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OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION A-1

COPY 8

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# Gunsmith Attached Sight for Man Named Oswald

By JOHN HERBERS  
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 28 — A gunsmith from Irving, Tex., said today he mounted a telescopic sight on a gun for a man named Oswald about a month ago.

The gunsmith, Dial D. Ryder, said he could not remember what the gun looked like, nor could he remember the customer.

Mr. Ryder found a receipt showing that he had mounted and adjusted a sight on a gun for a customer named Oswald. There was no date on the receipt, he said, but the work was done about a month ago. The customer paid \$4.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for boresighting the weapon.

### Ordered Gun From Chicago

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, ordered a 6.5-mm Italian carbine from a mail-order house in Chicago last March. It was equipped with a telescopic sight at the time of the assassination.

"Many people have this kind of work done," Mr. Ryder said. He said he believed a close examination of the Oswald weapon would show that he had not done the work.

The police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to disclose information about another gun Oswald was supposed to have

used to kill Patrolman J. D. Tippitt when the officer stopped Oswald following the assassination.

That weapon, a .38-caliber pistol, has been turned over to the F.B.I. with other evidence in the case. It was reported that Oswald bought the pistol about two months ago and that the police have traced the point of its purchase.

Meanwhile, it appeared that Oswald's employment in a building along the parade route that President Kennedy would travel was happenstance.

Statements by persons familiar with the circumstances indicated that Oswald had no way of knowing when he took the job at the Texas School Book Depository that it would provide a vantage point for assassinating the President.

Oswald returned to Dallas early in October after a mysterious trip to Mexico and began looking for work, according to persons who saw him daily at that time.

It had been announced here on Sept. 28 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas, but no parade route was disclosed. The parade route was not decided on until the Wednesday before the President's arrival on Friday and was not published until Thursday, the day before his death.

While Oswald was looking for work his Russian-born

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK TIMES

*Lee*

Date: 11/29/63  
 Edition: LATE CITY  
 Author: JOHN HERBERS  
 Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE  
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION  
 Character: AFO  
 or  
 Classification:  
 Submitting Office: NYO

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and child lived with Mrs. Michael R. Paine, a friend, in Irving, a small town near Dallas.

Wesley Randle, a teen-age neighbor of Mrs. Paine, said he heard that Oswald was looking for a job and told Mrs. Paine that he knew of one at the Texas School Book Depository.

Mrs. Paine called about the job and on Oct. 14 Oswald went in and made application. He was accepted and started work the next day, Oct. 15, as a stock clerk at \$1.25 an hour.

Mrs. Paine said when Oswald got the job he had just received his last unemployment check and his wife was expecting the arrival of their second child.

He telephoned from Dallas, Mrs. Paine said, and announced "hooray, I've got a job."

Mrs. Paine said that the sports shop where Mr. Ryder, the gunsmith, works is about

three miles from her home. She did not recall Oswald's making a trip to the shop.

The attorney for Jack Ruby, the Dallas night-club operator accused of shooting and killing Oswald, accused District Attorney Henry Wade of injecting racial prejudice into the case.

Tom Howard, the attorney complained that the indictment listed the defendant's name as Jack Rubenstein when his legal name is Ruby. The name was changed by legal order several years ago.

"The prosecution is continuing its antagonistic Jewish campaign against the defendant and is appealing to racial prejudice," he said.

Mr. Wade denied the charge. "If he wants to stand trial as Jack Ruby and that is his real name, we will try him under that name," Mr. Wade said.

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
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Mr. Sullivan	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dallas Hate Ads Raise Red Herring Suspicion

By SETH KANTOR,

DALLAS, Nov. 29.—A handbill was circulated a week ago today on two college campuses here. It showed front and side view pictures of John F. Kennedy. It said:

"Wanted for Treason."

A full-page advertisement was printed the same day in the Dallas Morning News. Set inside an ominous black border, it charged President Kennedy with being "soft" on enemies of America.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are checking into the reasons for the appearance of the sinister handbills and newspaper ads on the day Mr. Kennedy was assassinated here.

The dire words in both notices obviously were inspired by extremists of the political far right.

Were They Planted?

Were the handbills planted by Lee Harvey Oswald, the leftist, or by his confederates if he had any, to cast suspicion on the fanatics of the far right on the day of the assassination.

The newspaper advertisement was headlined: "We've come, Mr. Kennedy, to Dallas." It was signed at the bottom: "Bernard Weissman, the American Fact-Finding Committee, an unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth, PO Box 1792, Dallas."

There is now no Bernard Weissman in Dallas, and no "American Fact-Finding Committee."

A man going by the name of Bernard Weissman moved into a small Dallas apartment house Nov. 6. He told the landlady, Mrs. Dean S. Roberts, that he was a salesman and was here from New York City.

Weissman moved out of the apartment three days ago, advising the landlady that he was going back to New York.

Had Roommate

He had a two-bedroom apartment, and roomed with a man who gave his name as William Burley. They paid \$125 in cash for a month's rent.

The man identifying himself

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

*[Handwritten: 7-5/12]*

Date: 11/29/63  
Edition: METRO  
Author: SETH KANTOR  
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION  
Character: AFO  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: NYO

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as Weissman paid the Morning News in cash for the advertisement he placed.

He paid several hundred dollars. A spokesman for the newspaper would not disclose the exact amount—reportedly about \$1250—for the full-page space.

After "welcoming" President Kennedy to Dallas, the advertisement adds:

Why has Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party of America, praised almost every one of your policies?

"... Why have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine, in favor of the 'Spirit of Moscow'?

"... Why have you ordered or permitted your brother, Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on communism, fellow travelers and ultra leftists?

#### CIA and Coups

"... Why is... the Central Intelligence Agency arranging coups and having staunch anti-Communist allies of the United States bloodily exterminated?"

Yet the advertisement—despite its prophetic black border—was not as blunt as the handbills distributed at Southern Methodist University and nearby Arlington State College.

Unsigned, the "Wanted for Treason" handbills charged Kennedy with "betraying the Constitution" and with being "wrong on issues affecting the security of the United States."

The handbills, distributed by college-age persons, said Mr. Kennedy "has been lax in en-

forcing Communist registration laws... has consistently appointed anti-Christians to federal office... has been caught in fantastic lies to the American people."

#### Called to Phone

Early this week a Dallas civic organization made a routine telephone call to the man known as Weissman. His landlady called him to her phone. He was described as being "edgy" and told the caller he would talk on a different phone.

In a few minutes, he called back the civic organization and said he would "answer your question now."

He told the organization's representative, a woman who informed him she was a welcome-to-our-community caller, that he was planning to live here permanently, had come from California and had his wife with him.

That night, he and the man known as William Burley hastily checked out of their Dallas apartment.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# The FBI Looks for Clues In the Books Oswald Read

FBI agents today were checking the cards in hundreds of books in the New Orleans Public Library to determine Lee H. Oswald's reading habits.

The investigation was begun after a librarian reported that the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy had checked out a variety of books about Communist leaders, communism, President Kennedy—and one on the assassination of Huey Long.

At Townsend Harris High School Librarian Jerome Cushman said yesterday that all the books had been returned, adding, "None were overdue."

Mrs. Geraldine Vaucresson, assistant librarian at the library's Napoleon Branch, said she issued Oswald his library card May 21. He read the books before moving from New Orleans to Dallas in September, she said.

Mrs. Vaucresson began looking for books issued to Oswald at the suggestion of a local reporter. She listed W. R. Manchester's "Portrait of a President" among the books he had checked out.

The name, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La.," of which Oswald claimed to be a chairman, was found rubberstamped on its flyleaf after he returned it. The book, a biography of President Kennedy, opens with this quotation from Carl Sandburg about Abraham Lincoln's assassination:

"Did any clairvoyant foreteller write a forecast that today this April the Fourteenth one man, must hear a deep sea bell and a farewell gong and take a ride skyward swifter than Elijah in the chariot of fire?"

Another book checked out by Oswald was Hermann B. Deutsch's "The Huey Long Murder Case." Deutsch, a Louisiana newspaperman, was in the state capitol building in Baton Rouge on Sept. 8, 1935, 1935, when Long was shot to death. He details how the assassination was carried out and the events surrounding it.

Other books Oswald checked out included "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tze-tung," by P. S. R. Payne; "The Berlin Wall,"

by Deane and David Heller; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal," by George B. Gressey; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

All these books, except for "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal," take a sharply anti-Communist point of view.

The Overstreet book warns that "a strange new force has entered our world, the strangest and most enigmatic in all history."

Besides these books, Oswald also checked out some Ian Fleming spy mysteries, science fiction books, two works by Aldous Huxley and several other novels. Fleming's books were favorites of the late President.

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Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 NEW YORK POST

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Date: 11/29/63  
Edition: LATE CITY  
Author:  
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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Texas Governor Connally, recovering from bullet wounds, is comforted by his wife, Nelle, at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. He was shot during assassination of the President.

Associated Press Wirephotos

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- Mohr
- Casper
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- Conrad
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- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

# DALLAS WOMAN TELLS OF OSWALD'S OBNOXIOUSNESS

## 'Even the Russians Hated Him...'

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI) —Lee Harvey Oswald was such an obnoxious character that he was even hated by the Russians, The Dallas Times Herald reports in a copyrighted story by staff writer Bob Fenley.

Here is Mr. Fenley's story:

Even the Russians didn't like him.

He beat his wife. He forbade her to wear lipstick or to smoke. He read Das Kapital, argued and pridefully disdained gifts of clothes for his child.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man nobody liked, "was the same type of sick person that Eichmann was," says a Russian-born Dallas woman in whom Oswald's wife Marina had confided some of the most intimate secrets of their stormy marriage.

Oswald, accused of the assassination of President Kennedy and slain in a violent scene Sunday at City Hall, struck people wrong long before that bloody week-end in Dallas.

### DREW SYMPATHY

It was his wife Marina, thin, naive and speaking only Russian because Oswald refused to converse with her except in that language, who drew the sympathy of the community of Russian-born and descended persons in this area.

"Frankly, you look and you like a person or not. And I don't like him," says the Dallas woman who wishes to remain anonymous.

He and Marina had appeared at a party in September of 1962 and she had bruises on her face.

"She apologized, saying it was dumb of her to run into a door," the woman said.

"But about a week after that she called a friend and said she wanted to leave him for good, that he was mistreating her."

"He would beat her. She smoked—something she had learned in Russia—but when she picked up a cigaret, he would hit her."

### FINALLY LEAVE

It was in October of 1962 that Marina and their child did leave Oswald, staying with one Russian woman three or four days and the following week moving in with the woman who recounts this story.

Her hostess was Russian-born, having fled that country at 17 at the end of the war and married an American soldier. The two women conversed easily in their native tongue.

"I was asking why she would marry such a guy. She was so young she still talked about boy friends she had had.

"She said, 'I felt sorry for him because everybody hated him—even in Russia'."

He had worked at a sheet metal factory and they had attended dances at a youth

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Fenley

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News 43
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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cultural center," but he made no friends.

#### HE KEPT CALLING

During the time Oswald's wife and child stayed in Dallas, with the second Russian woman, whose own husband was traveling, Oswald kept calling.

"He was working in a print shop in Oak Cliff, and he said he liked his job and wanted her back. But she said she was really decided."

After this week another Russian woman agreed to take Marina in for the dual purpose of receiving help in the house and of polishing up on the Russian language.

But when she moved, Oswald was able to convince her to return (to him).

"He told her he'd never touch her again."

"She returned and we found out from some people who had visited them that there was a Karl Marx book on the table. We knew then he was still going on (with this line of thought) and was sympathetic to communism. We didn't want to have anything to do with him."

"We made up our mind about him: that he was dangerous."

#### LEARNED MORE

During an earlier period, the Dallas woman learned a great deal about this unlikeable person:

"He spoke quite good Russian but he didn't want to speak English with his wife."

"He was a real negative type of person—the kind you couldn't discuss anything with. One of my friends talked to him about that—that it was criminal not to

teach her English." But this had no effect.

All in all, "he was a nut, a type of Castro nut," concluded the Dallas woman.

This woman has seen

enough of fanaticism. She lived two years in a slave labor camp.

After Oswald's capture, she and her husband immediately volunteered their information to the FBI.



Mrs. Marina Oswald and her daughter, June, pictured at the funeral of her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, in Dallas, Tex.

—UPI Telephoto

- Belmont
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Bro. Wash*

Today in National Affairs

# Clues to Motives for Oswald's Crime

By David Lawrence  
WASHINGTON.

The search continues in a distraught world for clues to the terrible behavior of Lee Harvey Oswald. The effort to pin the blame on this or that trend in modern life befores the truth. For this case is like tens of thousands of others and never would have attracted world-wide attention if the crime had not taken the life of a President of the United States.

Indeed the medical books are full of histories of illnesses with similar climaxes that have resulted in suicide or homicide after a life of seeming helplessness and frustration. To attribute Oswald's act to the "atmosphere created by a "right wing" or "left wing" movement or to a "hate" group or to some foreign ideology or country is to fail to see the forest for the trees. Too often there is a tendency to blame society as a whole for the sins of omission which characterize the lives of individuals as opportunities to help troubled and distressed persons in the community are lost by many of us.

The evidence gathered thus far shows that Oswald had an unhappy life. Family unity was broken before his birth with the death of his father. The young man seemed to lead a purposeless existence. He enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was guilty of misdeeds and twice court-martialed. He was finally given an undesirable discharge in 1958.

