

PA
27

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

File
Sullivan
8/2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Had Court

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

3 NEW YORK POST

Record Here
FBI Studies Bronx
Psychiatric File

Date: 12/1/63
Edition: WEEKEND
Author:
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555
5-68

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

82 JAN 15 1964

© 1963, New York Post Corp.

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, has a psychiatric and truancy record in Bronx Children's Court, The New York Post has learned exclusively.

The FBI has been given the details, Florence M. Kelley, Presiding Justice of the Family Court, confirmed to The Post.

It was learned from other sources that the psychiatric report recommended young Oswald—then only 13—for commitment. The recommendation was turned down by the court.

The probation report found schizophrenic tendencies and said that Oswald was "potentially dangerous."

The boy's mother testified that she could not cope with him.

Oswald appeared in Bronx Domestic Relations Court, Children's Branch, in 1953, under Docket No. 2379.

The court at that time was composed of four judges: Hubert T. Delaney, Patrick J. Fogarty, J. Walter McClancy and Dudley F. Sicher. Delaney's term expired on Aug. 31, 1955. Fogarty retired last Dec. 31. McClancy is retiring this Dec. 31. Sicher died in 1957.

The judges in this court generally are split up, two sitting in Family Term and two in Children's Term. Delaney, named last April as chairman of a commission Gov. Rockefeller set up to review the state's low-rent housing program, told The Post that he had no recollection of sitting in the Oswald case. Fogarty said that he could not remember such a case, either. McClancy said the same thing.



JUSTICE FLORENCE KELLEY

! Gave data to FBI.

Young Oswald had been brought into court for long-term truancy.

Teachers and principals in the Bronx told The Post that Oswald had spent only 15 days out of the entire school term at JHS 117, and that later he was "below par" at JHS 44.

Shortly after their appearance in Children's Court, Mrs. Oswald and her son left New York.

The Oswald court file is now in the custody of Justice Kelley, who was named Presiding Justice of the court in 1962.

She confirmed The Post's information that there was a psychiatric report on young Oswald, but refused to discuss the nature of it.

"Our records are always confidential and we never reveal them to anyone," Justice Kelley said. "I did give some of the information to the FBI, as an exception, and contrary to our regular rules, for the simple reason that 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."

[Oswald, in police custody, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, operator of a Dallas strip club, two days after the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition to the assassination charge, Oswald faced a murder charge in the death of Patrolman J. F. Tippitt, slain while trying to apprehend him shortly after the President was struck down. Ruby must now stand trial for killing Oswald.]

Justice Kelley told The Post she had reached her decision to reveal the Oswald file only after long reflection. The Children's Court—now part of Family Court—is protected by stringent state laws against publicizing any child, or family, appearing before it.

"The law says every record we have is confidential and cannot be revealed, except in the discretion of the Pre-

siding Justice—in this case, me—to an authorized agency," Justice Kelley said.

"I made the exception because I felt the report could throw some light on the man who had been accused of assassinating the President.

From other sources, The Post learned that the discovery of a psychiatric court record developed this way:

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested as a suspect in the President's death, a probation officer here was immediately struck by the familiarity of the name. "This rings a bell with me—I think I once had a kid like that," he said.

The file in the Oswald case which contained the psychiatric report then was found and turned over to Justice Kelley.

Oswald was a student at JHS 44, 1825 Prospect Av., The Bronx, during his early teen years from March, 1952, to January, 1953.

The FBI has taken down the names of every student who shared Oswald's home room, the school principal, Nicholas Cicchetti, told The New York Post Saturday, and is trying to track them down.

"The home-room teacher, who was also his guidance counselor, knew him the longest time," said Cicchetti, "but she is dead."

'Barely Passable'

Oswald's grades are confidential, as are those of every student, said Cicchetti, and he could say nothing more than that his grades were "barely passable."

His teachers rated him satisfactory in conduct and effort, but unsatisfactory in dependability, cooperation and self-control.

Health records showed Oswald

had trouble with his hearing when he first came to JHS 44, but this cleared up the following term. Also, he had a mastoid operation before coming to New York.

Cicchetti said FBI men came to the school early this week and "asked every question a man could ask" about the former pupil.

The only teacher still there who remembered Oswald, he said, was a physical education teacher who had "only a fleeting remembrance" because Oswald was one boy in a large group.

No Guidance Files

The school kept no guidance files on Oswald, Cicchetti said, because that is not part of the official records.

Oswald came to The Bronx from Fort Worth, where he spent most of his childhood. The family lived at first at 1455 Sheridan Av., then moved to E. 179th St. His mother worked as a sales clerk.

He attended Trinity Lutheran School, 2125 Watson Av., for three weeks, then transferred to JHS 117, 1865 Morris Av., before transferring to JHS 44.

His attendance record at JHS 117 was very poor, according to school officials, with three absences reported for every day he was in school. It was not possible to determine from the records whether the absences were truancy, or caused by illness.

Did Very Poorly

Mrs. Sylvia Mininberg, principal of JHS 117, said Oswald was there one term, and "didn't do well in our school." She said records showed he failed nearly all his subjects.

"So far as I could ascertain," she said, "he wasn't a good student."

She said none of the teachers at 117 remembered Oswald, and the principal at that time is no longer alive.

RA

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

Murderers: Two of a Kind

By James A. Brussel, M.D.

No crimes have shaken this country in modern times like the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the kidnap-murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Although 31 years apart, there is a remarkable similarity between the two alleged killers, Lee Harvey Oswald and Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

I say "alleged" because, despite the convincing circumstantial evidence in both cases, Oswald and Hauptmann denied their guilt right to the moment they died. They stubbornly refused to discuss the case; in fact, they were unwilling to talk about practically anything.

What manner of men were these?

I believe they suffered from paranoia. This is not to be confused with "paranoid."

Paranoia is marked by a well-organized delusion built on a personal grudge against some person or organization.

If you grant the basic premise—the delusion—then everything else the paranoiac relates to it is logical.

Thus, a man may say he was appointed to the Secret Service by President Wilson and, therefore, should work at nothing other than guarding the Chief Executive and hunting down counterfeiters. All this is true; the only false part is that the deluded individual was never appointed by any president to the Secret Service.

The paranoid person has illogical, unsystematized delusions. He may hear imaginary voices or see images, and his irritable, suspicious, argumentative—even assaultive—behavior usually brings him to the attention of the police, or to a psychiatrist, or a mental hospital.

U.S.

The paranoiac, on the other hand, bends over backward to stay out of trouble. His conduct is impeccable. He keeps himself above open clashes with authority. That is why the paranoiac is so seldom seen in the psychiatrist's office or in a mental institution.

Paranoia reaches its clinical peak when the individual is in the prime of life—the 20s and 30s. Hauptmann was 34; Oswald 24.

Paranoiacs Well-Proportioned

Physically, paranoiacs are generally well-proportioned, not necessarily muscular. They are neither scrawny nor obese.

Paranoiacs are "loners"; they take no one into their confidence and usually work alone. Oswald's and Hauptmann's wives knew nothing of their husbands' criminal plans and works.

A paranoiac can be exceptionally shrewd, cunning and daring, but as human beings they are not infallible.

While they do not show their seething anger, much less speak of it (unless they are positive they have a kindred listener), they are intensely bitter and capable of hate beyond description.

They are the 100 percent sadists.

It is alleged that Hauptmann and Oswald worked alone; quite in keeping with the diagnosis of paranoia. But this does not rule out using, even welcoming, assistance in making revenge possible.

What grudge did Hauptmann have?

It isn't known, but judging by his asocial existence, his drab, humorless attitude, it can be safely deduced that he despised life for the "dirty deal" he had given him.

From earliest life he had been a scrimper and a hoarder; possessing money meant power and security to him.

It is well known that he never spent money, a contradiction of his claim that the ransom money found in a shoe box in his home was gained from stock market ventures.

Crime was not new to him; he had been convicted of theft in Germany (where he had served in the army). He succeeded in entering the United States illegally—his second offense (if there were no others in his murky past).

Many persons felt that Hauptmann did not have the mental capacity to plan and execute the kidnaping of the Lindbergh child.

At the time of the trial, Governor Hoffman was one of the most outspoken doubters of Hauptmann being the lone agent. New Jersey's chief executive asked why the Lindbergh dog did not bark when Hauptmann entered the child's room (the animal was an excellent watchdog)—why the Scots

105-82555-1

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American L-C
- 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 _____

REC-25

105-82555-1

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

DEC 1 1963

68 JAN 10 1964

nursemaid never heard him, why she fled the United States to her native land, there to remain in seclusion, refusing to see reporters or official questioners.

All paranoids (including schizophrenics) and paranoiacs are at least potentially dangerous. In Oswald's case we know this to have been in evidence since his early childhood. He had been brought to court after a record of truancy and difficulty at home with his mother (the first indication of hatred for authority) and the judge refused a psychiatrist's request to certify him to a mental institution.

There were many other never-to-be answered queries.

Lee Harvey Oswald had been in the U. S. Marine Corps, where he came face-to-face with rigid discipline which he abhorred. He received a "discharge without honor" (not quite the same as an outright dishonorable discharge).

This became the basis for his grudge: he had been "mistreated" by the Federal government, specifically (and coincidentally) by Secretary of the Navy John B. Connally, who became Governor of Texas and a target of the same gun that killed the President.

Oswald, regardless of his marksmanship and the distance from his victims, may have intended to shoot only the Governor.

If the killer's prime target had been President Kennedy, why select Dallas? This was a year that would end in a national election.

The President could be expected to visit every large city in the country before next November. Is it not logical to assume that Oswald may have had a burning drive to murder both men—the former Secretary of the Navy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces?

Dallas then becomes a reasonable choice: it can be anticipated that when JFK comes to Texas he will parade in the Lone Star State's big town—with Connally.

Oswald was dedicated to the achievement of the goal of revenge above all else.

If—and this is a big "if"—Oswald had voiced his grudge in the presence of someone with similar base intentions (or convinced Oswald he was so inclined) and could use an embittered but paranoiac to serve his purpose, then the ex-Marine might have been induced to be a pigeon, believing he was receiving assistance. Let us see if his actions prior to the assassination bear this out.

Looking back to last Summer we find Oswald in New Orleans, where he sings two different songs: he tries to join the anti-Castro Cuban faction, pointing to his experience in the Marines (and his possession of a Marine manual of arms) as evidence of his potential military leadership. It didn't get him far.

At the same time he champions fair play to Castro, later going so far as to organize such a committee with himself as chairman. During the time he was trying to gain membership in the anti-Castro organization he handed out pro-Castro pamphlets.

Demented Person - Or Shrewd One?

Question: Was this the behavior of a demented person or a shrewd individual?

Would he, for example, had he accepted "assistance," have been trying to prove that he could confuse people where they couldn't identify him with either party?

Subsequent activity seems to indicate this was preliminary to a well-worked-out scheme. Detailed plotting and extreme caution are natural characteristics of the paranoiac would-be assassin.

Oswald went to Dallas and took pains to avoid drawing attention to himself.

He sought to blend into the masses as just a plain guy, an ordinary guy, a poor guy. He did not even permit himself to be different from the average Joe by being unemployed and ending up on relief rolls. But the post he filled, ~~was an ordinary, routine~~ job of storing text books.

