet tourist visas in a matter of hours—bypassing the standard weeks-long clearance through Moscow. Officers like Soviet Consul Grigoriy Golub actively cultivated Western diplomatic personnel through informal lunches, sporting events, and travel advice, running assessment operations under routine consular cover.

The American Station

The U.S. diplomatic footprint in Helsinki was modest and heavily outnumbered by Soviet personnel. However, CIA officers, such as William Costille, utilised Helsinki's open structure to monitor Soviet transit. CIA dispatches from autumn 1959 confirm the US was fully aware that Helsinki served as the fastest Soviet visa gateway in Europe.



Golub & Costille – Bart Kamp.

By October 1959, Helsinki functioned as an operational pressure valve. The city's unique combination of fast Soviet visas, quiet Finnish security oversight, and constant intelligence surveillance made it one of the primary European transit corridors into the Eastern Bloc.

The Financial and Logistical Track

History records Lee Harvey Oswald as the classic modern anomaly: an erratic, self-schooled misfit who, at age nineteen, managed to sever his ties with the United States Marine Corps, navigate across Europe, and pierce the Iron Curtain with smooth precision.

Oswald travelled to northern Europe via a commercial airline (Finnair) from London, using funds he allegedly saved from his Marine Corps service. He was overall known as a frugal person.

He had [\\$700.00 on him](#) when he arrived in the UK one day before his departure to Helsinki. In today's money this would be approximately \$7,000.00.



Oswald on his way to Helsinki October 10 1959 – Bart Kamp.

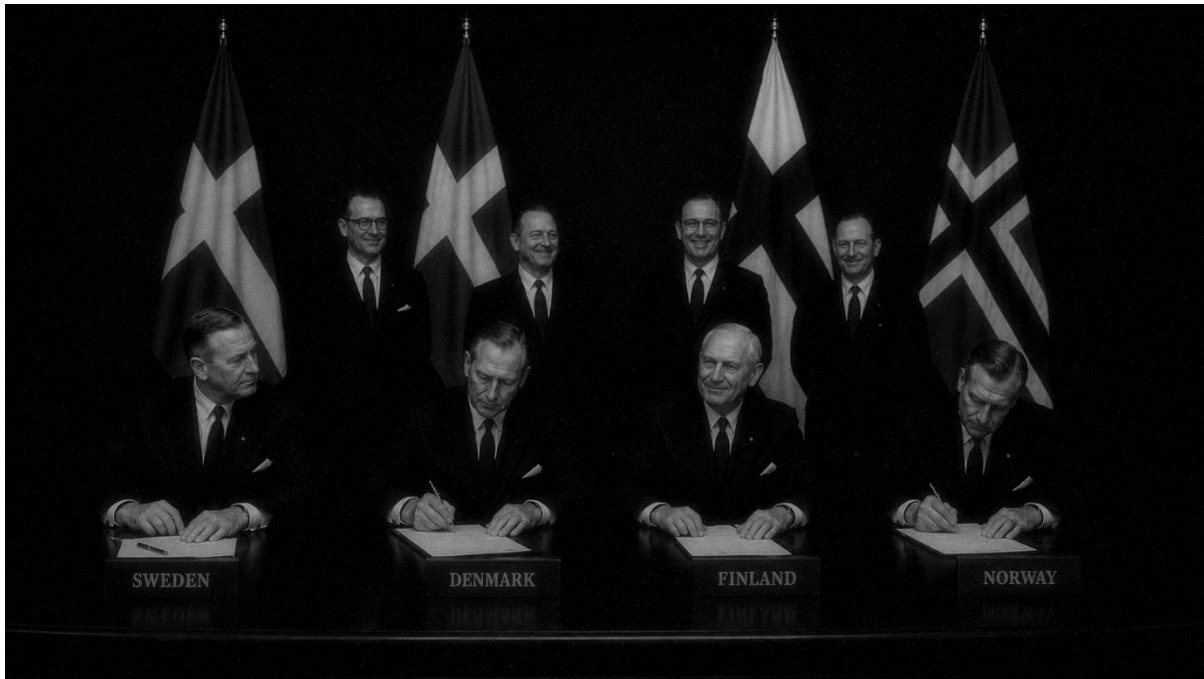
His decision to enter the USSR through Helsinki was logistically sound for a budget traveller; Helsinki was one of the few Western capitals with direct, regular rail connections to Moscow. An independent traveller researching options would naturally identify Finland as a primary gateway to the Soviet Union.

From his [diary entry after crossing the Soviet border](#) (p.1), he states that on October 18 (three days after his departure from Finland), he has only \$100.00 left.

The Outer Perimeter: The Legal Friction of the 1957 Treaty

It is important to understand the legal architecture of Northern Europe during this period of time. On July 12, 1957, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway executed an agreement to abolish internal passport controls, a pact known as the [1957 Nordic Passport Union Regulations](#). I thank Rami Smatt for this information.

What this treaty did was legally unite Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway into a single, seamless free-travel zone without internal border controls.



Signing of the Nordic Passport Union Regulations – Bart Kamp.

Under these regulations, passport checks were not eliminated for international travellers; rather, they were consolidated at the outermost border entry point of the Nordic zone. For a foreigner (*utlänning*) like Oswald, flying from London, England, to Helsinki, Finland, meant entering the outer perimeter of this secure zone.

The treaty mandated that the first country of arrival execute a rigorous passport inspection, log the traveller's biographical data, and enforce domestic *alien* tracking laws (*Utlänningslagen*). This system was designed to ensure that no non-Nordic citizen could move through the region undetected.

The End of Day Discrepancy

On Saturday, [October 10, 1959, Oswald arrived at Helsinki Airport](#) (p. 16), aboard a commercial Finnair flight from London, at about 23:33.

There is the oddity of his flight arrival (23:33) and hotel registry at the Torni hotel His registry is noted as 24:00 (dated October 10!). It could mean that right after landing Oswald was collected and rushed through passport control and customs, and then be driven like the devil to be there to make the midnight hour mark; An impossibility according to the timings and the distance involved.

More importantly, for what purpose is this urgent alleged rush? I will get more into the hotels in a mo.

An impossibility according to some due to the fact that Oswald needed to clear customs and grab his luggage first. Then the time needed for the drive to the hotel.

By just googling this you get a 30 minutes journey for a drive of just 8.5 miles. That is 2026, overall traffic has changed since 1959, roads were less illuminated, there was less traffic, average speeds, motorways were not as well maintained, organised and signposted as they are now. Even if you land at 23:33, that still means getting to the terminal, disembark, passport control, pick up his luggage. These things would at least take 15 minutes at a minimum. Then there's the front desk personnel. What training were they given when the booking was made for October 10? What was the procedure?



Lee Oswald arrives at Helsinki airport – Bart Kamp.

To resolve the contradiction, Richard Helms submitted a heavily curated letter to the Warren Commission ([CE 2677](#)), asserting that the airport arrival time and the hotel registry time mismatch were merely a "clerical error" caused by a tired desk clerk or a simple time-zone misunderstanding.

To compensate for the lack of internal border checkpoints, the 1957 Passport Union treaty required all signatory nations to implement strict domestic surveillance measures. Section B of the treaty required countries to modify their domestic laws to ensure that all hotels, pensions, and boarding houses immediately collected detailed passport data from foreign guests and forwarded these registries directly to local police and national security agencies.

London – Helsinki passport evidence



Oswald's at Helsinki passport control – Bart Kamp.

To see the evidence supporting Oswald actually flying to Helsinki, look at his passport. This [FBI document](#) discusses Oswald's passport and its stamps.

This Getty version is superior to any photocopy reproduction the WC or the HSCA used.



Departure and arrival stamps London – Helsinki October 10 1959. In Lee Oswald's passport - Getty.

There is this [FBI report from November 25 1963](#) confirming Oswald's departure to Helsinki on October 10. And this interesting report from [Dec](#)

[9 1963](#) details Robert Bruce Allen's conversation with the USSR cultural attaché from which a fair bit of info is derived. Some is correct and some isn't.

The Tornî Hotel



The Tornî hotel – Bart Kamp.

In the late 1950s, the [Tornî hotel](#) was the city's premier hub for modern, international socialising. Having just served as the headquarters for the Soviet Allied Control Commission post-WWII. The Tornî rapidly evolved into an avant-garde destination, opening the city's first rooftop bar in 1961 and Finland's first Chinese restaurant in 1953.

Oswald's hotel records have been under scrutiny. Some were published in 1977 in the Finnish newspaper [Helsingin Sanomat](#); more about this later. But the December 2023 release and Rami Smatt sharing all of them with me has clarified this a fair bit.

Oswald arrives late at the Tornî and his first registration card is cause for some concern. This is due to Oswald's landing time (23:33) and the time noted for his arrival and registration at the Tornî hotel. This is set at 00:00 dated October 10. Whereas it ought to be October 11.

Here is the Tornî hotel registration form, front and back. It shows the arrival date and also his departure (October 12). This is written by two different persons.

Tämä majoitusilmoitus on täytettynä toimitettava paikalliselle poliisiviranomaiselle. Suomen sekä Islannin, Norjan, Ruotsin ja Tanskan kansalaisten on täytettävä kortin etusivu yläosa. Muiden ulkomaalaisten on täytettävä koko etusivu. Tämän sivun täyttää majoittaja.

Denna inkvarteringsanmälaning bör ifyllas till den lokala polismyndigheten. Övre delen av kortets framsida bör ifyllas av finska samt danska, isländska, norska och svenska medborgare. Övriga utlänningar bör ifylla hela framsidan. Denna sida ifyller av inkvarteraren.

Poliisilomake nro 18

Mistä nyt saapunut Varifrån nu anlänt Venant de Place from which just arrived Von wo jetzt angekommen	USIT	
Saapumisaika Ankommit	Päivämäärä - Datum 10.10.59	Klo - Kl. 2400
Aiottu oleskeluaika Beräknad uppehållstid Le temps de séjour supposé Supposed duration of stay Voraussichtliche Aufenthaltsdauer	5. viik.	
Lähtöaika - Avrest	Päivämäärä - Datum 12/10-59	Klo - Kl.
Minne matkustanut Vart avrest	USIT	
Majoittajan nimi ja osoite Inkvarterarens namn och adress	HOTEL TORMI PORTIER	
Huoneen no Rum nr	309	

Hotel Torni registration admittance card arrival date October 10, departure date October 12 1959 - Rami Smatt.