All this left a tragic mark on him. He started to read books about communism. He went to Russia, denounced his own country and asked the Soviet government for citizenship, which was refused. He married a Russian girl there and then asked for money so he could get passage back to America. In pity, he was helped by the American Embassy. But after this he seems to have been abandoned. He tried to find a job. He didn't seem to fit into anything. He was short in stature, too, and probably had an inferiority complex about this.

The books Oswald read when he came back to America were critical of communism. But he also read a book on the assassination of Gov. Huey Long in Louisiana. Oswald now was living in New Orleans. He sought prominence. He wanted to be conspicuous. He distributed in public places some pro-Castro literature. He imagined he could start a Fair Play for Cuba Committee by himself. All this was perhaps a manifestation of a feeling of inferiority. Even as a prisoner last Sunday as he was being moved from one jail to the other he wanted his picture taken—to be televised—and said so.

A confused mind certainly must have led Oswald to try to return to Russia. He went to Mexico City a few weeks ago to seek a passport via Cuba. But this was refused. Possibly he wanted to isolate himself in Russia, where his wife's family lived. He returned to Dallas more frustrated than before and perhaps even more desperate about his future. He got an unimportant job in a warehouse. But his mind was the kind that wanted to express itself. He was bitter about his fate. The rifle which he purchased by mail may not have been immediately connected with a plot to kill anyone. His service in the Marine Corps undoubtedly made him yearn for opportunities to practice his marksmanship.

At what moment the de-

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
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- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
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cision ~~came to~~ commit murder will never be known. His pent-up resentment against the Navy Department because the Marine Corps gave him an "undesirable" discharge may have made him resentful at Gov. Connally, a former Secretary of the Navy, and against the President, too, as the head of the government that he felt had grievously injured him.

What is the moral which such a record so familiar in psychiatric cases presents to us? Can guilt be transferred to a society as a whole? Of what avail is it to cry out that public controversies with their bitterness gave rise to this crime which shocked the whole world? The absence of impassioned debates on public questions could hardly have changed the long history of this mentally disturbed man. Oswald, to be sure, read

not only the pro-Communist literature but also the books critical of communism. He was a confused man, and neither American nor foreign political issues produced that confusion in the first place. He was the victim of an unhappy life. He was a man deserted and isolated. It's a familiar story of what brings on mental depression. Friends can be helpful, as the medical books tell us. But in our self-centered lives, where time is so precious, there is a tendency to pass by the broken-down human beings who need every day the warmth of human love and understanding and finally, if all else fails, the benefits of psychiatric treatment and even hospital care.

The stories of the tragic end of disordered minds have been told many times. Similar incidents are happening

all around us every day even within families as husbands or wives commit murder and sons or daughters resort to the weapons of death.

Maybe since the assassination of President Kennedy has aroused such world-wide sorrow, it will also focus attention on the case of the madman and bring about intensive studies of these crimes. In our otherwise busy and preoccupied society, constructive help to prevent such tragedies might be extended by friends and neighbors as they come to learn more about the potential dangers in these cases. Maybe a wider knowledge of such matters by people generally might have saved President Kennedy's life and also the life of Oswald, whose wife and children now face a dismal future.

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# Dallas Ride: Questions in New Facts

By **Stuart H. Loory**  
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

President Kennedy's triumphant motorcade through Fort Worth last Friday morning and his even more exhilarating but ultimately fatal motorcade through Dallas at noontime were events written into his schedule in the last days before his death, the Herald Tribune learned yesterday.

They were events the Secret Service could not have counted on when it sent its advance man to the Dallas-Fort Worth area a week before the trip to make plans for the President's security.

Discovery of these facts mean that Lee Harvey Oswald, the 24-year-old ex-Marine and Marxist who police say killed President Kennedy, could not have known definitely that the President would pass by the Texas School Book Depository, when he accepted a warehouseman's job there on Oct. 15.

## PLANS

But, on the other hand, if he had been planning to assassinate the President and assumed the Chief Executive would parade through the city, the building offered an unobstructed view of the traditional parade route through the city. Oswald probably knew of the President's trip when he took the job. It had been announced on Sept. 26.

The decision to stage the motorcades apparently came from the White House, perhaps even from the President himself, although that could not be determined definitely last night.

Raymond F. Buck, presi-

dent of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, told this newspaper the decision to hold the Fort Worth motorcade was made in the "24 to 36 hours" before the President's arrival in the city the night before his assassination.

Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and director of the Dallas Citizens Council, said the decision to hold the fatal motorcade was made "two or three days" before the President arrived.

Both men were active in making arrangements for the visit, dealing with the White House representatives and Secret Service men making the advance arrangements.

Mr. Cullum said he dealt with a Winston Lawson of the Secret Service in making the arrangements. Reached at the White House last night, Winston G. Lawson of the Secret Service said he could make no comment.

Mr. Cullum said Mr. Lawson, whom he described as an "able and dedicated young man," arrived in Dallas to make the security arrangements one week before the President arrived—that is, several days before the decision to hold the motorcade was made.

Neither Mr. Buck nor Mr. Cullum could say definitely who made the decision to stage the motorcades.

"The motorcade development was just one of a consensus among all concerned," Mr. Buck said. "Prior to Wednesday we thought there would be no motorcade. On Thursday we were advised by

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the ~~White House~~ representatives that there would be. I would say that the President made the decision."

Mr. Cullum said the Dallas parade resulted from a feeling that not enough citizens of the city would get to see the President. The Trade Mart luncheon, which was to be sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council (no relation to the segregationist White Citizens Councils in the South), the Dallas Assembly and the Southwest Research Institute.

"While the luncheon was for 2,600 people, it was an invitation affair," Mr. Cullum said. "There was a feeling that the people of Dallas—more than could be invited—should have the opportunity to see the President. The President, as we understood it, had a desire to see the people. When this desire on the part of the people and on the part of White House representatives was expressed, we did not feel it was our prerogative to say no."

Mr. Cullum reported that detailed plans for the Presidential trip were not made until two weeks before the visit when Jerry Bruno of the Democratic National Committee, representing P. Kenneth O'Donnell, the late President's appointments secretary and handler of political affairs, came to town.

At that time, various alternatives were discussed, Mr. Cullum reported. Mr. Bruno, who has not been available for comment, even discussed the possibility of holding a mass public meeting with local politicians. Mr. Cullum

said he was not included in those discussions.

His advance trip came after United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson had been struck and spat upon in the city, but there was no mention made of the President's personal safety in the discussions, Mr. Cullum reported.

Concern for the President's safety was left up to the Secret Service. Mr. Lawson arrived in Dallas a week after Mr. Bruno.

"It was our statement to the Secret Service that any arrangements in so far as they pertained to the security of the President was their affair and not ours," Mr. Cullum said. "We were tremendously impressed with the young man who came here as an advance man. He was here the whole week before the visit."

One irony in the situation was that the Citizens Council leaders, who represent the power structure in the city, favored a direct trip by the President from Love Field to the Trade Mart and back to the airport after the speech. The motorcade actually wound through the city in an irregular U-shape to take it from the airport into the downtown area and then back to the Trade Mart, which lies between the airport and the downtown district.

"But we're not taking any holier-than-thou attitude on the motorcade in hindsight," Mr. Cullum said.

He could not identify the individuals with whom Mr. Lawson and a White House representative on the scene spoke in planning the route.

Assuming a downtown motorcade would be held, he said, it followed a "logical" route designed to give the Chief Executive maximum exposure to the crowds.

The motorcade arrangements came so late in the planning that Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr., who accompanied the President on the short plane trip from Fort Worth to Dallas, was not aware of it. The Governor was wounded in the three-shot fusillade fired by the assassin.

Rep. James C. Wright Jr., D., Tex., of Fort Worth, who was also on the plane, yesterday said that during the flight the Governor said he was under the impression the motorcade had been "canceled" and that the party go straight to the Trade Mart via a route avoiding the downtown area.

Rep. Wright said he heard indirectly that the President insisted on the motorcade although, he said, he did not hear Mr. Kennedy say this himself.

According to Mr. Buck, the President was obviously enjoying the crowds in Fort Worth. At Carswell Air Force Base when he arrived there Thursday night, he and Mrs. Kennedy immediately walked into the crowds at the field and shook hands with the "hundreds" of citizens who had been waiting.

The party then went by the most direct route through a quiet West Side residential section to the Hotel Texas.

The Secret Service would not comment on any of the findings last night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Lee Harvey Oswald Once Attended Public School Here As Pupil In The First Grade

Lee Harvey Oswald, 24-year-old accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, once lived in Covington and first attended public school in this city.

Records show Oswald enrolled at Covington elementary school on Sept. 19, 1946 as a first grade pupil.

The records further indicate he "dropped out" on January 23, 1947 after attending one semester.

His record during that time was very good scholastically, but poor from an attendance standpoint. He had a B-plus average, but was absent eight school days after a late enrollment. He attended 68 days of classes.

Oswald made B-plus in writing, arithmetic and drawing, a B in conduct and a B in reading.

The old record card also shows Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939. His address here was listed as 311 Vermont street.

Though his father is known to have died before his birth, the school record showed Oswald's mother here with him as Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

The record was pulled from files of the St. Tammany parish school board after Mrs. Marie Blackwell said she recalled someone by a similar name who had been in the old Covington grammar school. The matter was checked and confirmed by Mrs. Alma McLain, executive secretary to the school board.

First grade school teachers at that time were Miss Hester Burns, Mrs. Myrtle Morgan and the late Mrs. Viola Galligher.

Mrs. Morgan and Miss Burns said they did not remember teaching Oswald.

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER  
COVINGTON, LA.

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 10-11-63  
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Date: 11/29/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas

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Classification: 62-109060

Submitting Office: New Orleans

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- Holmes
- Gandy

Harvey Oswald Probe May Be Switched

# Texas Fears More Violence

By Staff of Herald Newspapers  
**DALLAS, Nov. 29**—Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr is concerned that a court of inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy could lead to more unrest and violence, if his special court convenes here.

Mr. Carr has confided to intimates that he may conduct the inquiry in "some other Texas city."

Some Dallas business leaders are desperate for a chance to let the city change the awful subject. Others believe that if Mr. Carr conducts his inquiry elsewhere, it would be like "dealing with us behind our back."

**DOUBTS**

After a closed-door meeting in Austin with Assistant U. S. Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Mr. Carr privately began expressing doubts about where to hold court on the murder of the President, the shooting of Texas Gov. John B. Connally, the gunning down of police officer J. D. Tippit, and the Garre killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's alleged assassin.

More threats of murder have come slithering thru phone lines here. Mayor Earle Cabell has been guarded by a pair of armed men since his life was threatened last Sunday.

A prominent Dallas businessman, whose name is being withheld, received three phone calls at his home threatening his life and the life of his invalid wife, "if you so much as open your mouth about (Jack) Ruby."

Ruby is the Dallas nightclub owner who got into the Dallas police station last Sunday and silenced Oswald forever with a single gunshot as a national television audience watched.

**KNOWS RUBY**

The businessman who has

been questioned by the FBI, knows Ruby well enough to testify against him.

After the third phone call threat, the businessman confided:

"Waggoner Carr won't get me in any court of inquiry. If I am subpoenaed I will go. But I won't talk unless Carr puts a gun to my back."

Meanwhile, the operator of a Dallas graphic arts company told of having hired—and fired—Oswald a year ago. Robert Stovall said his firm hired Oswald as a trainee thru the state-operated Texas Employment Commission.

"I think it is a crime that people like Oswald can circulate thru the business community," Mr. Stovall said. "Why were we not told who he was?"

**OSWALD FIRED**

Mr. Stovall said Oswald was fired for incompetence after five months. He said Oswald was once seen on the job with "a communist newspaper," but it was his poor work, rather than this incident, that led to his discharge. Said Mr. Stovall:

"Later, when Oswald applied for a job elsewhere, the firm which was considering hiring him called me for a reference. I said Oswald had been seen with a communist newspaper. I'm sorry now that I didn't report that fact to the authorities."

*Waggoner Carr  
 Turner*

*Feb!*

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
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# THE OSWALD STORY

## The Man and the Deed—a Report On His Actions and Life

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.  
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 29.—A week ago today, early in the morning, Lee Harvey Oswald got quietly out of the bed he shared with his 22-year-old Russian wife. Mrs. Oswald slept on. Nor did he waken his infant daughters, June, 22 months, in her crib, or Rachel, 6 weeks, in her bassinet in the same room.

It was about 7 a.m. when Oswald made himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen of the green rambler at 2515 West Fifth street in the town of Irving, Tex. He moved so quietly that he did not disturb the owner of the house, Ruth Paine, or her two small children.

Dressed in a brownish shirt and nondescript trousers, the 24-year-old Oswald left the house and went into the garage where most of his family's effects were stored. He got a long, narrow parcel, wrapped in paper the night before. Then he set out on foot in the drizzling rain toward the home a few blocks away of B. Wesley Frazier, 19, who owned a battered old Chevrolet and worked where Oswald worked.

As Oswald strode along to meet Frazier as they had arranged, anyone who noticed would have thought him an unremarkable man.

### A Taciturn Man

He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slanting eyes. His nose was aquiline over a dominant upper lip. But his most distinguishing feature was his mouth, pursed and tight and slightly twisted to the right.

The two young men got into Frazier's car and started driving the 12 miles east to downtown Dallas. Irving much resembles Springfield, Va., and bears about the same relationship to Dallas as that community does to Washington.

Mr. Frazier knew Oswald as a taciturn man who would talk about his babies but little else. He recalls that he confined the conversation on the 45-minute drive to remarking upon the parcel Oswald was carrying.