Despite his front of poverty, he had the money—or got it from somewhere—to travel to Mexico to try to obtain a passport to Cuba.

In his grim determination to avenge the wrong done to him by the Federal government, why did he mix in pro- and anti-Castro movements?

The pro-Castro faction certainly has no lost love for this country; Oswald could have championed anti-Castro action merely as a "front" to cover up opposite leanings.

We must remember that Lee Harvey Oswald, like all paranoiacs, was shrewd, intelligent, and ~~carey~~ He buys a gun by ordering it from a firm in Chicago, using a phoney name and address.

Why do anything so "stupid" as bringing the murder weapon disguised as a package (palmed off as "curtain rods") into the building during broad daylight?

It wasn't stupid. He was smart enough to know that Secret Service men and local police would probably go through buildings along the parade route as close to the last minute as they could. Therefore, Oswald had to wait until he could be reasonably certain he wouldn't be discovered.

He was shrewd enough to realize that shooting from the rear of victims rather than the front would give at least a few seconds extra time to get away. If someone is shot (and the killer is not in sight) it is a natural reflex to look for the murderer in front of the victim, not to the rear.

True, the shot was heard and that drew eyes in the direction of the killer, but Oswald may have counted on a brass band to drown out the bullet's noise. There was no music at that moment and he couldn't wait.

Wanted to Live So He Could Gloat

How could the careful planner leave the gun behind him? He had to. Coming out of the building in broad daylight with something as bulky as a paper-wrapped gun would certainly attract unwanted attention.

Oswald surely had two more angles to his scheme: he intended to live so that he could gloat, and he planned to gain this goal, should he be apprehended and charged with the crime, by feigning mental illness.

This is a sardonic twist, considering that he had been mentally ill all along.

The minute the shocking crime is executed, Oswald "goes into his act."

He begins to behave queerly.

Now it's all or nothing in his attempt to put over his "performance."

He boards a bus, and when the passengers are informed of the assassination, Oswald bursts into hysterical laughter.

He wants to attract attention, whereas he had avoided public notice prior to the killing.

He goes home, changes coats, and later his actions prompt a policeman to question Oswald.

We said that no one, even the shrewd paranoiac, is infallible.

He probably panicked at the idea of being clapped in jail before he could "enjoy" the fruits of his foul deed.

He kills the inquiring policeman but then, he can later reason to himself, even this crime—apparently committed without motive—would only serve to support his claim to mental illness.

He secretes himself in a movie theatre only to act "oddly" so that the management must take notice of him and summon the police.

The paranoiac often becomes so engulfed in his drive for revenge that when he accepts assistance he is too preoccupied to notice that he may be the one who is assisting.

If any political overtones are attached to Oswald's crime, I am not qualified to weigh them. The FBI and our intelligence services are the experts in that field.

Suppose, however, that some organization that is violently anti-American wished to do away with the one man who had the unshakable courage to stay up to Cuban trouble.

Who Would Be The Trigger Man?

Whom would they select as the trigger agent? Certainly it would have to be someone who paid more than lip service to Marxist preachments.

Oswald had come to Russia in 1929 to live as a staunch admirer of Soviet principles. He subsequently says he is disillusioned. Meanwhile he has gained a Russian wife. Now he desires to return to his native land. Oswald had no trouble in getting out of Russia.

We know that persons who enter the USSR with the idea of hitting the Moscow trail and later become disillusioned do not find it an easy matter to quit Mr. K's land when they wish to.

So Oswald has some first-hand experience with and knowledge of the tenets to which Castro subscribes. The former Marine is a native-born American, knows Yankee life and ways, knows military ~~service~~ routine, and knows the customs and prac-

tics that are typically American.

He could be the counterpart of a C. I. A. agent.

It is interesting to note that not too long before the assassination Oswald had applied for membership in the Civil Liberties Union.

More cover-up? Let's say that contradictions are part of the paranoiac's plan to confuse.

So, too, with Hauptmann. He had a dandy story that couldn't be proved; but it couldn't be disproved.

When police found the ransom money in his home, Hauptmann said that a friend, Isidor Fisch, had given him a shoe box to keep while Fisch went to Germany.

Incidentally, Hauptmann denied being the man who had been handed the ransom money on the night of April 2, 1932 by Dr. John F. Condon while Lindbergh waited in a car nearby; and no one could prove that Hauptmann had been the recipient.

Fisch, meanwhile, had died. Hauptmann frankly admitted he had opened the shoe box. When he saw that the contents were gold certificates, he became fearful because he knew gold notes, at that time, were illegal.

It was one of these notes that had trapped the carpenter.

An alert gas station attendant had received a \$20 gold certificate from Hauptmann and notified the police.

Hauptmann said he became so fearful of being caught with the illegal money he hid it in a closet.

Nice story. Prove it; disprove it.

Oh, yes. The yarn about Wall Street investments. Hauptmann was able to produce a receipt that verified he had paid \$190 to an investment counselor for advice.

Both Shrewd Arch Criminals

Make no mistake about these two arch criminals. They were paranoiacs; they were shrewd (while appearing, each in his own fashion, to be stupid in many ways); they could have been, however, unwitting tools of someone or someone.

As we have seen, Oswald and Hauptmann had common characteristics.

Not the least of these, in an evaluation of paranoia, is the incredible neatness, tidiness, orderliness of each.

We know that Hauptmann kept every item of his apparel in a designated place, every chisel, plane and nail in its special niche in his tool chest.

We know that Oswald, as related by his landlady, was immaculately clean, bathing every day, leaving the bathtub spotless.

One final note, applicable to Oswald and our times.

Much is being said about nationwide hate, a sort of emotional epidemic that infected the ex-Marine.

Yes, there is hate, there always has been; perhaps there always will be hate.

But Oswald didn't need to contract it; he was born with it. His personality was distorted and ripe for hatred when and if he were thwarted, disappointed, or insulted—by his standards.

He needed no one to teach him to hate, he didn't have to be inoculated with its virus.

If anything, he could give lessons in hating; there was nothing for him to learn.

As we listen to various notable pontificate on hatred, we are led to believe that this nation is in the acute throes of an epidemic of hate.

Oswald didn't require widespread disease to contract it; he was endowed with it at an early age. All he needed was an emotionally painful injury to release his hatred.

And what of Hauptmann? Was the United States in the middle of an epidemic of hate in 1932? He didn't even come from this country; he brought his quirk from Germany.

Hauptmann and Oswald; two paranoiacs . . . and two of the most shocking crimes in modern American history.

Dr. Brussel's Photo Deductions

PARANOIACS? . . . Both died for heinous crimes, and both had striking similarities in life. Both were in their prime. Both were symmetrical in build, of regular features, clean-shaven, neat of dress, even to knotted tie, unobtrusive in manner, unnoticeable in a crowd. These, says Dr. James A. Brussel, are the marks of a paranoiac killer. See Page 1 Photos.

Do the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of the Lindbergh baby have anything in common?

Yes, says Dr. James A. Brussel, author of "The Layman's Guide to Psychiatry." He

names them as Lee Harvey Oswald and Bruno Richard Hauptmann, both paranoiacs. Dr. Brussel has frequently been consulted by police in homicide investigations and other baffling crimes.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD



BRUNO RICHARD HAUPTMANN

Both Had Striking Similarities in Life

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

As a Schoolboy, Oswald Pinched and Bit But Grown, He Was the Model Roomer

Bradigan
KW

*'Das Kapital' Was His Bible
But Moscow Spurned Him and
Even Fidel Castro Said No*

*By Laurence Stern and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters*

DALLAS—A rain had just washed the skies to a brilliant north Texas blue. The sun glistened on the faces of those who had come to greet the President and the First Lady. It was not a setting for tragedy.

Then, as the official motorcade swung toward the spaghetti-like maze of the Dallas underpass, they cracked out from overhead—the three shots that reverberated around the world and will echo timelessly in the Nation's memory.

In this senseless lurch of history, a President was dead. An obscure and sullen-faced young man, Lee Harvey Oswald, flashed before the world's eyes and then he too was destroyed

Lee Harvey Oswald

REC 55
file 5 - E-11
105-82555

- The Washington Post and Times Herald E-11
- 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 _____

REC 55
105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 1 1953

68 JAN 13 1954

An investigating chain of evidence seems to have assured Oswald a secure niche of infamy in the history books of the future. Yet he died proclaiming his innocence, without the benefit of a trial. Thus, as Oswald's lips are sealed forever, the doubts and suspicions over the tragedy in Dallas may haunt the Nation for years to come.

An Open Case

THE VISIBLE FACTS of what happened on the morning of Nov. 22 are familiar to the American people. The awful moment itself has been frozen on countless television tapes and newspaper and magazine pages.

But the covert chain of events culminating in the three rifle shots that detonated in downtown Dallas are still being investigated by platoons of Federal and local police. The case is not closed.

On the morning of Nov. 22, Lee Oswald was being driven to work in downtown Dallas by a coworker, B. Wesley Frazier. He had an ungainly package under his arm. "Window blinds," Oswald explained curtly when Frazier asked about the bundle.

At about the same time, President Kennedy, 30 miles away, was preparing to address an outdoor gathering at Fort Worth in a drizzle that had not yet lifted.

The President, who had come in hopes of damping down factional fires in the Lone Star State's Democratic Party, was visibly pleased with the way things were going in Fort Worth.

After nearly two hours of handshaking, waving and political banter, the touring group—the Kennedys, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. John Connally—returned to the presidential jet, Air Force One.

At 11:30 a.m., the presidential party touched down again at Dallas's Love Field. Temperatures in Dallas were in the balmy 70s and throngs had formed all the way from the airport along the 10-mile motorcade route through downtown Dallas.

Shortly after noon, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Charlie Givens, a porter, saw Oswald and asked if he wanted to go to lunch. "Not now," Oswald replied. "Just send the elevator back up."

Although the sixth floor of the textbook storage building is a dead storage area, the presence of Oswald, a stock clerk, in the deserted area did not appear to arouse Givens' suspicions.

At 12:20 p.m., the President's motorcade was making a sharp S-turn from Main st. and swinging into a ramp that passed under a railroad overpass. The limousine, its protective bubble top packed away, had just passed the windows of the textbook building.

The wife of Gov. John Connally turned to the President and gaily observed, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you."

Then came the three shots, the horror and bedlam that were re-enacted time and time again on the television screens of the world.

A Backfire Noise

AT THE MOMENT the shots were fired, Roy S. Truly, director and superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, was on his way to lunch with another company executive and they decided to look on as the President drove by.

"I heard what I thought was a backfire noise," Truly said. "Then I heard someone yell, 'Someone up there has a gun!'"

"That's my building!" Truly shouted back. "I work in there."

He was quickly joined by a policeman, and they ran up the steps together, the officer with gun drawn. The two men scrambled up the stairs to the second floor. As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.

The officer ran toward Oswald and held the revolver at close range. "He's all right. He's one of my employes," assured Truly. The two men then continued on their way. Later, the employer described Oswald's demeanor in this incident as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun."

Oswald walked past a girl clerk who exclaimed, "Oh my land! the President has been shot!"

Oswald jumped on a bus headed for Oak Cliff, an area of Dallas, where he lived by himself during the week in a tiny, 58-a-week room. Apparently impatient at the floundering of the bus in the chocked downtown traffic, Oswald was seen to get off after several blocks. He flagged a cab and told the driver to drop him off at a corner five blocks beyond his rooming house.