MATKUSTAJAKORTTI - RESANDEKORT - CARTE DE VOYAGEUR TRAVELLERS CARD - KARTE FOR REISENDE	Sukunimi - Titinamn Nom de famille Surname Familienname	OSWALD		
	Etunimi - Fornamn Prénoms Christian names Vorname	LEE HARVEY		
	Ammatin - Yrke Profession Occupation Beruf	STUDENT		
	Kansalaisuus Medborgarskap Nationalité Citizenship Staatsangehörigkeit	AMERICA	Syntymäaika ja -paikka Födelsedag och -ort Date et lieu de nais- sance Date and place of birth Geburtsdag und -ort	OTT 139 NEW ORLEANS, LA, USA
	Osoite kotimaassa Adress i hemlandet Adresse dans le pays natal Address in native country Heimatadresse	3124 W. 5TH ST FORT WORTH, TEXAS USA		Allekirjoitus - Underskrift - Signature - Unterschrift Rami Smatt
Passin no - Pass nr Passport No. Reisepass Nr.	1733242	Milloin ja varustettu När och var utfärdat Date et lieu de la delivrance When & where issued Wann u. wo ausgestellt	SEP 11 1959 LOS ANGELES, CALIF	
Saapumisaika ja -paikka Datum och an- komstort Date et lieu d'arrivée en Date and place of present entry into Datum und Ort der Einreise in	Suomi - Finland Finlande - Finnland	Tanska - Danmark Daneemark - Denmark Danemark	Norja - Norge Norge - Norway Norwegen	Ruotsi - Sverige Suede - Sweden Schweden
	OTT 10 1959	1 19	1 19	1 19
	HELSINKI	Henk- lehti No 5777		

Personal data and passport details for Lee Oswald's registration card October 10 1959 - Rami Smatt.



Lee Oswald arriving at the Torni hotel – Bart Kamp.

I contacted the Torni hotel to see if they had anything else worth sharing, and on June 21 2026 they replied to my enquiry: *We have tried to investigate this further, but unfortunately there are no documents or further details to give about his stay in Torni, at least not more than the information that you already possess.*

Studying the guest ledgers and you will see some noted name variations: "Lee Harry" and "Lee Harvy." These look like the result of bad spelling by the hotel clerck filing in the card in that particular instance. Fort Worth is written down as "Fort Ilwost". The other side of the cards look they have been filled in and signed by Oswald.

Klaus Kurki Hotel

The SUPO records released on [December 9 2023](#) investigate the Oswald registration for both of Helsinki's hotels: Torni and the Klaus Kurki. The article claims that he checked into room 309, for a five-day stay. Where this info comes from is a good question since the Torni hotel registration card clearly states that he is leaving after two nights, Oswald changed hotels, moving to the Klaus Kurki Hotel, where he stayed for an additional three nights.

Tämä majoitusilmoitus on täytettynä toimitettava paikalliselle poliisiviranomaiselle.

Suomen sekä Islannin, Norjan, Ruotsin ja Tanskan kansalaisten on täytettävä kortin etusivun yläosa. Muiden ulkomaalaisten on täytettävä koko etusivu. Tämän sivun täyttää majoittaja.

Denna inkvarteringsanmälning bör ifyllä lämnas till den lokala polismyndigheten.

Övre delen av kortets framsida bör ifyllas av finska samt danska, isländska, norska och svenska medborgare.

Övriga utlänningar bör ifylla hela framsidan. Denna sida ifyller av inkvarteraren.

Poliisilomake no 13
25 A. 8.59 6810—59/85

Mistä nyt saapunut Varifrån nu anlänt Venant de Place from which just arrived Von wo jetzt angekommen	<i>Kurki</i>	
Saapumisaika - Ankommit	Päivämäärä - Datum <i>12.10.59</i>	Kio - Kl.
Aioitu oleskeluaika Beräknad uppehållstid Le temps de séjour supposé Supposed duration of stay Voraussichtliche Aufenthaltsdauer		
Lähtöaika - Avrest	Päivämäärä - Datum <i>12.10.59</i>	Kio - Kl.
Minne matkustanut Vart avrest	<i>U.S.A.</i>	

Majoittajan nimi ja osoite - Inkvarterarens namn och adress

Huoneen no - Rum nr

Klaus Kurki

607

Hotel Klaus Kurki registration form and room details October 12 1959 - Rami Smatt.

Tämä majoitusilmoitus on täytettynä toimitettava paikalliselle poliisiviranomaiselle. Suomen sekä Islannin, Norjan, Ruotsin ja Tanskan kansalaisten on täytettävä kortin etusivun yläosa. Muiden ulkomaalaisten on täytettävä koko etusivu. Tämän sivun täyttää majoittaja.

Denna inkvarteringsanmälning bör ifyllä lämnas till den lokala polismyndigheten.

Övre delen av kortets framsida bör ifyllas av finska samt danska, isländska, norska och svenska medborgare.

Övriga utlänningar bör ifylla hela framsidan. Denna sida ifyller av inkvarteraren.

Poliisilomake nro 13

Mistä nyt saapunut Varifrån nu anlänt Venant de Place from which just arrived Von wo jetzt angekommen	<i>Kurki</i>	
Saapumisaika - Ankommit	Päivämäärä - Datum <i>12.10.59</i>	Kio - Kl.
Aioitu oleskeluaika Beräknad uppehållstid Le temps de séjour supposé Supposed duration of stay Voraussichtliche Aufenthaltsdauer		
Lähtöaika - Avrest	Päivämäärä - Datum <i>15/10-59</i>	Kio - Kl.
Minne matkustanut Vart avrest	<i>Vainikkalan kautta Moskovaan</i>	

Majoittajan nimi ja osoite
Inkvarterarens namn och adress

Huoneen no
Rum nr

Klaus Kurki

607

Hotel Klaus Kurki admittance form and room details October 12 - 15 1959 - Rami Smatt.

I have no explanation for there being two cards from the same hotel other than that the very top one is only for October 12 whereas the one with the Klaus Kurki stamp is set for the period October 12 - 15. And also mentions his border crossing (Vainikkala) and his end destination (Moscow). Take note of the changes in handwriting on the second card. Oswald's departure details were filled in by somebody else.

The distance between both hotels, according to Ian Griggs' article 25 years ago, was less than 300 yards away. He was not far off; Google

actually says 350 meters, a 2-minute drive or a 4-minute walk for a distance of two blocks.



Old Helsinki map showing the Torni and Klaus Kurki hotels (turquoise underlined) – Bart Kamp

No one knows the reason for the change from Torni to Klaus Kurki.

The Helsinki Visa Mystery: The Golub Pipeline

To some of those who have been looking into this, the most significant anomaly of Oswald's transit through Finland is the speed with which he obtained his Soviet Union entry visa.

In 1959, an American tourist seeking to enter the USSR typically faced a bureaucratic waiting period of a few weeks. Applications had to be routed from the embassy in question directly to Moscow, where they underwent extensive vetting by the central KGB apparatus before approval.

[John McVickar \(US embassy in Moscow\) on November 27 1963](#) (pgs. 8 & 9), already questions Oswald's pattern for his defection and whether he had been tutored by person or persons unknown. He also remarks that Helsinki is a usual and relatively uncomplicated point of entry into the Soviet Union.

In that same document the Department of State chimes in with [Abram Chayes](#): *"It appears, therefore, that he received the visa within a day or two. Usually, it takes at least a week for Soviet authorities to process tourist applications, and so the speed with which Oswald received his tourist visa was unusual."* This is regarded as a [far more serious matter](#) (p.9) than McVickar's remarks.



Gregory Yevgenyevich Golub – Bart Kamp.

Gregory Yevgenyevich Golub (crypt: "Lyndy") was born in the Ukraine in 1925 and came to Finland as a vice consul in 1955. Golub was not merely a passive bureaucrat; he was suspected to be a [KGB asset](#) in Helsinki. He was the centre of an active, CIA operational play involving tailored social targeting, psychological profiling, and controlled field assets.

In my forthcoming book the interactions between Gregory Golub and the CIA's William L. Costille will be written about in depth. Costille, whose real name was either [Robert Fulton](#) or [Thomas R. Kresse](#). None of the documentation provided by both [Mary Ferrell](#), whose source is oversold if you ask me, and investigative journalist [Risto Lindtstedt](#) using Hannu Rautkallio's book [The Years of Submission 1954–1961: Finlandisation or Westernisation?](#) have direct links to sources that prove Costille's identity for 100%. TBC.

I have found out that Costille's assignments involved handling sensitive intelligence networks, counter-espionage tracking, and monitoring Soviet defectors in the region. Details of his operations in Helsinki, including field reports and communications, remained highly classified for decades.

None of this was relayed by the CIA to the Warren Commission as you will see later on.

The HSCA started to know about and report about this 'relation' between these two individuals, as it took notes of internal CIA dispatches, this [file was not released until December 2022](#). These longhand notes point to operational (OFHA) reports from the Helsinki station and attempt to

clarify how this rapid turnaround was administratively possible. I have dug out several of them.

These operational dispatches that have been released since then concern Golub and 'Costille' meeting for lunch on a near monthly basis in some of Helsinki's best eateries and nicest hotels in 1959.



Golub and Costille at the Adlon – Bart Kamp.

[OCA-3745](#) (June 28 1959): Details Golub's biography, and also suspect's him of being the KGB's main man in Helsinki. There is a [June 1 1959](#) report and that is the first primary-source document in this collection to flatly state Golub's intelligence-officer status in the occupation field itself, rather than as analytical speculation elsewhere.

During this meeting, Golub revealed that Moscow had recently granted him personal authority to issue visas to Americans without prior approval from Moscow, provided the applicant had advanced Intourist hotel bookings. Golub noted that if he felt an applicant was "all right," he could issue a visa "in a matter of minutes." An important document, although some may just wave it off with it just being a boast.

To visit the Soviet Union in 1959, foreign tourists were required to book pre-paid travel vouchers through [Intourist](#), the official state travel agency. These vouchers bundled accommodations, meals, transportation, and guides, and were mandatory to obtain a visa.

[OFHA-4132](#) (October 9, 1959) one day before Oswald arrived in Finland, logs a real-world test of this mechanism. Golub confirmed to Costille that he had quickly approved visas for two unnamed Americans who had

bypassed the standard visa pipeline by securing advanced Intourist reservations.

CIA records identify that the information about Consul Golub's "fast-track" visa policy came from direct observation and a liaison relationship with the host government. Oswald's arrival may have been facilitated by a standard though highly efficient and an informal arrangement between the two intelligence communities.

An important additional fact is that Golub signed Oswald's visa as can be seen in [his passport](#). And please consider that if Oswald had purchased his Intourist vouchers in advance through an authorised travel agency, such as Louis Hopkins at the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, as shown in this [HSCA document on the CIA website](#) (p.4), he would have met Golub's specific requirements for expedited processing before his arrival in Helsinki. But he didn't as you will see later on.

There is an [operational dispatch from Mar 20 1961](#) It was filed from the Helsinki Station to the Chiefs of the Western Europe (WE) and the Soviet Russia (SR) Divisions under the operational umbrella [REDCAP](#) (the CIA program dedicated to tracking, profiling, and seeking the defection of Soviet officials).