Oswald told Mr. Frazier the package contained window shades. If Mr. Frazier thought that a remarkable thing for Oswald to take to work, he did not say so.

The world now knows that the FBI and Dallas police are convinced that the package contained a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano Italian army carbine equipped with a four-power telescopic sight, bought from a Chicago mail order house for \$12.58.

Mr. Frazier found a parking place in Dallas promptly at 8 a.m.

The two young men walked into the seven-story, orange-brick building at Elm and Houston streets, where both were employed as warehousemen for the Texas School Book Depository.

### All Arrived

Their supervisor, R. S. Truly, noted their arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, a middle-aged native of Hubbard, Tex., said he has 19 boys working for him and he generally checks about 8 o'clock to see if all have arrived. This day, they had.

Oswald was one of his newest boys, interviewed on October 15 and hired the next day for \$1.25 an hour to fill book orders from the bulging bins in the storerooms above the first floor.

"I remember talking to him," Mr.

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
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- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
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- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

*see*

*H. J. Kelly*

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star  A-1
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
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- People's World

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Truly said. "His landlady (Mrs. Paine) called me because her neighbor has a brother working here. She told me she had a nice young man living at her house who needed a job because his wife had one child and expected another any day.

"He filled out the application. It just gave his name and address and said he had served three years in the Marines and had an honorable discharge."

Mr. Truly said he doesn't check references on the boys in his warehouse because it takes too long and there is a high turnover. He said Oswald impressed him as a steady but average worker.

"He didn't appear like the others," said Mr. Truly. "He didn't talk much except about the stock, but I used to ask him about the baby he was expecting when he came to work here."

Mr. Truly said he is not conscious of seeing Oswald come into the building that morning, therefore he cannot throw any light on the parcel. Looking back, he said he was not aware that he saw Oswald going about his duties that morning.

The employes of the school book depository, like nearly all the rest of the Dallas area's one-million-plus residents, were excited at the prospect of seeing the President and Mrs. Kennedy that day.

Mr. Truly, his warehousemen and the girls in the office on the second floor knew from the newspapers, television and radio that President Kennedy's motorcade was going to come down Main street, turn right for a short block on Houston to Elm before turning toward the R. L. Thornton freeway right in front of the warehouse.

"They talked about it all morning and they were glad the parade was coming by during the lunch hour so they wouldn't have to worry about missing any of it," Mr. Truly said.

### Back in Irving

While the people of Dallas began getting themselves into position to welcome the President along the parade route decided upon four days before, the rest of the household woke up at the house in Irving.

Mrs. Paine, 31, an energetic, well-spoken and attractive alumna of Antioch College and the University of Pennsylvania, switched on the television to watch President Kennedy's appearances with his wife

at a breakfast in Fort Worth and the tumultuous welcome he received when his big plane, Air Force One, landed at Dallas' Love Field.

Marina Oswald, a blond, hazel-eyed, pretty pharmacist the ex-Marine had met and married in the Soviet Union, awoke and came into the living room to watch the Kennedys on television.

"Marina thanked me for turning the set on and watching the Kennedys seemed to put her in a fine mood," said Mrs. Paine. Obviously she was and is Marina Oswald's main anchor in this strange land.

"Marina speaks little or no English and I speak Russian, but not as well as Lee did," Mrs. Paine said. "I was hoping to improve my Russian well enough to teach later on."

Mrs. Paine didn't say so but Marina Oswald and the children were living in the house on West Fifth street virtually as charity cases. Lee Oswald never paid any rent nor contributed to his family's

support during the whole time, although there was sort of an understanding that the arrangement was temporary.

"We first met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas last February," said Mrs. Paine. "I'd studied Russian in college and we naturally gravitated together because of this."

Mrs. Paine said the Oswalds moved in early this fall, putting most of their possessions in the garage. There were three of them then; Rachel was born in October.

Lee Oswald was seldom there. When he was, Mrs. Paine said, he liked to talk politics. He claimed to be a Marxist and was proud of his ability to discuss communism, Trotskyism and socialism. He used to bring home a few books and magazines on these matters, including copies of *The Worker*.

When the Oswalds moved into her house in September, they had arrived from New Orleans broke. Mrs. Paine recalled. Lee had stayed behind in New Orleans, to "clear up" a few things there and said he would follow to Texas as soon as he had some cash.

### Trip to Mexico

Actually, the FBI has learned, he entered Mexico on September 26 by way of Nuevo Laredo, using a tourist card, and made his way to Mexico City where he visited the consulates of Soviet Russia and Cuba. A

Mexican newspaper, *Excelsior*, has reported Oswald got into shouting matches with officials at both consulates when they told him he would have to wait for visas to visit those countries.

Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3. He appeared in Dallas and telephoned Marina that he was going to get a job and would send for her as soon as he could. Then he went to a brick rooming house at 1026 North Beckley street, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, who cater to 16 young bachelors at the going rate of \$8 a week.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, said he checked in on October 14 under the name of "O. H. Lee," one of two aliases the FBI and police now know Oswald used. The other pseudonym is "A. Hidell." The Mannlicher rifle was sent to "A. Hidell" at a Dallas post office box last March 20, but the handwriting on the order is that of Lee Oswald.

The youthful roomer came to the house on foot with one satchel and some clothes on hangers, Mrs. Roberts recalled. "I showed him two rooms and he picked this one," she said, pointing to a 6x14 cubicle off the dining room and separated from it by double doors.

The room was painted baby blue with white curtains. It contained a small bed, cramped against the wall, two dressers, a floor lamp, a bare ceiling bulb and two throw rugs.

It was here that police found a holster for a .38 caliber pistol and some Communist literature.

### 'That Doesn't Matter'

Mrs. Roberts said she knew him only as "Lee" and could never get him to give her the name or address of a relative. She said he told her, "that doesn't matter any more." His fellow roomers thought him peculiar and standoffish, a man they could not get to know.

Bobby Palmer, a construction worker, said once in a while "Lee" would watch television with the others after coming home at 5:30 or 6, but he didn't do it often. Mrs. Roberts said he usually closed his door and made a meal of some milk and cold cuts he kept in the rooming house refrigerator. She described him as fidgety, but quiet and neat.

When he left his room for the last time November 23 between 12:30 and 1 p.m., Oswald left an opened can of apricots and there was a banana and a

grape stems in the waste basket. There also was a map of Dallas marked with several Xs and with a line drawn from the school book warehouse to the Kennedy parade route below.

It was Lee's habit to use the rooming house telephone in the hall and to speak on it in a foreign tongue, according to Mr. Johnson, a carpenter. "I'm pretty sure it was Russian," he added.

Mrs. Paine said Marina knew her husband's telephone number but not where he lived in Dallas, and this precipitated a family argument last week.

"It happened on Monday, November 18," said Mrs. Paine. "Lee used to come here to Irving on Friday nights and spend the week end. Then he'd ride to Dallas Monday mornings with Frazier.

### Call to 'Daddy'

"This Monday, little June got to playing with the telephone dial and we decided to call Daddy. The number was written in my telephone book. I made the call, which was necessary because Marina only speaks Russian, and asked, 'Is Lee Oswald there?'"

"A man said there wasn't anybody there by that name so I just hung up." The next day, Tuesday, Lee called up and bawled Marina out for calling him in Dallas. He told her he was using an assumed name and ordered her to scratch the number out of my book. He was very angry with her but she was upset that he was living under an assumed name. She didn't know why and it worried her.

"The next day, Wednesday, he didn't call at all, and this was unusual because he had been calling daily. Then on Thursday, November 21, he arrived unexpectedly and had dinner with us."

Mrs. Paine said this unexpected appearance might have been wondered at except that she and Marina both took it as a peace gesture—that Lee was making up from the argument.

"I remember that he went out in the garage," Mrs. Payne said, "because he left the light on there when he went to bed at 9 p.m. I don't know what he did out there but I went out later myself to paint some furniture."

Mrs. Paine said she had never seen a rifle or a parcel like that Lee took to work next day. Later, Marina told investigators she had seen her husband's rifle in the garage at some earlier time but not

### The Motorcade

As Marina and Ruth watched, 5,000 Dallas citizens gave the Kennedys a joyous and uninhibited welcome at the airport. Mrs. Kennedy got a bouquet of red roses from a reception committee. At 11:50 a.m., the motorcade started into Dallas.

The rain had stopped nearly two hours before and the bubbletop was taken off the President's Lincoln convertible in the warm Texas sun. President and Mrs. Kennedy took the back seats and were joined on the jump seats by Gov. John Connally and his wife, Nellie.

For half an hour the motorcade wound its way through the skyscrapers of downtown Dallas at a 25 to 30 mph clip.

At noon, Mr. Truly and his warehouse crew took their lunch break, most of them going out onto the street where Texans were lined up 12 deep for many blocks to cheer the visitors.

No one in the Texas School Book Depository recalls seeing Lee Oswald at this time. But police have reconstructed his movements. This is what they have found:

When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee Oswald quietly made his way up to the 6th floor storage room. He raised a window nearest the spot where the parade route turned from Houston street to go beneath an underpass. Here the President's car would have to slow down to about 15 miles per hour the turn. Oswald made himself a sniper's nest of book cartons, unwrapped his rifle and waited.

Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

At 12:30 p.m. central standard time, right on schedule, the entourage swung onto Houston street and the crowd roared. Mr. Truly craned his neck for a better view.

### A Shot Rang Out

As the President's car passed the building toward the Fort Worth freeway, Mr. Kennedy was replying to a pleasantry by Mrs. Connally when a shot rang out. The sniper, working the bolt swiftly and surely, fired twice more. The range was 75 yards but the sniper's aim was true. Mr. Kennedy toppled over, mortally wounded, without ever

knowing what hit him. Gov. Connally also fell wounded and the presidential car sped away toward a hospital.

Mr. Truly looked around and concluded that the shots had come from further down the street. A news photographer looked up and saw a man with-drawn rifle from the 6th floor window of the depository. Police drew their guns and raced madly about as many of the crowd took cover or fell to the ground in fear.

Police say Lee Oswald dashed down one flight of stairs and hid the rifle behind some book crates on the fifth floor landing.

Mr. Truly said a young policeman dashed up to him and shouted, "Where's the stairway?"

"I'll show you," Mr. Truly said, and he led the policeman up to the second floor. Gun in hand, the policeman began checking offices and rooms and ran squarely into Oswald in the employes' lunchroom.

Mr. Truly said the policeman held his gun on Oswald as the youth leaned against a counter and said, "Does this man work here?"

"I told him 'yes'" Mr. Truly said. He added that he did not know who the officer was and has not seen him since.

The policeman raced on up to the roof to search there. Later on, Mr. Truly said, a woman employe told him she saw Oswald saunter through the second floor offices sipping from a soft-drink bottle.

Meanwhile, other police poured into the building and began a systematic search. Somehow, Oswald eluded them all and walked out of the building into the pandemonium on the street.

No more than five minutes elapsed from the time the President fell until Oswald lost himself in the crowd.

### Marina Grieved

Marina and Ruth Paine saw and heard enough on television to know that the President had been shot.

"I translated the bulletins for Marina," said Mrs. Paine. "She was filled with grief for the President. She said to me, 'how terrible for Mrs. Kennedy with no father for the children.'"

Meanwhile, back at the scene of the tragedy, police had collected their wits and found a boy who reported seeing a man leave the building.

A radio alarm went out to police cars at 12:36 p.m. for white man, five feet 10 and to 165 pounds—remarkably accurate description of Oswald who was 5 feet 9 and 160 pounds.

With the aid of Mr. Truly, police checked all employes of the warehouse and found Oswald was the only one missing. "I got the Irving address from the files and we completed description," Mr. Truly called.

Less than ten minutes after the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd circling around the area. He was a block north of Pacific street and then turned east for blocks before doubling back Elm.

### Catches Bus

There he tapped on the door of a bus driven by C. J. Watters, 45. The driver mates it was 12:40 p.m.

When the bus got to intersection of Poydras and Elm streets and was blocked by the massive traffic jam followed the President's assassination, Oswald left the

He hurried to the Greyhound Bus terminal at the corner Lamar and Commerce, only blocks from the scene of crime, and hailed the car

William Wayne Whaley who won the Navy Cross Iwo Jima. Mr. Whaley said noticed nothing unusual in passenger and took him, a trip journal shows, to the block of North Beckley street. Mr. Whaley said Oswald ignored his efforts to open conversation with him. FBI men learned the destination Oswald gave the driver took him five blocks past rooming house. The fare 95 cents, Whaley said. Oswald tipped him a nickel.

At the rooming house Johnson, also had been watching the frantic efforts of Oswald to keep up with the assassination and recalls Oswald rushed into the hotel between 12:30 and 1 p.m.

"I said, 'my, you sure are hurry,'" Mrs. Johnson recalled "but he didn't say a word to me. That wasn't unusual though. He put on a gray jacket and went outside last time I saw him, he was outside waiting for a bus."

### Tippit's Role

At 1:18 p.m. police Sgt. Tippit, 39, father of the slain former paratrooper, was working in the 400

of East Tenth street, about four times from the warehouse. It was Oswald, now armed with the .38 caliber revolver police believe was hidden in his room.

Pvt. Tippit did not live to tell it, but it is believed he recognized the defiant-looking Oswald from the radio description. He pulled over to the curb and called Oswald over to the car as three witnesses looked on.

After an exchange of words, Pvt. Tippit got out of his car and started to walk around to the curb. The witnesses said Oswald pulled out a pistol and shot the policeman to death in the head, the chest and the stomach.

Oswald disappeared around a corner and one of the witnesses called for help on the slain Tippit's radio.