"He came dashing in about 1 o'clock," recalled housekeeper Earline Roberts, "ran into his room and grabbed a zipper jacket and ran right out again. I said to him, 'You're in a mighty big hurry, aren't you?'; and he never answered me, and he hasn't answered

Fitted a Lookout

OSWALD HEADED north toward a neighborhood shopping center. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, riding alone in a scout car, hailed him over. A lookout had been broadcast for a "white male, 5 feet 10, 150 to 160 pounds and about 30 years of age."

Oswald talked to the officer for several minutes and then Tippit got out of his car and began to walk toward him, around the front of the car. The policeman was stopped by three bullets fired into his chest from a distance no greater than the width of his motor.

Tippit died almost instantly and Oswald darted off through a vacant lot, where three spent revolver cartridges were found. *B. APPROX 173*

John C. Brewer, a 22-year-old shoe salesman, noticed the disheveled-looking Oswald as he slipped into a lobby between the two display windows of a Hardy shoe store at the sound of approaching police sirens.

"He stood with his back toward the street. He was breathing hard and his shirttail was out," said Brewer. "His hair was mussed up and he looked scared—as though he was hiding from someone." Brewer had been listening to a radio broadcast of President Kennedy's assassination and decided to keep his eye on the man.

The police car drew up almost to the store lobby, then made a U-turn and disappeared. Oswald walked up the street toward the Texas Theater. On the marquee was the movie title, "War Is Hell."

"He managed to slip in (without paying) without the cashier or the usher noticing him," said Brewer. "I talked to the usher, 'Butch' Burroughs and he and I locked all the emergency exits and asked the cashier to call police. We took our stations at the emergency exits."

When the police arrived, the war film was stopped and the lights were flashed on. From the stage, Brewer singled out Oswald in the sparse audience. The suspect started out of his seat and moved toward the advancing policemen, then retreated to his chair.

Pvt. N. M. McDonald, who has more than eight years on the Dallas force, came up behind Oswald. "I ordered him to stand up," said McDonald. "He answered, 'Well, I guess it's all over now.' He raised his hands—and suddenly he made a fist and plugged it in the nose. Blood gushed over the thing."

Slowed the Trigger

OSWALD HAD DRAWN his revolver, and as the two men grappled over the weapon, they fell into adjoining seats.

"I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said McDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it."

Oswald smashed the pistol against McDonald's face, leaving a 4-inch gash. But by this time other policemen had reached the struggling pair and pounced on Oswald.

Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. "Kill the President, will you?" one officer shouted in a choked voice. As they led the suspect out of the theater, someone shouted, "Kill the sonuvabitch."

"I'm not resisting arrest!" Oswald shouted repeatedly. "This is police brutality!"

At 7:15 that night, long after President Kennedy's body had been returned to Washington, Lee Oswald was formally charged with the murder of Patrolman Tippit. At 11:36 p.m., Oswald was charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. When he confronted newsmen in the Dallas police station, Oswald professed to know nothing about either slaying.

Oswald did acknowledge to Dallas police that he bought the pistol, believed to be a Colt revolver, two months before.

After his arrest, Oswald stuck to his declarations of innocence despite grueling hours of questioning. There was a defiant set to his face, an arrogant curl on his lips.

Token Security

FRIDAY NIGHT, after Oswald was charged with the murder of Tippit, he was taken into a lineup basement room of the police station. Some 125 newsmen were jammed into the place.

It was a confusion of television cables, camera equipment and a clamorous press.

Speaking into a cluster of microphones thrust into his face, Oswald denied killing the President, said he had refused to take a lie detector test and asked for counsel, Communist Party of America defense attorney John J. Abt.

Security precautions by Dallas police were at best token. One newsmen getting off the elevator in the basement was told by a policeman, there to check credentials, "I know you, go ahead."

The reporter said he had never seen the officer before. Then he vouched for a fellow reporter to save him the time getting out press credentials. "O.K." the officer said. "If he's o.k. with you, fine."

No one paid much attention that night to the burly strip joint entrepreneur Jack Ruby, who circulated through the station handing out sandwiches, ingratiating self-introductions and business cards to newsmen, police and anyone else who accepted.

A Carnival Disrupted

BY THE FOLLOWING morning, a carnival atmosphere had taken over in the police station. Oswald was to be transferred to the Dallas County Jail. Finally he appeared. "Are you part of a Communist conspiracy?" one reporter shouted. "Why did you do it?" another yelled.

Then at 11:19 a.m. Ruby, who had slipped into the crowded police station through the basement garage ramp, darted out of the crowd of newsmen. He jammed a revolver into Oswald's ribs and fired once.

In less than two hours Oswald, the strange misfit, died of massive internal injuries at Parkland Hospital only a few feet from where President Kennedy had been pronounced dead the previous day.

If Oswald's assassination motives are still obscure, so are the thoughts and emotions that drove Ruby to an act from which there was no escape. His reputation in Chicago was that of a small-time hoodlum. No one in Dallas knew him to be a man of strong patriotic or personal loyalty. He was good to his friends, quick to anger and reportedly was fond of the President.

But would he have killed and faced certain prosecution to avenge the President's death? This question is still being plumbed by investigators.

What is the case against Lee Harvey Oswald? All the police agencies with a hand in the investigation—the Justice Department, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department—insist that it is an unshakable one. From the standpoint of evidence, the major points are these:

- Ballistic tests showed that the gun that killed President Kennedy was unmistakably the one that Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house last March in his own handwriting. The weapon is a bolt-operated, clipped, 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

- Oswald's wife Marina testified that her husband owned a similar weapon and that it was missing from the garage of her home on the morning of the assassination. Witnesses saw him carry an elongated package to work.

- Oswald's palmprint was found on a box beside a barricade of cartons in the sixth floor window through which a protruding rifle barrel was seen from below.

- The suspect was the only employee of the School Book Building who was missing at a 1:15 p.m. checkup. It was at this point that Oswald was named in a police radio lookout.

- Police paraffin tests established that Oswald had fired a gun that day. Gunpowder traces were found on both hands and his face.

- In Oswald's room police found a map of Dallas tracing the President's motorcade route, the assassination scene marked by an X and even a line showing the trajectory of the shot at the Presidential limousine.

No Doubt

THIS ARRAY of evidence was outlined for the press at a news conference last Sunday by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade, a man who prides himself on his conviction record. Wade closed the session with this exchange:

"Q—Would you be willing to say, in view of all this evidence, that it is now beyond a reasonable doubt at all that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy?"

"A—I would say that without any doubt he is the killer—the law says beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, which I have—there is no question that he was the killer of President Kennedy."

"Q—That case is closed in your mind?"

"A—As far as Oswald's concerned, Justice Department officials, the FBI and the Secret Service are convinced that Oswald pulled the trigger that fired the bullet that killed the President. But there are still many unsolved questions. And rumor upon rumor in the superstitious atmosphere of Dallas, a town so prone to conspiratorial thinking."

Was the assassination planned with anyone else? Did it have the sanction of an organization, a political party, a foreign power? After all, the speculation goes, Oswald was a Marxist with a demonstrated interest in both the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro. These thoughts are racing wildly through the community and will have to be stilled, if they can be, by responsible authorities.

Many Intangibles

DID OSWALD know Jack Ruby, the man who murdered him in the sight of a national television audience last Sunday? Slow motion replays of the shooting suggest that Oswald saw Ruby as he advanced through the crowd of newsmen and recognized him. Also, one of Ruby's burlesque house performers claimed to have spotted Oswald in the place a week prior to the assassination. Later he hedged on his story and said he wasn't sure it was Oswald.

At this time, Federal investigators and Dallas Police say, there is no evidence that the two men knew each other.

Many suspicions have been expressed, especially in foreign newspapers, that the assassination was part of a right-wing conspiracy and that Oswald was a pawn to implicate the left. Dallas newspapers, conversely, are hinting that the assassination was an organized Communist conspiracy.

Authorities in Washington say there is no evidence to point in either direction. However Dallas County Assistant Prosecutor, Bill Alexander, said he found correspondence in Oswald's rented room on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Worker in New York and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Fair Play for Cuba letter, said the Dallas official, advised Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box and conduct activities to avoid nosy neighbors." The other letters were described as innocuous but friendly in tone.

Also in his tiny room at Beckley st., police found a bizarre photograph of Oswald—dressed in black—holding a rifle in one hand and two newspapers in the other, the Communist "The Worker" and the Trotskyist "The Militant," organ of the Socialist Workers Party. These two American Marxist publications are savagely critical of one another.

The searchers said they also recovered a paperback book entitled "The Communist Manifesto," a Russian dictionary and an address book with notations in Russian, English and other languages.

Alexander said he noticed on the flyleaf of the address book a hand-drawn map of Red Square. "How did you identify it as Red Square?" he was asked. "It just looked like it," Alexander replied. "Of course I don't read and write Russian . . . It had the right number of letters for 'Kremlin,' and it sort of approximated it. It looked like funny writing for 'Kremlin'."

Also found in the address book was the name of Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr.

A French correspondent reported that the FBI seized an amateur photographer's movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the sniper window. He also said an analysis of leftover chicken showed that it had been in the room overnight.

Initially the FBI denied that it knew of the film. Later it was established that the film had indeed been impounded by Federal agents but that the camera was panning on the wrong window. Dallas police originally announced discovery of the chicken at the sniper post but now say it may not have been brought there by Oswald.

The three 75- to 100-yard shots at a moving target that killed the President and wounded Gov. Connally may or may not have been an impressive feat of marksmanship. Experts are in disagreement on this point. It took seven seconds to get off the three precisely placed shots.

Since the weapon was clip-loaded (the clip was recovered by police) it was possible to fire in rapid sequence without reloading. The sniper had only to crank the rifle's bolt. Oddly, Oswald's Marine Corps marksmanship record was only average. There is no evidence that he practiced shooting. Early last month, however, Oswald had a Dallas gunsmith mount telescopic sights on his Italian carbine.

FBI Denial

HOW DID OSWALD finance a trip to Mexico City in late September? Who provided the car that drove him there? These questions are being intensively investigated by the FBI. The answers are not yet apparent. When Oswald was arrested on Friday after the assassination he had only \$13 with him. His job paid him only \$1.25 an hour.

A report that Oswald received telegraphed money in \$10 to \$20 denominations has been denied by Western Union officials. The story of the wired money was published in a Dallas newspaper yesterday. FBI spokesmen issued their standard "no comment" on the development. (See story on Page A3)

Dallas police and private sources declare that the FBI had been keeping tabs on Oswald's movements in Dallas and had, in fact, interrogated him on Nov. 16 in the suburban Dallas community of Irving, where his wife was living.

FBI sources have denied that they had spoken to Oswald in Dallas and said they did not have him under active surveillance at the time. However, these reporters overheard an FBI agent caution one acquaintance of Oswald's not to discuss FBI contacts with the assassination suspect. Agents did keep close tabs on Oswald in New Orleans after he was arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct for handing out pro-Castro material.

Even with advance knowledge of Oswald's presence in Dallas, those who know him insist, nothing in his behavior suggested that he was capable of murder. The New Orleans arrest was his only police record. Still the question persists—shouldn't the FBI have notified Dallas police or the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in the textbook building along the motorcade route?

