OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION A-2

COPY 8

# Court Aids Saw Peril in Oswald 10 Years Ago

By LESTER ABELMAN

The discouraging attempts to save Lee Harvey Oswald, then a "potentially dangerous" boy of 13, were detailed yesterday by John Carro, Oswald's probation officer in the Bronx from April, 1953, to January, 1954.

Carro came into the picture after Oswald was taken into Bronx Children's Court as a persistent truant.

"He was a small boy, a bright boy, and a likeable one," Carro, 36, and the father of six, said. "I felt sorry for him."

**"Got Other Things to Do"**

Oswald told him school was just a waste of time; he was not learning anything there, and he had other things to do. Because of his blue jeans and Southern drawl, he was an object of derision by his schoolmates.

"They don't like me, I don't like them," he told Carro.

The boy said, "Most of all, I like to be by myself and do things by myself." And that was the story of the fatherless ~~boy's life~~ during most of the 18 months he lived here.

His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, worked as a sales clerk. Most of the day, except for the rare occasions when he went to school, Carro said, Oswald lounged around their three-room furnished apartment at 1455 Sheridan Ave., Bronx, watching television. Queried about his feelings for his mother, he replied: "Well, I've got to live with her—so I guess I love her."

**Need Someone to Care**

"I had the feeling the thing the boy needed most was someone who cared, a person to represent the father he never had," Carro said.

The probation officer reported to the court that the youth was potentially dangerous. He recommended that Oswald be sent to a youth home where he could receive psychiatric treatment and follow-up therapy. He reported his belief that Mrs. Oswald was completely unable to cope with her son.

"She would do anything except face up to the problem of her son's need of help," Carro noted.

After Carro submitted his report, the boy was examined by psychiatrists, who found him "quite disturbed."

John Carro
*Oswald's probation officer*

**Psychiatric Help Urged**

Psychiatric help was urged, not only for the boy but for his mother. There was talk that the boy might be treated at home, but if that was impossible, the authorities were ready to commit him to an institution.

Mrs. Oswald balked at every turn, Carro said. When the Community Service Society and the Big Brothers tried to help, she told them to mind their own business. She said she planned to take the boy to Louisiana soon. She informed all concerned that

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105-82555 Enclosure

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 12/3/63

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if she were bothered again, she would leave New York immediately, Carro recalled.

**Move to New Orleans**

The court tried to thrash out the problem during the entire period that Oswald was enrolled at JHS 117, at 1865 Morris Ave., and later at JHS 44, at 1825 Prospect Ave., both Bronx.

Each of the four judges tried to persuade Mrs. Oswald to permit her son to be treated. They never succeeded.

Sometime after January, 1954, mother and son moved to New Orleans. The Oswald case was out of the hands of the New York authorities.

Carro, a veteran probation officer, social investigator and Youth Board Worker, has been an assistant to Mayor Wagner since 1961. He directs the Mayor's mobile information center and assists in easing the problems of [illegible] groups.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# JUDGES ASKED ~~AID~~ FOR OSWALD AT 13

## 4 Here Called for Intensive Psychiatric Treatment

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

Lee H. Oswald's probation officer said yesterday that four judges in Bronx Children's Court had recommended when Oswald was 13 years old that he recieve intensive psychiatric treatment.

John Carro, Orwald's probation officer from April, 1953 until January, 1954, said that he had tried to place him in two residential treatment centers for disturbed and Delinquent Boys. The centers were filled, however, and Oswald was denied admission.

The boy's mother became the biggest stumbling block to her son's treatment, Mr. Carro said. Denying that he was anything more than a "truant," she refused to allow welfare agencies to help the boy, the probation officer asserted. She later refused to comply with a court order that the boy be treated by the court's psychiatric clinic.

The boy's father was dead.

Mr. Carro recalled six interviews with Oswald, including a two-hour visit to the boy's home, a three-room furnished apartment in the east Bronx.

The boy's persistent truancy had brought him to the attention of the Bronx Children's Court. He was absent from Junior High School 117 for 47 days, between October, 1952, and January, 1953.

Oswald watched television all day long, Mr. Carro found. His mother, who had a job, was out of the house most of the day. The boy had been taunted by schoolmates for having a Southwestern drawn and for wearing blue jeans.

His mother ignored requests to talk to counselors at the Attendance Bureau at the Board of Education, Mr. Carro said. A warrant was issued for her apperance in March, 1953, before Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Bronx Children's Court. She appeared without her son, and a second hearing was ordered for the following month.

Mr. Carro first interviewed Oswald prior to the boy's court appearance. He found the boy withdrawn, friendless and in need of psychiatric treatment.

He did not regard Oswald as an emergency case, however. The boy was not hostile, Mr. Carro recalled. Oswald had no delusions of grandeur. He was interested in football and stamp collecting and liked to mold clay.

### Sent to Youth House

When he finally appeared before Judge Delany, the boy was sent to Youth House for observation and diagnosis.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, then as now head psychiatrist at the institution, recalled yesterday that he had examined the boy and found him "dangerous." and in need of psychiatric treatment. Oswald's mother could not control the boy, Dr. Hartogs said

The boy returned from Youth House after three weeks. He enjoyed his stay in the institution, Mr. Carro said, and was reluctant to return home.

Mr. Carro then tried in vain to place the boy in Children's Village and Berkshire Farms, treatment centers for disturbed and neglected children. Neither institution had a vacany.

Fearful that her son would be taken from her, Oswald's mother made an appointment with a caseworker at the Community Service Society. The appointment was not kept.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

34 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/3/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: MARTIN TOLCHIN
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

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Mr. Carro persuaded Big Brothers, a group of men dedicated to helping troubled boys, to accept the case, but the boy's mother told the agency to "please keep out of family affairs."

Oswald made three appearances in Bronx Children's Court before Judges Patrick J. Fogarty, J. Walter McClancy and Dudley F. Sicher, all of whom recommended psychiatric treatment.

In November, 1953, Judge Sicher referred the boy to the court's psychiatric clinic. Mrs. Oswald failed to get in touch with the clinic, Mr. Carro said.

The boy's mother continually minimized his problems, Mr Carro recalled. He termed her "self-involved," weighted down by serious emotional problems as well as making a living. She did not want to admit to herself that she was having problems being a mother, Mr. Carro said.

The probation officer recalled that the boy said of his mother:

"She's my mother—I guess I love her."

Mr. Carro said:

"There are a lot of children like Lee Oswald in this city, fatherless children who feel unloved and have to act out."

"He had a lot to overcome," Mr. Carro recalled, "but he was not that far gone that he couldn't be helped."

Mr. Carro is a 36-year-old Puerto-Rican born lawyer who was graduated from Fordham University and Brooklyn Law School.

Superintendent of Schools Calvin E. Gross declined yesterday to make public the details of Oswald's school records here. He said:

"Just as a person is entitled to a fair trial he is also entitled to personal privacy."

It was learned, however, that Oswald had an Intelligence Quotient between 95 and 105, the average range. His personality rating showed him to be withdrawn and belligerent.

WMCA

by r. peter straus, president

Broadcast 6 times December 3-4, 1963

FEDERAL ASSASSINATION LAW

If Lee Oswald had shot a postman or a tax collector, it would have been a federal crime. The FBI would have had full control over the investigation and full custody over any suspects who might have been arrested.

But the assassination of a President is not now a federal crime. And so the investigation of President Kennedy's murder and the custody of Lee Oswald were the primary responsibility not of the FBI but of the Dallas police. And the inept performance of the Dallas cops is now history.

WMCA suggests that the murder of a President is a matter for national and not local justice. The FBI should have full control of any investigation and full custody of any prisoners taken. And the case should be tried by a federal court.

It's too late now to redeem the blot on our history left by the police work in Dallas. But we need a federal law to make sure that nothing like it can happen again.

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From The Hall Syndicate, Inc.
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FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

INSIDE LABOR

Some Questions the Soviets Refuse To Answer
On Lee Harvey Oswald's Stay Inside Russia

By Victor Riesel

Washington, D.C.: -- It would have been impolite and impolitic in the few days to ask Soviet authorities some pertinent questions about Lee Harvey Oswald. The White House has been desperately and understandably eager to avoid an international incident by appearing to give even the slightest insinuation of an international plot to assassinate John Kennedy.

But now the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USSR, has changed the rules. It has authorized its newspaper, Pravda, to insinuate that Oswald was a Central Intelligence Agent under President Eisenhower and under the late President Kennedy. Therefore, it is time to ask the Soviets some questions which are being discussed in international intelligence circles.

The Russians have said officially they denied Oswald Soviet citizenship because he was a "Trotskyite."

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This means he was declared an enemy of the state a few days ago. But why was he permitted, back in 1959, to travel freely inside the Soviet Union? This is a coveted privilege. Official permission is needed by foreigners for bus and train travel. Yet he went some 420 miles from Moscow to Minsk.

Why did the Soviet employment services direct him to a job? This must have happened. He spoke no Russian then, He read no Russian. He had insufficient funds for such travel. He must have been directed to Minsk. He must have been assigned a job. Employment is under rigid state control. In the Soviet Union an applicant doesn't exactly get the Sunday papers and run through a list of want ads.

Who vouched for his identity card? Who got him his "rabochaia knizhka" -- work permit? Such documents are absolutely necessary -- especially for foreign workers. Without such papers he could not have been hired. He could not have drawn his wages and social benefits. He could not have participated in cultural affairs.

--MORE--

And who approved Oswald's membership in a Russian union. Joining is mandatory, so that central discipline can be exerted. That's why the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions can claim 26 million members.

If the Soviet authorities believed Oswald to be a "Trotskyite" and an American spy, why did they permit him to associate freely with his fellow factory workers? Such activity might have eluded the secret police for a few weeks but not for over two years.

Why did the KGB (state security secret police) permit him to marry an attractive Russian girl? A few words to her and that romance would have ended quicker than you can say Siberia.

Why was he permitted to quit his job and then travel freely from Minsk to Moscow? True, workers are not yet absolutely frozen to their jobs inside Russia. But few just pick themselves up and leave. Fewer, especially spies and enemies of the state, could blithely get travel accomodations for such a long haul. And this time, one must envision such a trip being taken by an ex-U.S. Marine and his Russian wife and child.

How did the attractive and sturdy Mrs. Oswald get permission to abandon her job in a land starved for workers. The Oswalds had no money when they got to Moscow. Where did they get the bus or train fare for the journey from the interior?

Finally, how did the alleged assassin get his wife and child out of the Soviet Union? Mighty few have accomplished this. I checked this out with an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He could not recall more than four or five such instances. In some of these cases it took years to get an exit permit. Yet Oswald simply put in his request and got immediate approval.

What compounds the mystery even more is that Oswald had no skills. Once back in the U.S., he lost every job he held. He was simply incompetent. What could he have done inside the Soviet Union for two and a half years which would be worth their paying for? Why don't they make his work record public?

--MORE--

True, President Jonnson has been told that Oswald was a misfit, a loner, a desperate seeker of prominence and publicity. True, the State Dept. has him down in its records as a "fuzzy Marxist."

True, the most authentic reports have it that there was no international plot. But why were the Soviets so kind and why did they offer so many privileges to a "Trotskyite"?

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FOR YOUR INF[illegible]ATION—

# A W D I A EDITORIAL

Broadcast Date: 12/3/63

## For The Record

*by* BERT FERGUSON
Executive Vice-President, General Manager

Mr. To[illegible]
Mr. R[illegible]
Mr. M[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Cal[illegible]
Mr. Co[illegible]
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Mr. Tay[illegible]
Mr. Tro[illegible]
Tele. Ro[illegible]
Miss Ho[illegible]
Miss Ga[illegible]

LET'S KILL A LEGEND ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S KILLER

The time has come to put an end to the growing legend that there is more than meets the eye in the assassination of President Kennedy by a cold-eyed youthful killer named Lee Harvey Oswald.