Oswald was seen by some service station personnel in Oakcliff running from where he is said to have shot the policeman. Police later found his jacket and three pistol casings in a vacant lot through which he passed.

It was 1:45 p.m. when Julie Postal, cashier at the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson street, saw Oswald dart into the theater without buying a ticket. She said she was so upset about the President that she paid no heed at first.

But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the

police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"War is Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house lights came on. "This is it," screamed Oswald, raising his gun and pulling the trigger.

For the first time that day, Oswald failed to get his man. The pistol, origin unknown at this writing, misfired and the police jumped Oswald. He fought and kicked but was dragged outside and into a scout car.

Oswald suffered a cut over the right forehead and a blackened left eye. Two policemen sprained their ankles subduing him.

## Police at Irving

While Oswald was on his way to police headquarters, Mrs. Paine said six policemen arrived at Irving and knocked on the door about 2 p.m.

"They told us Lee was in custody on suspicion of shooting a policeman and wanted to search the house," Mrs. Paine said. "I asked them if they had a warrant. They said they didn't but they could get one quick enough so I let them search."

"Marina was ashen with fear. She told them about the rifle Lee had in the garage a couple of weeks ago. They searched but, of course, it was gone."

It was here that the searchers found a chilling photograph, still not released by authorities, but which this reporter has seen. Believed to be a snapshot taken in New Orleans, it shows Oswald, dressed in black, wearing a holstered .38 on his hip, and holding a rifle just like the murder weapon in his right hand. In his other hand are two publications of the extreme left—a copy of the Daily Worker and an issue of The Militant, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The evidence piled up fast against Oswald after that until there remained no doubt that he had killed Tippit and overwhelming evidence accumulated that he was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. That night he was charged with both murders and District Attorney Henry Wade vowed to ask for Oswald's execution in the electric chair.

When the FBI crime laboratory reported back that ballistic tests had proved the rifle had fired the bullets that killed the President, that Oswald's handwriting was on the gun purchase order and that paraffin tests on Oswald's hands indicated he had fired a weapon, there could remain no doubt.

## Death Again

Oswald remained defiant and arrogant. Denying everything, he was led Sunday morning to the basement of police headquarters to be transferred to the Dallas County jail.

It was like a Roman holiday there, with the clamorous photographers and radio men forming double files and shouting inanities like, "Why did you do it?" at Oswald as he walked in manacles and on preannounced schedule to the garage. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had kept to the schedule because of a promise to the press.

At 11:19 a.m. a squat little stripjoint operator originally from Chicago named Jack Leon Ruby, 52, stepped out of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

How Ruby, a glad-hander with a hair-trigger temper, managed to hang around Dallas police headquarters freely may emerge when the manifold investigations start.

Ruby's story is still to be told. The press only got one chance to yell, "Why did you do it, Jack?" to him before security was belatedly imposed in Dallas. He is now indicted for murder and awaiting trial in January.

But what of Oswald—what were his antecedents and how

did he become the arch-criminal in the most notorious and senseless murder of modern times?

Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of Robert Oswald, an insurance salesman, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who now lives at 2200 Thomas place in Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Oswald died of a heart attack three months before the younger of his two sons was born. Left with little money or talent for earning more, Mrs. Oswald said she had to sell their little frame house and, when Lee was 5, they moved to Fort Worth.

Oswald early showed signs of being bright but erratic. His mother, now a practical nurse who lives alone, says he learned to read unaided before he ever saw the inside of a classroom.

## Bookish Youth

While his mother worked in a candy factory to support Lee and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, now 29 and living in Denton, Tex., Lee developed into an introverted, bookish student whose teachers said he resented authority and gave him C markings.

He was intelligent but disorganized, a swimmer against the main stream, fully conscious of his motley poor circumstances, often involved in fights with school mates who understood him more than he understood self.

When he was 15, Oswald somehow got hold of a pamphlet about the celebrated couple Julius and Anna Rosenberg who stole America's atomic secrets for Russia and were executed. Oswald developed sympathy and an empathy for the Rosenbergs and this led him to "Das Kapital."

Men with higher IQs, Lee Oswald have found Marx' tome heavy going, the youth's romance with communism never got out of confused state.

He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communism of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

He was for the exploited working masses and against capitalists and he hewed to the line until he died. It seems to make up for his inadequacies and gave him a cause, though he little understood

## Joined Marines

He became a youth who devoured books but, like many who do so without guidance was given to malapropisms. His vocabulary sounded impressive to those who were weaker in philology than he.

In the 10th grade at Worth's Arlington Heights High School, Oswald was sent to failing because of his belligerent and restless classroom demeanor. At this stage of his life his mother recalls that he was a "good boy" who brought the money he made on odd jobs.

Here his contact with formal education ended. One day in 1956, at the age of 17, he left school and enlisted in the Marines "just to do something." Mrs. Oswald wept when he went off to boot camp at San Diego, Calif.

If Lee Oswald expected to find the Marines less demanding of attention to a well-regulated life, San Diego must have been a great shock to him. Instant obedience and swift retribution are a way of life. Marine boot camp and Oswald may very well have felt like an exploited worker when his training period ended.

## Disliked It

From there, he was sent to the Marine Air Base at El Toro, Calif., for training as a radar technician. He had earned the "sharpshooter" badge on the rifle range, halfway between marksman and expert, indicating he was a better-than-average shot but not topnotch.

Oswald's acquaintances during this time indicate he disliked the service intensely and had little to do with his companions. In a way of life dependent on teamwork, he continued to be a loner.

He was a Pfc. when he was sent to Japan and first got into trouble. He was court-martialed for falling to register a pistol he owned and was reduced to the rank of private. Another court-martial was convened when Oswald got out of line with a non-commissioned officer.

Oswald still had a year to go in his four-year hitch in 1959 when Mrs. Oswald was injured at work. A falling candy box put her in the hospital and to bed for six months. His mother's money was spent quickly and Oswald, with Red Cross aid, got a hardship discharge ahead of time, ostensibly to help his mother.

The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than \$1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

## Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that he was defecting. He said he had signed an affidavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and had applied for Soviet citizenship on October 16.

He told the Western reporters in the Russian capital that he had come because he was a Marxist and no longer cared to live in the United States where "being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

"Capitalism has passed its peak," he told reporters. "unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I'd like to spend the rest of my life here."

He told the reporters he had gotten a good conduct medal from the Marines. The Marines reacted by awarding him an undesirable discharge from the Reserves because of his pledge of allegiance to Russia.

The Russians, too, didn't seem at all sure that this fanatic youth held the answer to their problems. They refused him citizenship but did allow him to stay on for three years as a resident alien.

## No Mixer There

Not much is known of his life in Russia. He went to Minsk, got a job in a factory and was married a year and a half later to the pretty pharmacist, Marina Pruskova.

He did not mix well with the other Russians, and disliked the weather. But he found time to join a rifle club where he became an excellent shot.

Somehow he learned of his undesirable discharge by the Marines while he was in Minsk and wrote a letter of protest to John Connally under the impression the Texan still was Secretary of the Navy. This letter warned Mr. Connally, "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

This correspondence has led to speculation that Gov. Connally was the real target of the sniper's fusillade. However, the wounded Governor of Texas said this week anyone could have shot him almost any time because of his almost constant and unguarded public appearances. It wouldn't have had to be done from a sixth floor window, the Governor said.

## Wrote Tower

In the third year of his self-imposed exile, Oswald apparently lost some of his enchantment with Russia. And in 1962 he wrote his mother and Texas Senator John Tower. Oswald said he had no funds, he needed the fare to come home and the Russians were holding up his exit permit.

Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department and in purely routine fashion, the American Embassy loaned him the \$435 needed to bring his wife and their newborn child home. In June, 1962, they returned to the United States.

Back in Fort Worth, Oswald introduced his bride and baby to his mother. Mrs. Oswald, now a stout and sorrowing woman of 55, recalls that her son had difficulty getting a job because of his service record, his Russian wife and his chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. First he worked in a sheet metal factory and then in a photo processing plant in Dallas.

Oswald was fired from the Dallas job in April, 1963, not long after Marina told him she was pregnant again. Her husband was about the only person Marina could talk to, since he had become fluent in Russian while she knew only a little English.

Oswald took his family, then, to New Orleans last spring and got another job in a photo-processing plant, here he became involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro left-wing organization operating out of New York on a Cuban bankroll.

## Fishy Prospect

The FBI has found letters from a man in this organization among Oswald's effects, one giving advice about how to set up a Fair Play for Cuba chapter in Dallas. The dates of these letters and the identity of the writer have been withheld.

Oswald styled himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of Fair Play. He apparently tried to infiltrate the Student Revolutionary Directorate, an exile organization of fiery Castro-hating students. They thought him a fishy prospect despite his offers to teach them judo and gave him the brush-off until he was spotted passing out Hands-Off-Cuba pamphlets on Canal street.

The students engaged in a street scuffle with him which resulted in Oswald being fined \$10 for disorderly conduct. This was his only known police record.

On August 21, 1963, Oswald made a muddled appearance on a panel conversation show on New Orleans TV station WDSU as a spokesman for the pro-Castro outfit.

Beyond disclosing that he was a Marxist and denying that his organization was Communist or subversive, Oswald gave a poor and stammering

account of whatever he had to say. His hazy concepts of what he believed are quite obvious from a transcript of the broadcast.

## Books Listed

Public Library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books from Huey Long's assassination, communism, a word portrait of President Kennedy and spy thrillers.

Librarian Jerome Cushman said that among the books he borrowed were "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann Deutsch; W. J. Manchester's "Portrait of a President," which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

The works on communism included: "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "Portrait of a Revolutionary," P. S. R. Payne's book about Chinese Communist leader Mao-Tse tung. None of them is favorable toward communism.

By September, Oswald was broke again and Marina's second child was about to be born. At that point Mrs. Paine was driving back from a vacation in the East and decided to help the Oswalds out.

Mrs. Paine said she drove through New Orleans, picked up Marina and the baby and on September 23 drove them to her home in Irving. Mrs. Paine, who is separated from her husband, Michael, said it was decided life would be easier if there were just two women in the house along with the three children and expected fourth child.

## In Mexico

She said the arrangement was that Oswald would remain in New Orleans until he got on his feet and then come to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Marina had her baby on October 20, apparently not knowing that her husband had gone to Mexico on September 26.

It was on this same day that the news was released for general publication that President

Kennedy was scheduled to visit Dallas.

Whether this fact was what sent Oswald off to Mexico and then to Dallas to get a job is a secret that died with him. The FBI said he could not have known the President's precise route through Dallas would pass the Texas School Book Depository because the Secret Service has said the motorcade's path was changed four days before the assassination.

When Oswald returned to the United States on October 3, he headed straight for Dallas and checked in at the YMCA where, strangely enough, Jack Ruby often worked out in the gym on the weights and the punching bag.

He called Marina and Mrs. Paine on October 4 to announce his return and began coming to Irving, 12 miles away, on week ends while he looked for a job. He got the job with Mrs. Paine's aid on October 16.

### Sighted Gun

Toward the end of the month, an Irving gunsmith named Dial H. Ryder recalls, Oswald brought a foreign-made rifle to his shop at Irving boulevard. Mr. Ryder said Oswald paid him \$6 to mount and adjust a telescopic sight to the rifle and to bore-sight it. Bore-sighting is done to make a rifle accurate and involves clamping the weapon in a vise, aiming it at an object and adjusting the sights to agree.

On October 21, Oswald showed up at Irving a day earlier than his usual Friday arrival. Mrs. Paine and Marina thought nothing of it at the time. They thought he had come to patch up the quarrel with Marina about the phone call to his Dallas rooming house. "Apparently, he intended for us not to know," said Mrs. Paine.

Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night President Kennedy and Pvt. Tippit were killed. What they

said to one another was not recorded.

Next day, Saturday, she went to stay in Fort Worth with her husband's mother and Mrs. Paine said she has not seen Marina since.

When Oswald was killed by a bullet from Jack Ruby's gun Sunday for reasons that still are far from clear, Marina was in the home of Irving Police Chief C. J. Wirasnik where the Secret Service had taken her.

### Buried Quietly

Her mother-in-law burst into the room and screamed, "Now it's all over with" and the two women who had loved Lee Oswald collapsed in tears.

"I want to see him," Marina cried in broken English. The Secret Service took her to Parkland Hospital where they had taken the mortally wounded President two days before.

Lee Oswald lay dead of a massive wound just below the heart in the trauma room next to the one in which John Fitzgerald Kennedy died.

Oswald was buried the next day in relative secrecy after a brief prayer by a minister. There was one floral display on his wooden casket.

His mother, his brother and his wife, probably the only people on earth who grieved for him, were there. Newsmen were his pallbearers.

Marina Oswald and the children still are in protective custody of the Secret Service somehow near here. Mrs. Paine said she doesn't know what Oswald's widow will do, but that Marina does not want to go back to Russia.

"She doesn't know where to go or what to do," said Ruth Paine.

Her husband never knew either.



Oswald's funeral service in Fort Worth was attended only by his wife, Marina (left), holding a daughter, June Lee, 22 months; Robert Oswald, a brother, and his mother, Marguerite Oswald, holding another daughter, Rachel, 5 weeks old.—AP Wirephoto.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Tolson   
 Belmont   
 Mohr   
 Casper   
 Callahan   
 Conrad   
 DeLoach   
 Evans   
 Gale   
 Rosen   
 Sullivan   
 Tavel   
 Trotter   
 Tele. Room   
 Holmes   
 Gandy

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UPI-94  
 (OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS WRITING A BOOK ABOUT HIS TRAVELS AS A DEFECTOR IN RUSSIA AND TRIED TO HINT HE WAS WORKING AS A U.S. SECRET AGENT. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. HE CRITICIZED EVERYTHING HE FOUND IN THE SOVIET UNION.