Was Oswald out to gun Connally or just the President? In 1961 Oswald sought the assistance of Connally, a Secretary of the Navy, to reverse dishonorable discharge that he received from the Marine Corps after it was learned that he had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Oswald once indicated in an interview shortly after his arrival in Moscow that he had signed an affidavit declaring his loyalty to the Soviet Union—on Nov. 2, 1959—presumably as a preliminary step toward renouncing his American citizenship.

Connally speculated in a sickbed television interview that Oswald may have been aiming for both himself and the President. Connally's name had been penciled into an address book found in Oswald's room. In his 1961 letter to Connally Oswald had said he would "employ all means" to reverse his Marine Corps action.

Prospective Child

HO WAS Oswald? What made him tick?

Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939. His father, F. W. Oswald, died before he was born. His mother, Marguerite, switched from one to another to support Lee Harvey's two older brothers. The one strong emotional attachment in his childhood appeared to have been his mother. Otherwise he was a withdrawn and introspective child who lived alone and seemed acutely aware of his mother's constant economic struggle.

From an early age Oswald worked at after-school jobs. "He was a good boy," his mother said. "He always brought the money home to his mother."

In the fourth and fifth grades his achievement scores were below average and at his citizenship mark was "A." In sixth grade, his achievement score rose. His citizenship rating dropped to a B.

One recollection that goes back to Oswald's fourth grade class in Fort Worth was that of Monroe Davis, a classmate. "He was a dirty fighter—a pincher and a biter. That's the way he would beat me."

His school grades were mediocre, although in junior and senior high school achievement tests he scored well above average in reading and vocabulary. Classmates remember him chiefly as a "loner"—always the outsider.

A former teacher at Ridgley Elementary School in Fort Worth remembered Oswald as a "lonely little boy everybody felt sorry for."

In junior and senior high school questionnaires, when Oswald was asked to list his close personal friends, his answer invariably was "None." At the same time, his favorite pastime would often be "Reading."

A junior high school classmate, Edward Voegel, recalled in a Columbia Broadcasting System interview that Oswald once spoke to him of plans to steal a revolver by using a glass cutter to remove the window pane behind which the weapon was displayed.

Voegel said he accompanied Oswald to the store, noticed that the window was covered with metal tape connected to a burglar alarm system and advised Oswald not to steal the weapon. "He thanked me and walked away," Voegel recalled.

His mother shuttled the family from one city to another: New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas, New York City, back to New Orleans, North Dakota, San Diego and, again, Fort Worth.

He described his adolescence and his intellectual development in a 1959 interview with a United Press International reporter who interviewed Oswald in the Soviet Union, where he spent three years after leaving the Marine Corps.

"I had a certain amount of friends," Oswald said, but I don't have many attachments now in the United States. In my childhood, I enjoyed few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm."

Literary Catholicity

OSWALD APPEARED to be a voracious reader as an adult, with a wide-ranging appetite that included popular non-Marxist books on world affairs.

In a New Orleans library last summer, Oswald checked out "Portrait of a President" by William R. Manchester. Found later on the flyleaf of the book was a rubber-stamped notation: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Other books checked out by Oswald were "The Huey Long Murder Case" by Hermann B. Deutsch, "The Berlin Wall" by Deane and David Heller, "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung" by P. S. R. Payne; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" by George B. Gressy and "What We Must Know About Communism" by the popular non-Communist authors Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

In Fort Worth, a public stenographer revealed Friday that she had been asked by Oswald to prepare a manuscript of a book that he had written on his travels in the Soviet Union shortly after he returned from Russia in June, 1962. The stenographer, Pauline V. Bates, remembered this much of the book:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of electronic 'bugs.'"

"People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis."

But she doesn't know whether he ever finished it. He rushed in one day and grabbed his notes, all copies and even her carbon paper. He left only a \$10 bill.

Found Bible

OSWALD'S INTEREST in Marxism was first awakened when he was 15. "An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs," he told Miss Mosby. "I still remember that pamphlet . . . I don't know why." Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953 on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

"Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans Library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

Seven days after his 17th birthday, Oswald enlisted in the Marine Corps because "my family was poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother." He joined the Marines in Dallas in October, 1956, and after boot camp in California he was trained as an aviation electronics operator at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville.

Oswald was regarded as a good technician but his personal relations in the service were stormy. His hot temper flared often and he was known as a scrapper who often got the worst of a fight.

Donald Goodwin, Oswald's sergeant at Camp Pendleton, said ". . . he was such a hothead, I was glad when he shipped out. He was always having beefs with the guys in the barracks . . ."

Peter Connor, a West Haven, Conn., ironworker, remembers Oswald as a "real aggravator" with a constant, annoying smile. Oswald wouldn't join his companions when they headed out for a night on the town. "No one knew what he did," said Connor. One Marine acquaintance recalled that Oswald used his spare time to study Russian.

He was twice court-martialed—once for carrying an unregistered weapon and once for using disrespectful language toward a noncommissioned officer. He served in Japan from July, 1957 to October, 1958. And the last eight months of his Marine duty were spent with the Third Marine Air Wing at El Toro, Calif.

On Sept. 11, 1959, for reasons of hardship in order to . . .

Oswald was granted a discharge and placed on inactive reserve

agents are reportedly looking for indications that following Oswald's discharge from the Marines he associated with a young right wing extremist in Mississippi in Greenwich Village, New York's bohemian district. The pair, according to New York press accounts, reportedly have made a habit of causing disturbances at liberal political meetings.

A new aspect of Oswald's tangled background originated with an informant who had gone to New York newspapers and radio stations on the day of President's assassination, claiming he served in the Marines with the other two men. Oswald, according to informant's account, photographed disturbances created at the liberal meetings and furnished them to a right wing publication. The FBI declined to confirm or deny report.

Out of Prison'

A MONTH after his Marine discharge, unknown to his mother, Oswald turned up in Moscow. "I've been waiting to do it for two years, saving my money, just waiting until I got out of the Marine Corps, like waiting to get out of prison. For two years I've had it in my mind not to form any attachments because I knew I was going away," he said in a Moscow interview.

"My mother doesn't know. She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. It wasn't fair of me to go without telling her, but it's better that way."

Mrs. Oswald phoned him in Moscow after reading news accounts of his presence there. When she reached him, the son hung up without saying a word.

He was soon disappointed with life in the Soviet Union. One of Oswald's Dallas associates heard him describe his three-year stay in Russia with much disillusionment.

"Lee complained that in the Soviet Union you had to take an appointed job, live in an appointed room," said the acquaintance. "You couldn't own a rifle, just a shotgun. I think he joined a rifle club although he said he regarded it as a paramilitary organization."

"He just didn't appear to like these strictures on his freedom."

In Moscow, Oswald had met a fellow American, Soviet affairs expert Priscilla Johnson. She remembered him as "pleasant enough but helpless and lost. His intellectual grasp was secondary, his hostility was the strongest element. I soon came to feel that this boy was the stuff of which fanatics are made."

The 19-year-old Oswald had boasted to an Italian correspondent in Moscow: "I am the youngest Marxist in all the United States."

Russia Was Boring

NEARLY A YEAR ago, Oswald had a long, earnest conversation with Samuel Ballen, a Republican petroleum economist in Dallas, in which he said he found Russia "incredibly boring." Oswald had dropped in to be interviewed for a job.

Ballen said he found Oswald to be "an independent thinking, inquiring young man," but declined to hire him. At one point in the conversation, Ballen asked Oswald why he went to Russia. "He said, 'Well, I wanted to see what it was like. I wanted to make up my own mind. I didn't believe the newspapers.'"

What was it like? Ballen asked him. "His answer to what it was like was that it was incredibly boring," Ballen said. "There wasn't a darn thing to do. Everybody was working hard and didn't have much money. The only thing that made life bearable was the theater."

"Some people who I presume met him through the Russian church (in Dallas) felt that this was an interesting character and were trying to get people to go over and help determine in their minds whether he was a genius or a nut," Ballen says.

"Erudite" was the word that the Rev. Byrd Helligas, associate pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dallas, used to describe Oswald. They met at an Oct. 25 meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dallas chapter.

"He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual. He had a wide knowledge of different facts."

Helligas added that he sensed no "frustration through the erudition. He was calm."

Wife an Atheist

OSWALD'S WIFE was an atheist, Ballen says, but she wanted their child to be baptized in the Russian church here and later to make an independent religious decision. Everyone seemed to like her, but Oswald was another matter.

"There was a big debate among these people in the Russian-speaking community, 'Was he a genius or was he a nut?' He had unorthodox responses, independent responses to questions. He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit."

"Some other fellows who are better judges of character than I am were repelled by him, and said, 'That fellow's filled with hate.'"

Ballen, who is a member of the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, characterized Oswald:

"This was an individual who was reflective who was obviously of an independent frame of mind. . . . He had a kind of a Gandhi, far-off look about him. A year ago I would have said, I wouldn't say it now, to me he would have looked like the sort of guy who wouldn't touch a fly."

Oswald was "rather indefinite" about what kind of work he could do. "I think he indicated he had some training in photography and maybe he could get a job in that direction," Ballen says.

"I had the feeling that this was very much an independent thinking, inquiring young man, which was one of the reasons I took a liking to him. He didn't, but if at the time he had hit me up for some money, I would've given it to him," Ballen said.

"His response to pretty near any question would be an interesting and unorthodox response," said Ballen. "He's the first one I'd ever heard describe Russia as boring."

Ever an Alien

IN HIS first flush of enthusiasm as a Muscovite, Oswald had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Union. That was in November, 1959. It was the first step toward the Soviet citizenship he hoped to achieve, but it never came. He could not get beyond the status of resident alien.

Eight months later, Oswald appeared to be disenchanted with Russia and was speaking of returning to the United States. He found a job as a technician in Minsk and met a blonde some blond girl, Marina. They were married a year later.

had learned to speak and read an with fluency. "His vocabulary better than his grammar," said a an-speaking Dallas acquaintance. he could both read and speak

wald's salary at the television fac- according to friends here, was ables a month. His wife, who had need pharmaceutical training, ed in a hospital and drew a pay k of only 40 rubles.

ter numerous attempts to get an visa through Soviet and American passy channels, Oswald turned in operation to Sen. John G. Tower (Texas) in January, 1962.

Since June 20, 1960," Oswald wrote Tower, "I have unsuccessfully ap- ed for a Soviet exit visa to leave s country. The Soviets refuse to mit me and my Soviet wife (who oled at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, ly 8, 1960, for immigration status the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet ion.

"I am a citizen of the United States America and I beseech you, Senator ower, to rise (sic) the question of olding by the Soviet Union of a citi- on of the United States against his ill and expressed desires."

Temporary Loan

TOWER TOLD the State Department on Jan. 26, 1962, that Oswald's etter should have gone to the Exec- utive Branch. "For this reason, I am orwarding this correspondence to you or whatever action the Department may consider appropriate," Tower wrote to Fred G. Dutton, Assistant Sec- retary of State for Congressional Re- lations.

State reported back that Oswald had requested that his American citizenship be revoked. Nevertheless, in May, 1962, the American Embassy in Moscow renewed Oswald's passport. The Soviet Union granted Marina a visa and the couple, now with an infant daughter, left Russia with \$435 borrowed from the State Department. The money was promptly repaid.

From Russia, Oswald also corre- sponded with then Navy Secretary John Connally.