While this record is made up almost a year and a half after Lee Harvey Oswald's October 1959 Finland transit, it demonstrates that the Soviet Consulate's staff was entirely bracketed by Western intelligence operators. US assets (Costille) and aligned foreign intelligence officers (the Israeli Legation) were systematically testing these Soviet bureaucrats in the exact same Helsinki restaurants and hotels, such as the Klaus Kurki, where Oswald resided and navigated his defection.



Klaus Kurki hotel dining room – Bart Kamp.

The Post-Assassination Cover-Up: The Stockholm Press Diversion

Following JFK's assassination, the Swedish media began reconstructing Oswald's movements through the region four years earlier, but they end up publishing conflicting reports that Oswald had travelled via Stockholm, stayed in Swedish hotels, and applied for his visa there after failing to obtain one in Helsinki. The actual evidence of this alleged Helsinki visa failure is yet to be seen.



Lee Harvey Oswald in Sweden – Bart Kamp.

Richard Helms enquired himself and called the Soviet consulate in Stockholm: *"A telephone check with the Soviet consulate in Stockholm in July 1964 revealed that normal visa processing there takes seven days but that this can be shortened to five days in exceptional cases."* The Soviet official receiving the telephone call stated that it was impossible to get a visa within two or three days."

Below are the translations of the [Swedish newspaper reports](#).

[Aftonbladet](#) (November 24 1963): President's assassin Lee Harvey Oswald visited Stockholm on two occasions in October 1959. The first time, he only passed through our capital on his way to Helsinki. There he checked into a hotel but, according to information from the hotel to Aftonbladet, did not have proper papers for continued travel.

No to visa.

Oswald made no secret of the fact that he had applied for but not received a visa to the Soviet Union.

After a few days in the Finnish capital, he returned to Stockholm. There he stayed only two days, however. Then he went back to Helsinki. There he checked into a different hotel than the first time. After a further two days he left the hotel. He appears to have travelled directly to Moscow.



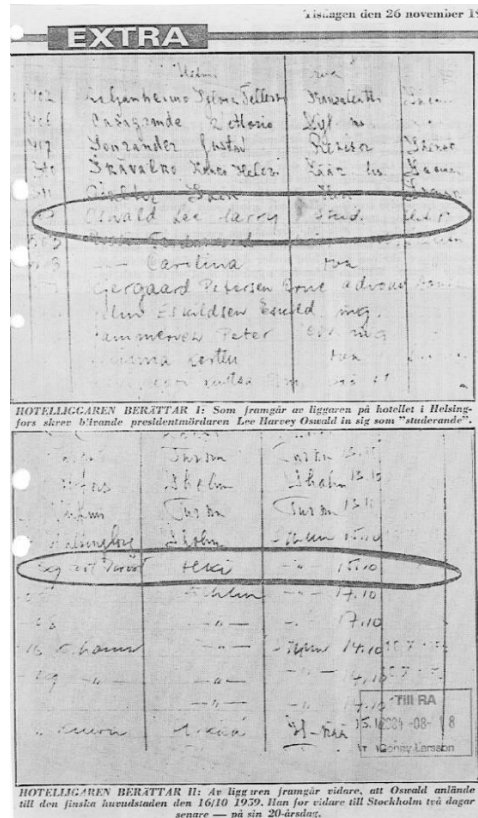
Lee Harvey Oswald in Sweden – Bart Kamp.

Information from Helsinki last night states that Oswald received his Russian visa at the Soviet legation in Stockholm this has not been confirmed.

[*Dagens Nyheter*](#) (November 25 1963): Published a front-page article asserting that Oswald's journey to Moscow was routed through Sweden. The paper claimed that after failing to secure a visa in Helsinki, Oswald fled to Stockholm, stayed in a local hotel for two days, and received his visa from the Soviet Embassy there.

[*Aftonbladet*](#) (November 26, 1963): The body of the article, notes the Helsinki stay as October 12-16, but its own photo caption says he arrived October 16 and left "two days later." In both instances this is incorrect. The copy of the Helsinki hotel register indicating that Oswald checked out on October 18, 1959 which was his 20th birthday and listed his destination as Stockholm. But Oswald left on October 15 and celebrated his 20th birthday in Moscow.

The handwriting style cannot be reconciled with any of [Oswald's handwriting samples](#). A better example for comparison would be [his 1959 diary](#) that started, allegedly, just after he had left Finland and had crossed the Soviet border.



Aftonbladet (November 26, 1963) - Rami Smatt

Looking at the diary comparing to the two entries above circled in the Aftonbladet clipping (image 37 — "Oswald Lee Harry" in the upper ledger, and the shorter entry against "15.10" below):

The diary's capital letters are a distinctive mix of print and cursive in the same word, his "O" is usually a fairly wide, slightly slanted oval formed as a single continuous stroke, and his capital "I" is often a simple near-vertical stroke rather than a looped cursive one. That print/cursive mixing is a trait a document examiner would have specifically noted about his hand.

The ledger (from which hotel?) entries are, by contrast, small, cramped, and vertically compressed relative to the ruled lines. They are more consistent with someone filling in a narrow column on a printed form than with the loose, expansive hand in the diary, a visual difference worth noting. The ledger entries do look visually different from Oswald's known cursive, smaller, more cramped, less of that distinctive print/cursive capital mixing.

The Aftonbladet ledger entries are noticeably smaller and more cramped than Oswald's known cursive from this general period. Compare his [November 1963 autobiographical notes at UNT](#).

Then there is his 'Historic Diary' ([CE 24](#)), written from October 16, 1959 onward and lacks the print/cursive letter-mixing document examiners have noted as characteristic of his hand.

The press wants to know whether this actually happened.



The Soviet consul at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm – Bart Kamp.

The Soviet Response: "I can neither confirm nor deny an allegation that Oswald received a visa here at the mission in Stockholm," explained the Soviet Consul today in a conversation with Aftonbladet. "All papers from that time are in Moscow. Therefore, we cannot answer here".

Guest ledgers were filled in by front-desk staff, not the guest, so a mismatch would not by itself be suspicious. No forensic document examiner, including the HSCA's own 1979 handwriting panel, examined this specific document or has weighed in on this particular entry.

"Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected as the assassin of President Kennedy and now himself shot, stayed in Helsinki twice in October 1959 on his way to Moscow," according to today's issue of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet.

"According to new information, Oswald travelled, presumably on a tourist trip to Stockholm, from where he continued toward Helsinki. There he stayed in a hotel, where, according to information received, his papers were not entirely in order to continue the journey. After staying in

Helsinki for a few days, Oswald returned to Stockholm, stayed in the city for two days, and came back to Helsinki, where he checked into a different hotel than the first time. Two days passed again, after which Oswald departed the hotel and presumably continued his journey to Moscow. On November 2 of the same year, he visited the US Embassy in Moscow."

The SUPO is also involved. On [November 23 1963](#) it produces a report on him. The main body translated says: *"Resided at Hotel Torni 10.10–11.10.59 and 11–12.10 at Klaus Kurki, from which it was reported that he had travelled to Stockholm. (Was apparently waiting for a visa.) Travelled on 15.10.59 via Vainikkala to Moscow."*

That by itself is pretty significant: the officially reported cover story on file with Supo was that Oswald left for Stockholm, not that he departed for Moscow directly, the memo itself then corrects and completes the record by noting the actual October 15 Vainikkala-to-Moscow departure.

Within a day of the assassination, both Finnish police and the Swedish press independently recorded that Oswald had travelled from Helsinki to Stockholm and both citing the Klaus Kurki hotel as their source. Eight months later, SUPO itself corrected this: a July 7 1964 memo from SUPO official Hannu Orola) fixed the record to read "Moscow via Vainikkala," matching the hotel's own checkout card. By the time SUPO wrote up the case in full two days after that, on 9 July 1964, "Stockholm" survived only as an unconfirmed guess about how Oswald had arrived in Finland and not where he had gone. Furthermore, the passenger lists had "already been destroyed, so his mode and time of entry can no longer be ascertained." The Stockholm story points to one hurried, unverified answer from a hotel desk in the chaotic 48 hours after November 22 1963 and it does not to two independent sightings.

That very same week after JFK's assassination and the publication of the Swedish newspaper articles, on [November 25 1963](#) UUSI SUOMI publishes an article based on the same Swedish Aftonbladet articles. Here is its translation.

Uusi Suomi contacted the relevant authorities, who confirmed *Aftonbladet's* news regarding Oswald's stay in Helsinki.

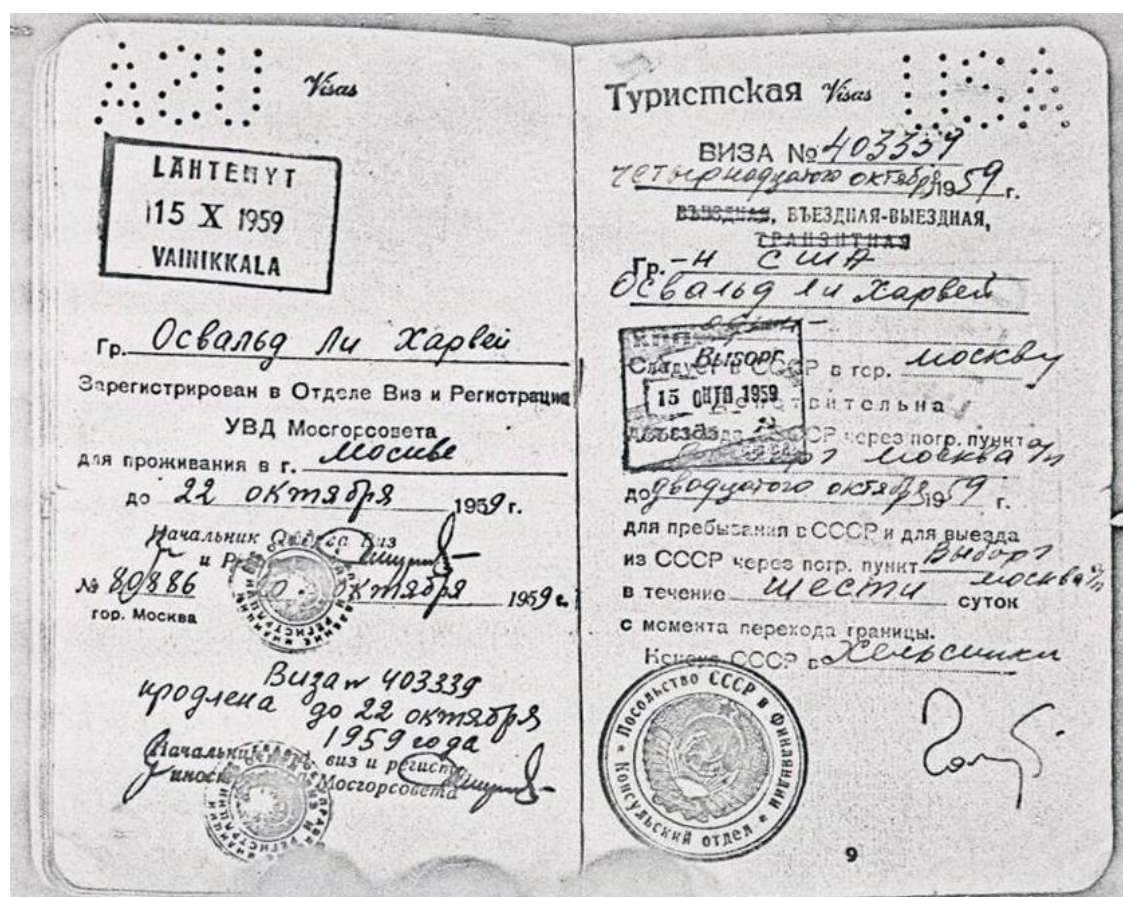
Oswald checked in like a completely normal guest into a well-known hotel in central Helsinki, from where his registration card went to the police through the official channels in the usual order.