MISS PAULINE V. BATES, A PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, COPIED PART OF THE MANUSCRIPT FROM NOTES OSWALD BROUGHT HER. SHE TOLD ABOUT THE BOOK IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FORT WORTH PRESS.

SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE BOOK WAS EVER COMPLETED OR WHAT OSWALD PLANNED TO CALL IT. SHE WORKED ON IT THREE DAYS. AFTER EVERY COPYING SESSION, HE TOOK HIS NOTES, EVERY COPY THAT MISS BATES MADE AND EVEN HER CARBON PAPER.

MISS BATES SAID THAT THE LAST DAY OSWALD CAME IN HE WAS NERVOUS OR SCARED.

"HE WAS FIDGETY, JUMPING UP AND DOWN, LOOKING OVER MY SHOULDER, WONDERING AT WHAT POINT I WAS IN THE MANUSCRIPT," SHE SAID. (SHE WAS COPYING HIS NOTES ABOUT THE RUSSIAN CITY OF KIEV.)

MISS BATES GOT TO THE 10TH PARAGRAPH AND HE SUDDENLY STOPPED HER. "TEN DOLLARS IS ALL I'VE GOT," HE SAID.

HE WAS IN RUSSIA FROM OCTOBER, 1959 TO JUNE 1962 WHEN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT LOANED HIM \$435 TO COME HOME.

MISS BATES WAS FASCINATED BY THE STORY SHE HAD BEEN TYPING AND SHE SAID SHE TOLD OSWALD: "I'LL FINISH IT FOR YOU, LEE, AND YOU CAN PAY ME WHEN YOU GET THE MONEY."

"NO," HE SAID, THROWING DOWN A \$10 BILL AND TAKING THE MANUSCRIPT FROM HER.

HE NEVER SAID THAT HE WAS A SECRET AGENT BUT TRIED TO GIVE THAT IMPRESSION, SHE SAID. MISS BATES WONDERED AT THE TIME, IF HE WERE A SECRET AGENT, WHY HE CAME TO A PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, WHY HE HAD ONLY \$10 AND WHY HE COULD NOT GET A JOB.

AS MISS BATES REMEMBERS IT, THIS WAS WHAT OSWALD THOUGHT OF RUSSIA:

"CONDITIONS WERE TERRIBLE IN HIS EYES. SEVERAL FAMILIES LIVING IN ONE ROOM. EVERYBODY WORKING. WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN. CHILDREN PLACED IN NURSERIES UNTIL THEY ARE OLD ENOUGH TO GO TO STATE SCHOOLS. THE CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL PRESSURE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THE SPYING AND THE FEAR OF BUGS (ELECTRONIC LISTENING DEVICES).

"PEOPLE SPOKE OPENLY ONLY IN PARKS. HE WROTE ABOUT THE MAY DAY PARADES, CAREFULLY ARRANGED. YOU BETTER TURN OUT UNLESS YOU ARE REALLY SICK. OSWALD SAID HE WORKED IN A MINSK FACTORY 12 AND 14 HOURS A DAY ON A QUOTA BASIS.

MISS BATES SAID ONE OF THE WAYS SHE THOUGHT HE WAS IMPLYING HE WAS A SECRET AGENT WAS IN SUCH COMMENTS AS:

"WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT GRANTED MY VISA, THEY STIPULATED THEY COULD NOT STAND BEHIND ME IN ANY WAY."

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 (READ ABOVE UPI-94)

105-12555-A  
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53 DEC 9 1963 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE



111  
51

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Casper  
 Mr. Callahan  
 Mr. Conrad  
 Mr. DeLoach  
 Mr. Evans  
 Mr. Gale  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Sullivan  
 Mr. Tavel  
 Mr. Trotter  
 Mr. Tele. Room  
 Miss Holmes  
 Miss Gandy

REC-11

# ASC Grid Star Knew Lee Oswald

By BILL NIXON  
 FLAGSTAFF—Arizona State College football star Owen Dejanovich served a three-year hitch in the Marine Corps with the man accused of assassinating president John F. Kennedy.

The 24-year-old ex-Marine remembers Lee Harvey Oswald as a man who "never had any friends and never cared about anyone else."

Dejanovich's final 10 months with the Marine Corps were served at Santa Ana, Calif., where Oswald was stationed.

"I previously knew him in Biloxi, Miss., when we attended a radar specialists' school," Dejanovich said. He said Oswald "never had any friends, and none of the guys including me, ever cared to bother with him."

Dejanovich said Oswald studied the Russian language while stationed at the Santa Ana Marine Base.

"We used to encourage him to say something in Russian,

but it was strictly for laughs," Dejanovich said. "I guess you never know who you are talking to."

The description of Oswald by other former acquaintances coincides with that by Dejanovich.

Dejanovich, a native of Thornton, Ill., a Chicago suburb, and a junior college All American tackle before he came to Flagstaff, said that a month after he was discharged from the Marine Corps he read in the Hammond, Ind., Times that Os-

wald had defected to the Soviet Union.

"I recognized his picture," Dejanovich said, "and I didn't hear of him again until last Friday."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 34

ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

*Handwritten signature*

Date: 11/28/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

or

Classification: #4-213

Submitting Office: PHOENIX

Being Investigated

EX-115

105-87551

file 5-37

105-87551

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128 JAN 6 1964

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- Belmont
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach
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- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Paris Paper Says Oswald Had Help *A-B*

The Washington Post Foreign Service  
 PARIS, Nov. 27—The French newspaper Paris-Press reported today that an amateur photographer's 8-mm. color film taken just 10 minutes before the assassination of President Kennedy showed two silhouettes at the sixth-floor window where the assassin's bullets are believed to have been fired.

The dispatch, from the newspaper's correspondent in Dallas, J. P. Renard, said that the FBI has viewed the hitherto undisclosed film strip—reportedly taken by an American sailor—and is now convinced that Lee Oswald had an accomplice. The dispatch also said that a study of the debris of the food left in the room shows that the accomplice had apparently been in the room the day before.

[A thorough check of authoritative sources in Washington convinced newsmen that the FBI possesses no such film, and that the Paris-Press story is untrue. The FBI itself declined to comment at all on its investigation of the assassination.]

*105-82551*  
*file 5-5-61*

- The Washington Post and *A 23* Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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EX-117

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 128 JAN 7 1964  
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68 JAN 9 1964

# FBI View—Oswald

## Was on His Own

By Dom Bonafede and  
Stuart H. Loory

Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

At this stage of its investigation, the FBI is convinced that when Lee Harvey Oswald crouched in the grimy sixth-floor textbook warehouse last Friday, drew a bead and gunned President Kennedy down, he was acting on his own.

He was not part of an ideological conspiracy.

He did not have accomplices.

Informed government sources revealed these facts yesterday despite the silence maintained by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI. The bureau is saying nothing until it completes the report demanded earlier this week by President Johnson.

"One guy fired a gun," a source familiar with evidence so far developed said.

All this will be presented in the huge report the bureau is draking up from its on-the-scene investigation which will be coupled with detailed reports from across the country, reconstructing Oswald's life history.

The report will knock down rumors circulating yesterday in this country and abroad that Oswald was one of two men seen in the window before the shooting. The FBI, it was learned, has not received any photographs confirming the existence of two assassins, as one foreign newspaper alleged yesterday.

Key questions the report will be expected to answer involve the motive the 24-year-old ex-Marine with Marxist passion had for assassinating the President and the motivation behind Jack Ruby's subsequent slaying of the assassin in Dallas police headquarters.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving, Tex., told the Herald Tribune in a telephone conversation she has informed Federal investigators she believes the suspected assassin hid the murder weapon in her garage.

Mrs. Paine reported that Oswald's Russian-born wife and two infant daughters have been living in her Dallas suburb home since Sept. 24. The Oswalds lived apart, she commented, "because it was a matter of finances."

She explained she took in the family "because I am a woman and she was expecting helped teach me Russian."

She said she was aware that Oswald was a Marxist.

"He came to that belief by reading books," she said. "I never talked politics with him because he was so dogmatic, perhaps rigid would be a better word. But he never indicated a violent nature, and I never heard him say anything against President Kennedy."

Oswald, she said, stored his belongings in her garage while he lived at a boarding house.

"But I didn't know he had a gun here. I'm a Quaker and would not have let him keep it in my home."

Shortly before the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald visited the home and took some of his things from the garage, she said.

President Kennedy was slain by a 6.5 mm. Italian Mannlicaa-Carcano carbine. Investigators have found that he purchased such a rifle last march from a Chicago mail order house.

Mrs. Paine said Oswald showed tender attachment for his two daughters, "but he was not terribly affectionate toward his wife; they argued sometimes like any young couple."

Mrs. Oswald, she said, was uninterested in politics.

"She cared only for her home, music and her babies. Oswald, I thought, was politically illogical."

Congressional spokesmen maintained yesterday that a Senate inquiry would help clear up some of the mystery surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent slaying of Oswald by Ruby. "No time will be lost," declared Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen.

However, officials of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is scheduled to undertake the investigation, said that the earliest the committee will be able to meet is Wednesday.

Committee chairman Sen. James O. Eastland, D., was home in Mississippi yesterday. And other members of the committee were expected to go home for the Thanksgiving week end.

A report that FBI files on the Oswald case were turned over to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee was denied by the subcommittee's paid staff members.

This means that the Senate investigation, enthusiastically indorsed by a Congress de-

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
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- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

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105-8255  
file 5-57

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World
- Date

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terminated to get all the facts in the Kennedy slaying, will be put off for a week or more.

In an evident move to tighten security around President Johnson, the Secret Service has adopted several new measures. Observers have noted that while President Johnson is being driven from his private home to the White House, six police motorcycles escort his limousine, the car never stops for traffic signals, a White House physician rides two cars behind the President and only Secret Service agents are permitted inside the car that immediately follows the Presidential limousine.

Contributing to the Secret Service's concern was a report released yesterday that anonymous threats were made at the time of President Kennedy's funeral against French President Charles de Gaulle and Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell.

Mayor Cabell reported in Dallas, "Two people were to be assassinated in Washing-

ton—a foreign dignitary and myself."

It was later disclosed that the "foreign dignitary" was President de Gaulle.

There was also speculation that President Kennedy was killed by outlawed dum-dum bullets. Dum-dum bullets are made by filing the nose of conventional bullets. When they strike a target they sometimes flatten out or turn sideways, thus causing a larger and more destructive wound.

White House officials yesterday said that a post-mortem examination of President Kennedy's wounds proved that he was struck by two bullets.

When reporters asked Malcolm Kilduff, assistant White House press secretary, why President Kennedy's coffin remained closed at all times, he replied, "I think the reason for that should be obvious."

Speculation that Oswald could not have operated the bolt-action rifle fast enough to fire three shots in the time available was discounted by experts again yesterday.

"Anybody who says he couldn't do it just doesn't know anything about guns," one expert marksman said.

The carbine contained a clip that fed bullets into the chamber at the same time spent shells were ejected. The action worked this way:

After the riflemen pulled the trigger, he pulled back the bolt, cocking the firing mechanism and ejecting the shell. Pushing the bolt forward, he set another bullet in place. Then he pulled the trigger for shot number two and repeated the back-forward bolt action for shot number three. The whole process could be accomplished easily by anyone familiar with weapons.

Oswald, as a ~~marine~~ enlisted man who qualified as a sharpshooter with a semi-automatic M-1 rifle during boot training in the winter of 1956-'57, would have known enough about guns to handle the action. A sharpshooter's rating is the second of three riflemen's ratings given in the military. The ratings run marksman, sharpshooter and expert. In 1959, his proficiency dropped, and he qualified only as a marksman.

- Belmont
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Assassination Reconstructed

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Movie cameras whirred at a sixth-story window of a warehouse-like building and a Lincoln convertible drove slowly below yesterday as police and FBI agents reconstructed the assassination of President Kennedy.

Men crouched in the window believed to have been the hiding place of the assassin photographed the scene with 16-mm cameras. Then they ran thru the action again and a photographer in the car photographed the window.

Meanwhile, Jack Ruby, 51, charged with murder with malice in the slaying of President Kennedy's alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, made two phone calls yesterday from county jail. He inquired how business was going at his two clubs and what his friends thought of him now.

Federal, state and local officers were checking for a stronger motive than "spur-of-the-moment" revenge for Oswald's nationally televised shooting, and to determine if there was a link between Oswald and Ruby.

*[Handwritten signature]*

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file 5-End

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News 2
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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64 JAN 8 1964 <sup>93</sup>

# Red Group Letterheads

## Found in Oswald Room

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

By Ronnie Duggan

Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Nov. 27—Officers found letters in Lee Harvey Oswald's room written to him on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Party newspaper, the worker, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a prosecutor who accompanied the police said here today.

"There was an American-made address book that contained quite a few writings in Russian and some other languages and English," and the other languages included "possibly some Spanish," Justice

of the Peace David Johnston, who also went along on the search of the room, said.

A map of what appeared to be Red Square in Moscow had been drawn by hand on the flyleaf of the address book, Johnston said.

The map of Dallas showing the path of the bullet that killed the President was also found in that search, Johnston said.

### Markings Unexplained

"There are some other markings on the map that will have to be evaluated as to why they are there and the way they are there," said the Justice of the Peace. "He could have been a complete loner, but again there could have been something more to it."