The young expatriate was protesting to ~~Connally~~ an undesirable discharge that had been imposed on him by the Marine Corps after word had gotten back that he had renounced his Amer- ican citizenship. Oswald had previously appealed the discharge, without suc- cess.

Help From Brother

ON JUNE 13, 1962, Oswald, Marina and little June, then four months old, arrived in New York from Rotter- dam. Oswald had less than \$100 in his pocket and the long trip to Texas still ahead. Through the Travelers Aid So- ciety, he managed to get in touch with his brother Robert in Fort Worth. Rob- ert sent money to pay for the family's trip to Texas.

The Oswalds lived an alienated exist- ence in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in the ensuing months. He worked at a succession of jobs. His wife learned little English, primarily because Os- wald was not anxious to teach her.

"He seemed happiest when she was a total vassal," said one acquaintance. "It was unforgivable not to help her learn the language."

Last February, the couple struck up their first social bond in Dallas with an American couple, Michael and Ruth Paine. The Paines were both college- educated, were from the East and were active church members—he a Uni- tarian and she a Quaker.

The two men would occasionally discuss politics. Mrs. Paine, a student and teacher of Russian, discussed their mutual language interests or their children.

"It was difficult to discuss things with him. If he didn't agree with me, he'd just say I was wrong and not argue rationally. It was just not writ- ten in his Marxist bible that way," said Paine, an engineer with the Bell Heli- copter plant near Fort Worth.

Relations between the Oswalds were often strained, and at one point, accord- ing to another Dallas acquaintance of the young Russian woman, it seemed that they were on the verge of separa- tion.

A Pro-Castro Tack

EARLY LAST MAY, Oswald lost a \$50-a-week job with a Dallas pho- toengraving plant and went to New Orleans to find another one. His wife and child remained behind in the Paines' home.

Or ay 10, the Oswalds were re- united in New Orleans and moved into rooms at 4907 Magazine st. Oswald avoided his neighbors. On one occasion he displayed pro-Castro posters and other propaganda on the porch of the boarding house. He acquiesced when the landlady, Lena Garner, ordered him to remove the material.

It was during the stay in New Or- leans, in August, 1963, that he was arrested and fined for distributing pro- Castro material on a downtown street. In the incident, Oswald got into a street argument with local anti- Castro figures.

Several days after that, Oswald appeared on a New Orleans television panel interview. He identified himself as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and managed to keep his composure under heavy baiting by other panel members, one of whom was an active anti-Castro figure in New Orleans.

At one point in the exchange, Oswald was asked if he agreed with a Castro characterization of President Kennedy as a "ruffian and a thief." He replied, "I would not agree with that partic- ular wording."

But he went on to charge that the United States, "through certain agen- cies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mis- takes in its relations with Cuba—mis- takes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of, let's say, every dogmatic country, such as China is."

Was he now or had he ever been a Communist? Oswald was asked. He began to stammer that this was not the sort of questioning he expected to face on the program.

"Are you a Marxist?" the questioner then snapped.

"Yes, I am a Marxist," he replied.

"What's the difference?"

"The difference is primarily the dif- ference between a country like Guinea, Ghana, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. A very, very great difference . . . dif- ferences which we appreciate by giving aid, let's say, to Yugoslavia in the sum of a hundred million or so dollars a year."

September Journey

IT WAS DURING this period that Oswald wrote Mrs. Paine in Dallas that he was out of work again. His wife was expecting another child.

"I suggested that Marina come to Dallas and have her baby here," said Mrs. Paine. "She qualified under the one-year residency requirement for free medical care at Parkland Hospital."

On Sept. 23, the Paines' blue station wagon was noticed by neighbors pulling up to the Oswald home in New Orleans. Marina and her daughter departed in the car. Oswald then disappeared on a mysterious mission, leaving 15 days' rent unpaid.

Sept. 26 was a day of more than routine significance in Oswald's life. He crossed the Mexican border in an automobile on his way to Mexico City. And, in Dallas, the news of President Kennedy's impending visit was made public.

Oswald was unable to drive, according to Dallas acquaintances, and certainly he was not known to have a car. Cuban sources in Mexico City confirmed, however, that he showed up there to request a visa for travel to Russia by way of Havana.

(Last June 25 a passport was granted to Oswald after he said he wanted to roam Russia, Poland and Western Europe as a photographer. In order to get the passport, he must have replied negatively to questions as to whether he had been a Communist or sought foreign nationality.)

Oswald was told that it would take time, since he didn't have authorization for the trip from the Soviet Union. So annoyed did he become that he stalked out of the Cuban consulate and slammed the door behind him.

Next he tried the Soviet embassy, with no more encouraging results.

On Oct. 3, he was reported to have crossed back into the United States through Laredo. During this entire period, his wife was under the impression that he was in Houston, looking for work.

Details on the Mexican trip are fragmentary. It is equally unclear why Oswald, who tried to get out of the Soviet Union for more than two of the three years he was there, should now want to return.

Reversed His Name

OSWALD WAS back in Dallas Oct. 4. He stayed at the local YMCA, then moved into a \$7-a-week room. Ten days later he selected a tiny \$8 room at 1026 North Beckley st. in the close-lying suburb of Oak Cliff.

"I find it comfortable, light, and I think I am getting my money's worth," he told the owner of the house, Mrs. Arthur C. Johnson. And no one had any reason to question the name under which he rented the room—O. H. Lee, the exact reverse of his own name and initials.

"He was what you call an ideal tenant. He wouldn't bother no one and he wouldn't even speak to you unless you spoke to him first. He was clean with his room and clean with himself," recalled the 62-year-old landlady.

"He always kept some lunch meat and a half gallon of milk in my box... Kept the jam, bread and dressing in his room. You couldn't find a crumb. He looked just like an old country boy—kind of bashful, a little awkward, and every once in a while had a half smile on his face."

A Thoughtful Roomer

LANDLADY MRS. JOHNSON remembered that Oswald's dresser drawers were always closed and the room immaculate. "One time when I put a lamp in his room, he came to me and said, 'It was thoughtful of you to put a lamp in my room. I'm really grateful.'"

"Now what other man would do that?" asked Mrs. Johnson. "I think there was something behind this. I hope they don't stop until they find out the whole truth."

Oswald started work at the Texas School Depository Building, which stands beside the main highway access corridor to Dallas, on Oct. 15—nearly three weeks after President Kennedy's trip to the city was announced.

The circumstances under which Oswald got the job appeared to be fortuitous. A neighbor of the Paines, Mrs. William Randall, said her younger brother had learned of the \$1.25-an-hour stock clerk job in the privately owned textbook supply building while job hunting himself.

"I mentioned it to Ruth Paine once over a cup of coffee," she said.

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald was delighted at getting the job. "He said, 'Hooray!'"

It was also during this period that the life of the Oswalds fell into a fixed pattern. Lee Oswald would spend weekends with his wife at the Paine rambler. He would remain in the Beckley st. room during the week.

On weekends, Oswald was fond of playing with his 22-month-old daughter, and watching football on television. He helped around the house. "But mostly, he would keep to himself," said Mrs. Paine.

Another Alias

IN THE FINAL weeks, although no one knows precisely when, Marina Oswald made a discovery. She found that inside a rolled-up blanket at the rear of the Paines' garage was a rifle. It was the Italian carbine that was found on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building after the President's assassination.

Oswald had ordered it from a Chicago mail order house last March. He used another alias to buy it—A. Hidell. It was under this name also that Oswald kept a post office box in Dallas. The 6.5-mm weapon arrived by parcel post March 20, when the Oswalds were living under one roof.

The first Mrs. Paine knew of the weapon's presence was when Marina whispered in Russian after the assassination, while sheriff's deputies were searching the house, that she had seen a rifle in the garage. Police couldn't find it.

A Pattern Broken

ON THE WEDNESDAY before President Kennedy was due to arrive in Dallas, Mrs. Paine tried to reach Oswald by phone at the Beckley st. rooming house. But no one there had heard of Lee H. Oswald. And even Marina Oswald was apparently unaware that he was using an alias.

When Oswald heard of the phone call, Mrs. Paine later recounted, he made a furious return call to his wife. He berated her for trying to reach him at the downtown address. Marina was deeply upset.

Then the following day, Oswald broke the pattern that he had followed rigorously since he returned to Dallas. He went to the Paine house to stay overnight Thursday with his wife.

Mrs. Paine was under the impression that Oswald had intended to make up with his wife. "It wasn't until later that we realized he had come out to get the gun," she said.

The night before the assassination Oswald retired early, between 8 and 9 p.m. His wife went to bed at 10:30.

The following morning, at about 7 a.m., Oswald awoke before anyone else in the house. He moved about quietly, made himself a cup of coffee and then walked in the drizzle to the home of B. Wesley Frazier with the long package under his arm. Then they began the half-hour drive to the Texas School Book Depository Building—~~Frazier~~ to work and Oswald to infamy.



Above is Lee Harvey Oswald as he looked when he was living in Moscow and was applying for Russian citizenship. Below is the letter he wrote during the same period to the Navy Secretary, John Connally, asking for reversal of his undesirable (he called it "dishonorable") discharge from the Marine Corps. Connally was one of the victims Nov. 22.

Refer to Sect. 101
Secretary of the Navy
John B. Connally Jr.
at Fort Worth, Texas.

Lee H. Oswald
U.S.M.C.R. 155323D
Kalinina St. 4-29
Minsk, U.S.S.R.
January 30, 1961.

Dear Sir,

I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowledge since you are a resident of Fort Worth as I am in the Fort Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time.

(much in the same way E. Henryway resided in Paris). This person in answers to questions put to him in articles in Moscow criticized certain facts of American life. The story was blown up into matter pertaining with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonorable discharge, although he had received an honorable discharge after 17 years service on Sept. 11, 1957 at El Toro, Marine Corps Base in California.

These are the basic facts of my case. I have and always had the full sanction of the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R. and hence the U.S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year with the aid of the U.S. Embassy, I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a born-fied U.S. citizen and against me. The U.S. government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this well and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Dikoverki St. 19/21, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thank you

Lee H. Oswald 2. 875



© 1963, the Dallas Times-Herald and Photographer Bob Jackson

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

[Handwritten signature]

Oswald Wasn't Insane, Psychiatrists Believe

Might Have Learned Much From Him if He Had Lived, Doctors Assert

By JAMES C. SPALDING
Of The Journal Staff

Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed slayer of President Kennedy, was neither insane nor psychotic, in the opinion of highly qualified psychiatrists.

They believe there are many like Oswald at large in the United States who—under certain circumstances—would attempt assassination.

Nearly everyone sometimes experiences the murderous hostility Oswald felt, psychiatrists say. But very few lose control over these feelings.

Psychiatrists think that an intensive study of Oswald's life might yield much that would help understand and detect individuals who are likely to behave dangerously. But far more might have been learned, they say, if Oswald had not been shot to death by Jack Ruby.

Two Are Questioned

Neither of two Wisconsin psychiatrists questioned about Ruby's act thought that Ruby was insane. But public sympathy for Ruby made it likely, one of them said, that psychiatrists would be found who would testify that Ruby was insane.

The psychiatrist said psychiatry often served the public's prejudices instead of maintaining the same scientific neutrality displayed by the Dallas surgeons, who tried as hard to save Oswald's life as the president's.