Cuba's Fidel Castro is the latest to join the chorus. Castro wants the world to believe it was a plot by American right-wingers. And that Oswald was shot down in the basement of the Dallas police station to prevent his talking about this plot.

Others - - in Europe, and in this country - - say the same. But WDIA believes there is no reason to be surprised that a single individual - - working by himself - - would pull off such a monstrous act.

History shows that such a thing has been true in other assassinations of American presidents. Robert J. Donovan, a newsman for the Los Angeles Times, and long on the Washington scene, has written a book called "The Assassins." In it, Mr. Donovan writes:

"They (the murderers of our presidents) involved neither organized attempts to shift political power from one group to another, nor to perpetuate a particular man or party in office. Nor to alter the policy of the government, nor to resolve ideological conflicts."

# Letters to the Editor

## Make It a Federal Offense

To the Herald Tribune:

It is extraordinary that assassination of the President is not a Federal crime. The criminal code includes treason, counterfeiting, violation of the postal laws and kidnaping as Federal crimes. Murder or other crimes become Federal offenses only if state lines are crossed in connection with the crime.

Kidnaping became a Federal offense because of the Lindbergh case. The assassination of President Kennedy might bring such crimes under Federal jurisdiction. I would suggest that the definition of such crimes include any attack upon elected officials of the Federal government and members of the Supreme Court.

During these days of mourning, speakers have mentioned the waves of hate certain extreme organizations constantly promote. One of their targets is Chief Justice Earl Warren. Who would guarantee that some day a fanatic might not turn their demands of impeachment into the attempt of murder?

Turning such crimes into Federal offenses would put the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge. The assassination of President Kennedy was a local crime, committed in Dallas, Tex., and thus under jurisdiction of the Dallas police and local courts. After the death of Lee Oswald, Dallas police were quick to call the case closed. Many Americans were astonished, including President Johnson, who ordered the FBI to continue the investigation. Thus he disregarded the jurisdiction of his home state.

Making assassination of the President a Federal offense would prevent half-hearted investigations, premature termination of investigations and the carelessness typified by the amazing episode in the cellar of the Dallas police headquarters in which the killer of Oswald could shoot him from a distance of just one foot.

The FBI in its investigations, and the Federal courts in their deliberations would not be unduly influenced by local considerations.

GERHARD H. SEGER

New York

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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
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New York Post
The New York Times
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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# What Is Fair Play for Cuba Committee? . . . Oswald Link Spurs Probe

By CHARLES ROLAND

In a score of cities across the country Federal agents today were probing into the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Lee Harvey Oswald, slain in Dallas while accused of the assassination of President Kennedy, was reportedly organizing a New Orleans chapter of the FPCC at the same time he was trying to infiltrate the anti-Castro unit in that city.

An investigator for the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities said Oswald had termed himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of FPCC.

The intensified probe into the group was prompted further by its history of disorderly picketing and violent clashes with police.

FPCC members disrupted hearings of the House Committee in Washington and Los Angeles, and were ejected for their disturbances.

Their violent tactics in this city led to their being banned from mid-town demonstrations.

In Dallas it was reported today the FBI found, and later made photographs of letters to Oswald, left in his room there, from a man writing on stationery of the Communist Party of America.

These letters were said to be written to Oswald in "a warm and friendly way."

One letter advised him on how to set up a Dallas chapter of FPCC. Another told him to "keep nosy neighbors away."

The name of the author of the letters is withheld.

A report that Oswald sought financing out of Soviet funds is one item being studied by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The report alleged that his request for funds was denied.

Vincent Theodore Lee, 37½ St. St. Mark's pl., national chairman of FPCC, said Oswald might have been a member, but could not have been an official in New Orleans since "there is no chapter there."

Facts thus far adduced by the investigations concerning FPCC covered a wide area.

The committee was organized in this city in 1960, and

The Washington Post and
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has been declared a subversive Communist-dominated group, financed in part by Fidel Castro.

FBI director J Edgar Hoover in his annual report to the Attorney General in 1961 cited it as "one of the main outlets in the U S. for pro-Castro propaganda."

The group did the following:

• Tried to organize a world-wide "general strike for peace."

• Sought to sow dissension among American Negroes, inviting leaders to a holiday in Cuba at Castro's expense, an invitation that was spurned.

• Attempted to organize trips to Venezuela, which has been sorely harassed by Communist riots.

Jay Sourwine, counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said:

"These FPCC leaders are agents for Castro, and should be required to register as agents for a foreign government.

"We have documented this charge in our hearings, and turned the testimony over to the Attorney General."

Oddly enough, in a costly newspaper advertisement, it denounced Secretary of State Dean Rusk for U.S. policy toward Cuba, but has refrained from criticism of President Kennedy.

One theory has been that it was hoped the President might be won over by the many intellectuals persuaded to let their names be used by the committee.

Writers Waldo Frank and Carleton Beals were honorary chairmen.

Co-sponsors included such celebrities as writer Truman Capote; the French notables, Jean Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoire, the British drama critic, Kenneth Tynan and author James Baldwin.

These names, however, served only as window dressing.

First FPCC executive secretary was a strange character, Robert Bruce Taber, who called himself a newsman. In 1939 he was sentenced in Ohio to 30 years in prison for armed robbery and kidnaping.

Taber served three years, was released, then helped found FPCC in 1960.

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ERAL BUREAU OF INVE[illegible]TION
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*By Oswald Case—*

# Remember Fidel Castro's Threat

(Richmond News Leader)

The news explodes before the eyes of millions. We would like to set aside today to tell sad stories about the deaths of kings. But the silencing of Lee Harvey Oswald, unconfessed, is a disaster that approaches the disaster of Friday. Although we live in an age of international assassination it will be difficult to uncover the ramifications of the plot. There is no reason whatever to believe that the United States are immune to the international Communist conspiracy.

The prime suspect, in our opinion, is not Khrushchev, who was already making good progress toward his goals. The finger points to Fidel Castro, an old hand at assassination. While at the University of Havana, he wove the nets in three or four assassination plots; he wove them again at Bogota. In August of this year, as Castro rode through Matanzas Province in an open jeep, a bullet meant for the tyrant was stopped in the flesh of a bodyguard. Castro, probably with reason, accused the American Central Intelligence Agency. Two weeks later, he recovered his composure to talk to reporters at a reception in the Brazilian embassy. Every American who mourns our President today will want to read the dispatch as it appeared in September:

re-election than about the American people."

After the assassination of Diem and his brother, upon which the U.S. smiled, to say the least, there is every reason to assume that Castro reviewed his position. The parallel with the assassination of Trujillo is too close, and the CIA left too many clues around. Certainly Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia had second thoughts about the CIA, and his own neck.

Castro was rapidly approaching a crisis. The Soviets were withdrawing troops and aid. There were well-founded rumors that Averell Harriman's deal between Washington and Moscow dealt Castro out. On Monday the late President spoke in Miami, and offered to help a Cuban government, any sort of government, if foreign domination were thrown off. It was an open invitation to do away with Castro. He who lives by the CIA. . . .

We reject the theory that the late Lee Harvey Oswald needed to be insane to commit such a horrible crime. The Dallas police believed they had an airtight case against him. In the details released to the public, there was no mark of fanaticism. There was only a cold, calculated plan, performed by a man capable of a competent job of work. The amateur gets flustered. The fanatic regicide is eager to be

Stuart, the iconoclastic publisher of erotica; Dr. Carlos Santos-Buch, who was paid $3,500 by the Castro government to take a full-page ad in the New York Times. Here is where leftist ideas boiled up and were laundered and perfumed for the liberal intellects. In no time the names of James Baldwin, Simone de Beauvoir, Truman Capote, the Rev. Donald Harrington, Norman Mailer became endorsers of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Altogether 7,000 members were taken in.

As early as 1961, the FBI's annual report stated: "FBI investigations have shown that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, and these parties have actually organized some chapters of the committee." But Robert Kennedy repeatedly ignored exhortations by Congressmen that FPCC be put on the Attorney General's subversive list.

On September 9, the very day that Castro's threats against the President were being reported, Senator Barry Goldwater pleaded before an audience in Cleveland: "The radical left poses an immediate serious threat close to the government of the United States, and here is where we must concentrate our attention and attack."

It is not hard to believe that

Lee H. Oswald
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Dallas Jail

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DORIS FLEESON

# Members of Assassination Probe

## Makeup Conveys Idea Johnson Seeks Widest Possible Acceptance of Verdict

Chief Justice Warren did not immediately accept President Johnson's invitation to head a special commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Chief Justice asked and received time to reflect upon the task in all its aspects, including his duty to the Supreme Court. He was mindful of his position as the chief target of what he called at the slain President's bier the "forces of hatred and malevolence such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life."

Now he has put his hand to the plow and those long in close association with him regard it as unthinkable that he should turn back. It is equally unthinkable that he would set down aught in malice, whatever his personal position.

Washington has speculated furiously about the commission since it was announced Friday night. It quickly noted that five of its seven members are Republicans, three are Southerners. One, banker John J. McCloy, has been called head of the American Establishment, a phrase used to denote the powerful and more or less permanent business and economic interests of the country.

Justice Warren still sits at the head of the commission table, armed with the dignity of his great office, his matchless experience of men and conflicting social forces learned in 33 years in public office in great and growing California. He is also almost uniquely free. What person or interest now can hurt or help him?

President Johnson is specially qualified to appreciate the powers of a chairman, a fact which gives great importance to his choice of Warren. It amounts virtually to a declaration that the investigation will be what Warren chooses to make of it.

The choice also puts the President squarely behind the Chief Justice at this troubled point in the fight for racial justice. This will not be lost upon another commission member, Senator Russell of Georgia, who will lead the South's effort to veto the Kennedy-Johnson civil rights bill in Congress.

The FBI and CIA are widely criticized here for seeming lapses in keeping tabs on the Kennedy assassin, former Marine Lee Oswald, a one-time defector to the Soviet Union and self-appointed agent for "Fair Play for Cuba."

The Johnson panel includes Representative Gerald Ford, Michigan Republican and certain FBI defender, as well as Republican Allen Dulles, until lately head of the CIA. This is a typical operation of Lyndon Johnson, the Senate leader who strove for balance and public acceptance of his moves.

The overriding impression given by the panel is that the new President was seeking the widest popular acceptance of its verdict, whatever turn the effort might take. It is a hard and grave responsibility for the panel members.

Chief Justice Warren made his own strong feeling clear at the Kennedy bier that the extremists in this country bear a heavy weight of guilt when he spoke of those "who would themselves recoil from assassination but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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# No Oswald Accomplice, FBI Will Say

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—An exhaustive FBI report now nearly ready for the White House will indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner all his life, was the lone and unaided assassin of President Kennedy, government sources said today.

The report will go to President Johnson this week, it was predicted, and Mr. Johnson will forward it promptly to the seven-member investigating commission he named on Friday.

**PROBERS STAND BY**

Members of the commission, which is headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, were standing by. They awaited a call from Mr. Warren to hold their first meeting and organize the machinery for an inquiry which apparently has no precedent in American history.

**Whether the FBI report the Warren commission begins would be made public before its study apparently was not yet decided.**

Various government sources said the FBI report, incorporating the findings of the secret service and at least a half-dozen other federal agencies, would indicate that:

**• Oswald, without accomplices, fired three shots at Kennedy from a self-prepared hideaway at a sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas as the presidential motorcade passed on Nov. 22.**

**• The first and third shots struck the President. Either could have killed him.**

**• The second shot missed Mr. Kennedy but struck and seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.**

**• About 5½ seconds elapsed between the first shot and the last.**

**• It has been established that all three shots came from the same direction, behind and slightly to the right of the president's car.**

**• Ballastics studies reportedly substantiate that the same weapon fired all three shots.**

Evidence is lacking of any personal acquaintance between Oswald and Jack Rubinstein, alias Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who broke through a crowd of spectators and killed the prisoner two days later.