Oswald spent the days leading up to his 20th birthday in Helsinki, where, according to information obtained by *Uusi Suomi*, he stayed from October 12–14, 1959. According to entries on the hotel registration card, Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, and listed his birthplace as New Orleans.

According to hotel records, Oswald travelled from Helsinki to Stockholm to spend his birthday. From there he presumably returned to Helsinki and travelled on to Moscow. Oswald arrived at the hotel in question on October 11, 1959, and departed on October 14. Oswald had listed his occupation as "student."

The CIA brought up the alleged Swedish connection in their [November 29 1963 memorandum](#) to McGeorge Bundy. Adding that *there is no evidence to support any of this*. Yet it begs the question: "Where is this coming from?"

These accounts contradict the established travel timeline, which confirms that Oswald crossed into the Soviet Union via the Vainikkala rail checkpoint on October 15, 1959 (see pages 8 & 9 of [Oswald's passport](#) below). He was already in Moscow by October 16!



Oswald's passport with the Oct 15 1959 Vainikkala stamp and on the right his visa signed by Golub - [UNT](#).

In Richard Helms' memo To J Lee Rankin on [July 31 1964](#) (p.3) he writes:

In response to a telephone inquiry made in July 1964 concerning the time required for issuance of a Soviet visa for a US businessman, the Soviet consul in Helsinki stated that he could issue a transit visa (valid for 24

hours) in five minutes, but that for a longer stay he would need about a week to process a visa application and have Intourist arrange for lodgings.

A Finnish travel agency representative said in July 1964 that he is able to obtain Soviet tourist visas for his customers within five days if he pushes the matter.



Soviet consul in Stockholm – Bart Kamp.

"A telephone check with the Soviet consulate in Stockholm in July 1964 revealed that normal visa processing there takes seven days but that this can be shortened to five days in exceptional cases". The Soviet official receiving the telephone call stated that it was impossible to get a visa within two or three days. The second page it states that in early 1964 a Soviet official in Stockholm stated that it would take 6-8 days to process Soviet visas, but that visas for businessmen and personalities of special interest could be processed at the Russian embassy in Stockholm without referral to Moscow."

Four Days in October: The CIA to Explain Oswald's Helsinki Visa

After the assassination of JFK a team at the CIA was assembled to deal with the Warren Commission's enquiries. The complete list of who of the CIA was assigned which area is clearly described in this [November 5 1976](#) record.

In a memo from Richard Helms to McGeorge Bundy on [November 29 1963](#), Oswald's UK arrival and departure are mentioned, but also the Swedish newspapers who wrote about him a few days after the assassination are brought up. They had alleged that Oswald had tried to obtain his visa through Stockholm, for which there is no supporting evidence.

This record written by Tennent Bagley from [January 16 1964](#) clarifies some of the interactions between the agency and the Warren Commission at that point.



Tennent Bagley CIA SR Division – Bart Kamp.

I was interested in Tennent "Pete" Bagley (Chief/CI/Soviet Russia Division) and his role in 1964. I knew that Malcolm Blunt had interviewed Bagley quite a few times over the course of many years and I asked him on June 16 2026, whether he had ever discussed this during any of their meetings. He told me he had not. He mailed me shortly after:

"Unfortunately, I was not fully aware of Pete's close involvement with CIA - WC collaboration, not until after his death did I see the document where he and other notables were meeting at the Dulles home in Georgetown...however, it is clear to me that he was very guarded about "doings" surrounding the aftermath of the assassination, he could give me fine details on how he heard about the assassination. When I asked about what he did himself in the immediate aftermath his response was foggy and vague and he shifted the conversation, these were early days in our relationship, later he became much more open in his responses, had he lived a bit longer I might have got a bit closer on the Helsinki chokepoint."

Here are some of the other relevant CIA/WC Helsinki records I found.

On [November 29](#) RT Walsh, with Richard Helms as a co-signee, contacts London. This report is a background synopsis on Oswald's 1959 European travel. Its relevant info in conjunction with the date indicates that the agency was well appraised on Oswald's movements at that time. At the same time, it mentions the Stockholm scenario, yet also states that there is a lack of evidence.

According to Malcolm Blunt this document has been seen before by him in many different guises of deletions/redactions and after reading all of the info on this paper it is not hard to understand why.

Richard Helms uses the body of the work of Walsh's report (of which he also was a co-signee) in his [November 29 1963](#) report to McGeorge Bundy. The documents are about Oswald's travel to Helsinki. It makes a mistake of stating that Oswald spent only one night at the Torni hotel, he stayed there for two. All this information comes through a source named [Valink](#).

The Warren Commission (J Lee Rankin) is seeking answers to some of its questions from the CIA. This [document](#) details its correspondence with their requests and answers.

CIA's Raymond Rocca, Chief of Research & Analysis, and confidante of James Angleton, wants to know everything about Oswald as per his [November 27 1963 instructions](#) to Paul Hartman.

Richard Helms appoints Raymond Rocca to be the [point of contact between the CIA and the WC](#) (p.3) as per Rocca's interview by Dan Dwyer and Ed Griessing of the Rockefeller Commission. This document also explains who within the CIA was assigned to what after the JFK assassination.



Raymond Rocca CIA Chief of Research and Analysis – Bart Kamp.

On [January 31 1964](#) the CIA releases a record chronologically laying out its correspondence with the Commission thus far.

On [March 6 1964](#) Warren Commission staff members W David Slawson and William T Coleman Jnr write to Rankin and have no idea as to what date Oswald had arrived in Helsinki. All they manage to report is that Oswald was issued his visa on October 14 1959.

The State Department is also involved. [Abram Chayes](#) confers with Rankin regarding the standard procedures of obtaining a visa in Helsinki from the embassy of the Soviet Union. Chayes, and a few others, are investigated by MD Stevens of the CIA on [January 29 1964](#). Stevens notes that he is soft on communism and holds him responsible for allowing Oswald to return to the USA. For some strange reason the RIF for this is missing, [HERE](#) it is.

The [DOS on May 22 1964](#) messages the Helsinki embassy trying to ascertain how Oswald could have gotten his visa so quickly and they ask many interesting follow-up questions.



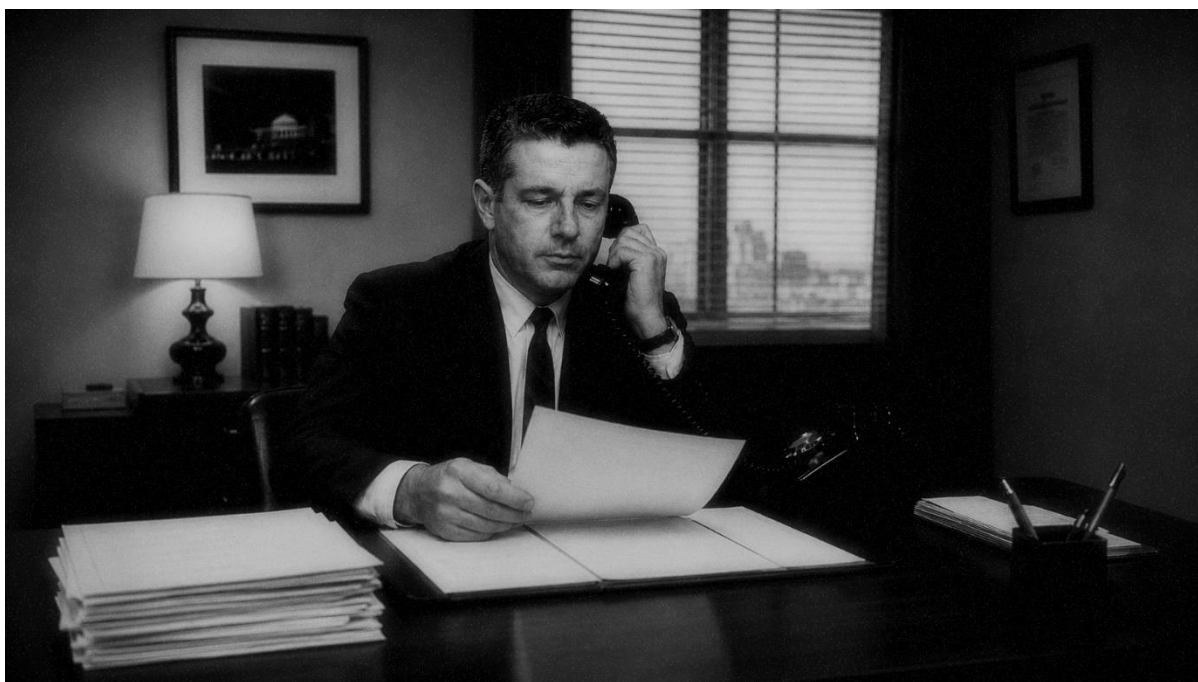
J. Lee Rankin's office – Bart Kamp.

In a letter by J Lee Rankin on [May 25 1964](#) to Richard Helms, Rankin states after talking with Abram Chayes of the DOS that it takes at least a week to get a visa and, if true, Oswald's visa issuance of 2-4 days may be of significance. He also mentions Oswald's arrival date (October 10), the visa issuance on October 14 and his subsequent departure to Moscow the day after. He also asks for the time the plane landed and how long it would take to get to the Torni hotel.

A [June 5 cable](#) states *"Hqs requested the time of Oswald's arrival in Helsinki and the working hours at the Soviet Consulate on 10 Oct for the Warren Commission."*

A CIA [June 22 cable](#) from the Director to the London station enquires for the WC about Oswald's departure to Helsinki.

Then there is a cable from [June 24](#) in which the flight details for the Fin Air flight London to Helsinki are confirmed.



Lee Wigren Counterintelligence Officer, Research Analyst, and Operational Research Officer – Bart Kamp.