For Oswald to be sane would have required proof that he suffered from a delusion which, if real, would have led a normal person to shoot at the president. An example would be the delusion that the president was planning to have Oswald killed.

But such feelings are not "The world is full of such people."

practically universal. He said the impulse to kill was practically universal. Many must have had the impulse to shoot a president, he said, and random circumstances, probably played a major role in determining whether assassination was attempted.

No Evidence of Delusion

No evidence has appeared that Oswald suffered from this delusion or any other. Persons with delusions ordinarily reveal them. Oswald apparently did not.

Requirements for a psychiatric diagnosis of psychosis are less restrictive, but Oswald fails to meet these criteria, according to psychiatrists who have discussed it.

Dr. Seymour Halleck, Madison, chief psychiatric consultant to the Wisconsin corrections division, said psychotics showed deficiencies in their concept of what is real, as well as serious disturbances in thinking and in emotional life.

Dr. Halleck said it was impossible to know whether Oswald was psychotic because he could not be examined, but Oswald's behavior showed no suggestion that he was.

Others Express Doubt

Psychiatrists elsewhere in the country also have expressed doubt that Oswald was insane; they suggested that he was a confused, inadequate, insecure individual—unconsciously seeking acceptance and status from some society somewhere.

A Milwaukee psychiatrist in private practice agreed with Dr. Halleck that Oswald probably was not psychotic, although the psychiatrist and many others in this country might prefer to think so.

"It would appear that Oswald merely lost control over his angry wish to retaliate," he said.

He said only an examination could have uncovered the origin of Oswald's deep feeling of

Practically Universal

Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger foundation, Topeka, Kas., said, "Every president has been assassinated one thousand times by words. Bitter, scathing and hostile things have been said about each president. We assume violence in human beings is under pretty good control most of the time. It isn't."

Dr. Sander Lorand, New York city, said many normal persons were "full of violence."

"We learn to control it," he said. "When the controls break down, a person can want to attack the whole community and everyone he thinks is mistreating him."

Controls Are Cited

A Milwaukee psychiatrist said murderous impulses were checked chiefly by these controls: Fear of disgrace and censure, fear of punishment, fear of blighting the lives of one's children and family, and fear of retribution after death.

The psychiatrist said not

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

A7 Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee
Wisconsin

Date: 11/30/63
Edition: Latest
Author:
Editor: Harry Sonneborn
Title: JACK LEON RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD-Vic
(Deceased)
Character: CR
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

105-22555-A-

RECORDED
123 JAN 16 1964

58 JAN 16 1964

enough was known yet about Oswald to say why his controls failed. He said it could be speculated, however, that the social climate in Dallas might have weakened one of the controls—the dread of disgrace and censure. Many there had expressed hatred of the president for various reasons.

He said similar loss of control—not insanity—probably underlay assassinations like the killing of Negro leader Medgar Evers in Mississippi in June. Evers' slayer and Oswald probably differed greatly in personality, however.

If He Had Killed Castro

The Milwaukee psychiatrist suggested that a few of the deer hunters shot to death in Wisconsin were victims of murderous impulses, although these impulses often were hidden in the unconscious minds

of those who "accidentally" did the shooting.

Anyone who denies that he has murderous impulses, psychiatrists say, should ask himself whether he ever thought of assassinating Adolf Hitler. How many would have been outraged if Oswald had assassinated Premier Fidel Castro?

In Ruby's case, the loss of control, although no more attributable to insanity than Oswald's, was more understandable, the psychiatrist said. Ruby might not expect to suffer disgrace or censure for slaying Oswald. Ruby might even have felt little need to fear punishment.

Persecution Fear?

One psychiatrist, who is Jewish, suggested that Ruby, a Jew, might have been motivated in part by the Jews' per-

secution fear. His slaying of Kennedy's assassin seemed to declare: "Look, we Jews hate this guy, too," the psychiatrist said. He said one of his own reactions was: "Thank God it was not the other way around, with Ruby assassinating the president."

The problem of identifying the many individuals in society capable of dangerous behavior has been little studied. Such studies are being discussed now at Madison by University of Wisconsin faculty members in several departments. They think much might be learned from intensive examination of all aspects of Oswald's life.

What society might decide to do if its dangerous members were identifiable remains a fundamental question. Additional safety might be gained only at the expense of freedom.

10-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)
THE WASHINGTON POST
E4 Sunday, Dec. 1, 1963

A Further Outlook

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

As a Schoolboy, Oswald Pinched and Bit ... But Grown, He Was the Model Roomer

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 _____
Date 12-3-63

*105-82555
7/1/85*

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

'Das Kapital' Was His Bible But Moscow Spurned Him and Even Fidel Castro Said No

By Laurence Stern and Alfred E. Lewis

Staff Reporters

DALLAS—A rain had just washed the skies to a brilliant north Texas blue. The sun glistened on the faces of those who had come to greet the President and the First Lady. It was not a setting for tragedy.

Then, as the official motorcade swung toward the spaghetti-like maze of the Dallas underpass, they cracked out from overhead—the three shots that reverberated around the world and will echo timelessly in the Nation's memory.

In this senseless lurch of history, a President was dead. An obscure and sullen-faced young man, Lee Harvey Oswald, flashed before the world's eyes and then he too was destroyed by the convulsion of events.

An ever-tightening chain of evidence seems to have assured Oswald a secure niche of infamy in the history books of the future. Yet he died proclaiming his innocence, without the benefit of a trial. Thus, as Oswald's lips are sealed forever, the doubts and suspicions over the tragedy in Dallas may haunt the Nation for years to come.

An Open Case

THE VISIBLE FACTS of what happened on the morning of Nov. 22 are familiar to the American people. The awful moment itself has been frozen on countless television tapes and newspaper and magazine pages.

But the covert chain of events culminating in the three rifle shots that detonated in downtown Dallas are still being investigated by platoons of Federal and local police. The case is not closed.

On the morning of Nov. 22, Lee Oswald was being driven to work in downtown Dallas by a coworker, B. Wesley Frazier. He had an ungainly package under his arm. "Window blinds," Oswald explained curtly when Frazier asked about the bundle.

At about the same time, President Kennedy, 30 miles away, was preparing to address an outdoor gathering at Fort Worth in a drizzle that had not yet lifted.

The President, who had come in hopes of damping down factional fires in the Lone Star State's Democratic Party, was visibly pleased with the way things were going in Fort Worth.

After nearly two hours of handshaking, waving and political banter, the touring group—the Kennedys, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. John Connally—returned to the presidential jet, Air Force One.

At 11:30 a.m., the presidential party touched down again at Dallas's Love Field. Temperatures in Dallas were in the balmy 70s and throngs had formed all the way from the airport along the 10-mile motorcade route through downtown Dallas.

Shortly after noon, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Charlie Givens, a porter, saw Oswald and asked if he wanted to go to lunch. "Not now," Oswald replied. "Just send the elevator back up."

Although the sixth floor of the textbook storage building is a dead storage area, the presence of Oswald, a stock clerk, in the deserted area did not appear to arouse Givens' suspicions.

At 12:20 p.m., the President's motorcade was making a sharp S-turn from Main st. and swinging into a ramp that passed under a railroad overpass. The limousine, its protective bubble top packed away, had just passed the windows of the textbook building.

The wife of Gov. John Connally turned to the President and gaily observed, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you."

Then came the three shots, the horror and bedlam that were re-enacted time and time again on the television screens of the world.

A Backfire Noise

AT THE MOMENT the shots were fired, Roy S. Truly, director and superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, was on his way to lunch with another company executive and they decided to look on as the President drove by.

"I heard what I thought was a backfire noise," Truly said. "Then I heard someone yell, 'Someone up there has a gun!'"

"That's my building!" Truly shouted back. "I work in there."

He was quickly joined by a policeman, and they ran up the steps together, the officer with gun drawn. The two men scrambled up the stairs to the second floor. As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.

The officer ran toward Oswald and held the revolver at close range. "He's all right. He's one of my employes," assured Truly. The two men then continued on their way. Later, the employer described Oswald's demeanor in this incident as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun."

Oswald walked past a girl clerk who exclaimed, "Oh my land! the President has been shot!"

Oswald jumped on a bus headed for Oak Cliff, an area of Dallas, where he lived by himself during the week in a

tiny \$8-a-week room. Apparently impatient at the floundering of the bus in the chocked downtown traffic, Oswald was seen to get off after several blocks. He flagged a cab and told the driver to drop him off at a corner five blocks beyond his rooming house.

"He came dashing in about 1 o'clock," recalled housekeeper Earline Roberts, "ran into his room and grabbed a zipper jacket and ran right out again. I said to him, 'You're in a mighty big hurry, aren't you?' and he never answered me, and he hasn't answered me yet."

Fitted a Lookout

OSWALD HEADED north toward a neighborhood shopping center. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, riding alone in a scout car, hailed him over. A lookout had been broadcast for a "white male, 5 feet 10, 150 to 160 pounds and about 30 years of age."

Oswald talked to the officer for several minutes and then Tippit got out of his car and began to walk toward him, around the front of the car. The policeman was stopped by three bullets fired into his chest from a distance no greater than the width of his motor.

Tippit died almost instantly and Oswald darted off through a vacant lot, where three spent revolver cartridges were found.

John C. Brewer, a 22-year-old shoe salesman, noticed the disheveled-looking Oswald as he slipped into a lobby between the two display windows of a Hardy shoe store at the sound of approaching police sirens.

"He stood with his back toward the street. He was breathing hard and his shirttail was out," said Brewer. "His hair was mussed up and he looked scared—as though he was hiding from someone." Brewer had been listening to a radio broadcast of President Kennedy's assassination and decided to keep his eye on the man.

The police car drew up almost to the store lobby, then made a U-turn and disappeared. Oswald walked up the street toward the Texas Theater. On the marquee was the movie title, "War Is Hell."

"He managed to slip in (without paying) without the cashier or the usher noticing him," said Brewer. "I talked to the usher, 'Butch' Burroughs and he and I locked all the emergency exits and asked the cashier to call police. We took our stations at the emergency exits."

When the police arrived, the war film was stopped and the lights were flashed on. From the stage, Brewer singled out Oswald in the sparse audience. The suspect started out of his seat and moved toward the advancing policemen, then retreated to his chair.

Pvt. N. M. McDonald, who has more than eight years on the Dallas force, came up behind Oswald. "I ordered him to stand up," said McDonald. "He answered, 'Well, I guess it's all over now.' He raised his hands—and suddenly he made a fist and slugged me in the nose. Blood gushed over everything."

Slowed the Trigger

OSWALD HAD DRAWN his revolver, and as the two men grappled over the weapon, they fell into adjoining seats.

"I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said McDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it."

Oswald smashed the pistol against McDonald's face, leaving a 4-inch gash. But by this time other policemen had reached the struggling pair and pounced on Oswald.

Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. "Kill the President, will you?" one officer shouted in a choked voice. As they led the suspect out of the theater, someone shouted, "Kill the sonuvabitch."

"I'm not resisting arrest!" Oswald shouted repeatedly. "This is police brutality!"

At 7:15 that night, long after President Kennedy's body had been returned to Washington, Lee Oswald was formally charged with the murder of Patrolman Tippit. At 11:36 p.m., Oswald was charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. When he confronted newsmen in the Dallas police station, Oswald professed to know nothing about either slaying.