The search occurred at about 3 or 3:30 on the afternoon of the President's assassination, Johnston said. Detectives F. M. Turner, B. L. Senkel, H. M. Moore and Walter Potts, in addition to Johnston, Lt. E. L. Cunningham of the Forgery Bureau and Bill Alexander, first trial assistant in the District Attorney's office, were the officials in the group, Johnston said.

"I went with a Justice of the Peace, David Johnston, and Officers Moore, Senkel, Potts and Turner out to that address on North Beckley, and there we tore up—we did a de luxe searching job of his room," Alexander said.

### 3 Letters from New York

"He had a couple of Communist books." One of them, a paperback about an inch thick, was entitled "Communist Manifesto," said the Dallas prosecutor. There was a Russian dictionary, and there were some other books "of no significance," Alexander said.

He continued:

"There were certain letters

in there—three letters were outstanding to me because of the letterhead. One was from the Communist Party of America. One was from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The man that signed as an official of the Communist Party of America also had signed as an official of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"Then there was a letter with the Worker letterhead." All three letters came from New York, he recalled. He did not definitely remember the names of the signers.

The "big letter," Alexander said—three pages, typed and single-spaced — was the one from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It told Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box, how to conduct activities to avoid 'nosy neighbors,' how to organize the committee," Alexander said.

The contents of the other two letters were not significant, Alexander said, except in that "they indicated a personal relationship. The writers showed an awareness of the activities of this man and indicated a previous contact."

### Data in Hands of FBI

At Oswald's other Dallas residence, Alexander said, officials found "voluminous correspondence that he had saved over a couple of years, all of which is in the hands of the FBI."

Local authorities have not found evidence linking Oswald with local Communists, if there are any, it is indicated here.

The map found was an ordinary Humble Esso map of the city of Dallas, Johnston said. In addition to the markings at the point where President Kennedy was shot, "we found other markings off Irving Blvd. and others in around

*Handwritten notes:*  
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5-8-63

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World
- Date

105-72555-1

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128 JAN 7 1964

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~~Greenbrier and Zangs~~ Johnston said. Oswald's room on Beckley is just off Zangs blvd.

Johnston speculated that the other points marked might have been places for contacts, or "proposed points he might go to." He said he did not know.

It was not these markings to which Johnston referred obliquely; it was "some other markings." But, he said, there is "nothing I would say at the present time" about them.

#### Material Photographed

The Justice of the Peace said the group of officials gathered together everything in the room in a canvas travel bag and a bedspread and took it into custody. The FBI was given access to it in the office of Capt. Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Johnston said.

Examining the address book, Johnston said, "one of the (FBI) agents copied it from cover to cover, in long-hand." Alexander said the FBI photographed all the material and was given all of it, probably yesterday.

Cunningham said the name John B. Connally was written in the address book. Oswald had written a letter to Gov. Connally, who was wounded in the attack that killed the President, while Connally was Secretary of the Navy. The letter asked for a revision in Oswald's discharge from the Marine Corps.

Police Chief Jesse Curry was going to give the evidence he had to District Attorney Henry Wade, but Curry said Wade told him to give it to the FBI instead, and he did. Wade, questioned here today, said he had not received any instructions or requests from Washington not to release any of the evidence he had to the press.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**PHONE LISTING**

**Scrawl Led Officers to Oswald Site**

A telephone number led officers to the Oak Cliff room which Lee Harvey Oswald rented under a false name before the assassination of President Kennedy here.

Sheriff Bill Decker's deputies related Wednesday how officers found the clue while searching the Irving home in which Oswald's Russian-born wife and two children lived.

When Oswald failed to answer roll call in the Texas School Book Depository Building after a rifleman shot President Kennedy from its sixth floor, officers issued a pickup for Oswald. Records in the building showed Oswald lived in Irving.

Deputies Harry Weatherford, Buddy Walters and J. L. Oxford drove there with two Dallas homicide detectives.

While searching the home, they noticed a phone number which someone had scrawled. Other officers quickly checked the number and it led them to an Oak Cliff home.

They found that a man who had identified himself as "O. H. Lee" had rented a room there. Inside the room they found Communist literature.

The officers swiftly confirmed what they had suspected—"O. H. Lee" was actually Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine who had gone to Russia and then returned to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

30 The Dallas Morning News  
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/28/63  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: Jack B. Krueger  
ASSASSINATION OF PRES.  
JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63; AFO  
Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Dallas  
 Being Investigated

105-82555-A  
NOT RECORDED  
128 JAN 7 1964

file 1-8  
105-82555

33  
54 JAN 8 1964



# Many Agencies Aiding on Full Oswald Report

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG  
Star Staff Writer

Reports from many Federal agencies are funneling into the Justice Department as it prepares to assemble the full story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of his accused assassin.

To the Federal Bureau of Investigation has fallen the prime role in the inquiry ordered by President Johnson.

But the Justice Department is also collecting answers from the Secret Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, State Department, Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

President Johnson directed the other Federal agencies to co-operate in an investigation designed to answer the innumerable questions posed by the assassination and the subsequent murder as well as to lay to rest the baseless rumors heard since the Dallas tragedy.

## All Leads Checked

In the final days of the investigation, the FBI is laboring to separate the chaff of rumor from the wheat of fact. Every lead—including the ones cropping up in news stories—is being run to earth.

Hopes of getting the final report assembled and into the President's hands this week dimmed as more questions were raised and had to be checked out.

The report is aimed at demonstrating to a reasonable man beyond a reasonable doubt what actually happened at Dallas—and why. In essence, the entire American public will be the jury, rather than the 12 who would have sat in the jury box if Lee Harvey Oswald had lived to be tried as the slayer of President Kennedy.

As Government officials now view it, the problem in the investigation is not who pulled the trigger. They are now satisfied that the evidence conclusively points to Oswald.

## Conspiracy Doubted.

The problem, rather, is in establishing that the assassination was the work of a fanatic acting alone. So far in the investigation, no evidence has been developed to indicate a conspiracy, particularly a conspiracy of international scope.

At this time, there is also no evidence of any connection between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the night-club operator charged with his murder. Government spokesmen, however, are keeping a tight lid on their findings, and making no public comment until every clue has been explored, from home movie film to overheard snatches of conversation. Any of them could change the whole complexion of the investigation, but as it stands now, the very irrationality of the act and Oswald's equally irrational behavior after the shooting seemed to isolate him from any group.

The reports being channeled to the Justice Department from other agencies are helping to establish the chronology and background so vital to an understanding of the events of last Friday.

## Report on Security

The Secret Service report is expected to deal with the advance security planning for the President's visit to Dallas as well as what every agent on the scene saw and did.

The State Department phase covers Oswald's visit to Russia, his move to renounce his American citizenship, his subsequent return to this country with his Russian wife and his application this year for a passport to travel in Russia.

The Defense Department report relates to Oswald's undistinguished career as a Marine and his demand on then Secretary of the Navy Connally to change the status of his discharge.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is providing information on Oswald's exits and re-entries, including his trip to Mexico September 26, the same day that news stories began appearing about President Kennedy's projected visit to Texas.

## Undercover Sources

The Central Intelligence Agency is presumably tapping its undercover sources outside the United States in search of any tangible link between Oswald and alien forces, as well as insight into Oswald's life in Russia.

The CIA is also expected to provide whatever information can be uncovered about Oswald in Cuba. Oswald was most vocal about Cuba when he was living in New Orleans and represented himself as a secretary of a Fair Play for Cuba committee.

- Belmont
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- Evans
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- Sullivan
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- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

*105-82555-17*  
*file 5-87*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World
- Date

105-82555-17

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128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

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- Belmont
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
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# White House Pickets Carry Castro Effigy

*AP* By the Associated Press

An effigy of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, hanging from a gallows, was carried past the White House yesterday by pickets demanding "Invade Cuba Now!" in response to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Two groups of pickets, numbering six each, paraded slowly up and down the Pennsylvania avenue sidewalk in front of the White House.

One group called itself the Emergency Committee to Stop Castro. The others, wearing brown shirts and pants and swastika armbands, were from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell.

Placards carried by both groups were similar, sometimes identical.

"Clean out the Red Cuban killers," read one carried by the members of the Emergency Committee. "Clean out the Red Cuban rats," said the Nazis.

Both groups were capitalizing on the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of Mr. Kennedy's murder who was in turn murdered, was an admirer of Mr. Castro and Communist Cuba.

It was the pickets from the Emergency Committee who carried the wooden gallows from which an effigy of Mr. Castro dangled, in Army fatigue cap and coveralls.

*Brown shirt group*

*Lee Harvey Oswald*

*Emergency Committee*

*file 5/10/63*

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# CLUES TO OSWALD TRACED IN BOOKS

## He Borrowed Library Texts on Kennedy, Communists and Huey Long Slaying

By FRED POWLEDGE

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27—

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, borrowed last summer a library book on the President, another on a political assassination and several critical of Communism.

The book on the political assassination was an account of the death of Huey Long, the Louisiana politician.

Oswald also checked out a number of science-fiction books and Ian Fleming spy mysteries and two books by Aldous Huxley.

The list offered a glimpse into the mind of the man accused by the Dallas police of having killed Mr. Kennedy in that city last Friday.

Oswald, who was shot dead on Sunday by a Dallas citizen while being taken from one jail to another, was a quiet man given to reading, acquaintances have recalled. He talked little to the people with whom he came in contact.

### Rubber-Stamped Notation

When the book on Mr. Kennedy was examined today, it bore this rubber-stamped phrase on the flyleaf: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La."

In early August, Oswald announced he was the local organizer of the committee, which supports the Castro regime.

However, the committee has said he never represented it.

The book on President Kennedy was "Portrait of a President," by W. R. Manchester. Oswald's library card number, N8640, was entered on the book's card with the date June 15, 1963.

Oswald took out "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann B. Deutsch, also on June 15.

The other books taken out by Oswald at the Napoleon branch of the New Orleans Public Library were these:

"The Berlin Wall," by Deane and David Heller, checked out June 15.

"Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung," by P. S. R. Payne, checked out June 5. (Instead of Oswald's library card number, this book's card contained the notation "L. H. Oswald," in pencil.)

"Soviet Potential: A Geo-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 NEW YORK TIMES

*File 5/102*

Date: 11/28/63  
 Edition: LATE CITY  
 Author: FRED POWLEDGE  
 Editor: TURNER POWLEDGE  
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
 UNDER INVESTIGATION  
 Character: AFO  
 or  
 Classification:  
 Submitting Office: NIO

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"Graphic Appraisal," by George B. Gressey, checked out July 1.

"What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, checked out July 1.

"Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, checked out July 24.

None of the books supports Communism or Marxism. Oswald described himself as a Marxist. He had visited the Soviet Union and married a Russian.

"Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" is a non-political text on the geographical resources of Russia. The other books on Communism are critical of the Soviet and Red Chinese doctrines.

Mr. Payne's biography of Mao is written from a popular and critical non-Communist viewpoint. The Overstreets' work on Communism is one of the most popular and best-selling texts designed to acquaint the general public with the dangers of Communism.

The work on the Berlin Wall is an exposé of the horrors and hardships inflicted by the East German Communists. Mr. Werth's book covers the Khrushchev era from the viewpoint of a Western observer who is critical but sympathetic to the post-Stalin changes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Deutsch is a well-known Louisiana newspaperman. He was in the State Capitol on the night of Senator Long's assassination in 1935 and made an exhaustive investigation of the killing—the most spectacular political murder in the post World War I epoch in the United States until that of Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Manchester's biography of Mr. Kennedy opens with Carl Sandburg's brooding words about Abraham Lincoln's assassination:

"Did any clairvoyant foreteller write a forecast that today this April the Fourteenth one man must hear a deep sebell and a farewell gong and take a ride skyward swifter than Elijah in the chariot of fire?"

Mr. Payne introduces his biography of Mao with the declaration that the Chinese leader "represented a new kind of man; one of those who single-handedly construct whole civilizations."

"He spoke then [12 years ago] of bringing Communism to China in perhaps two generations," the author wrote. "With bewildering speed he accomplished his purpose in 10 years. Today the long shadow of China falls over the entire world."

The Overstreets' introduction begins:

"A strange new force has entered our world, the strangest and most enigmatic in all history. Equipped with a formula and a strategy and starting in

one of the most backward countries of Europe, it has in a brief 40 years taken control of one-third of the world's people and one-fourth of the world's territory."

The Fleming books checked out by Oswald include "From Russia, With Love," "Moonraker," "The Hunchback of Moscow," "Goldfinger." The Huxley books were "Brave New World" and "Ape and Essence."

Oswald also took out "Over the River Kwai," by Pierre Boulle, and "Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace.

**Kennedy Was James Bond Fan**

Ironically, Ian Fleming was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors. Mr. Kennedy was extremely fond of "From Russia, With Love," a James Bond thriller dealing with the activities of Smersh, a fictional Russian assassination agency.

The branch librarian, Mrs. Ruth Lucas, said the branch, which is six blocks from an apartment Oswald rented last summer, contained only a few books on Cuba, a prime interest of the accused assassin. None of the books on Cuba examined today bore his card number.

The librarian, who examined the books at a reporter's request, pulled cards from a number of books on government and international politics before finding the volumes Oswald had borrowed.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited the library tonight and began a systematic check, removing the cards from pockets in hundreds of books.

An employe at the Napoleon library branch recalled today her meeting with Oswald last summer.

Mrs. Geraldine Vaucresson, assistant librarian, said she had issued the young man his library card around May 21. This was about ten days after he found an apartment at 4907 Magazine Street and started to work as a maintenance man at a local coffee warehouse.