**The FBI report will be the basic raw material for the Warren Commission, but President Johnson instructed it to evaluate "all available information" and empowered it to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."**

Official sources indicate the FBI still is working on its report.

It was considered likely that some portions dealing with Jack Ruby might be withheld for the present, since he is facing trial for the shooting of Oswald.

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I-191 (OSWALD)

NASHVILLE, TENN.--MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, MOTHER OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDEN KENNEDY, WILL COLLECT $863 ON HER SLAIN SON'S LIFE INSURANCE.

JESSE E. WILLS, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL IFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., SAID TODAY MRS. OSWALD TOOK OUT A $1,000 POLICY ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN DALLAS WHEH HE WAS SIX YEARS OLD.

WILLS SAID PAYMENT ON THE POLICY HAD STOPPED IN 1959, BUT THAT NON-FORFEITURE VALUES WOULD HAVE SUSTAINED IT UNTIL 1OYUM THE $863, HE SAID, REPRESENTED THE FACE VALUE OF THE POLICY MINUS A LOAN MADE IN 1957.

"A CHECK HAS BEEN ISSUED TO MRS. OSWALD," HE SAID. "THIS WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE REGULAR MANNER."

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Fain Could Have Crossed Ruby's

# Why Did Oswald Stay at the 'Y'?

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

DALLAS, Dec. 3—Events in the life of Lee Harvey Oswald two months ago today may be the key to the murder of President Kennedy.

On Oct. 3 Oswald, the President's presumed assassin, checked into the downtown Dallas YMCA, which was frequented by Jack Ruby—the man who eventually was to be Oswald's executioner.

Oswald spent two nights at the YMCA. Then he checked out.

Two months ago today, Texas Gov. John B. Connally was in Washington, conferring with President Kennedy. Was it the same day that a plot against them was being hatched in Dallas?

### MYSTERY TRIP

Oswald had just returned from a hasty, mysterious trip to Mexico. The President's trip to Texas, including Dallas, already had been announced.

The route of the presidential motorcade thru Dallas was not yet announced, but dignitaries could be expected to be driven past the Texas School Book Depository building on the western edge of downtown Dallas in any downtown procession.

Any veteran Dallasite knows that. Oswald himself did not know Dallas customs intimately.

Did he meet with one or more persons Oct. 3 and 4 to plan where he would be when the President came to town?

Eleven days later, Oct. 15, Oswald was hired by R. S. Truly, manager of the Texas School Book Depository.

### COINCIDENCE?

If the paths of Oswald and Ruby did cross in the YMCA was the encounter a coincidence or was it intentional?

Investigators are marching thru fields of question marks left over from Oct. 3 and 4.

The YMCA is 13 stories high. Federal probers are checking out every guest registered there during those two days. Did any of them ever happen to be in the same place at the same time as Oswald in New York or New Orleans or elsewhere over the past three years?

One thing already is known about Oswald's two-day stay at the YMCA. He set the stage for mail to be delivered to him there and continued to get letters, mailed in his name, to the YMCA for several weeks. Other mail came to him at other addresses.

### JOBLESS

Oswald was jobless on Oct. 14 when he rented an $8-a-week bedroom in the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, about a mile from the apartment into which Ruby had recently moved.

The next day Oswald approached Mr. Truly and got his job. Investigators are trying to learn if Oswald already knew that a job would be available in the building.

The company pays twice a month. Oswald applied for a job precisely on the mid-month payday. Mr. Truly told him there was an immediate opening and he could begin working the next day.

Oswald lived friendlessly in the rooming house as "O. H. Lee." Was this meant to give him a chance to escape, after the Nov. 22 assassination, under an alias and from an address unknown to police?

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# Oswald in Dallas, And FBI Knew It

By David Wise
*Washington Bureau Chief*

WASHINGTON.

The FBI questioned Lee Harvey Oswald several times in the months prior to President Kennedy's assassination was aware of his presence in the Dallas area, it was learned yesterday. The last time the FBI questioned him was Aug. 10.

Officials familiar with the relationship of the Secret Service and the FBI, However, said the FBI would not normally notify the Secret Service that someone it had questioned was in a city the President planned to visit unless at the person had voiced a threat to the life of the President. There is no indication that Oswald had threatened the President.

The fact that the FBI had interviewed Oswald, and the roles and relationship of the FBI and the Secret Service, were to be covered in a report that the Justice Department hopes to have on President Johnson's desk by the end of the week. The President may make the report public—or he may turn it over to a seven-men Presidental commission that he named Saturday to probe the murder of Mr. Kennedy.

It was learned that the FBI interviews with Oswald concerned his three-yearstay in the Soviet Union and his subsequent efforts to organize a Fair Play for Cuba Chapter in New Orleans. The last FBI interview took place in New Orleans at the time that Oswald was arrested and fined $10 as the result of an altercation that arose when he handed out pro-Castro literature.

No one in authority here would say specifically whether the FBI had warned the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in Dallas, but as a general practice, in the absence of a specific threat against the President, no such warning would have been issued.

The FBI found no record of any violent acts by Oswald in its investigation of him following his return from the Soviet Union on June 13, 1962.

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# N. Y. Psychiatric Report Cited Oswald Violence

By DONALD R. FLYNN and MIKE PEARL

A 10-year-old psychiatric report on Lee Harvey Oswald emerged today as a startlingly accurate blueprint for precisely the kind of violence that erupted last Nov. 22 in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

With uncanny penetration into the mind and personality of the then 13-year-old youth, the report describes how Oswald was "drawn to violence" and how he fixed his hatred on "authority" or a "father figure."

The report further states that Oswald "represents a serious danger to himself and to others," and recommended that the surly, withdrawn youth be committed to a training school where "psychiatrists' care could be possible."

But the boy's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, refused to believe it, officials say, and before any action was taken, she moved with her son to New Orleans and out of the city's jurisdiction.

The report was drawn up by Dr. Renatus Hartogs, then and now head psychiatrist at the Youth House. It was based on three interviews during a five-week period in April and May of 1953 after Oswald had been referred from Bronx Children's Court.

Dr. Hartogs declined to discuss the report today, but the N. Y. Journal-American learned of its contents from other sources.

### TENDENCIES CITED

"He has a schizoid personality with passive aggressive tendencies," the report noted.

"On the surface he is calm, but inside him there is much anger.

"The acting-out tendencies of his fantasies and the paranoid coloring of his thinking represents a serious danger to himself and others."

Oswald's father died before he was born, and this lack of a father was seemingly of great importance to the boy.

### MISSES FATHER

"The fact that he does not have a father makes him extremely resentful of people who derive benefits from the fact that they still have a father," the report stated.

"This will cause him to be extremely avengeful to authority or to father figures."

(Oswald's troubles when he lived here between October of 1952 and January of 1954 revolved around his chronic truancy, which finally landed him in Children's Court on Jan. 13, 1953.)

"Instead of going to school," the report continues, "he would stay home all day watching TV—mostly westerns and cops and robbers.

### DRAWN TO VIOLANCE

He is drawn to violence and often has fantasies about hurting people," the report said. "He shows increased distress and suspicion.

"He is doubtful as to whether his mother loves him.

"His mother is an immature and emotionally unstable person."

With such a diagnosis, the report recommended psychiatric care for the mother as well as the boy.

Oswald's truancy came to the attention of the Board of Education when he had been absent from Junior High School 44 at 1825 Prospect ave. and JHS 117 at 1865 Morris ave., both Bronx, for 47 days during October of 1952 through January, 1953.

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John Carro, 36, became Oswald's probation officer when the Board turned Oswald's case over to Children's Court.

Mr. Carro said he tried vainly to have the boy committed to Children's Village and Berkshire Farms treatment centers for disturbed children, but no vacancies were available.

At the same time, Mrs. Oswald fought all such ideas, he said, and would only go to court hearings under supboena.

Mr. Carro also said the court would not commit Oswald, since he was a delinquent but not a criminal.

### RETURNS HOME

The court finally allowed Oswald to return home to his mother, with the suggestion that any psychiatric care would have to be on an outpatient basis.

The psychiatric report, however, advised against this, saying, "The mother is in no position to cope with the boy, and would probably not follow through with therapy."

Unable to do anything else, Mr. Carro said he then interested "Big Brothers," a men's group for aiding troubled boys, to help Oswald, but Mrs. Oswald told the agency "Please keep out of family affairs."

Despite all this, the psychiatrist's report back in 1953 gave the opinion that Oswald, with proper treatment, would have adjusted to become a creative member of the community.

### 'DRIVE ME CRAZY'

When Mrs. Oswald telephoned the Bronx branch of the Community Service Society in January of 1953, she cried, "He is driving me almost crazy."

But during a telephone interview yesterday from her home in Forth Worth, Mrs. Oswald saw the New York years differently.

"He caused me no trouble at all," she said, and in fact declared that she had never called Community Service at all.

"I don't remember that," she said. "I don't remember anything about being in New York."

According to the psychiatric report, Oswald needed help and could have gotten it.

It was also suggested that he could have been worked with.

"He seemed to be an obedient kid," said Milton Rosenberg, a health education teacher at JHS 44, who had Oswald for a pupil.

"He did what he was told. Tell him to urn right and he'd turn right. But the whole time his mind seemed to be wandering off some place.

From JHS 44 in the Bronx, Oswald transferred to the eighth grade at Beauregard JHS in New Orleans, where authorities had no inkling of his emotional troubles.

He finished that year with a grade average of 73, valued as a "D", or inferior score.

He was not a truant at Beauregard in his ninth-year, missing only nine days, and his grade average for the year rose to 77.

From Beauregard, Oswald entered Warren Eastern High School in New Orleans, but stayed only 23 days. His record was marked "incomplete," and little is remembered about him there.

1-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Report Oswald Sought Work Here in Error

## Local Labor Leader Said Accused Slayer Visited in New Orleans

Published reports that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, visited Shreveport last May to ask labor leader E. H. (Lige) Williams to help him find a job are in error, Williams said today.

Williams, regional director of the AFL-CIO, said a story which appeared Sunday reported the now-dead ex-Marine conferred with him in his office in the Ricou Brewster Building on two occasions during the spring is wrong.

As far as he knows, Williams said, Oswald never was in Shreveport seeking work.

THE UNION official said he met Oswald twice, but the meetings took place in New Orleans, not Shreveport. Oswald, who was residing in New Orleans at the time, also wrote him a letter, Williams said.

Williams, who has an office in the Ricou-Brewster Building but maintains his main headquarters in New Orleans, said after Oswald's arrest for the President's murder, he informed the FBI of his encounters with the Texan.

Oswald was described by Williams as a "smart guy."

"HE WAS A very cocky little fellow. He wanted to appear he knew a little more than other people did. He thought someone owed him a job," said Williams in recalling his impression of Oswald.

Two weeks later, Oswald met Williams again. Williams told him that he had no job prospect for him. "He became indignant because everyone wasn't breaking their necks to get him a job," Williams said.

WILLIAMS SAID he was unaware at the time that Oswald had for a while lived in Russia. He did not mention communism, Williams added.

Williams resides here at 903 Gladstone Blvd.

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

Page 1-B

SHREVEPORT JOURNAL
SHREVEPORT, BOSSIER CITY, LA.

Date: 12/2/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
Character:
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Classification: 62-109060
Submitting Office: New Orleans

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# Soviet Press Hints Lee Oswald May Have Been U.S. Spy

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (UPI) The Soviet press hinted today that Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, was an American spy during the 2½ years he lived in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, reliable sources reported that Oswald slashed his wrists shortly after he arrived in Moscow in 1959 and was hospitalized for several days. These sources could not say whether it was a suicide attempt or if the act was simply an attention-getting gesture.

Oswald took the action after Soviet authorities refused him Russian citizenship, the sources said.