Oswald did acknowledge to Dallas police that he bought the pistol, believed to be a Colt revolver, two months before.

After his arrest, Oswald stuck to his declarations of innocence despite grueling hours of questioning. There was a defiant set to his face, an arrogant curl on his lips.

Token Security

FRIDAY NIGHT, after Oswald was charged with the murder of Tippit, he was taken into a lineup basement-room of the police station. Some 125 newsmen were jammed into the place.

It was a confusion of television cables, camera equipment and a clamorous press.

Speaking into a cluster of microphones thrust into his face, Oswald denied killing the President, said he had refused to take a lie detector test and asked for counsel, Communist Party of America defense attorney John J. Abt.

Security precautions by Dallas police were at best token. One newsmen getting off the elevator in the basement was told by a policeman, there to check credentials, "I know you, go ahead."

The reporter said he had never seen the officer before. Then he vouched for a fellow reporter to save him the time getting out press credentials. "O.K." the officer said. "If he's o.k. with you, fine."

No one paid much attention that night to the burly strip joint entrepreneur Jack Ruby, who circulated through the station handing out sandwiches, ingratiating self-introductions and business cards to newsmen, police and anyone else who accepted.

A Carnival Disrupted

BY THE FOLLOWING morning, a carnival atmosphere had taken over in the police station. Oswald was to be transferred to the Dallas County Jail. Finally he appeared. "Are you part of a Communist conspiracy?" one reporter shouted. "Why did you do it?" another yelled.

Then at 11:19 a.m. Ruby, who had slipped into the crowded police station through the basement garage ramp, darted out of the crowd of newsmen. He jammed a revolver into Oswald's ribs and fired once.

In less than two hours Oswald, the strange misfit, died of massive internal injuries at Parkland Hospital only a few feet from where President Kennedy had been pronounced dead the previous day.

If Oswald's assassination motives

are still obscure, so are the thoughts and emotions that drove Ruby to an act from which there was no escape. His reputation in Chicago was that of a small-time hoodlum. No one in Dallas knew him to be a man of strong patriotic or personal loyalty. He was good to his friends, quick to anger and reportedly was fond of the President.

But would he have killed and faced certain prosecution to avenge the President's death? This question is still being plumbed by investigators.

What is the case against Lee Harvey Oswald? All the police agencies with a hand in the investigation—the Justice Department, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department—insist that it is an unshakable one. From the standpoint of evidence, the major points are these:

- Ballistics tests showed that the gun that killed President Kennedy was unmistakably the one that Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house last March in his own handwriting. The weapon is a bolt-operated, clipped, 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

- Oswald's wife Marina testified that her husband owned a similar weapon and that it was missing from the garage of her home on the morning of the assassination. Witnesses saw him carry an elongated package to work.

- Oswald's palmprint was found on a box beside a barricade of cartons in the sixth floor window through which a protruding rifle barrel was seen from below.

- The suspect was the only employe of the School Book Building who was missing at a 1:15 p.m. checkup. It was at this point that Oswald was named in a police radio lookout.

- Police paraffin tests established that Oswald had fired a gun that day. Gunpowder traces were found on both hands and his face.

- In Oswald's room police found a map of Dallas tracing the President's motorcade route, the assassination scene

marked by an X and even a line showing the trajectory of the shot at the Presidential limousine.

No Doubt

THIS ARRAY of evidence was outlined for the press at a news conference last Sunday by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade, a man who prides himself on his conviction record. Wade closed the session with this exchange:

"Q—Would you be willing to say, in view of all this evidence, that it is now beyond a reasonable doubt at all that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy?"

"A—I would say that without any doubt he is the killer—the law says beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, which I have—there is no question that he was the killer of President Kennedy."

"Q—That case is closed in your mind?"

"A—As far as Oswald's concerned."

Justice Department officials, the FBI and the Secret Service are convinced that Oswald pulled the trigger that fired the bullet that killed the President. But there are still many unresolved questions. And rumor feeds upon rumor in the superheated atmosphere of Dallas, a town that is receptive to conspiratorial theories.

Was the assassination planned with anyone else? Did it have the sanction of an organization, a political party, a foreign power? After all, the speculation goes, Oswald was a Marxist with a demonstrated interest in both the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro. These thoughts are racing wildly through the community and will have to be stilled, if they can be, by responsible authorities.

Many Intangibles

DID OSWALD know Jack Ruby, the man who murdered him in the sight of a national television audience last Sunday? Slow motion replays of the shooting suggest that Oswald saw Ruby as he advanced through the crowd of newsmen and recognized him. Also, one of Ruby's burlesque house performers claimed to have spotted Oswald in the place a week prior to the assassination. Later he hedged on his story and said he wasn't sure it was Oswald.

At this time, Federal investigators and Dallas Police say, there is no evidence that the two men knew each other.

Many suspicions have been expressed, especially in foreign newspapers, that the assassination was part of a right-wing conspiracy and that Oswald was a pawn to implicate the left. Dallas newspapers, conversely, are hinting that the assassination was an organized Communist conspiracy.

Authorities in Washington say there is no evidence to point in either direction. However Dallas County Assistant Prosecutor, Bill Alexander, said he found correspondence in Oswald's rented room on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Worker in New York and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Fair Play for Cuba letter, said the Dallas official, advised Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box and conduct activities to avoid nosy neighbors." The other letters were described as innocuous but friendly in tone.

Also in his tiny room at Beckley st., police found a bizarre photograph of Oswald—dressed in black—holding a rifle in one hand and two newspapers in the other, the Communist "The Worker" and the Trotskyist "The Militant," organ of the Socialist Workers Party. These two American Marxist publications are savagely critical of one another.

The searchers said they also recovered a paperback book entitled "The Communist Manifesto," a Russian dictionary and an address book with notations in Russian, English and other languages.

Alexander said he noticed on the flyleaf of the address book a hand-drawn map of Red Square. "How did you identify it as Red Square? he was asked. "It just looked like it," Alexander replied. "Of course I don't read and write Russian . . . It had the right number of letters for 'Kremlin,' and it sort of approximated it. It looked like funny writing for 'Kremlin.'"

Also found in the address book was the name of Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr.

A French correspondent reported that the FBI seized an amateur photographer's movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the sniper window. He also said an analysis of leftover chicken showed that it had been in the room

overnight.

Initially the FBI denied that it knew of the film. Later it was established that the film had indeed been impounded by Federal agents but that the camera was panning on the wrong window. Dallas police originally announced discovery of the chicken at the sniper post but now say it may not have been brought there by Oswald.

The three 75- to 100-yard shots at a moving target that killed the President and wounded Gov. Connally may or may not have been an impressive feat of marksmanship. Experts are in disagreement on this point. It took seven seconds to get off the three precisely placed shots.

Since the weapon was clip-loaded (the clip was recovered by police) it was possible to fire in rapid sequence without reloading. The sniper had only to crank the rifle's bolt. Oddly, Oswald's Marine Corps marksmanship record was only average. There is no evidence that he practiced shooting. Early last month, however, Oswald had a Dallas gunsmith mount telescopic sights on his Italian carbine.

FBI Denial

HOW DID OSWALD finance a trip to Mexico City in late September? Who provided the car that drove him there? These questions are being intensively investigated by the FBI. The answers are not yet apparent. When Oswald was arrested on Friday after the assassination he had only \$13 with him. His job paid him only \$1.25 an hour.

A report that Oswald received telegraphed money in \$10 to \$20 denominations has been denied by Western Union officials. The story of the wired money was published in a Dallas newspaper yesterday. FBI spokesmen issued their standard "no comment" on the development. (See story on Page A3)

Dallas police and private sources declare that the FBI had been keeping tabs on Oswald's movements in Dallas and had, in fact, interrogated him on Nov. 16 in the suburban Dallas community of Irving, where his wife was living.

FBI sources have denied that they had spoken to Oswald in Dallas and said they did not have him under active surveillance at the time. However, these reporters overheard an FBI agent caution one acquaintance of Oswald's not to discuss FBI contacts with the assassination suspect. Agents did keep close tabs on Oswald in New Orleans after he was arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct for handing out pro-Castro material.

Even with advance knowledge of Oswald's presence in Dallas, those who know him insist, nothing in his behavior suggested that he was capable of murder. The New Orleans arrest was his only police record. Still the question persists—shouldn't the FBI have notified Dallas police or the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in the textbook building along the motorcade route?

Was Oswald out to gun Connally or just the President? In 1961 Oswald sought the assistance of Connally, as Secretary of the Navy, to reverse a dishonorable discharge that he received from the Marine Corps after it was learned that he had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Oswald once indicated in an interview shortly after his arrival in Moscow that he had signed an affidavit declaring his loyalty to the Soviet Union—on Nov. 2, 1959—presumably as a preliminary step toward renouncing his American citizenship.

Connally speculated in a sickbed television interview that Oswald may have been aiming for both himself and the President. Connally's name had been penciled into an address book found in Oswald's room. In his 1961 letter to Connally Oswald had said he would "employ all means" to reverse the Marine Corps action.

Introspective Child

WHIO WAS Oswald? What made him tick?

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939. His father, F. W. Oswald, died before he was born. His mother, Marguerite, switched from one job to another to support Lee Harvey and his two older brothers.

The one strong emotional attachment of his childhood appeared to have been his mother. Otherwise he was a withdrawn and introspective child who played alone and seemed acutely aware of his mother's constant economic struggle.

From an early age Oswald worked at after-school jobs. "He was a good boy his mother said. "He always brought the money home to his mother."

In the fourth and fifth grades his achievement scores were below average but his citizenship mark was "A." In sixth grade, his achievement score rose. His citizenship rating dropped to a B.

One recollection that goes back to Oswald's fourth grade class in Fort Worth was that of Monroe Davis, a classmate. "He was a dirty fighter—a pincher and a biter. That's the way he would beat me."

His school grades were mediocre, although in junior and senior high school achievement tests he scored well above average in reading and vocabulary. Classmates remember him chiefly as a "loner"—always the outsider.

A former teacher at Ridglea Elementary School in Fort Worth remembered Oswald as a "lonely little boy everybody felt sorry for."

In junior and senior high school questionnaires, when Oswald was asked to list his close personal friends, his answer invariably was "None." At the same time, his favorite pastime would often be "Reading."

His mother shuttled the family from one city to another: New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas, New York City, Los Angeles, San Diego and, again, Fort Worth.

He described his adolescence and his intellectual development in a 1959 interview with a United Press International reporter who interviewed Oswald in the Soviet Union, where he spent three years after leaving the Marine Corps.

"I had a certain amount of friends," Oswald said, but I don't have many attachments now in the United States. In my childhood, I enjoyed few benefits of American society. I was a book-worm."

Literary Catholicity

OSWALD APPEARED to be a voracious reader as an adult, with a wide-ranging appetite that included popular non-Marxist books on world affairs.

In a New Orleans library last summer, Oswald checked out "Portrait of a President" by William R. Manchester. Found later on the flyleaf of the book was a rubberstamped notation: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Other books checked out by Oswald were "The Huey Long Murder Case" by Hermann B. Deutsch, "The Berlin Wall" by Deane and David Heller, "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung" by P. S. R. Payne; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" by George B. Gressy and "What We Must Know About Communism" by the popular non-Communist authors Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

In Fort Worth, a public stenographer revealed Friday that she had been asked by Oswald to prepare a manuscript of a book that he had written on his travels in the Soviet Union shortly after he returned from Russia in June, 1962. The stenographer, Pauline V. Bates, remembered this much of the book:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of electronic 'bugs.'"