CIA's Tennent Bagley instructs [Lee H Wigren](#) to investigate. Wigren produces a priority [info request](#) and a [memorandum on June 1 1964](#), the latter being about his conversation with Helsinki Chief of Station Frank Friberg and trying to ascertain how long it would take to get to the hotel from the airport and also how long it would take to the USSR consulate.

AEDONOR

To manage this, Wigren recommends utilizing statements from high-level Soviet defector [Yuri Nosenko](#). He is also known under the cryptonym AEDONOR.

On [July 1 AEDONOR](#) is questioned regarding Oswald's visa request and he confirms that it is no big deal to get this in that short time frame. This document also introduces AEDONOR as one of the main sources of intelligence on Oswald and Helsinki related matters. Yet he has no direct knowledge of it.

Nosenko is interviewed regarding Helsinki again on [July 3](#). On pages 2 & 3 he is forthcoming during this interview that the speed the visa was issued with, was nothing out of the ordinary. There is also this [July 3](#) follow-up report.



Yuri Nosenko Soviet Union defector AEDONOR – Bart Kamp.

And again, he is subject of an [internal memorandum on July 7 1964, by Wigren](#). And on [July 8 Wigren](#) writes another important memo, and ends it with: *"When the results of our further checks into Oswald's arrival time in Helsinki are in, we might send along with them AEDONOR's statement that a 2-4 day delay in obtaining a visa is not uncommon."* At the same time Wigren questions Nosenko's bona fides.

During that same year the SUPO created its own record. Here's a translation of the SUPO memo from [July 9 1964](#):

Oswald, Lee Harvey,

Arrived at Hotel Torni in Helsinki on 10.10.1959 at 24:00 [midnight] and reported staying for 5 days. O. apparently arrived in Helsinki from Stockholm, since his name is not on the list of arrivals [into Finland]. The passenger lists (from ship and air passengers) have already been destroyed, so O.'s mode and time of entry can no longer be established.

O. left Hotel Torni on 12.10.1959 and on the same day he is recorded as having arrived at Hotel Klaus Kurki in Helsinki. From that hotel O. departed on 15.10.1959 and crossed the border by train at Vainikkala en route to the Soviet Union.

The ferry "Wellamo" arrived in Turku from Stockholm on 10.10.1959, arriving in Turku at 8:35. Passengers were transported to Helsinki by bus, arriving in Helsinki at approx. 12:00.

Aeroplanes arrived in Helsinki from Stockholm on 10.10.1959 as follows: at 12:25, at 15:00, and at 16:55.

The information concerning Oswald noted above is based on the hotel registers of the Torni and Klaus Kurki hotels and on the verification/passenger cards sent to the Helsinki Police Department, as well as on the passport-inspection list compiled at Vainikkala.

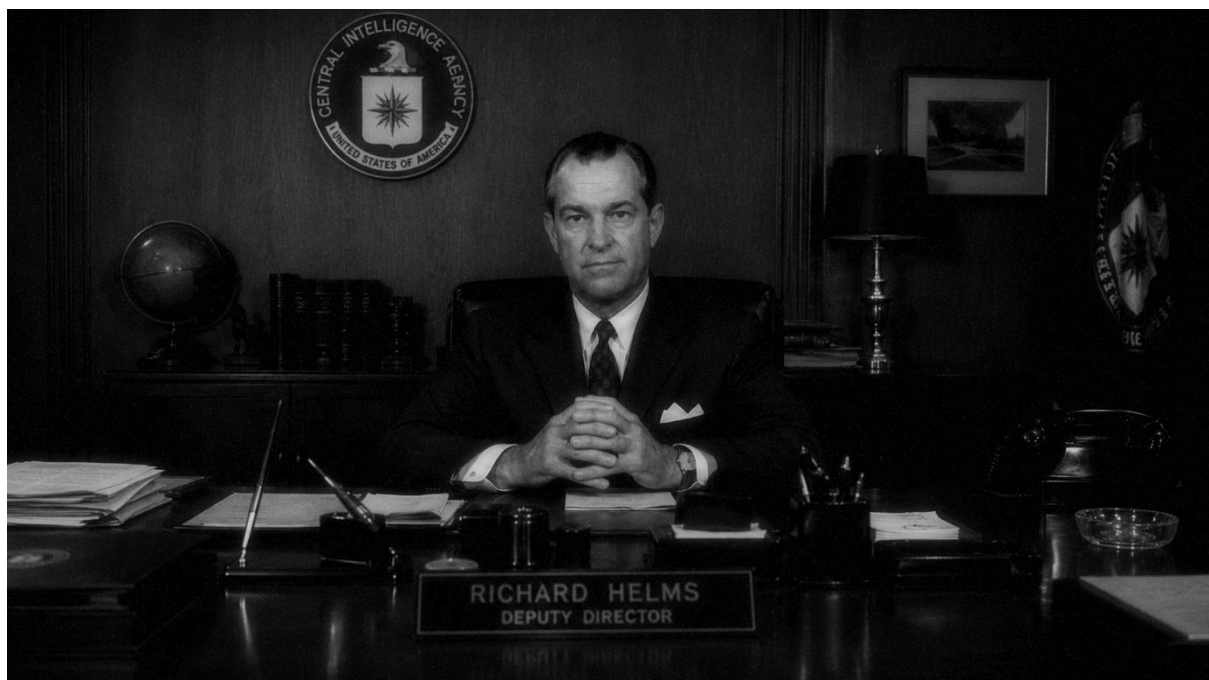
No other means exist for verifying/checking Oswald's movements.

The document confirms a five-day gap structure: arrival 10.10 → Torni → Klaus Kurki 12.10 → departure to USSR 15.10, with no independently verifiable record of *how* Oswald entered Finland. There is only inference from hotel registers, since original transport manifests were destroyed by the time of the 1964 inquiry.

it's the primary Finnish security service source that both establishes the hotel-to-hotel movement pattern and shows the evidentiary gap (destroyed passenger lists) around Oswald's actual mode of entry into Finland.

SUPO can't confirm the Stockholm-departure route independently, only infer it.

This [undated 1964 document](#) (pgs 8-15) is a summary of the CIA investigating Oswald's Helsinki travels and his defection to the Soviet Union.



Richard Helms CIA Deputy Director for Plans – Bart Kamp.

Richard Helms replies to Rankin on [July 31 1964](#) (pgs.3-5), one of his remarks is about calling the Soviet consulate, in [this undated letter](#), and explains about Oswald's arrival, hotel stays and subsequent departure to Moscow.

On [September 11 1964](#) Helms sends a memo to Rankin and discusses the length of time of obtaining visas, in 1964, for the Soviet Union from Helsinki and Stockholm. Five to seven days.

In this [WC document](#) (179-30002-10139) from Malcolm Blunt's archive, which is not available online through the normal channels, William Coleman and W David Slawson write a long but incomplete memo to the Commission/Rankin on Oswald's foreign activities. I refer to pages 4 & 5 where Helsinki is brought up.

Stamps on this passport show the Soviet Tourist Visa was issued (not applied for) in Helsinki on October 14. Confidential information made available from a source which the CIA says is "very reliable" relates that Oswald arrived from London in Helsinki on October 10.

There is [another copy of this document](#), but some of the pages differ. Even with its RIF sheet attached a date is unknown. Nor is there any additional information.

The Commission did not know of the internal CIA station logs (like the OFHA records which are mentioned later on) showing that the CIA was actively studying the precise "instant visa" loophole Oswald used. If one relies purely on the standard published Warren Commission volumes, it shows this entire operational layer is not being mentioned at all.



The Warren Commission – Bart Kamp.

So everyone is meant to swallow all of the above, but written a mere four days before the [Warren Report](#) was released to the public, this [September 23 1964](#) memo exposes a significant flaw in the official travel timeline

that the CIA scrambled to neutralise just before the Commission 'closed its doors.'

The memo reveals that while Oswald's passport was formally stamped at the Helsinki border at 24:00 (Midnight) on October 10, his registration card at the Hotel Tornio was filled out and backdated to October 10, rather than October 11.

Declassified cables and routing logs, specifically [November 29 1963](#) expose the internal counterintelligence "wiring" active during the Helsinki Gap.

With the operational record on Golub this extensive, including the fast-track visa arrangements already running before Oswald's 1959 departure, the CIA's exchanges with the Warren Commission about what was known of his transit are hard to accept at face value.

TIME Magazine

For an article on Oswald in TIME Magazine, Hayes Gorey contacts the Inspector General on [November 6 1975](#). This is before the HSCA was active. He has an enquiry regarding [CE 2774](#), and wants to know whether the digging for the Helsinki flight details was successful.

As a reminder; Helms' letter to J Lee Rankin on [July 1 1964](#) (p.10), mentions the flight arrival and the Tornio hotel registration which are at odds with each other.

HSCA

An excellent starting point to see what the HSCA did on Helsinki is to check their [Defector Study](#) (p.439).

The administrative irregularities surrounding Oswald's transit resurfaced in January 1978, when the [House Select Committee on Assassinations \(HSCA\) issued a series of "Committee Sensitive" priority clearance requests to the CIA.](#)

Signed by Chief Counsel G. Robert Blakey, these documents demanded unredacted access to all files concerning a specific roster of individuals, including the HSCA's investigation, which focused on how the CIA managed Oswald's records before and after his stay in Helsinki.

The following document on [January 13 1978](#) is a formal Index Search and 201 Consolidation Request executed inside CIA headquarters. This specialised administrative vehicle was processed by the SE/USSR division precisely as the HSCA was demanding total transparency regarding the

historical counterintelligence environment of Helsinki, Finland, during the autumn of 1959.



HSCA - Bart Kamp.

The following CIA document [180-10147-10163](#) (pgs.82-89) is one of my latest finds. It has no mention of an author, department and date, nor is there a RIF sheet attached. The record is partially redacted, but the *Oswald's Trip to Helsinki and the Issuance of His Entry Visa into the Soviet Union* chapter has been spared.

The Helsinki arrival and check-in times and the visa issuance are all addressed. The letter to J Lee Rankin on July 25 1964 is mentioned. Abram Chayes is brought forward as the source for Rankin's enquiry about the visa issuance speed. Richard Helms' replies are mentioned as their response.

It then states that The Committee has seen the file on Gregory Golub. It describes its content and the OFHA records. Golub's speedy visa issuance claim follows and in the end and I quote: *Thus, based upon these two factors: (1) Golub's authority to issue visas to Americans without prior approval from Moscow, and (2) .a demonstration of this authority, as reported in a CIA dispatch approximately one month prior to Oswald's appearance at the Soviet Embassy, the Committee has found that the available evidence tends to support the conclusion that issuance of Oswald's .tourist visa within two days after his appearance at the Soviet Consulate was not necessarily unusual.*

Per Rieper-Holm

The HSCA (Ann Buttimer & Betsy Wolf) are being contacted by Mary Ferrell on [November 3 1977](#). She shares Danish journalist Per Rieper-Holm's work, who investigates about Helsinki from Denmark.