The linking of Oswald today to American intelligence activities in the Soviet Union was contained in two articles in Pravda, the official newspaper of the Russian Communist Party.

In one, the newspaper for the first time admitted that "Oswald lived and worked in Minsk, where he married a Soviet citizen."

Oswald is known to have been in the Soviet Union from October, 1959, when he unsuccessfully applied for Soviet citizenship, until May, 1962, when the American Embassy gave him back his passport and issued visas allowing his Russian wife and child to enter the United States.

"The fact is," said Pravda today, "that during his sojourn in the U.S.S.R. he (Oswald) maintained contact with the U.S. Embassy and in 1962 decided to leave the Soviet Union, receiving the corresponding permission of the American Embassy and money for the trip."

Pravda quoted Pauline Bates, described as a Fort Worth, Tex., stenographer who said Oswald was writing an "anti-Soviet book."

"This book," she said, dealt with his sojourn in the Soviet Union," Pravda said.

"In it, he sharply criticized the Soviet Union. Besides the stenographer said, Oswald hinted that he had worked as an American secret agent."

The Russian hints that Oswald might have been an American intelligence agent appeared to be part of a broad Communist propaganda barrage aimed at disproving allegations that Oswald was a Marxist or a leftist fanatic.

"As the newspapers wrote," Pravda said, "Oswald showed clear antipathy towards the Soviet Union and on his return to the United States came out with slanderous statements against the Soviet system. This possibility sheds light on the probable reasons for Oswald's trip to the U.S.S.R."

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Meanwhile other articles in Soviet newspapers continued to hammer home the theme that Oswald was a tool of rightist groups in the United States.

Pravda, in an article from a New York correspondent, stressed that FBI agents are now searching in New York "for a certain racist from Mississippi State who allegedly was Oswald's friend."

Other reports depicted the United States as in such turmoil that many people hardly dare leave their homes because of rightist threats.

A Pravda dispatch said "the Dallas ultras feel so confident that even the Mayor . . . does not dare leave his home. . . . Some strangers threatened to kill him because he dared to be present at Kennedy's funeral."

The article said witnesses called by the FBI in Dallas dare not testify for fear of reprisals from the ~~"ultras."~~

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# Oswald Bounced From One Job To Next; Income Always Meager

A-3

By Ronnie Dugger
Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 1 — Where did Lee Oswald get the money for his reported trip to Mexico? How did he plan to finance the trip he has been reported contemplating to Russia via Cuba, possibly with an excursion through Europe?

Accounts here of his income during the last year and a half of his life indicate that he was bounced from one job to the next and led the life of a harried, penny-pinching, common laborer of uncommon mind.

He may have been exigent to the point of desperation six weeks or so before the assasination, when he found himself out of a job, his unemployment compensation exhausted, and his wife about to give birth to their second baby.

His wife's benefactress, Ruth Paine of Irving, a suburb of Dallas, says that Oswald told her he was a Marxist, but never said he was a Communist. His own financial difficulties and theoretical commitment could be advanced as the coalescing motives for shooting of the President, on the basis of such evidence gathered here.

The evidence also indicates that miraculously, he could have endured this period solely by means of his meager earnings and accountable outside help.

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, said Oswald did not tell her or his wife about his reported trip to Mexico this fall, but she speculated, on the basis of his habits, that he would have hitch-hiked to Laredo from New Orleans and then traveled to Mexico City by the low-fare bus.

**Only Tipped Five Cents**

"I never had the idea that he planned to go to Russia," Mrs. Paine said. "He was a person to save money," she said. "He tipped only five cent to that cab driver (after the assassination). A man trying not to leave a trail wouldn't usually do that, but I think he couldn't stand to pay any more.

"I thought he felt insecure in jobs," she said. "He lost jobs, and he wanted to save money, for fear of being out of work." He felt that his having been to Russia worked against him, Mrs. Paine said.

Oswald was reported to be in Russia from late in 1959 through the middle of 1962. The record around here begins June, 1962, which is when the Oswalds' landlord in Fort Worth, Chester Riggs, remem-

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ers them moving into a 1-bedoom duplex.

The rent was about $60 a nonth. The Oswalds lived here through September of ast year. A Fort Worth firm ays Oswald worked there, robably from July to Sepember as a sheet metal helper for less than $1.50 an hour.

Riggs said that on occasion Oswald was late paying his rent and that the Oswalds left without giving notice, and with about $30 rent and some utility bills unpaid.

Moving the 30 miles east from Fort Worth to Dallas, Oswald went to work late in October, 1962, for a Dallas printing firm, which hired him on referral from the Texas Employment Commission. He was paid $1.50 an hour, the secretary-treasurer of the firm recalls.

"We tried to teach him to make camera prints . . . he didn't take any pride in his work, or he didn't care," the company's financial officer said. He was given notice at the end of last March and fired April 5 or 6, the president stated.

Mrs. Paine met the Oswalds at a party late in February, 1963, she said. She had the impression that Oswald became eligible for unemployment compensation under Texas law about last May. In Texas, benefits can be paid for as long as six months.

Mrs. Paine now suspects that Oswald received jobless checks from Texas authorities throughout his five months in New Orleans last summer, although he worked there for a coffee processing firm.

His Russian-speaking wife was several months' pregnant and had suggested that he go to New Orleans, his birthplace, to look for work, Mrs. Paine says.

About April 24 Mrs. Paine found the Oswalds packed for New Orleans. She took them to the bus station, where Oswald bought tickets for himself and his wife. But Mrs. Paine volunteered that Mrs. Oswald could stay with her at her home in Irving until he found a job.

## Oswald's Accepted Offer

Her motives, Mrs. Paine said, included concern for Mrs. Oswald, but also her own desire for a roommate and to learn Russian well enough to teach it. Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband.

The Oswalds accepted her offer, and Oswald cashed in the second ticket. He also gave Mrs. Oswald about $10 for her living expenses, and he did not send any more, Mrs. Paine said. "It lasted a little while," she said.

On May 8, Oswald telephoned from New Orleans and told the women he had landed a job with a photoengraving establishment at $1.50 an hour, Mr. Paine said. Mrs. Paine drove Mrs. Oswald to New Orleans and was a guest for a few days in what she describes as a very modest, $60 or $70 a month apartment.

At the end of August, Mrs. Oswald wrote that her husband was out of work again. Mrs. Paine relates that after vacationing in the East, she returned through New Orleans, visiting the Oswalds about Sept. 20.

Mrs. Paine drove Mrs. Oswald back to Texas to have the baby. As for the report that when Oswald later left New Orleans, he skipped out on rent due, Mrs. Painey said, "I think it sounds reasonably reliable."

He gave Mrs. Paine a saved pay check toward the childbirth expenses job, but as it worked out, Mrs. Oswald was eligible for free Dallas County care, and Mrs. Paine returned the check to him, she recalled.

Last Oct. 4, Oswald applied for a job at a second printing firm in Dallas, located on Industrial Boulevard, which might have been regarded as a possible route for the President's motorcade. He wasn't hired.

That very day, Oct. 4, Mrs. Paine said, Oswald telephoned his wife at Mrs. Paine's in Irving and related that upon leaving New Orleans, he had scouted around Houston for a job without success and had been looking around in Dallas the last few days.

## Hitch-Hiked t. ving

Oswald asked that Mrs. Paine pick him up and drive him to Irving, but his wife refused this, explaining that Mrs. Paine was still weak from having given blood to the county hospital, an act having to do with Mrs. Oswald's care there. He hitchhiked to Irving.

Mrs. Paine remembers that Oswald's last unemployment check arrived the weekend before he went to work Oct. 15 for the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, from which the President was shot.

Oswald wanted "any kind of job, I think quite sincerely. He was very definitely disturbed that last week (of his unemployment benefits) . . . no job, no prospects, baby due any minute. He was relieved that at least his wife had a place to stay," said Mrs. Paine. When he got the job he did not offer to contribute to his wife's support, and "she was living as my guest."

Roy S. Truly, an official of the book depository said Saturday that according to Oswald's application he had been in the Marine Corps three years and that he had received an honorable discharge, which he had not.

### $100 After Deductions

The depository paid Oswald "1.25 an hour, $50 a week, which worked out to just more than $108 each half-month, or a little more than $100 after deductions," Truly said. Oswald received such paychecks Oct. 31 and Nov. 15.

"I still feel like he was just hunting a job," Truly said of Oswald Saturday. "When he did come to work, he may have known the President was coming, but he couldn't have known the route. "He impressed me all along that he was just anxious to go to work for his family.

Truly said, "He was that type of fella, if he didn't have any money, he could hitch-hike across the country."

According to Will Fritz, captain of the homicide and robbery bureau of the Dallas Police, Lee Oswald had just $13 in his pocket when he was captured in the Texas Theater and charged with killing a policeman and the President.

# The Man Oswald: Life in Shadows, Infamy in Death

## His Friends and Relatives Assess Lonely Life Of Accused Assassin

In life Lee Harvey Oswald was a puzzle to everyone he knew—and to himself. In death he seems destined to be a mystery to the world.

Perhaps the only thing certain about his 24 years, 1 month, and 6 days on earth is that he was a lonely, confused, moody man who could not get along with his mother, his wife, or anyone else.

He was the kind of man, say experts in criminal psychology, who would have shot President Kennedy as a solitary protest against authority, not as part of a plot in which he needed associates.

The Dallas police say flatly he was the assassin. To them the case should be closed. The FBI says nothing. It continues to investigate.

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The evidence against him is circumstantial, but almost surely enough to convict a man if it were not refuted. Because Oswald was shot by a Dallas strip club operator, there will be no trial and no attempted refutation. Many questions will remain unanswered, probably forever, about Lee Oswald, the man and the motive.

But two possible solutions have emerged in the harried days following the assassination of Mr. Kennedy.

One is in Oswald's left-wing connections. He was a Marxist, possibly a Communist, and clearly a left-wing sympathizer. He had gone to the Soviet Union in 1959 and stayed there three years, although the Russians would not let him become a citizen.

### Letters on Reds' Stationery

Back in the United States since mid-1962, he had supported the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In his Dallas boarding house room were found Communist literature and letters written on the stationery of the Communist Party in New York.

Oswald's wife was Russian—pretty, shy Marina Nicholaeva, who was a 19-year-old pharmacist in Minsk when they were married in early 1961. She came to the United States with him and their infant daughter last year, but, an acquaintance says, she has not learned English because he would not speak to her except in Russian.

For a week Mrs. Oswald has been questioned by police. What are they learning from this baffled young widow? What can she tell them about the strange American with whom she had lived for nearly three years, whose two children she bore, who sometimes beat her, and who was living apart from her when he became notorious? Police have yet to say.

A second possible explanation is that Oswald might have been a pure fanatic, much like the men who assassinated Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. The deed itself was fanatic. No evidence has come to light of a plot involving foreign powers or any other organized group. There is only a long record that Oswald disliked authority, in school, in the military, in the Government. "He was a have-not in all ways," one psychiatrist put it. And President Kennedy could have represented to him the ultimate single authority as well as the man who had everything.

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### Information to Be Discovered?

Yet the picture of a fanatic is not complete. Says Dr. Bernard Diamond, San Francisco psychiatrist and a member of the California Special Commission on Insanity and Criminal Offenders: "It just seems from the newspaper reports that there's something sort of missing. As it stands now it doesn't make any sense psychiatrically, and I feel there is some information yet to be discovered that is important. Ordinarily when a person who is mentally ill commits an assassination he doesn't hesitate to admit it. (The other three Presidential assassins seemed proud of their acts, although Lincoln's assassin did try to escape.) The fanatical and paranoid mentally ill person ordinarily doesn't make any attempt to conceal anything."

Yet eyewitnesses said they saw Oswald shoot a policeman who walked up to question him; he tried to shoot another in a motion picture theater before he could be captured. And he denied to his death killing either President Kennedy or Dallas Officer J. D. Tippit.

Can his wife explain this? Can anyone?