"He came in to apply for a card," said Mrs. Vaucresson. "He had his wife and a little girl with him. His wife was pregnant at the time. He spoke to her in Russian."

The Oswalds' next-door neighbor, Mrs. Jesse Garner, said today that when the family moved here in May, its belongings were transported in a station wagon from Texas driven by a woman.

The same station wagon and the same woman returned in late September when the family left, she said. Mrs. Garner said Oswald left without paying rent on the \$65-a-month apartment.

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- Belmont
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- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
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Morgan  
J. B.

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**Suit Called  
Oswald's...  
Mother Cruel**

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FORT WORTH, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, Marguerite, drove her second husband away with "cruel and harsh" treatment, court records have disclosed. Former Navy Secretary Fred Korth was the husband's attorney.

Edwin A. Ekdahl, an industrial engineer, married Mrs. Oswald at Rockwell, Tex., May 5, 1945. Oswald's father had died before Lee Harvey was born in 1939.

The Ekdahls moved to Fort Worth and separated in January, 1948. On March 12, 1948, Ekdahl filed suit for divorce, alleging cruelty and harsh treatment, through Korth. Korth resigned under fire last month as Secretary of the Navy—the job he took over when John Connally quit to run for Governor of Texas.

Ekdahl accused his wife of throwing things at him on two occasions and stealing a diary he had kept since 1944. She countered with a charge of infidelity.

A jury ruled for Ekdahl, who gave her a \$1500 settlement. Court records do not show what happened to the diary.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald P-3
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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*J.P. ...*

Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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# Dallas Gives FBI Evidence On Oswald

## Texas Schedules Court of Inquiry To Bare All Facts

Dallas, Nov. 27—(UPI)—Every piece of evidence collected by the Dallas police against accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald today went into the secret files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Federal Government said Texas could have it back any time it needed it.

The rifle that killed President Kennedy had already been sent to the FBI laboratory in Washington for examination. District Attorney Henry Wade said the FBI told him that bullets taken from Mr. Kennedy's body matched the rifle.

### On Johnson's Order

Although police are convinced beyond doubt that the slain Oswald was the assassin, the FBI is still conducting an investigation on direct orders of President Johnson.

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry announced yesterday that he was turning over the evidence to the FBI at the request of Wade.

"We had intended to turn over all evidence to Mr. Wade," Curry said, "and would have as soon as we had it listed for our records. But Wade requested that we turn it over to the FBI."

Besides the FBI investigation, one is planned by the state of Texas. Attorney General Waggoner Carr said he would open a court of inquiry in Dallas within a month. He said last night that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's right-hand man pledged full federal cooperation.

### Bare Everything

The aide, Herbert Miller, chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division in Washington, said the court would bare everything.

Carr said "It will make all the facts public" to help quell "rumors, suspicions and doubts . . . (and show) nothing has been covered up or tainted."

The court of inquiry, without power to reach any legal verdict, will be the closest thing in Texas to a trial of Oswald.

### Exchange Information

Carr said his staff will exchange information with the FBI, and vice versa.

He said the court of inquiry would not be a duplication of the federal effort in the case because of the court of inquiry's power to subpoena witnesses and elicit testimony under oath.

### The known evidence:

—FBI photographs of letters to Oswald on Communist Party of America stationery, written from New York, telling him how to set up a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and how to "Keep Nosy Neighbors Away," according to Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander.

—Oswald's palm print on the butt of the murder rifle.

—Oswald's palm print on a box in the room from which the assassin shot Mr. Kennedy.

### Paraffin Tests

—Paraffin tests revealing Oswald had recently fired a gun.

—Witnesses placing Oswald in the building from which Mr. Kennedy was shot before the shooting and immediately afterward.

—Oswald's employment in the building.

—Witnesses who saw him shoot Policeman J. D. Tippit less than an hour after the assassination.

—Photos showing Oswald with the rifle believed to have killed Mr. Kennedy and the pistol that killed Tippit.

—Oswald's wife's admission that he owned such a rifle. It was missing. Oswald admitted he owned the pistol.

—Oswald was an expert marksman.

### The Rifle Order

—The rifle, ordered from Klein's sporting goods store. The name on the order blank was "A. Hydell" but the handwriting was Oswald's.

—When tracked down in a movie after Tippit's death, Oswald tried to shoot another policeman but his gun jammed.

—A neighbor drove Oswald to work the day of the assassination and Oswald was carrying an oblong package he said contained window shades. Police said it was the rifle.

—Oswald wrote a threatening letter to Gov. John Connally, wounded with Mr. Kennedy, saying he would "employ any means" to get even for a wrong he believed done to him as marine. Connally was Mr. Kennedy's first secretary of the Navy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 The Evening Bulletin Phila., Pa.

*Full 5/22*

Date: 11/27/63  
 Edition: Night Extra  
 Author:  
 Editor: WILLIAM B. DICKINSON  
 Title:

Character:  
 or  
 Classification:  
 Submitting Office: PHILA.

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Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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# FBI Reported Hunting Oswald Two Weeks Ago

BY STAN REDDING  
AND BO BYERS  
Chronicle Reporters

Dallas—An agent of the Dallas office of the FBI tried to talk to Lee Harvey Oswald two weeks before President John F. Kennedy was slain here, an informed source said today.

The FBI here and in Washington declined comment.

An FBI agent, identified only by his last name, Hosty, the source said, appeared at the home of Mrs. Michael Paine, where Oswald and his family were living, and asked to talk to Oswald.

When told Oswald was not there, the source said, Hosty left his name and phone number and asked that Oswald contact him.

### Got Car Number

Mrs. Paine, who lives in Irving, an incorporated suburb of Dallas, took down Hosty's car license number, the source said.

Among Oswald's possessions in his room, the source related, was a piece of paper bearing Hosty's name, phone number and license number.

This was found after the accused assassin himself was shot to death Sunday by Jack Ruby, a striptease club owner here.

Neither Mrs. Paine nor Hosty was available for comment on this development.

In Washington, Robert Wick of the FBI told The Chronicle:

"We have no comment to make on any phase of the investigation whatsoever. We're hopeful it will be completed soon, perhaps by the end of the week. We're looking into both the President's assassination and the Ruby killing of Oswald. The report will be made to the President (Johnson) and the full facts will be made available soon."

A court of inquiry will be called in Texas, probably next week. The FBI and Justice Department will lay before it all the facts they have gathered.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, reportedly in cooperation with the Justice Department, already has launched an investigation.

The Justice Department already has begun funneling in-

formation from FBI agents to the committee.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, top GOP member of the committee, told newsmen he expected public hearings next month before Congress starts a Christmas recess.

"No time will be lost," Dirksen said.

He told the Senate Tuesday night that a full-scale investigation by the judiciary committee had been approved by Senate leaders of both parties.

The court of inquiry could allay all rumors, suspicions and doubts about the tragedy, said Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, who is trying to set up the court.

"We hope such a public hearing will emphasize and demonstrate to the world and the people of Texas that nothing has been covered up or tainted and no effort has been made on behalf of public officials to conspire or mislead or cover up," Carr said.

Texas

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93

61 JAN 1964

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3.

Houston Chronicle  
Houston, Texas

W.P. STEVEN  
BYERS

Date: 11/27/63  
Edition: Night final  
Author: STAN REDDING &  
BO BYERS  
Editor: W.P. STEVEN  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
Pres. KENNEDY

Character:  
or 62-2115  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Houston

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REC-46  
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SOVIET  
SECTION

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128 JAN 7 1964

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- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Texas Police Had Oswald Dossier

By JOHN D. HARRIS

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American  
 DALLAS, Nov. 27.—An extensive file on Lee Harvey Oswald was in possession of the Texas Department of Public Safety prior to President Kennedy's assassination, it was learned today.

Major Guy Smith, the department's senior officer in the Dallas area, said:

"If we had known Oswald was in Texas before the President's visit, we would probably have notified the Dallas Police Department.

"Our Intelligence Department tries to know such things.

"In fact, any person with Oswald's background, if we had known he was here, would have evoked our interest."

The file was a record of Oswald's arrest for disturbing the peace in New Orleans after a fracas stemming from his distribution of left-wing literature in that city, Major Smith said.

It also contained data on Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union and his return to the United States, he said.

Major Smith claimed, however, that there was "nothing in the record to merit a watch being placed on him.

"This type of record is obtained as normal reciprocal procedure from Federal authorities," he added.

The FBI has refused to confirm or deny a persistent report that its agents interviewed Oswald some days before the presidential visit here. The report was first made by Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, and then withdrawn.

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# Dallas Police Evade Oswald Map Queries

DALLAS, Nov. 26 (UPI) — Homicide Capt. Will Fritz looked up from a map he was studying on his desk today and blandly refused to confirm whether the map was a key piece of evidence in the case against accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Dallas Morning News reported that police found, in Oswald's room, a city map that showed the path of the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. The map also was marked to show the President's motorcade route, the News said.

The newspaper said the map would be "Exhibit A" in the State's case against Oswald. District Attorney Henry Wade said he understood that the

police had the map, but he had not seen it. Lt. Ted Wells of the Police Department said the map was in Wade's possession. Wade denied it.

A newsman walked into Capt. Fritz's office. The Captain was looking at a map, well handled and creased, that appeared to be one of the maps of Dallas available in any drug store, book shop or service station.

Quickly he folded it carefully and put it in a yellow envelope. The map appeared to have been heavily penciled. Pencil writing was on the front of the envelope.

"I can't discuss evidence," Fritz said. "All will be released by the District Attorney."

Chief Jesse Curry has said that he knows nothing of the map. He said all evidence has been turned over to Wade.

One of Curry's assistants, Capt. Glen King, said "I have heard there was a map. But I have not seen it. I heard there was one, but it was not from an authoritative source. But I am not saying there isn't one."

"If there is a map, it is evidence. And I think Chief Curry has been very clear about evidence."

Curry said that Wade would have to answer all questions about evidence.

"I haven't seen the map," Curry said. "In the light of a court inquiry, I don't think we should say what we've got at this time."

*[Handwritten signatures and notes]*  
 J. Edgar Hoover  
 Robert F. Kennedy  
 file 105-82555-17

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
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- The New York Times
- The Worker
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- The National Observer
- People's World

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# Dozens of Questions Remain Unanswered

By James E. Clayton  
Staff Reporter

Amid dozens of unanswered questions, some of them with haunting overtones, two investigations into the assassination of President Kennedy were under way yesterday with a third on the horizon.

The Justice Department and FBI, acting at the personal order of President Johnson, continued to throw their full resources into uncovering the facts about the assassination and about the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin.

High officials of the Department said they hoped to be able to make a complete report to the President late this week. They noted, however, that some of the facts concerning Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald in the Dallas police station, may not be made public until after his trial. Prior disclosure might prejudice the proceedings.

More than 50 FBI agents are in Dallas, working under top officials from Washington. Other governmental agencies are also involved. Dallas officials reported late yesterday that all evidence in their possession has been turned over to the FBI.

## State to Conduct Inquiry

At the same time, Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr began conferences in Austin on the Court of Inquiry he has announced. Such courts, held before justices of the peace under Texas law, have been free-wheeling open-minded inquiries in the past. Officials here have been assured that will not be the case this time.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) announced that a full Senate investigation will be undertaken "at once" by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Dirksen also told the Senate that the inquiry will include the subsequent slaying of Harvey Lee Oswald, and all possible motives in the case.

Mr. Kennedy's slaying also brought forth a number of bills that would make it a Federal crime to assault or assassinate the President, Vice President or many other Federal officials.

Dirksen, a member of the

Senate Judiciary group, made the announcement after conferring with the committee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and other leaders.

The Justice Department reportedly was consulted before the committee decided to launch the investigation, the Associated Press reported.

Dirksen said that the investigation had been given clearance by top Senate leaders of both parties.

The three major questions any investigation must attempt to answer are:

1. Were the shootings of the President and of Oswald the acts of individuals or were others involved?

2. What were the motivations of the murderers?

3. Was there a slip in security precautions, either in the arrangements made to protect the President or those made to protect Oswald?

Underlying those basic questions are the others with their haunting overtones.

## Such Precision Unlikely

For example, newspapers in Italy and Austria yesterday quoted rifle experts as saying it was unlikely one man could have fired three shots in five seconds with great precision from the rifle allegedly used to shoot President Kennedy. It is a European-made rifle.

Olympic Rifle champion Hubert Hammerer was quoted by Reuters as saying that any sharpshooter could have targeted the first shot. The process of using the rifle's bolt action between shots would have made the other shots difficult.

Leonard Davis, an official of the National Rifle Association here, told the Associated Press that "a true expert" could fire three shots in five seconds with accuracy but Oswald's Marine Corps record hardly bore out a classification as a "true expert."

## Event Took 5 Seconds

Sheriff Bill Decker of Dallas said he thought a skilled rifleman could reload the rifle in two seconds. With resighting, he said, three shots could be fired in less than 20 seconds. Reports from those who have seen the amateur movie photographs of the assassination say the entire event consumed around five seconds, Dallas officials said.

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the bullets came from the rifle that has been seized.

On the basis of this kind of speculation, European newspapers are wondering if the assassin was alone. Their general theme yesterday was that there are too many mysterious facets.

Beyond this kind of rumor and concern are other matters that the investigations must try to answer.

Dallas officials first said they found a map in Oswald's room of the Presidential route. Yesterday, they denied such a map exists. Does it?

United Press International said yesterday that officials found letters in Oswald's room written to him on stationery of the Communist Party of America. Did he have connections with that party?