In the above document Rieper-Holm shares:

- Oswald arrived in Helsinki on October 10 1959, from Southampton, which is incorrect.
- Oswald's entry form falsely claimed he was an American student returning to the US on October 12.
- Oswald spent one night at Hotel Tornö (Room 309). He then abruptly checked out and hid at Hotel Klaus Kurki. This is partially incorrect. He stayed at the Tornö for two days.
- Suspicious Funding: The documents revealed Oswald had 1,000 Finnish Marks waiting for him, hinting at outside government help. I yet have to come across these documents.
- He questioned how Oswald obtained a Soviet visa in under two days.

I wanted to know more about it and got in touch with Rex Bradford at Mary Ferrell Foundation, who could not help me since he had no knowledge of any of it.

It acknowledges Helsinki and its happenings in Chapter 5

In their [Final Report](#) (p.241→) in the section: Current Section: 5. The Secret Service, FBI, and CIA were not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. It goes thru the CIA & WC traffic and Oswald Helsinki information.

In [their Russia chapter of their final report](#) (pgs. 211 & 212) some of it is repeated. It states:

Oswald's London-to-Helsinki trip and Soviet visa

- Oswald's passport shows arrival in Finland October 10, 1959, but the only direct London-Helsinki flight landed at 11:33 PM that day raising doubts he could have cleared customs and reached the Tornö Hotel by midnight, per a 1964 Richard Helms memo.
- Further suspicion stemmed from Oswald obtaining his Soviet entry visa just 2 days after applying (October 12, 1959).
- The committee couldn't determine how Oswald arranged the London-Helsinki trip.

Investigating the speed of the visa issuance

- The Warren Commission had also flagged this: J. Lee Rankin (1964) noted State Dept. legal adviser Abraham Chayes said visas normally took at least a week.
- Helms/CIA responses to Rankin: the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki could issue 24-hour transit visas to U.S. businessmen in 5 minutes, but longer-stay tourist visas normally needed ~1 week (or 5–7 days per a later 1964 update).
- The committee reviewed classified material on Soviet Consul Grigoriy (Gregory) Golub, who was also suspected of being a KGB officer.
- Two embassy dispatches were key:
 - Golub had said Moscow authorized him to issue visas to Americans without prior approval, "in a matter of minutes," if he judged the applicant "all right."
 - An October 9, 1959 dispatch (one day before Oswald's arrival) documented Golub actually doing this for two Americans who got same-day visas once they made Intourist reservations.

HSCA conclusion: given Golub's stated authority and demonstrated practice of fast-tracking visas just weeks before Oswald applied, the speed of Oswald's visa was not evidence of an American intelligence connection.

Jukka Rislakki

During that same year (1977) Finnish author Jukka Rislakki started to investigate and published two articles on April 8 and September 18 for the [*Helsingin Sanomat*](#).

Reading both articles it becomes evident that Rislakki is on the money when it comes to the main elements of this matter almost 50 years ago. I start with sharing a translation of the large majority of his [April 8](#) article:

The CIA Misled and Obfuscated

In one section, the Warren Report incorrectly states the date of Oswald's trip to Finland, even though his passport clearly contains a stamp from London: *Embarked 10.10*.

The plane landed at Helsinki Airport at 23:33. Before midnight, Oswald had checked into Hotel Tornio, one of the most expensive hotels in Helsinki.

The CIA could have obtained accurate information from Finnair's Autumn 1959 schedules or by simply calling Finnair's press department. Flights from London to Helsinki (via Amsterdam and Hamburg) operated on

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. There were no flights to Helsinki on Sundays.

The CIA implied that Oswald came to Finland via Stockholm and that he later returned to Stockholm to obtain his Soviet visa. The CIA even planted a story in a Swedish newspaper to later "prove" that he had visited Stockholm. The CIA used this information to mislead American authorities.

A Fast Visa and Airport Assistance

The first-person expecting Oswald was at Helsinki Airport customs. The CIA had compromised/arranged customs clearance so that certain individuals could pass through quickly and without hassle. Oswald passed through very quickly, either without inspection or after a perfunctory examination



Oswald 'being escorted' through Helsinki passport control – Bart Kamp.

From there, Oswald hurried to downtown Helsinki to Hotel Tornio, a strange choice for a lonely youth who was supposed to have very little money in his pocket.

On Sunday, October 11, Oswald moved to Hotel Klaus Kurki, which was also not among the cheapest accommodations. It is incorrect that he went there October 11. From the data that is currently available, we know that he left on October 12-BK.

On that same day, October 12, Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki.

On Wednesday, October 14, Oswald received a six-day Soviet tourist visa. An American citizen obtained a visa to the Soviet Union in just two days. Normally, obtaining a visa took weeks.

In an internal CIA employee directory from that time, the Soviet Embassy official in Helsinki who was able to assist Americans was listed under the reference number 201 (an indicator used for intelligence assets/agents).

Departure to Moscow

Oswald departed Helsinki by train for Moscow on Thursday, October 15, arriving on Friday, October 16.



Lee Oswald arrives in Moscow October 16 – Bart Kamp.

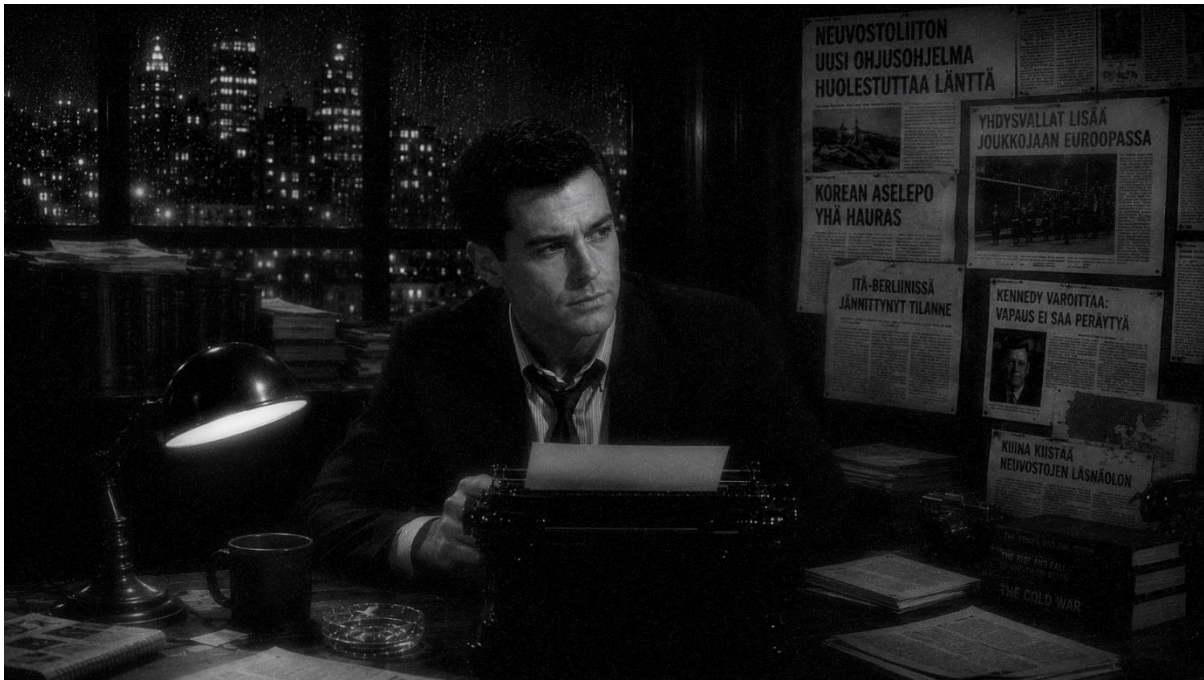
In Helsinki, Oswald purchased nearly 1,000 modern Finnish markkas' worth of Soviet tourist vouchers granting full board. For the train journey via Vainikkala to Moscow, he paid 140 modern markkas.

Altogether, the costs of Oswald's trip to Moscow must have amounted to nearly 5,000 modern Finnish markkas, yet he had only 650 markkas in his bank account. Friends and family had not given him money. Who paid for Oswald's travel expenses?

Finnish Police and Official Documents

The top leadership of the Finnish police refuses to comment on Oswald's visit to Finland or disclose what evidence they possess. The Finnish Security Intelligence Service (Supo) holds at least Oswald's hotel registration cards.

In official Finnish registration papers, Oswald's name appears in several different forms. He signed or was recorded as *Lee Harvey*, *Lee Harry*, and *Lee Harvy*.



Jukka Rislakki 1977 – Bart Kamp.

Here are the key bits translated from the [September 18](#) article, which also show some of the evidence that was officially released in December 2023.

It is not without reason that Oswald set a speed record for obtaining a visa. He received his visa in Helsinki in just two days.

A Helsinki travel agency clerk who handled Moscow trips at the time states that obtaining a visa usually took two weeks. Foreign nationals' applications had to be submitted to the consulate even earlier than those of Finns. The US Department of State noted the same in its response to the Warren Commission. The CIA replied that in Europe in 1964, a visa "could be obtained in a single day".

Well-known American CIA defector Philip Agee notes that one of the CIA's primary tasks in every country is recruiting official representatives of socialist nations into its ranks. In the autumn of 1959, the CIA regarded at least one key official at the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki as its agent.



Russian Embassy Helsinki – Bart Kamp.

A CIA document (Figure 2) mentions the name of the official whose signature appears on the visa in Oswald's passport. (According to the CIA, the name is "unclear," but according to them, so are almost all other signatures). The official was apparently recalled from Helsinki very quickly: his name no longer appears in the 1960 diplomatic calendar, and Soviet sources indicate that his relationship with Americans came under investigation.

Although the CIA blacked out several sentences from the document out of fear of disclosures, it shows that the numbers "201" were written after the diplomat's name...

Strange Misdirections

When I showed Figure 1 to a well-known American assassination investigator, he noted with surprise that it suggested the trip had been planned meticulously in advance.

Investigators have not wondered at all why, during that same week in Helsinki, Oswald bought Soviet travel vouchers from a travel agency for approximately 1,000 modern Finnish markkas. Those also had to be applied for, and obtaining them usually took about a week. Oswald received them immediately, perhaps with the help of the same official. The vouchers covered more days than his visa required.

Image 3 proves that Oswald checked into Hotel Torni as early as midnight (24:00), even though his flight from London landed at Helsinki Airport at 23:33. According to American sources, someone at the airport assisted Oswald quickly through passport and customs formalities.



Oswald being ushered into the Torni hotel – Bart Kamp.

The CIA told investigators that the US Embassy in Helsinki receives passenger lists showing, for example, the names of individuals flying to the Soviet Union.