The FBI has spent the past week, and no doubt will spend much longer, piecing together Oswald's confused, wandering life. These are pieces of the puzzle, provided by the people who knew him.

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The Washington Daily News
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New York Mirror
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New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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**Hangs Up on Mother**

His mother: "He was a good boy. In school he worked at odd jobs and brought me the money." But he obtained a hardship discharge from the Marine Corps when his mother was hospitalized and, without seeing her, used his $1,000 savings to go to Russia. When she called him in Moscow, he hung up.

His former teachers and principals: "I could not have foreseen that he was a person who would go bad," says one. Oswald made below average grades in spelling, English, and arithmetic in grammar school, but A's and B's in citizenship; he was rated satisfactory in courtesy and effort, unsatisfactory in dependability, cooperation, and self-control in junior high. He quit school as a 17-year-old sophomore to join the Marines.

His acquaintances: On a high school questionnaire, in the space for "close personal friends," he wrote "none." When he was in Moscow he said about his early life, "I did not want to form any attachments." The acquaintances he had picture him as troublesome and a lonely figure. "He got into a lot of fights at school,"

AP

Lee Oswald: "He was a loner."

says a former classmate. "He was a loner," says another.

**Won a 'Sharpshooter' Medal**

His Marine Corps record: Oswald was courtmartialed twice, once for carrying an unregistered personal gun and later for using profanity to a noncommissioned officer. He never rose above private first class, but he did win a "sharpshooter" medal, the second of the three grades of rifle skill.

His reading habits: Last spring from the New Orleans Public Library, Oswald borrowed *Portrait of a President*, a biography of Mr. Kennedy; *The Huey Long Murder Case*, a story of a politician's assassination; James Bond spy stories by Ian Fleming, one of Mr. Kennedy's favorite authors; *Portrait of a Revolutionary*, a biography of Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung, and explanatory works on communism and the Soviet Union.

His career on the extreme political left: "I discovered *Das Kapital* (Karl Marx's exposition on communism) when I was 15," Oswald once said. "It was what I had been looking for."

This led him to the Soviet Union in October 1959, where he informed the U.S. embassy that he wanted to renounce American citizenship and become a Russian citizen. He never did either; the Russians would not grant him citizenship, but allowed him to stay on as a resident alien.

**'Damage Done to Me'**

The Marines had given him an undesirable discharge, and it still rankled. From Minsk, Oswald wrote John Connally, who he thought was Secretary of the Navy, arguing that he had a right to be in Russia and demanding that the Navy "repair the damage done to me and my family." Mr. Connally had by this time resigned as Navy Secretary to begin a winning campaign for governor of Texas; he was shot along with President Kennedy, but is recovering.

In early 1962 Oswald apparently tired of the Soviet Union. So he wrote Sen. John Tower of Texas, a conservative Republican, that the Russians were holding up his exit permit. He also said he lacked the money to come home. Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department, which routinely loaned him the money to come home with his family. The State Department says the loan was repaid.

He came back to the United States with mixed feelings. He hadn't liked everything he found in Russia. A Fort Worth public stenographer says Oswald hired her last year to type the manuscript of a book he had written, describing his life as a factory worker in the Russian city of Minsk.

"He said if you did more than your quota of work you got a citation," the stenographer, Miss Pauline V. Bates, remembers. "But it didn't show on your paycheck. There were no coffee breaks, no paid vacations. Just a chosen few got vacations."

When she had finished about a third of the manuscript, Oswald told her he had just $10, snatched his notes and the manuscript, and left. Miss Bates said she offered to type the manuscript on credit, but Oswald refused to accept her help.

His recent life: Upon his return, Oswald worked in a Dallas sheet-metal factory then took a job in a photo processing plant. He was fired from that job. He moved his family to New Orleans, where he worked a while at photo processing, then did nothing, according to his landlady, except "sit on the porch all day and read books and papers."

While he was in New Orleans he tried to infiltrate an anti-Castro exile group, but failed. Later some members of the group saw him passing out "Hands Off Cuba" pamphlets.

**Carrying a Long Package**

On Thursday, Nov. 21, he went to Irving to spend the night with his wife and daughters, something he did not usually do during the week. The next morning he got a ride to Dallas with a neighbor. He was carrying a long package, which he explained held window shades.

On Aug. 21, he spoke in favor of Castro on a New Orleans television panel show.

In September, Oswald moved back to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. His wife, who was expecting a second child (a girl, born Oct. 20), went to live in Irving, Texas, 12 miles from Dallas, with a woman the couple had met at a party last winter. Oswald took a 6-foot by 14-foot room in a Dallas boarding house under an assumed name, O. H. Lee. He visited his family only on week ends.

On Sept. 26, without his wife's knowledge, he went to Mexico City, where he visited the Soviet and Cuban consulates. When they told him there would be several days' delay on his request for visas, he stomped out furiously and was back in Dallas a week later.

Oswald checked in for work on time at 8 a.m., in the Texas School Book Depository building. President Kennedy was to pass there during a parade 4½ hours later.

The world may never know what Lee Harvey Oswald, perhaps a Marxist, perhaps a fanatic, was doing at that moment—or why.

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UPI-47
(OSWALD)
FORT WORTH--THE MOTHER OF ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD CAME OUT OF SECLUSION LAST NIGHT AND BLAMED POLICE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEATH OF BOTH HER SON AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 56, TOLD THE FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN WATCHING HER SON SINCE THEY KNEW HE ONCE DEFECTED TO RUSSIA.

THE PAPER SAID MRS. OSWALD'S TEMPER FLARED AT TIMES DURING THE INTERVIEW. AT OTHER TIMES THERE WERE TEARS.

SHE SAID SHE WOULD ACCEPT THE FINDINGS OF A STATE COURT OF INQUIRY PROPOSED BY TEXAS ATTY. GEN. WAGGONER CAR. "BUT I WOULD LIKE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VERIFY THAT THEY ARE PROVEN FACTS," SHE SAID.

"I WANT ANOTHER QUESTION ANSWERED," THE PAPER QUOTED HER AS SAYING. "WHY WOULD (JACK RUBY) BE ALLOWED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF A PRISONER--OF ANY PRISONER--WHEN I COULD NOT SEE MY OWN SON?"

SHE TOLD THE NEWSPAPER AN FBI AGENT CAME TO HER HOME NOV. 23, THE DAY AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED, AND SHOWED HER A PICTURE OF A MAN SHE LATER IDENTIFIED AS RUBY.

THE FBI HAS DENIED THEY SHOWED HER A PCTURE OF RUBY AND SAID THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS OF SOMEONE ELSE.

MRS. OSWALD ALSO DENIED A STORY WHICH APPEARED SAYING SHE HAD ASKED HER SON TO BE TRIED POSTHUMOUSLY.

SHE WAS STILL BEING GUARDED BY POLICE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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MARINE 'WISE GUY'

# Oswald Was Troublemaker

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

A Washington man who was Lee H. Oswald's commanding officer in the Marines for about seven months said today the accused assassin of President Kennedy was a "wise guy" who went out of his way to annoy people.

John E. Donovan, 29, of 2009 Belmont road N.W., a physics instructor at Ascension Academy, was a first lieutenant in charge of a six-man section of an air operations interception center. Oswald, he said, was a private under his command from March until September, 1959.

Mother Questions Why Oswald Not Watched. Page A-6

JOHN E. DONOVAN
—Star Staff Photo.

"His revolt was against any kind of authority," said Mr. Donovan, now a captain in Marine Air Control Squadron 24 on week-end Reserve duty here. "He wasn't expelled from society. He expelled himself from it."

Mr. Donovan said Oswald's philosophy is best summed up in the slain ex-Marine's own oft-repeated words, "There are a few of us in the world who know what's going on. The majority haven't got any idea."

Oswald, according to his section commander, was an officer-baiting troublemaker, who practiced the role so assiduously that the rest of the enlisted men warned him to cut it out lest he tar them with the same brush.

"He used to read most of the time," said Mr. Donovan, "history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He also spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocket books or comics for him.

"One of his tricks was to lay a trap for some officer, particularly a field grade officer if he could catch one. He's study up on some particular world political situation and then go up to the officer and say, 'Sir, could you please explain the Venezuelar or Cambodian situation, Sir?'

"He always put a 'Sir' before and after speaking to an officer, but he said it in such a supercilious, pointedly obsequious way that it became an insult rather than a courtesy.

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not

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
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then, Oswald would turn to me and say, 'Sir, what do you think of that, Sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough. You have to have a GCT (general classification test) score of 110 to get into radar. That's the same score for getting a commission. But you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Mr. Donovan recalled that he had to ask Oswald to get off the Marine Air Control Squadron 9 football team during the tour of duty at the lighter-than-air base at Tustin, Calif., near the big El Tero Marine air base.

### Critical of Officer

"He played end for me," said his commander. "But he confused the squad so badly I had to ask him off the squad. It so happened we had a pretty good college player named Tio Crik, who was a captain, as quarterback.

"Oswald kept talking back in the huddle, and demanding to know why an officer was running the team and criticizing the plays."

Oswald, who was 20 years old then, antagonized everybody by saying things like, "If the Marines are so smart, why don't they recognize guys like me?" Mr. Donovan said Oswald always claimed he knew more than 90 per cent of the officers and non-coms.

He was dependable on watch, when it was his duty to scan the radar scope for aircraft, but in the long slack periods, he rarely associated with the others in the section, Mr. Donovan said.

"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan said. "I had a friend, a lieutenant named Bill Trail who was the O.D. (officer of the day) in Japan when Oswald got in trouble there. He told me how Oswald had gotten drunk and cursed an officer. We also knew about his court martial for not reporting that he owned a pistol.

### "Out of His Mind

"Trail knew Oswald was going to be in my outfit and warned me, 'This guy is a talker. He's out of his mind.'

"I also dated an airline stewardess about that time and found out from her that she had been dating Oswald. She told me, 'That guy is a real nut.'"

When Oswald requested and received a hardship discharge in September, 1959, because his mother needed financial aid, Mr. Donovan said the other men in the squadron offered to help. He turned them down curtly, Mr. Donovan said.

A month later, word reached the squadron that Oswald had turned up in Moscow and signed an instrument of allegiance to the USSR.

### Secret Data Compromised

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes," said Mr. Donovan. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend thousands of man-hours changing everything, all the tactical frequencies, and verify the destruction of all the codes.

"Oswald was a very unpopular man that month.

Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School and studied physics at the University of Dayton after his three-and-a-half years of active duty ended.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# The Full Oswald Court Story

## Probation Officer Recalls the Case

By JOSEPH WERSHBA

© 1963, New York Post Corp.

The full story of Lee Harvey Oswald's troubled teenage years in this city became available to The New York Post today.

These were the high points:

¶All four judges of the Bronx Children's Court wanted psychiatric treatment for the youth who, 10 years later, would stand accused as the assassin of President Kennedy. The judges strove in vain. Proper psychiatric facilities were not available.

¶Oswald, at 13, was a longtime truant from school. But he was a delinquent, not a criminal. He had done nothing to warrant his commitment to any State disciplinary institution.

¶Judges, psychiatrist, probation officers and social workers agreed that Oswald was an emotionally disturbed boy who required intensive treatment. But his mother refused to cooperate.

¶Pyschiatric and probation reports warned that Oswald was in a potentially dangerous situation with aggressions that could explode violently—but at the very moment when help was at hand, Oswald's mother fled with the boy from New York.

¶Lee Harvey Oswald was a stranger in a strange land where boys and girls his age laughed at the clothes he wore and the way he talked and the only way he could answer them without blowing up was to retreat into a shell.

These and other details on Oswald's brief—but significant sojourn in New York—were recalled today by John Carro, who was his probation officer from April, 1953,

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Miss Holmes .....
Miss Gandy.....

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

3 NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/2/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: JOSEPH WERSHBA
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
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Submitting Office: NYO

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to January 1954.