There are also reports that Oswald got his job in the building from which the fatal shots were fired after the President's visit to Dallas was announced. Was he then planning the assassination?

#### Questions Roll In

After that, the questions roll in.

Did he buy quantities of ammunition and practice with the gun?

Did the Dallas police do their part in protecting the President?

What did Oswald actually do during his trip to Mexico in late September and early October? Who did he talk to? Why did he send in an application for membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, which often provides legal counsel for unpopular defendants, on November 4?

Did Oswald's marriage to a Russian woman have any bearing on his anti-Kennedy attitude? Or is she an innocent bystander?

Was there any connection between Oswald and Ruby? How exactly did Ruby get into the garage of the Dallas police station? Why did none of Oswald's guards appear to be watching the crowd? Carelessness?

What are Ruby's ties with the Chicago underworld?

#### Mystery May Grow

Until the answers are in to these and other questions, the aura of mystery about the assassination of John F. Kennedy is likely to grow. Some Governmental officials indicated yesterday that if the report of the Justice Department and FBI does not provide satisfactory answers, some other method of investigation may be undertaken.

Much of the feeling in Washington was summed up by one senator who said, "Some people debated for almost a century whether John Wilkes Booth killed Lincoln. Now is the time to get the whole story (of this assassination)."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# White House OK's FBI Control of Data

The White House approved the decision that the FBI take charge of all evidence which officers assembled in their investigation of the murder of President Kennedy, law enforcement sources said here Tuesday night.

This increased speculation that J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's veteran director, will make the evidence public.

Telephone calls to an aide of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who was riding in the motorcade when a sniper fired the fatal shots, kept the White House advised as the FBI took charge of the evidence.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he didn't know whether Hoover would make the evidence public.

"But I wouldn't be surprised," the prosecutor added.

Wade said the public should "get evidence in detail" about the assassination of President Kennedy near the courthouse here.

"Most of it has come out," he said, "but it should be assembled in one spot and made public. Reporters and television cameras should let the world know about it in detail—the map, the ballistics test which shows the fatal shot was fired from the rifle found in the building, Oswald's fingerprint on the gun — everything."

Police Chief Jesse Curry announced at noon that his office would turn over its evidence to the FBI. This would place it beyond the reach of Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, who had announced plans to convene a court of inquiry. Wade said, however, the FBI had agreed to make it available for a court of inquiry or other judicial proceedings.

Presumably, the FBI would screen the evidence before making it available to the courts and remove any which might affect national security.

Although Wade wanted evidence about the assassination made public, he was cool toward Carr's plans for a court of inquiry. The district attorney said he would cooperate if Carr went through with the plans, but felt a congressional committee would provide "a better forum."

Assistant Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander said Tuesday that letters found in Oswald's room show he was "an active worker in the Communist cause." Investigators lack evidence, however, which would show that any Russian or Cuban agents were behind the assassination.

A spokesman for a U.S. Senate committee, which investigated the "Fair Play for Cuba" organization, said Oswald's name did not appear in 11 volumes of testimony. Neither did the name of Jack Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald to death.

The spokesman said a Senate committee had received a report about a Jack Rubenstein, but he was not the Dallas night club owner. The spokesman said this Jack Rubenstein was a Communist party defector who became a labor organizer.

Discussing the assassination of President Kennedy, the spokesman commented:

"The Russians knew Oswald was a malcontent and the Russians use malcontents for their own purposes. It would be interesting to know where Oswald got his money to make his trips to Mexico and other places and where he proposed to get the money when he sought passport in Cuba and European countries."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/27/63  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor: Jack B. Krueger  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63  
Character: AFO  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: Dallas  
 Being Investigated

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# FBI Probes Oswald

## Finances

By JIM G. LUCAS

*Scripps-Howard Newspapers*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.— Who, if anyone, bankrolled Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy.

Federal investigators are trying to find out.

Oswald had worked but two weeks for the Texas School Book Depository. His salary was \$50 a week, before deductions. His take home pay was nearer \$45.

Before that, he was unem-

ployed. Yet Oswald was able to feed and clothe his family in Irving, Tex., and rent an \$8-a-week room in Dallas. He spent weekends with his family. (Mrs. Oswald and their two children lived with Mr. and Mrs. Michael Paine. Mrs. Paine charged no rent, in return for which Mrs. Oswald was teaching her Russian.)

Oswald also was able to spend the week of Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 in Mexico City, where he applied unsuccessfully at

the Czechoslovakian and Russian consulates for transit visas to Cuba enroute to the Soviet Union, where he had once lived.

Oswald went to Mexico in a private car, whose ownership is unknown. His trip aroused no suspicion. However, tourists usually are required to give proof they can support themselves in Mexico.

Oswald also apparently traveled between Dallas and New Orleans regularly.

Authorities noted that Oswald and his family did not seem to lack for food and clothing, despite his long unemployment and subsequent modest salary. They were well dressed, and not undernourished.

Federal investigators have located no bank accounts under Oswald's name or any of his aliases. If he was receiving support, apparently it was in cash.

Mexican authorities are cooperating with the FBI in the investigation.

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3 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

*File 5/1/64*

Date: 11/27/63  
Edition: 7th SPORTS  
Author: JIM G. LUCAS  
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION  
Character: AFO  
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Classification:  
Submitting Office: NYO

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**SLAIN SUSPECT 'REAL LOSER'**

# Wrote Book on Oswald, Orleans Resident Reveals

By DON HUDSON

Lee Harvey Oswald—the ex-New Orleanian who was charged with the assassination of President Kennedy, then was killed himself—so impressed a Marine buddy in 1959 that the buddy wrote a novel about him two years ago.

"I called it 'The Idle Warriors.' In it the major character went to Russia," said Kerry Thornley, 25, a Whittier, Calif., native, now living at 1824 Dauphine.

(In October, 1959—only a few months after Thornley had known him—Oswald turned up in Russia and attempted to renounce his American citizenship.)

Thornley said he served with Oswald in Marine Air Control Squadron No. 9 at El Toro Marine Base, Santa Ana, Calif., in the early months of 1959.

OSWALD, WHO had been court martialed twice while in Japan in 1958, was "kind of the outfit janitor, because he had lost his security clearance for being in the brig," said Thornley.

"He had a reputation in the outfit of being the real loser.

"I thought he was a very intelligent person. This is why I especially remember him.

"He didn't have any close friends, but he was very witty and satirical in a conversa-

tion. He was at his best in a crowd."

Thornley said his book has not been published, but that "in the light of recent events" an agent is now seeking to sell the last few chapters as the basis for a television script.

LIFE IN THE Marines had a profound effect on Oswald's outlook and personality, Thornley believes.

"I think Oswald became a Communist before he became a Marine, but I believe the Marines only made things worse with him.

"My main conclusion in the book was that you can't train men to be killers, then give them a half-hour lecture, send them to Japan and expect them to be good little boys.

"Stuff like this in the ma-

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STATES-ITEM  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Date: 11/27/63

Edition: RED FLASH

Author: Don Hudson

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
EXACT DALLAS, TEXAS

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Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

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times sets up a kind of schizophrenic reaction.

"With a person like Oswald, who was probably a little psychotic to begin with, this only makes things worse."

THORNLEY SAID a mutual interest in books and bull sessions," drew him to Oswald.

"He was very well read and I read a lot. We'd get together in the afternoon, he and I and six or seven others. We discussed politics and religion and such.

"He said he thought communism was the best religion.

"But there was always this satirical, half-mocking attitude he took. You couldn't tell whether he was really serious or not.

"HE HAD a wonderful sense of humor. I don't think this was ever brought out in what I've been reading about him.

"He often joked about communism. I remember one time a master sergeant got up on the tail-gate of a truck for a lecture of some type. Oswald remarked, in a Russian accent: 'Ah, another collectivist farm lecture.'"

Oswald's favorite book at the time was George Orwell's "1984," a bitter satire on 20th century trends toward totalitarianism, Thornley said.

"I read it at his recommendation.

"HE WAS always drawing parallels between the Marine Corps and '1984,' something I thought funny, seeing as the book is pretty much a slap against communism."

Was Oswald the assassin type?

"Well, he was very resentful of the military; he was very much the man who would 'play' the part of an assassin.

"But, I'm still not sure he committed the assassination. He never showed any tendency toward violence. He was more of a talker than anything else.

"I saw the picture of his getting shot . . . a man I knew, who was sort of a pathetic individual . . . seeing him get a slug in the belly. This got me.

"He was a sort of poor soul."

# Why She Didn't Dally in Dallas

By WILLIAM FEDERICI and NEAL PATTERSON

Jada from New Orleans, a red-headed stripper who was going great in Jack Ruby's Calonsel Club until shortly before the boss blasted the midriff of Presidential assassin Lee Oswald, flew into New York yesterday—a refugee from Dallas.

It isn't that Jada (real name Jeanette Conforti, once in the Copa chorus line) believes that Ruby is about to be let out suddenly from the Dallas house-gow.

## Mighty Uncomfortable

It's just the thought of what MIGHT happen if he did get out, in view of some things she's said about him since last Sunday, that makes Jada mighty uncomfortable. That, and the tenseness of Dallas.

"Do I know Jack Ruby? You bet!" she told THE NEWS yesterday.

"I went there two months ago on a two-week contract to star in his club, only I found he had a fine print clause giving him the option to keep on renewing every two weeks, and I couldn't get away, though I have a club of my own I wanted to get back to in New Orleans.

"So I got to know Ruby real well—too well."

## A Hot-Tempered Guy

The 27-year-old strip queen pictured her erstwhile boss as hot-tempered and a showoff, "comical but vicious," always anxious to curry favor with police and to impress visiting big-shots.

"He thrived on arguments and was always anxious to make a big showing," she declared. "He'd shower you with champagne on the first meeting—and then get mad and deliver an unexpected kick.

"Once," Jada said, "he opened my dressing room and pushed a drunk in. Then he followed in, and beat the man mercilessly—and strutted out like a peacock to brag of what he'd done to a man who was 'annoying' his star.

"If he fought somebody he was always sure he had the advantage:

age: the party would be drunk, much smaller than he, or a girl.

"He always boasted that he had nothing to worry about, claiming he had bigshot friends on the police force or in the district attorney's office.

"He was always inviting cops in to drink, eat and see the show. No doubt it was this familiarity that got him into that police building where he shot Oswald."

Jada hadn't been around Ruby to speak of for nine days before he murdered Oswald. He became angry with her one night because she rebuffed his advances, she says, and had turned off the lights and ordered him offstage.

## Judge Told Him Off

"He threatened to burn my clothing and maim me," she declared. "I was afraid of him and next day I got the sheriff's office to put him under a peace bond."

He owed her \$700 in salary at the time, she says, and her union, the American Guild of Variety Artists, took Ruby into court. A judge ordered him—after a tempestuous scene—to pay up. That

was two nights before the Kennedy assassination.

"Losing to me" said Jada, "hurt his prestige, which always needed building up because he wasn't smart enough to own those two clubs for himself. Other people put up the money. He was interested in only one thing—building up Jack Ruby."

Although Jada wasn't near Ruby at any time after the Kennedy murder, she learned from friends, she said, that he was badly shaken by the assassination.

"He even managed to be at the hospital before Mr. Kennedy died," the girl said. "That fits in with his idea that he should be around big events and prominent people.

## "Great Bitterness"

"He expressed great bitterness at Oswald, I was told. He said the good image of Dallas was destroyed. He went back to the club and told his employes that he hoped somebody would redeem the prestige of Dallas."

By Sunday morning, the stocky, ex-Chicagoan had decided that he would act—and he did, doubly blackening the name of his adopted city.

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- New York Daily News 2
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- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
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(NEWS photo by Hal Mathewson)  
Jeannette (Jada) Conforti calls Jack Ruby a "showoff" and "vicious."

# Wife and Mother See Oswald Buried Secretly in Fort Worth

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By Bryce Miller *B.M.*  
**DALLAS** Nov. 25 (UPI) — Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of assassinating President Kennedy, was buried in a pine coffin today, three hours after the President was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

Oswald's mother and his Russian wife lifted the casket lid at the graveside and kissed the body before it was lowered into the ground.

Reporters served as pallbearers. The only other witnesses were policemen and Secret Service agents. The public was barred from the cemetery.

Police admitted they were concerned about the possibility that someone might try to desecrate the remains. They had maintained a heavy guard since the body was removed from the morgue at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Oswald was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in nearby Fort Worth.

### Pastor Conducts Service

The Rev. Louis Saunders, executive secretary of the Fort Worth Council of Churches, said a prayer at graveside. He said he conducted what services there were, although he had not conducted a burial service in more than eight years, "because we do not want it said a man can be buried in Fort Worth without a minister."

More than 50 uniformed police stood guard, 50 yards apart, around the entire cemetery. Only newsmen with proper credentials were allowed inside.

Oswald was buried in a corner of the cemetery. In the distance, the cemetery flag could be seen flying at half-staff for Mr. Kennedy.

Oswald's body was taken in darkness from Parkland hospital in Dallas on orders from the Secret Service to Miller's Funeral Home in Fort Worth. It reached Rose Hill before the grave was ready and the coffin waited in a small chapel for two hours.

Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, 56, his Russian wife Marina, their two children and Oswald's brother Robert were driven to the cemetery by Secret Service agents just minutes before the coffin was lowered into the grave.

### Ruby in Security Cell

Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator who had shown more interest in pretty showgirls than politics, shot Oswald to death before a national television audience Sunday as police brought him out of city jail to transfer him to a maximum security county jail cell.

Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, said he would plead temporary insanity for the one-time Chicago street brawler who came to be a big

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