Other documents reveal details that would have been easy for the Warren Commission to verify. For example: on the day of his arrival, Saturday, October 10 [1959], Oswald stayed at Hotel Torni. He moved from Torni to Hotel Klaus Kurki on Monday, October 12.



Oswald checking in at the Klaus Kurki – Bart Kamp.

The Warren Commission was apparently uncertain about which day Oswald arrived in Helsinki. Its report mentions two alternatives: first, that one could not reach Helsinki on Saturday... [however] Finnair had a flight from London on Saturday evenings.

Eventually, the CIA "found" an indirect flight supposedly connecting through Stockholm. No such flight actually existed. Apparently to protect its connections in Helsinki, the CIA provided information that could not be proven.

"Oswald was in Stockholm twice" – This was reported by Swedish and Finnish newspapers immediately after the Kennedy assassination, even though hotel records showed Oswald had been in Helsinki the entire time.

Among other things, it was claimed that he stopped in Stockholm to handle his visa matters. However, it would have been impossible for him to visit the Soviet Consulate there on Saturday afternoon, October 10, because consulates were only open from 10:00 to 11:30 AM on weekdays.

[*Dagens Nyheter*](#) reported that Oswald applied for a visa in vain in Helsinki and then travelled to Stockholm, from where he allegedly travelled directly to Moscow two days later. This does not align with any evidence, nor can one travel by train from Sweden to Moscow. Nor did he travel from Helsinki to Stockholm to "celebrate his birthday".

Only Lies

Former CIA agent Robert Morrow claims Oswald was in contact with the CIA in London and the Soviet Union. However, Morrow's claim that Oswald did not fly, but travelled slowly "by land" from London to Helsinki to make the defection look "more authentic," seems completely impossible.

Oswald's entire journey seems like a massive confusion operation. Whenever he put pen to paper, the result was errors and lies.

According to records from Hotel Tornö and Klaus Kurki, Oswald departed both hotels on the same day (October 12) for the United States. In reality, he left Klaus Kurki on October 15 for Moscow. Even then, he was thought to have departed for Stockholm.

Oswald wrote his name in Finland in at least three different ways: *Lee Harvey*, *Lee Harry*, and *Lee Harvy*. Investigators spoke at length about his use of aliases, but he does not appear to have used those specific forms anywhere else. His name incorrectly started as *Lee Henry* [in his passport].

On two forms, Oswald gave an incorrect arrival date. On one occasion, apparently by accident, he stated that he intended to stay in Finland until October 5. Later, he gave an incorrect arrival date for Moscow and misstated his age. He also occasionally gave an incorrect birthplace and home state, and again, listed his occupation as "student."

Who Were the Travel Companions?

Oswald's travel companions on the train departing for the Soviet Union on October 15 are of particular interest. In addition to him, three other Americans were traveling on that same train.

On the passenger manifest next to Oswald's name was another American man, a 30-year-old "student" who, like Oswald, was traveling from Helsinki to Moscow. He had arrived via Sweden (from where, according to this paper as well, Oswald did not come). No visa details are listed for either man.



The boozy and noisy train ride towards Russia – Bart Kamp.

Several Helsinki residents travelled on the same train to Moscow. The journey was "boozy" and noisy. No one recalls seeing Oswald, though someone remembered two young men speaking English, unable to say if they were traveling together.

[Newspaper Article Photo Captions](#)

- Image 1 Caption: On this form, Oswald was able to note his exact departure date upon his arrival at Helsinki airport.

- Image 2 Caption: An internal CIA document reveals who the Soviet official was who was able to assist Americans in Helsinki.
- Image 3 Caption: Oswald stayed two nights at one of Helsinki's finest hotels [Hotel Torni]. The guest registration card shows he arrived at midnight.
- Image 4 Caption: "A personal data form filled out by the CIA regarding Oswald from before the Kennedy assassination." (Referring to the CIA card pictured at the bottom containing the text: OSWALD, LEE HENRY ... RADAR OPERATOR, U.S. MARINE CORPS... DEFECTED TO USSR IN OCT 59)

Rislakki is talking about the Intourist vouchers that the Warren Commission did not bother to look into. All they did was, reference to [Priscilla Johnson, who testified](#) (pgs.7 & 8) Oswald said that he had bought 10 Intourist vouchers in Helsinki, 30 dollars each.

Rislakki states: *I have done extensive amount of research on this subject and for me it looks like Oswald got them advanced from a US travel agency that bought them from a Finnish Travel agency. At the time Finland was one way of American tourist to go to Soviet Union and US travel agencies had to work with the Finnish travel agencies to get their customers hotels, trains, busses etc. from Finland. I think it is highly possible that they also bought Intourist vouchers through them. It is just not possible to do all that in three days what Oswald did.*



1,000 Finnish marks – Bart Kamp.

Rislakki, as mentioned earlier, is pretty close and one wonders why the HSCA and later on the ARRB did not pick up on it.

The HSCA also releases a [CIA report on December 20 1978](#) where [Robert Sam Anson's "They've Killed The President"](#) is mentioned by them which includes the timing of the visa issuance. So is the Rankin correspondence from May 1964. I quote from the above record:

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, and that it has other information that the normal waiting period during the past 5 years has been a week or less. 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.

The CIA's Office of Legislative Counsel (OLC) creates a record on [February 5 1979](#), where the Helsinki episode is mentioned: *Oswald's entry to the Soviet Union, with a visa given by the Soviet Consul in Helsinki, leads to HSCA discussion in its report of existence of the CIA Station in Helsinki and the file held on the Consul, who was KGB? We believe this can be remedied by sanitization; if not, it could become an issue if HSCA insists on publication.*

Louise Steenbarger and the Oswald legend



David & Louise Steenbarger and Lee Oswald – Bart Kamp.

On [September 26 1978](#) the HSCA interviews [Louise Steenbarger](#), who claims that she sat next to "Lee Oswald" on a military MATS flight to Germany in mid-October 1959. This contradicts the official Helsinki timeline. There are no previous documents/reports available on this entire

matter, there is just the HSCA interview. There surely must have been more documentation and these not being there at all is strange.

But there are some issues with what she has stated and they are:

- Steenbarger mentioned the man's name tag was "Lee Oswald." Military personnel (including Army and Air Force) name tags are last name only! Many USMC ceremonial uniforms have no name tags at all.
- Oswald's [Helsinki stamp](#) (as shown earlier) is in his passport.
- If you believe the [Vainikkala stamp](#), as shown in the Press Diversion chapter is legit, then the Steenbarger story is even more difficult to accept.
- The lack of Oswald MATS flight departure information.
- How is this 'Oswald' able to wear a USMC uniform one month after being let go? His USMC papers would have been amended as him being recently discharged. How could anyone wear a uniform and ID themselves, pass security and get on a plane like that?

Here are the departure cards (October 10) for the Steenbargers. I cannot find Oswald's.

Surname <i>Steenbarger</i>	Given Name <i>David</i>	Initial <i>M</i>	Passport Number <i>1440813</i>
Nationality (Citizenship) <i>US</i>	Birthplace	Birthdate	
United States Address <i>1005 W. Gilbert St., Merice, Indiana</i>			
Permanent Address			
Visa Issued At		ANY HANDWRITTEN ENTRIES MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS	
Date Visa Issued			
Vessel Name or Airline & Flight No. of Arrival			
Passenger Boarded At			
<i>Submitted to FBI by [illegible] 10/10/63</i>			

[David M Steenbarger Departure Card](#) - Rami Smatt

Surname <i>Steenbarger</i>	Given Name <i>Lola</i>	Initial <i>L.</i>	Passport Number <i>1439633</i>
Nationality (Citizenship) <i>US</i>	Birthplace	Birthdate	
United States Address <i>1005 W. Gilbert St, Muncie, Indiana</i>			
Permanent Address			
Visa Issued At		ANY HANDWRITTEN ENTRIES MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS	
Date Visa Issued			
Vessel Name or Airline & Flight No. of Arrival			
Passenger Boarded At			
Photo & Signature (1 inch x 1 1/2 inch)			
EMERGENCY DEPARTURE RETURN			

[Louise Steenbarger Departure Card](#) - Rami Smatt

Helsinki – Leningrad – Moscow Train Journey



William Trousdale-Helsinki train station – Bart Kamp.

What has come forward is that Oswald had a fellow American passenger during this journey. His name was [William Brown Trousdale](#). He was on board that train to do archaeological studies in Central Russia. There is only a partial report, based on his memory, of this journey at that link and it is from around 2015. He relays that Oswald did not talk much.

	Sukunimi ja etunimi	Aiemuusi tai arvo	Syntyvuosi	Kansalaisuus ja kotipaikka	Mistä osapuo - Missä maastosta ja mistä laasta	Suomen passiivisuus
1	Fehoukina, Alexandre	kaup.ed.v.	01.07.80	Nililton.	Ruotsi - Moskova/F	5pv/Tuht.
2	Fogelinov, Ivan	"	24.11.15	"	Tanska - Moskova/F	5pv/K36p.
3	Baden, Edisestadja Zen	rouva	09.05.22	Indonesien.	Helsinki-Moskova	3kk/1ks.
4	Sanderinagrat, Mien	III miht.	25.06.26	"	" "	15pv/Mos.
5	de Dubon, Luis E.	lakimies	07.11.01	U.S.A.:n	U.S.A. - Moskova/D-F	
6	de Dubon, Marita	rouva	17.10.10	"	" " /S-F	
7	Trousdale, William Brown	opiskelija	28.04.30	"	" " /F	
8	Oswald, Lee Harvey	"	18.10.39	"	" " /F	
9	Jørgensen, Henrik Stray	insinööri	25.10.18	Tanska.	Tanska - Iran	
10	Jørgensen, Peter Stray	koulul.	09.08.45	"	" "	
11	Andersen, Knud Johannes	leipuri	30.08.14	"	" Leningrad	
12	Suomen kansalaiset:			Kotipaikka:		
13	Kleinlow, Eugenia	matk.kht.	06.12.08	Helsinki	Helsinki-Leningrad	+ 16 h. Sp.lla.
14	Kipersky, Valentin Julius A.	professori	04.07.04	"	" "	
15	Vanhanen, Edvert	liikemies	19.01.92	Hyvinkää	Hyvinkää "	
16	Vanhanen, Ilmi Maria	rouva	14.05.91	"	" "	
17	HakrozeJeff, Tamara	"	13.11.89	Helsinki	Helsinki "	Ek.
18	Salmea, Alma	ompelija	21.10.13	Spomen/SNTL Tampere	Tampere-Merj.out.ted.v. Ek.	
19	Jokinen, Niilo	tekstiteija	07.08.28	Helsinki	Helsinki-Leningrad	(menovlis.)
20	Edova, Irja	tanssijatar	17.05.26	"	" Moskova	"
21	Syrjö, Heikki Aarre	hmm.tiet.k.	12.10.35	Hyvinkää	Hyvinkää-Jonkva	"
22	Koskinen, Pauli Matti	rek.mest.	20.08.31	Helsinki	" "	

Passenger list Oct 15 1959 – Rami Smatt.