Carro talked from memory. He conceded he could be wrong on some recollections. There are no transcripts of Children's Court hearings.

"The terrible thing about this tragedy," says Carro, "is that almost everyone tried to get help to this boy—but the proper kind of help was not forthcoming. If facilities were available—and if Oswald is the assassin — the horror of a President murdered might have been averted."

Carro, 36-year-old father of six youngsters, is a longtime probation officer, social investigator and youth board worker. He has been an assistant to Mayor Wagner since 1961, directing the Mayor's mobile information center, and assisting in minorities' problems. An aide to the Mayor says that Wagner was pleased with the judgement shown by Carro 10 years ago when he recommended that Oswald by committed for psychiatric therapy.

**Memory Jogged**

"The records of Children's Court are secret," says Carro, "and the only reason I feel I'm doing the right thing in talking about Oswald now is that he's dead and because my recollections may be in the national interest.

"It came back to me after the President's funeral. A social worker with a long memory called me and said, 'don't you

Associated Press Photo

Jack Ruby fires the fatal shot at Lee Oswald.

remember this kid in '53? He was ~~one of~~ your boys.' I was stunned. Of course I remembered. And from then on, every item in the papers jogged my memory."

Oswald and his mother arrived in New York in August, 1952. Mrs. Oswald's son by an earlier marraige was stationed with the Coast Guard on Staten Island and lived with his wife in Manhattan. Mrs. Oswald and Lee lived in the older brother's apartment for a month. Then friction developed and they moved out to the Bronx, to an apartment on Sheridan Av.

Oswald attended Trinity Lutheran School for three weeks. In October, he was enrolled at JHS 117, 1865 Morris Av., as a seventh grader. "But he hardly went to school." Carro says. "Between October 1952 and January 1953, Oswald was absent a total of 47 days."

**Another Move**

Again, the Oswalds moved, this time to a three-room apartment at 825 E. 179 St. Again, Oswald made a new school transfer—this time to JHS 44, 1825 Prospect Av.

And that was where his path crossed Probation Officer John Carro's.

"The boy never reported to school," Carro says. "The Attendance Bureau at the Board of Education tried to get the mother into court to find out why the boy wasn't going to school. She didn't show up. So a warrant was issued for her appearance in Children's Court with Oswald—but she came alone. She wouldn't bring the boy.

"But Judge [Hubert T.] Delany told her he wanted her son to come in, too. Delany was the first of four Judges who tried to help the boy. The others were Fogarty, McClancy and Sicher. The reason the four judges all had a turn trying to straighten this kid out was that judges normaly rotate once a month. Lee was under court jurisdiction from March 1953 till January 1954.

"The second time Mrs. Oswald came to court, in April 1953, Judge Delaney was on the bench again. The judge took a look at the boy and decided to send him to Youth House. That's a place the city keeps for juveniles while their hearings are awaiting disposition. Lee Oswald stayed there maybe two to three weeks—and Delaney ordered a psychiatric study.

"I was appointed probation officer for Oswald perhaps a day or so after he made his first appearance in court. I had a long talk with him.

"He was a small boy, a bright boy-and a likeable one. I felt sorry for him. I asked him why he didn't fo to school.

" 'Oh,' he said, 'school's just a waste of time. I'm not learning anything there. I got other things to do. Besides,' he said, 'the kids make fun of me. I wear jeans—and they laugh at me. I talk with a Southern drawl—and they laugh at me. They don't like me, I don't like them.'

"Oswald said he had previous hobbies of molding clay and collecting stamps—but he didn't do that any more. He said he also liked horseback riding.

" 'But most of all,' he said, 'I like to be by myself—and do things by myself.'

"And that's what he did—a good part of those 18 months in New York," Carro says. "He'd get up at 9a.m., watch television till 3 or 4 in the afternoon. There was no one else at home. His mother was out working

**'Guess I Love Her'**

"I asked him what he though about his mother. He answered: 'Well, I've got to live with her. —so I guess I love her.' But he showed no real relationship to her—nor did she to him.

"They lived in a three-room furnished apartment. The attendance officer reported it was clean, neatly furnished and in a nice neighborhood. Mrs. Oswald slept in the living room on a stuio couch, Lee slept in the bedroom.

"I never got it straight just who his father was," says Carro. "According to Mrs. Oswald, his father was an insurance man who died of a heart attack just before Lee was born. She said they had seen better times.

**Dangerous Situation**

"I got the feeling that the mother was so wrapped up in her own problems, she never really saw her son's. I got the feeling what the boy needed most was someone who cared, especially someone who could represent a father to him. He never had a father; he was just a small, lonely, withdrawn kid who looked to me like he was heading for trouble.

"I reported this was a poten-

tially dangerous situation. I'm not a psychiatrist but I've been around the field as a youth worker. When you get a 13-year old kid who withdraws into his own world, whose only company is fantasy, ho wants no friends, who has no father-figure, whose mother doesn't seem to relate either—then, you've got trauble.

"As probation officer," Carro continues, 'I reccomended placement. That is, I thought of a place like Berkshire Farms, up in Canaan, N. YY., or Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, where they have cottages for youngsters in trouble, with supervision by cottage 'mothers.' And most of all—psychiatric treatment and follow-up therapy.

"I just didn't feel that he was getting any help from his mother. In fact, I got the feeling she was completely ineffectual. She wanted to be left alone. She was bland, detatched, non-involved. And she was terribly 'taken away' from her. She talked about going back to Texas or Louisiana—or starting a new life in New Jersey, anything, except facing the fact that her son needed help bad.

**'I Wasn't Far Off'**

"Remember, I was a probation officer—not a psychiatrist," Carro emphasized, 'but probation officers make judgments too—and we like to see how we compare with the findings of qualified psychiatrists.

"In Lee Oswald's case, I wasn't far off.

"The psychiatrist said there was nothing wrong organically with the boy—nothing wrong with his brain, no damage, or anything like that. He was a fairly bright kid with a lot of potential — if he gave it a chance. But he hadn't had the chance yet.

"The psychiatrist found that Lee Oswald was emotionaly quite disturbed. There was something said about 'schizoid features—which does not mean psychotic or schizophrenic, but rather someone who is unusual ly shy, retiring, withdrawn.

"The doctor said that Oswald needed psychiatric help. His mother needed help too. The boy could be helped—if he could be reached. The doctor thought Oswald could get treatment while living at home with his mother. But if this wasn't possible, he should be placed in an institution for that purpose.

**Violent Feelings**

"The psychiatrist also warned that Oswald had some awful violent feelings inside him—that he couldn't control them if they came to the surface. So he held it all in—and just watched TV. The only way he could control the explosions was to retreat completely.

~~I know~~ there's ~~been a lot~~ of.

tell about Oswald's politics," says Carro. "That must have come later. He never said a word about politics in the time I knew him. He said he was going to join the Army when he was 18.

"Well," says Carro, "Here you had all three recommendations for placement—and nothing happened. Berkshire Farms and Children's Village had no openings at the time of referral. The Community Service Society wanted to help, but the mother refused to cooperate—and CSS wouldn't or couldn't—take him. We asked the Salvation Army. They felt the boy's problem was too severe for them to handle.

**School or Commitment**

"All this time, from April 1953 to January 1954, Lee Oswald is in Children's Court jurisdiction and each time he comes back, the judge who's on the bench tries to get the mother to cooperate—and to find a facility that's open.

"At the same time, the boy decides he better go back to school if he wants to avoid commitment. I remember telling him: 'Look, it's either school or commitment.' And he said: 'Well, in that case, I'll go back to school.'

"Unable to get the proper institution, the judges tried to arrange outpatient treatment for him in a city hospital. He didn't get it. It's easy to say he should have—but do you know what the facilities are? How little we have? Why he couldn't get outpatient treatment, I don't know. It may have been overcrowdedness, it may have been a lack of staff personnel, it may have been a lack of cooperation by the mother. Probably everything.

"Then we got a break. I referred Oswald to the Big Brothers—that's a family counseling agency for fatherless boys. The trained volunteer is called a Big Brother and he helps the boy—and the widowed mother. In Oswald's case, the Big Brothers said sure, they'd help.

"They called on Mrs. Oswald four or five times from December 1953 to January of 1954. They said they wanted to work with Lee. She told them to please keep out of her family affairs. She said Lee was okay, he was back at school—and anyway, they were thinking of going back to Louisiana. She threatened that if they bothered her anymore, she'd take off.

**Sought Boy's Release**

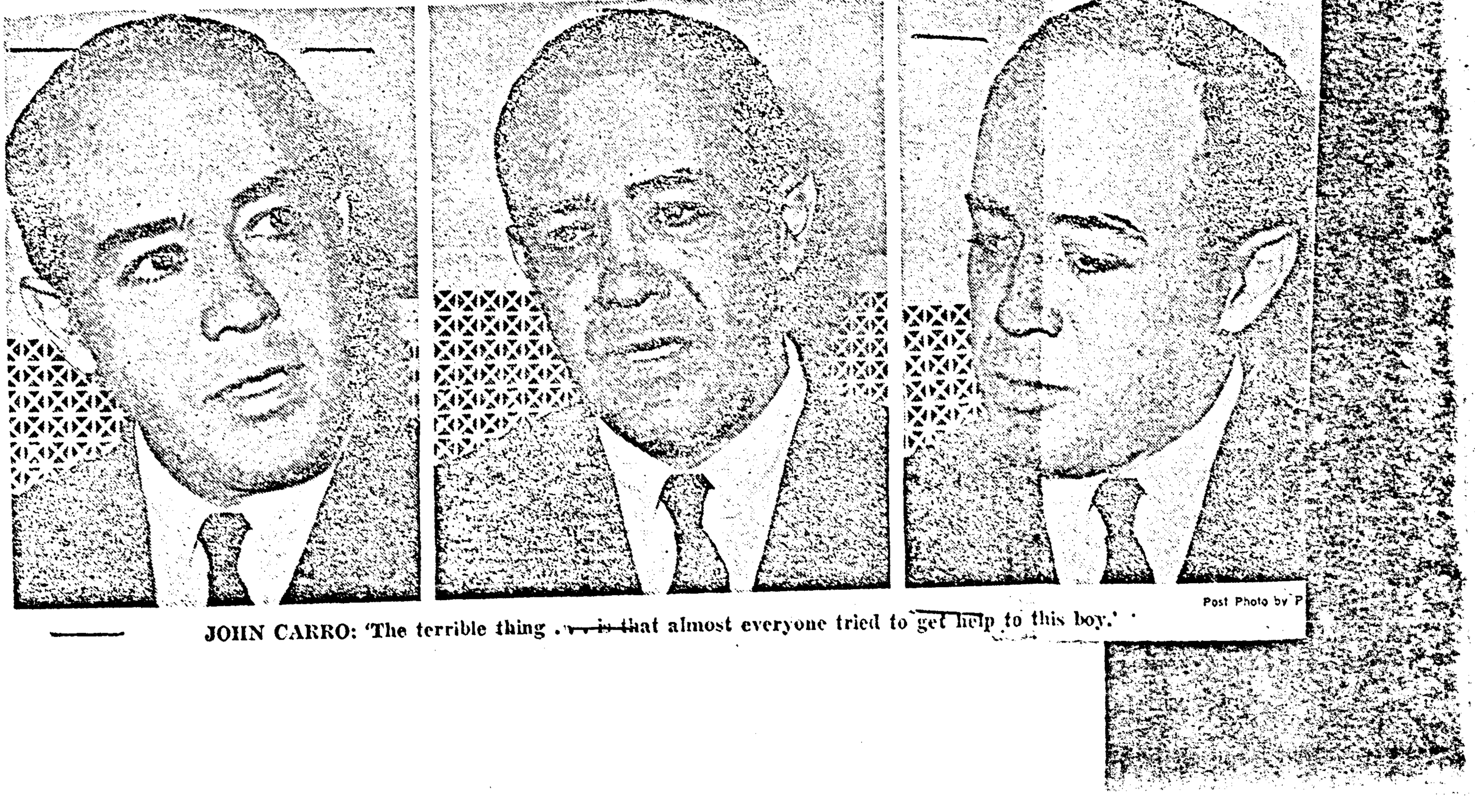
"I was on vacation that January. Another probation officer sat in for me—I think it was Timothy Dunne. Mrs. Oswald told him the same story—she wanted to leave. Dunne told her she couldn't go without court permission. And if she did leave, we'd want to follow up where she went, to check with the proper agencies down there to see that the boy was getting the treatment he needed.

"As far back as November 1953, she had asked Judge Sicher to let her boy go. Sicher refused; he said the boy needed treatment. He referred her to the psychiatric clinic in Children's Court. Same story: she didn't make contact.

"Sometime in January 1954 I wrote to her, to please come in and bring her boy.

"The letter came back: 'Moved. Left no forwarding address.'

"And that," says John Carro, "was the last I heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. Until last week."



JOHN CARRO: 'The terrible thing . . . is that almost everyone tried to get help to this boy.'

Post Photo by P

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# Oswald's Living Costs Indicated as Not High

## Jobless Pay While Working in N.O. Hinted

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had a wife and two children, one of them born Oct. 20. He apparently ~~bought~~ a gun and traveled to Mexico this fall.

Yet he ~~belonged~~ to the ranks of the chronically unemployed.

A housewife in the Dallas, Tex., suburb of Irving has confirmed that Oswald was no stranger to frugal living. But Mrs. Ruth Paine indicated that his living costs were not high.

"He was concerned about being able to take care of the baby," Mrs. Paine said. But the birth of his second child cost him ~~nothing~~, because Oswald's lack of income made his wife, Marina, 22, eligible for free Dallas County medical care.

When Oswald lost his job in New Orleans at the end of last summer, Marina and her children came to live with Mrs. Paine in Irving, as non-paying guests. They remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination.

"He never asked me for money," Mrs. Paine said of Oswald. But he never contributed to his wife's support during her Irving stay, except to donate $10 for a pair of shoes.

"I didn't ~~mind~~," said Mrs. Paine. "I knew they were trying to save enough money to get an apartment together again after Christmas."

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald hitch-hiked from the Dallas bus station to suburban Irving when he returned to Texas this fall. And she speculated, "he may well have hitchhiked to Laredo, and bought a bus ticket to Mexico City from there."

"It's entirely possible that he received unemployment checks from Texas the whole time he was working in New Orleans," she added. Oswald received his last state unemployment check the week before his baby was born, and almost immediately obtained a low-paying job with the Texas ~~Book~~ Depository.

Before Oswald drifted to New Orleans last May, and later back to Texas, apparently by way of Mexico, he and his wife had been living in a furnished apartment for about $65 a month.

"Marina told me they were used to living on $200 a month," Mrs. Paine related, "and less when they were paying back the loan which brought them back to the ~~United~~ States from Russia."

Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Belmont .....
Mr. Mohr .....
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Miss Holmes .....
Miss Gandy .....

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Page 4 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/2/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack Leon Ruby, aka
Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka-VICTIM-Deceased
Character: CR
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Classification:
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Trotter
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Gandy

## DR. JOYCE BROTHERS: AN ANALYSIS

# OSWALD AND RUBY

JACK RUBY, a sociable if eccentric Dallas nightclub operator, and Lee Oswald, the prototype of a malcontent "loner," appear to have been very different personalities. What ageless, twisted thread of malevolence link these two?

None, evidently. Goethe once confessed, "there is no crime of which I do not deem myself capable," and, to be sure, modern psychoanalysts are agreed that all of us experience some murder impulses or fantasies from time to time.

But when these impulses do break through, it is sometimes very difficult to say whether the propelling motive was lust, greed, fear, hate, or an insane delusion.

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DR. MANFRED GUTTMACHER, chief medical officer to the supreme bench of Baltimore, has made extensive psychiatric examinations on hundreds of killers.

In the opening chapter of his recent book, "The Mind of the Murderer," Dr. Guttmacher issues the following warning: "Of the 175 cases reviewed for this study, 105 were found to have been clearly non-psychotic at the time of the murder, 53 to have been psychotic, and 17 were seriously abnormal individuals, but a psychosis at the time of the crime could not be definitely established by our examinations.

"I should like to emphasize the fact that in 10 per cent of our cases, we experienced real difficulty in reaching a definite decision as to the seriousness and significance of the defendant's mental disorder."

Had Lee Oswald lived to undergo psychiatric evaluation, he might very well have ended up in Dr. Guttmacher's "difficult" or inconclusive category.

In some respects, Oswald's personality and crime were highly suggestive of a paranoid schizophrenia. For example, the famous letter which he sent to Gov. Connally in January, 1962, from Russia, does hint of a schizophrenic hand. His incorrect dateline, his switches back and forth from the first to the third person when referring to himself, his grandiose equation of himself with Hemingway, these are possibly schizophrenic features.

Only one thing does not conform to the paranoid pattern in Oswald's behavior. After his arrest, he appeared cool and "reasonable." The paranoid maniac, in the grip of a wild delusion, feels convinced that his homicidal act is justified. Naturally he'd like to stay scot free but, once captured, he may openly confess or even boast—naively expecting the world to sympathize.

Therefore, we must still allow the possibility that Oswald was a relatively "normal" murderer, a hired-hand.

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Our second man, Jack Ruby, lends himself to a more sociological level of analysis. At this writing, it is still too early to know whether or not a plot lay behind Kennedy's murder, and if so, to what extent Ruby may have been involved. But let's assume, for the moment, that Ruby's was a crime of passion, an extreme expression of the grief and outrage felt by so many of his countrymen. What conclusion may be drawn?

The conclusion, unfortunately, is that we Americans do continue to sanction murder, if ever so subtly.

It's a dangerous thing, this business of leaving the door to murder ever so slightly ajar. It makes it that much easier for an individual, faced with homicidal temptation, to rationalize his own particular case.

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# Checkup of Oswald Said to Have Found Mental Illness at 13

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, underwent a court-ordered psychiatric examination here in 1953, when he was 13 years old.

Details of the case came to light yesterday. Judge Florence M. Kelley, presiding judge of the Family Court, said she had turned the records in the case over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The New York Post said in a copyright article that a psychiatrist's report in the case had found that Oswald showed schizophrenic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous." The Post said that Oswald's mother had found him ungovernable.

Oswald lived in the Bronx from March, 1952, to January, 1953, while his mother was working as a saleswoman here. He attended Junior High School 117 and, later, Junior High School 44, both in the the Bronx. The Post said Oswald had a record of persistent truancy, and was brought before the old Bronx Domestic Relations Court, Children's Branch, in a case docketed as No. 2379. The Domestic Relations Court has since been replaced by the Family Court.

Under the law, the record in a case involving a minor may not be disclosed, except at the discretion of the presiding judge of the Family Court. The Post quoted Judge Kelley as saying that she had exercised her discretionary power for this reason:

"Oswald is dead, and, if this kind of report could cast light on what kind of person he was, that would be in the national interest."

### Commitment Sought

Judge Kelley said Oswald underwent psychiatric treatment after his court appearance. She refused to give further details of the case.

None of the four judges assigned to the Bronx Domestic Relations Court in 1953 could be reached for comment on the case. One of the four died in 1957, and the three others have since left the bench.

The Post said its information about the nature of the psychiatric report came "from other sources." It said that the report had recommended that Oswald be committed to an institution for unruly youths, but that the court had rejected the recommendation.

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# Russia's File on Oswald Is Handed Over to U.S.

## Dobrynin Sees Rusk, Delivers Consular Data

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin yesterday handed over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk a Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The unusual step was taken at Soviet initiative, State Department spokesmen said.

It obviously was intended to demonstrate Soviet willingness to help solve the Oswald riddle. But probably much more importantly, the Soviet action was designed to help reduce any damaging impact that the strange case could have on American-Soviet relations because of Oswald's 1959-62 stay in the Soviet Union, his marriage to a Russian woman, and his Marxist background in the United States.

Dobrynin spent only a short time with Rusk yesterday, State Department spokesmen said. He delivered copies of a file of correspondence between Oswald and the consular section of the Soviet Embassy here.

*FBI investigates source of small sums of money telegraphed to Lee Oswald in Dallas.* *Page A3.*

### Related to Visa Plea

There were about 10 to 15 sheets of papers in the file, it was said, and the writing on many of them was in Russian. They were described as papers relating to Oswald's application for a visa to enter the Soviet Union.

The file of papers, a spokesman said, was promptly turned over to the Justice Department for use in the FBI investigation of the Oswald case.

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The Soviet action was unprecedented. Normally, every country regards such documents as "privileged." They are only rarely exchanged even between very friendly countries.

If the documents produce some new light on the motivations of Oswald, who was himself slain before the Nation's television viewers as he was being transferred to another jail in the fantastic chain of events in Dallas, that would be an unexpected bonus to investigators.

Pending a translation and study of the documents, there was no indication last night if they would contain any significant information bearing on the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy. Normally, officials here said, a consular file, by American terminology and usage, would contain rather routine information.

More significant, presumably, will be the foreign policy implications in the handing over of the Soviet file.

For the Soviet Union, the Oswald case has had profound international significance because of its potentially destructive effect on Soviet "peaceful coexistence" policy.

Not only Soviet relations with the West, but the internal Communist bloc struggle between Moscow and Peking hinges on this policy. Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev first came under direct, public fire from Communist China on its charges that he had "betrayed" Marxist-Leninist principles in the way he negotiated with President Kennedy to resolve the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962.

The first Soviet reaction to President Kennedy's assassination was that the "base crime" must have been conceived by "rabid reactionaries" to destroy the prospect for improving American-Soviet relations. President Kennedy's death produced a tremendous outpouring of personal and national grief in the Soviet Union. Individual, and official, fear was expressed that this could be "a blow to world peace."

Then, after Oswald was slain, Soviet organs saw a "more mysterious and suspicious" posibility. They speculated that the President's assassination was indeed a "political crime, carefully prepared and planned" by "fascist-minded rabble," and that Oswald was killed to shut him up.

Judging by the "books and newspapers" Oswald was believed to have read, said Soviet commentators, "many of them are publications by American Trotskyites." Said one Soviet broadcaster, in a theme soon echoed by others, ". . . We might conclude that a long-thought-out, provocative operation was in the midst of being unfolded, reminiscent of the burning of the German Reichstag in 1933, which was needed by the German facists to inflict a blow on Germany's progressive forces."

With Soviet concern that this might produce "a new, dirty wave of reaction" in the United States, it is undoubtedly in the Soviet interest to show that those connected with the "vile assassination" of President Kennedy are enemies of the Soviet Union as well as of the United States.

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# Oswald Sought A.F.L.-C.I.O. Job, Acting Like 'Fellow Traveler'

By ~~FRED~~ POWLEDGE
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—A labor official said today that Lee H. Oswald approached him for a job last May. The official said he got the impression that Oswald was inclined toward Communism.

E. H. Williams, director of the Louisiana and Mississippi region for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said Oswald had told him he had been unable to find a proper job.

### Intensive Investigation

"He thought he was entitled to a good job," Mr. Williams said in a telephone interview from his home in Shreveport.

Mr. Williams said Oswald's manner, during two visits to the A. F. L. - C. I. O. office here, showed "that he was a little bit odd; he sounded like he might be a fellow traveler."

"You know," he added, "we can spot them pretty good."

Oswald, who was accused of assasinating President Kennedy was killed himself in the Dallas police station.

The former Marine's 20-week stay in New Orleans last summer has been the subject of an intensive investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is trying to reconstruct his actions and thoughts prior to the assasination.