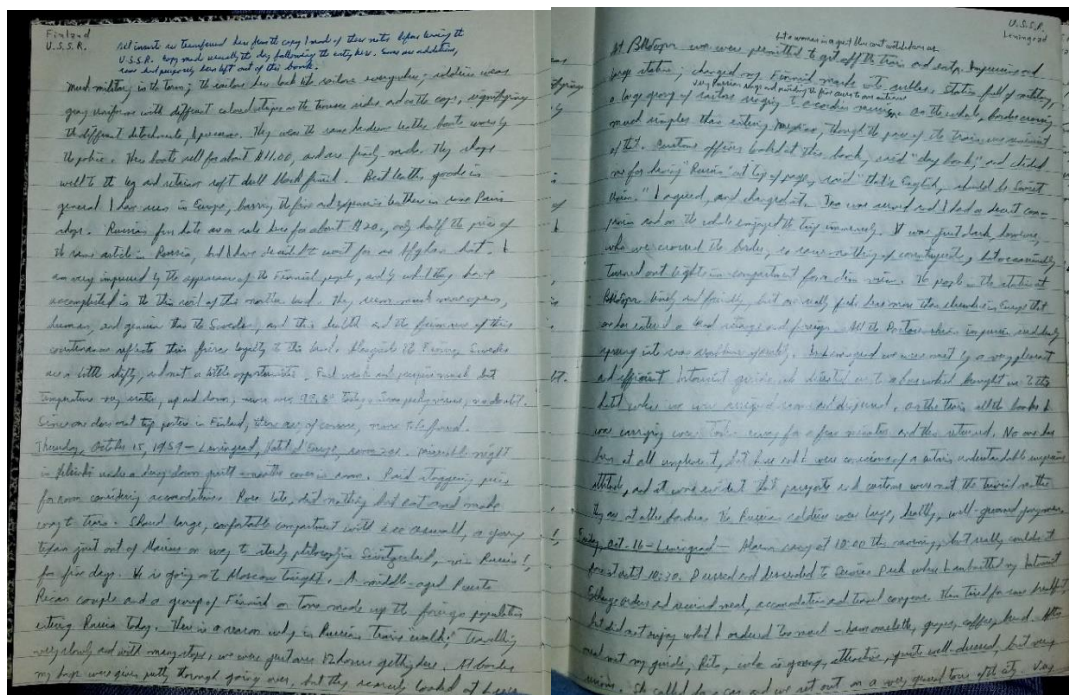


Lee Oswald & William Trousdale journeying towards the Russian border – Bart Kamp.

Trousdale cannot find his diary where he had written about his journey to the Russian border alongside with Oswald.

I end up messaging with the website owner, Mitch Allen, and he relays that Trousedale had passed away in May 2025, and also shares with me his 1959 passport photo. He also forwards me the two pages of his 1959

diary in question. Here are the two pages that relate to Trousdale's Helsinki stay and journey towards Russia.



William Brown Trousdale diary entries Oct 15 1959 - Wm Trousdale estate.

From the first page header we can see annotation notes; those inserts were transferred from a separate copy the writer made of his notes "before leaving the USSR" usually the day after each entry.

From reading the above we can derive that Trousdale is impressed by Finnish leather goods, noting the finely made boots worn by police and soldiers selling for about \$11, and Russian fur hats on sale for around \$20 (half the Russian price), though he decides to hold out for an Afghan hat instead. Trousdale praises the Finns warmly as "open, human, and genuine" and contrasts them unfavourably with the Swedes, whom he calls "a little shifty." He records being unwell (feeling weak, perspiring, monitoring his own temperature at 99.6°F) and notes that one doesn't tip porters in Finland. His last Helsinki night was a "miserable" one under a heavy down quilt, after which he paid what he felt was a fair price, rose late, ate, and made his way to the train.

On Oswald, Trousdale describes sharing a "large, comfortable compartment" with as he heard and phonetically rendered the name "Lee Oswalt, a young Texan just out of Marines on way to study philosophy in Switzerland, via Russia! for five days" adding that, "he is going on to Moscow tonight."

This independently corroborates several documented strands of Oswald's 1959 itinerary: that he had just left the Marines, that he used the Albert Schweitzer College "studying in Switzerland" cover story, that he was

transiting Russia on a short tourist arrangement, and that he continued from Leningrad on to Moscow.

The second page covers the Soviet Union starting with the crossing at Beloostrov, the border station on the Helsinki–Leningrad line. The travellers were allowed off to eat; the writer changed his Finnish marks into Rubles amid a station full of military and sailors singing to accordion music. A Customs officer leafed through this very journal ("day book"), and chided him for writing "Russia" at the top of a page "that's English, should be Soviet Union" — which the writer says he agreed to and corrected. He found the crossing simpler than entering Mexico, was struck by feeling he had "entered a land strange and foreign," and noted the books he was carrying were briefly confiscated on the train and then returned — passports and customs being, he observed, far from "the trivial matter they are at other borders." At Leningrad an Intourist guide directed the party by bus to the Hotel d'Europe (room 201). The 16 October entry then describes his Leningrad morning: collecting meal and travel coupons at the service desk, a disappointing ham-omelette breakfast, and meeting his young, serious Leningrad guide, "Rita," for a tour of the city.



William Trousdale and Lee Oswald at the Russian border – Bart Kamp.

As mentioned in his diary and also during the talk with Mitch Allen, Trousdale also remarked that at the Finnish/Russian border his own bags were thoroughly searched while Lee's were "scarcely" looked at.

If Trousdale had his diary and anything archaeological related with him, then surely, they would have been very interested and checked it.

Rami Smatt tried to contact him, but Trousdale at that time was not well enough to talk and he passed away in May of 2025. What is left are his journal pages and the conversation as linked to earlier.

Below are the exit documents of Oswald in Vainikkala.

LÄHTEYKSI 15 X 1959 VAINIKKALA	
Passintarkastuksen jouduttamiseksi — För påskyndande av passkontrollen — Pour accélérer le contrôle des passeports — For facilitating of the passport examination — Für Beschleunigung der Passkontrolle Painokirjaimin — Med tryckbokstäver — En caractères latins — In block letters — In Blockschrift	
Sukunimi Efternamn Nom de famille Surname Familienname <i>OSWALD</i>	
Kaikki etunimet Samtliga förnamn Tous les prénoms Christian names in full Sämtliche Vornamen <i>LEE HARVEY</i>	
Syntymäaika Födelsedatum Né(e) le Date of birth Geboren am <i>OCT. 18 1939</i>	Kansalaisuus Medborgarskap Nationalité Citizenship Staatsangehörigkeit <i>AMERICAN</i>
Ammatti (arvo) Yrke (titel) Profession (titre) Occupation (title) Beruf (Titel) <i>STUDENT</i>	Oleskeluaika Suomessa Vistelseid i Finland Durée du séjour en Finlande Duration of stay in Finland Aufenthaltsdauer in Finnland <i>OCT. 1957 - FEB. 1957</i>
Mukana seuraavat lapset (alle 15 v) Medföljande barn (under 15 år) Accompagné des enfants (moins de 15 ans) Mitfolgende Kinder (unter 15 Jahren)	
Osoite Suomessa Adress i Finland Adresse en Finlande Address in Finland <i>HELSINKI</i>	<i>Käännä!</i>
Annettava passintarkastajalle — Avlämnas åt passkontrollören — Remettre au contrôleur des passeports — To be given to the passport control officer — Dem Passkontrolleur abgeben	

Vainikkala exit documentation Lee Harvey Oswald – Rami Smatt.

MATKUSTAJAKORTTI - REISAPASSPORT - CARTE DE VOYAGEUR - TRAVELLER'S CARD - KORT FÖR RESEJÖG	Sukunimi - Tillnamn Nom de famille Surname Familienname		Oswald		Poliisilajiraportin laji Politiell typ av rapport Type of report 13 X 1959
	Etunimi - Förnamn Christian names Vorname		Lee Harvey		
	Ammatti - Yrke Profession Occupation Beruf		opok.		
	Kansalaisuus Medborgarskap Nationalité Citizenship Staatsangehörig- keit	U.S.A.	Syntymäaika ja -paikka Födelseid och -ort Date et lieu de nais- sance Date and place of birth Geburtsdag und -ort	18.10.1959	New Orleans
	Osoike kotimaassa Adress i hemlandet Adresse dans le pays natal Address in native country Höimatsadress		Fort Worth. Texas. U.S.A.		Allekirjoitus - Underskrift - Signature - Unterschrift
	Passin no - Pass nr Passport No. Reisepass Nr.		173 3242		Milloin ja missä annettu När och var utfärdad Date et lieu de la délivrance When a. where issued Wann u. wo ausgestellt
	Osaamisaika ja -paikka Datum och ankomstort Date et lieu d'arrivée en Date and place of arrival Datum und Ort der Einreise in		1.10.1959		1.10.1959
	Suomi - Finland Finlands - Finland		Tanska - Danmark Danemark - Denmark - Dänemark		Norja - Norge - Norvège Norway - Norwegen
	1.10.1959		1.10.1959		1.10.1959

Vainikkala exit documentation Lee Harvey Oswald – Rami Smatt.

ARRB

The Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB) did not conduct a new substantive investigation into Lee Harvey Oswald's 1959 stay in Helsinki. Instead, the ARRB Final Report focused on locating, reviewing, and declassifying government records.

But Eric Scheinkopf did produce a report on [October 19 1995](#).

The unredacted Helsinki station documents released by the ARRB focus primarily on confirming how Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a Soviet tourist visa in just two days.

The majority of these files were not released until 2017-2023.

The Reality

- The CIA did not divulge any information to the Warren Commission about their Helsinki activities four years prior the assassination of JFK.
- Regarding the Stockholm press reports. The Helsinki paperwork is more convincing than the Swedish newspaper articles.
- During the HSCA the CIA considered releasing sanitised records.
- The records were released (some redacted) inasmuch between 2017-2023.
- There is no explanation for Oswald's choice and subsequent change from the Tornio hotel to the Klaus Kurki hotel.

- There is nothing on Oswald during that entire five-day period.
- Although Oswald was an avid photographer, there are no photographs of his stay in Finland.
- There are no diary entries either. Helsinki is only briefly mentioned after his Soviet border crossing. He writes in great detail as to what he does and where he goes to in his [Russia diary](#).

Sources:

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[Helsingin Sanomat](#)
[Aftonbladet](#)

Images:

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Trousdale diary images : Wm Trousdale Estate.

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[DealeyPlazaUK](#)