Mr. Williams said Oswald first wrote him a letter requesting information about employment. The labor official did not keep the letter, and he did not recall its complete contents, but he said he believed the return address was Magazine Street, New Orleans.

This would place the date of the letter sometime after May 9, when Oswald and his family moved into a white frame house at 4907 Magazine Street.

Mr. Williams said he did not reply to the letter because "we get lots of them, and we call them crackpot letters." He said many look on the A.F.L.-C.I.O. as an employment agency.

### Arrived for Interview

In the letter, Mr. Williams said, Oswald wrote that he was coming to see him. Mr. Williams continued:

"He did show up, probably a week later. He wanted work. He said he'd tried to get jobs everywhere, all over the country, but that nobody seemed to want to give him a job that he could make a living at. He thought he was entitled to a good job.

"I asked him what union he belonged to. He said he didn't belong to any, but would join one if he could get a good job.

"I told him we weren't in the business of getting jobs for people, but that if he went to the employment service he could get a job."

Mr. Williams said Oswald returned to his office a few days later to continue the conversation. The labor official said he remembered little of the discussion. "He sat around a long time," said Mr. Williams. "He talked like a mixed-up kid who seemed to feel the whole world was against him; I suspected that he was a little bit odd."

### Found Job as Oiler

Mr. Williams said it was the way Oswald acted, rather than anything he said, that indicated he might have been a "fellow traveler."

Oswald, who later was to proclaim himself a Marxist, did have a job on the day after he found the apartment on Magazine Street.

He started work on May 10 as an oiler, a maintenance man, in a New Orleans coffee warehouse, but he was dismissed on July 19 for incompetence.

Little is known of how Oswald supported himself between July 19 and Sept. 23, when he left New Orleans on a trip to Mexico, then went on to Dallas.

It is known that Oswald listed his occupation in the late summer as a commercial pho-

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tographier's assistant. A check today of 18 commercial photographers in New Orleans — almost all of those who do business here — showed that none remembered having employed him.

It was also learned today that the Louisiana Department of Labor, which administers the unemployment compensation program here, turned over certain files to F. B. I. agents.

An official of the Labor Department refused to comment on whether the files contained records of payments made to Oswald during the summer, or whether they contained applications the young man had made for payments. He did imply that the records contained references to Oswald.

### Disillusioned by Soviet

Mr. Williams's recollection of Oswald's bitterness coincided with the memories other persons in New Orleans had of the young man.

Yesterday it was disclosed that Oswald, in an Aug. 21 conversation with a New Orleans radio interviewer, expressed disappointment with what he found during a two-and-one-half-year stay in the Soviet Union. The interviewer, William K. Stuckey, quoted Oswald as having told him:

"It wasn't what I expected. In many ways, it's just as bad as it is here. They have eliminated all the dissenters."

Mr. Stuckey said Oswald remarked, after a radio debate in which he was confronted unexpectedly with a quuestion about his Russian trip: "Well, you've done your job."

A library worker remembered that last May, when Oswald applied for a library card, he grew angry when asked to produce personal identification.

### Bitter Over Fine

In early August, when Oswald and a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles were taken into Municipal Court on charges of disturbing the peace, Oswald was fined $10 and the charges against the others were dismissed.

Oswald was later quoted as having recalled the matter with bitterness.

The only person in New Orleans who has publicly recalled Oswald's appearing happy is his maternal aunt, Mrs. Dutz Murret. Oswald stayed at the Murret house for a few days before finding the warehouse job.

Mrs. Murret said today that Oswald never spoke bitterly about her. She remembered that he had seemed "quite happy" when he found the apartment and moved his Russian-born wife and their child into it.

# THE DALLAS MYSTERY

## Large Questions Remain Unanswered About Oswald And Ruby Following Kennedy's Assassination

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 30 — The weight of evidence seemed quickly clear to Dallas law enforcement authorities: Lee Harvey Oswald conceived and carried out the assassination of President Kennedy Nov. 22 all by himself.

But he never confessed, and his murder at the hands of Jack Ruby last Sunday sealed his lips and raised a billowing cloud of doubt that he had plotted alone.

Speculation in the foreign press shows that the world and the country are far from satisfied that there was no conspiracy in last weekend's violent events in Dallas.

Did the 24-year-old "Marxist" know Ruby, operator of a strip-tease club here?

Did Ruby shoot the handcuffed Oswald in the Dallas police station to silence him? Or was Ruby telling the truth when he said he did it to avenge the death of the President?

Did the assassination result from a Communist plot? Was either the Soviet Union or Cuba, the countries to which Oswald had just sought visas, involved?

### Question of Money

Where did Oswald, presumably broke, get the money for his recent trip to Mexico City? And for an automobile and gasoline?

What are Ruby's political views? What are his present underworld associations? Do either of these facets of the boisterous nightclub owner's life bear on the case?

If Ruby was so patriotic that he could not bear the outrage of the President's slaying, why did he skip the opportunity to join the crowd that cheered Mr. Kennedy as he rode through downtown Dallas in the ill-fated motorcade?

Can Oswald's actions be explained adequately simply as those of an unstable malcontent with an ingrained hatred for authority?

An army of investigators here and elsewhere is seeking the answers to these and other questions. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken over the principal detective role in piecing the strands together, and its first report is expected next week. Other inquiries will follow.

Evidence is massive that Oswald, who moved to Russia in 1959 and sought to renounce his American citizenship, was the sniper who killed the President from the sixth floor window in a building on the motorcade route.

But he steadfastly denied it through long hours of interrogation undergone without the aid of counsel.

Despite his Marine service, a minority of the experts who have commented doubt that he could have fired three accurate shots in five seconds with such deadly aim with a cheap Italian bolt-action rifle at a distance of about one hundred yards.

But one unanswered question always leads to another. If the slight young assassin were working for others, would they not have provided him with much better equipment than the $12.78 gun he got from a Chicago mail order house?

### Near Kennedy

And might he actually have been shooting at Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was close to Mr. Kennedy in the Presidential car and was hit with the second bullet?

Oswald had written last year to Mr. Connally from Minsk, Russia, bitterly protesting a belated undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps that had just come to his notice. He believed Mr. Connally to be Secretary of the Navy, and he said he would "employ all means" to correct the injustice."

Most of Oswald's acquaintances picture him as a social misfit and loner, but that does not rule out suspicious associations.

He expressed his political views in public last summer by passing out pro-Castro leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

Yet, when he sought swift action on visas in Mexico City two months ago for Cuba and Russia, he was turned down. And in New York City, the national chairman of the Fair Play Committee said he had never heard of Oswald.

In Moscow, Oswald wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." Soviet officials allowed him to remain as an alien, but refused to grant him citizenship.

Nor would they cater to his fascination for weapons by allowing him to own a gun. Soon he was ready to return. As soon as he got to Fort Worth last year, he hired a public stenographer and dictated a long report critical of life in Russia.

It is difficult to imagine that any foreign government would employ a man of Oswald's uncertain tendencies and limited education and abilities as an agent to assassinate the President of the United States even

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if a foreign power might have that aim.

More conceivable, perhaps, is that an extremist group in this country might seek the death of Mr. Kennedy. But there is no evidence yet revealed that provides more than the most tenuous links between Oswald and extremist groups.

He corresponded with the Communist Party of the U.S.A. in New York for information. He played a lonely role with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He read The Worker. He subscribed to The Militant, a Trotskyite publication. But he also checked out library books critical of Communism, along with books on President Kennedy and the assassination of Huey Long.

**What of Ruby?**

What of Ruby? He said he never had heard of Oswald before the assassination. A stripper at his burlesque club said she found him crying at the

Poinier in The Detroit News

"The American image."

club two hours after the President's death. She said he was full of expressions of concern over the loss to the Kennedy family.

Ruby's friends and relatives here paint him as a highly emotional man who might have gone out of his mind and taken it on himself to kill the killer to avenge the First Family.

He has been described as a hot-headed police buff, who once associated with Chicago gangland figures, and as a man who might act on impulse.

But he didn't act until two days after the assassination, when Oswald was being transferred from the city to the county jail. The transfer plan was well publicized, and the killing could have been closely planned.

Rumors are rampant that the action was intended to silence Oswald, and that Ruby grasped the only logical opportunity to do it. But speculation linking the two men is fragile.

A performer at the Carousel, Ruby's strip club, thought he recalled seeing Oswald "eight or nine days" before the assassination. A dancer, who claims a good memory for faces, said he was wrong.

She said Ruby worked out with barbells at his bachelor apartment. He often did the same at the Y.M.C.A. here, where Oswald stayed briefly after arriving last Oct. 4 from his week-long trip to Mexico City.

After the assassination, Oswald went from his place of employment, from whence the fatal shots came, to his rooming house, then started walking in the direction of Ruby's new apartment.

While there is no proof that this was his destination, he was only a few blocks from there when he was stopped by Patrolman J. D. Tippett.

**Changed Directions**

He killed the policeman, another mass of evidence shows, and fled in another direction, toward the Texas theater, where he was captured.

If Ruby has any strong political views, they do not seem to be known to his associates.

If he was a Kennedy fan or supporter, he did not show it by turning out November 22 to see him.

Whether Ruby retains gangland associations may be brought out in his murder trial in January.

A precarious financial situation that made it necessary for Oswald's family to live with friends while he eked out a living on unemployment compensation and a series of $50 a week temporary jobs raises the question of how he got to Mexico and why the police found $150 in the Dallas room where he last lived.

Possibly he hitch-hiked to Laredo and Mexico City from New Orleans in September, but on the way back he stopped in Alice, Texas, to seek employment at a radio station. The manager said he was driving a car then.

Many curious events occurred in the last weeks of Oswald's life. While there is no revealed evidence that anyone else was involved in the assassination, the disturbing doubts the events raised will not be dissipated until rumor is checked out, and every relevant fact pieced together by competent authorities and made available to a world waiting for the answers.

## THE EVENTS IN DALLAS

Shanks in The Buffalo Evening News

"Up in smoke."

Miller in The Dea

"It could have been many American cities besides Dallas."

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# Jurisdiction Changes Seen on Assassinations

By the Associated Press

If a Secret Service man guarding President Kennedy when he rode through downtown Dallas on November 22 had been killed, it would have been a Federal crime.

But the assassination of the President himself was not. It was murder under State law, so Federal authorities had no jurisdiction over the case and hence no authority to investigate, to bring charges or to prosecute the assassin in Federal Court.

Under existing law, it is a Federal crime to kill certain Federal officials while they are engaged in the performance of their duties.

In this category, in addition to Secret Servicemen, are judges, district attorneys and their assistants, United States marshals, FBI agents, postal inspectors, prison guards, game wardens, narcotics agents and others.

### Congress Likely to Act

Congress now seems likely to make it a Federal crime to assassinate, or to attempt to kill, or to conspire to kill, the President, the Vice President and others in the line of presidential succession--the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate and Cabinet members.

Legislation of this nature has been introduced in both the Senate and the House since President Kennedy's assassination.

One of the bills was introduced by Chairman Eastland, and other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It may be considered at a committee meeting tentatively scheduled for Wednesday.

Senator Eastland told the Senate, "there can be no doubt that the protection of the President, and of others in the line of presidential succession, would be strengthened by making any attempt on the life of one of these individuals a Federal ~~offence.~~"

### No States' Rights Issue

He said also "this is not a matter which raises any issue of States' rights"—an objection often raised to the extension of Federal police powers.

"The undoubted Federal interest in preserving the line of succession to the presidency, as well as in preserving the life of the President himself, fully justifies a Federal statute in this area," Senator Eastland said.

Senator Eastland's bill provides for the death penalty in case of an acutal killing, with discretion in the court to sentence an assassin to prison for as long as life. For an attempt to kill or conspiracy to kill, the penalty would be imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

The slaying of President Kennedy's alleged assassin by a Dallas nightclub operator has given rise to an added suggestion that perhaps the murder of a presidential assassin should also be made a Federal crime.

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