"People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis."

But she doesn't know whether he ever finished it. He rushed in one day and grabbed his notes, all copies and even her carbon paper. He left only a \$10 bill.

Found a 'Bible'

OSWALD'S INTEREST in Marxism was first awakened when he was 15. "An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs," he told Miss Mosby. "I still remember that pamphlet . . . I don't know why." Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953 on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

"Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans Library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

Seven days after his 17th birthday, Oswald enlisted in the Marine Corps because "my family was poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother." He joined the Marines in Dallas in October, 1956, and after boot camp in California he was trained as an aviation electronics operator at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville.

Oswald was regarded as a good technician but his personal relations in the service were stormy. His hot temper flared often and he was known as a scrapper who often got the worst of a fight.

Donald Goodwin, Oswald's sergeant at Camp Pendleton, said ". . . he was such a hothead, I was glad when he shipped out. He was always having beefs with the guys in the barracks . . ."

Peter Connor, a West Haven, Conn., ironworker, remembers Oswald as a "real aggravator" with a constant, annoying smile. Oswald wouldn't join his companions when they headed out for a night on the town. "No one knew what he did," said Connor. One Marine acquaintance recalled that Oswald used his spare time to study Russian.

He was twice court-martialed—once for carrying an unregistered weapon and once for using disrespectful language toward a noncommissioned officer. He served in Japan from July, 1957 to October, 1958. And the last eight months of his Marine duty were spent with the Third Marine Air Wing at El Toro, Calif.

On Sept. 11, 1959—"for reasons of hardship in order to support his mother"—Oswald was granted a discharge and placed on inactive reserve status.

FBI agents are reportedly looking into allegations that following Oswald's discharge from the Marines he associated with a young right wing extremist from Mississippi in Greenwich Village

New York's bohemian district. The pair, according to New York press accounts, were reported to have made a habit of creating disturbances at liberal political meetings.

This new aspect of Oswald's tangled background originated with an informant who had gone to New York newspaper and radio stations on the day of the President's assassination, claiming that he served in the Marines with the other two men. Oswald, according to the informant's account, photographed disturbances created at the liberal gatherings and furnished them to a right wing publication.

The FBI declined to confirm or deny the report.

'Out of Prison'

A MONTH after his Marine discharge, unknown to his mother, Oswald turned up in Moscow. "I've been waiting to do it for two years, saving my money, just waiting until I got out of the Marine Corps, like waiting to get out of prison. For two years I've had it in my mind not to form any attachments because I knew I was going away," he said in a Moscow interview.

"My mother doesn't know. She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. It wasn't fair of me to go without telling her, but it's better that way."

Mrs. Oswald phoned him in Moscow after reading news accounts of his presence there. When she reached him, the son hung up without saying a word.

He was soon disappointed with life in the Soviet Union. One of Oswald's Dallas associates heard him describe his three-year stay in Russia with much disillusionment.

"Lee complained that in the Soviet Union you had to take an appointed job, live in an appointed room," said the acquaintance. "You couldn't own a rifle, just a shotgun. I think he joined a rifle club although he said he regarded it as a paramilitary organization."

"He just didn't appear to like these strictures on his freedom."

In Moscow, Oswald had met a fellow American, Soviet affairs expert Priscilla Johnson. She remembered him as "pleasant enough but helpless and lost. His intellectual grasp was secondary, his hostility was the strongest element. I soon came to feel that this boy was the stuff of which fanatics are made."

The 19-year-old Oswald had boasted to an Italian correspondent in Moscow: "I am the youngest Marxist in all the United States."

Russia Was Boring

NEARLY A YEAR ago, Oswald had a long, earnest conversation with Samuel Ballen, a Republican petroleum economist in Dallas, in which he said he found Russia "incredibly boring." Oswald had dropped in to be interviewed for a job.

Ballen said he found Oswald to be "an independent thinking, inquiring young man," but declined to hire him. At one point in the conversation, Ballen asked Oswald why he went to Russia.

"He said, 'Well, I wanted to see what it was like. I wanted to make up my own mind. I didn't believe the newspapers.'"

What was it like? Ballen asked him.

"His answer to what it was like was that it was incredibly boring," Ballen said. "There wasn't a darn thing to do. Everybody was working hard and didn't have much money. The only thing that made life bearable was the theater."

"Some people who I presume met him through the Russian church felt that this was an interesting character and were trying to get people to go over and help determine in their minds whether he was a genius or a nut," Ballen says.

"Erudite" was the word that the Rev. Byrd Helligas, associate pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dallas, used to describe Oswald. They met at an Oct. 25 meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dallas chapter.

"He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual. He had a wide knowledge of different facts."

Helligas added that he sensed no "frustration through the erudition. He was calm."

Wife an Atheist

OSWALD'S WIFE was an atheist, Ballen says, but she wanted their child to be baptized in the Russian church here and later to make an independent religious decision. Everyone seemed to like her, but Oswald was another matter.

"There was a big debate among these people in the Russian-speaking community, 'Was he a genius or was he a nut?' He had unorthodox responses, independent responses to questions. He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit.

"Some other fellows who are better judges of character than I am were repelled by him, and said, 'That fellow's filled with hate.'"

Ballen, who is a member of the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, characterized Oswald:

"This was an individual who was reflective, who was obviously of an independent frame of mind . . . He had a kind of a Gandhi, far-off look about him. A year ago I would have said, I wouldn't say it now, to me he

would have looked like the sort of guy who wouldn't touch a fly."

Oswald was "rather indefinite" about what kind of work he could do. "I think he indicated he had some training in photography and maybe he could get a job in that direction," Ballen says.

"I had the feeling that this was very much an independent thinking, inquiring young man, which was one of the reasons I took a liking to him. He didn't, but if at the time he had hit me up for some money, I would've given it to him," Ballen said.

"His response to pretty near any question would be an interesting and unorthodox response," said Ballen. "He's the first one I'd ever heard describe Russia as boring."

Ever an Alien

IN HIS first flush of enthusiasm as a Muscovite, Oswald had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Union. That was in November, 1959. It was the first step toward the Soviet citizenship he hoped to achieve, but it never came. He could not get beyond the status of resident alien.

Eight months later, Oswald appeared to be disenchanted with Russia and was speaking of returning to the United States. He found a job as a television technician in Minsk and met a handsome blonde girl, Marina Nicholaeva. They were married a year later.

He had learned to speak and read

Russian with fluency. "His vocabulary was better than his grammar," said a Russian-speaking Dallas acquaintance. "But he could both read and speak well."

Oswald's salary at the television factory, according to friends here, was 80 rubles a month. His wife, who had advanced pharmaceutical training, worked in a hospital and drew a pay check of only 40 rubles.

After numerous attempts to get an exit visa through Soviet and American Embassy channels, Oswald turned in desperation to Sen. John D. Tower (R-Texas) in January, 1962.

"Since June 20, 1960," Oswald wrote to Tower, "I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country. The Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, July 8, 1960, for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union.

"I am a citizen of the United States of America and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States against his will and expressed desires."

A Temporary Loan

TOWER TOLD the State Department on Jan. 26, 1962, that Oswald's letter should have gone to the Executive Branch. "For this reason, I am forwarding this correspondence to you for whatever action the Department may consider appropriate," Tower wrote to Fred G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

State reported back that Oswald had requested that his American citizenship be revoked. Nevertheless, in May, 1962, the American Embassy in Moscow renewed Oswald's passport. The Soviet Union granted Marina a visa and the couple, now with an infant daughter, left Russia with \$435 borrowed from the State Department. The money was promptly repaid.

From Russia, Oswald also corresponded with then Navy Secretary John Connally.

The young expatriate was protesting

to Connally an undesirable discharge that had been imposed on him by the Marine Corps after word had gotten back that he had renounced his American citizenship. Oswald had previously appealed the discharge, without success.

Help From Brother

ON JUNE 13, 1962, Oswald, Marina and little June, then four months old, arrived in New York from Rotterdam. Oswald had less than \$100 in his pocket and the long trip to Texas still ahead. Through the Travelers Aid Society, he managed to get in touch with his brother Robert in Fort Worth. Robert sent money to pay for the family's trip to Texas.

The Oswalds lived an alienated existence in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in the ensuing months. He worked at a succession of jobs. His wife learned little English, primarily because Oswald was not anxious to teach her.

"He seemed happiest when she was a total vassal," said one acquaintance. "It was unforgivable not to help her learn the language."

Last February, the couple struck up their first social bond in Dallas with an American couple, Michael and Ruth Paine. The Paines were both college-educated, were from the East and were active church members—he a Unitarian and she a Quaker.

The two men would occasionally discuss politics. Mrs. Paine, a student and teacher of Russian, discussed their

mutual language interests or their children.

"It was difficult to discuss things with him. If he didn't agree with me, he'd just say I was wrong and not argue rationally. It was just not written in his Marxist bible that way," said Paine, an engineer with the Bell Helicopter plant near Fort Worth.

Relations between the Oswalds were often strained, and at one point, according to another Dallas acquaintance of the young Russian woman, it seemed that they were on the verge of separation.

A Pro-Castro Tack

EARLY LAST MAY, Oswald lost a \$50-a-week job with a Dallas photoengraving plant and went to New Orleans to find another one. His wife and child remained behind in the Paines' home.

On May 10, the Oswalds were reunited in New Orleans and moved into rooms at 4907 Magazine st. Oswald avoided his neighbors. On one occasion he displayed pro-Castro posters and other propaganda on the porch of the boarding house. He acquiesced when the landlady, Lena Garner, ordered him to remove the material.

It was during the stay in New Orleans, in August, 1963, that he was arrested and fined for distributing pro-Castro material on a downtown street. In the incident, Oswald got into a street argument with local anti-Castro figures.

Several days after that, Oswald appeared on a New Orleans television panel interview. He identified himself as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and managed to keep his composure under heavy baiting by other panel members, one of whom was an active anti-Castro figure in New Orleans.

At one point in the exchange, Oswald was asked if he agreed with a Castro characterization of President Kennedy as a "ruffian and a thief." He replied,

"I would not agree with that particular wording."

But he went on to charge that the United States, "through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba—mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of, let's say, every dogmatic country, such as China is."

Was he now or had he ever been a Communist? Oswald was asked. He began to stammer that this was not the sort of questioning he expected to face on the program.

"Are you a Marxist?" the questioner then snapped.

"Yes, I am a Marxist," he replied.

"What's the difference?"

"The difference is primarily the difference between a country like Guinea, Ghana, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. A very, very great difference . . . differences which we appreciate by giving aid, let's say, to Yugoslavia in the sum of a hundred million or so dollars a year."

September Journey

IT WAS DURING this period that Oswald wrote Mrs. Paine in Dallas that he was out of work again. His wife was expecting another child.

"I suggested that Marina come to Dallas and have her baby here," said Mrs. Paine. "She qualified under the

one-year residency requirement for free medical care at Parkland Hospital.

On Sept. 23, the Paines' blue station wagon was noticed by neighbors pulling up to the Oswald home in New Orleans. Marina and her daughter departed in the car. Oswald then disappeared on a mysterious mission, leaving 15 days' rent unpaid.

Sept. 26 was a day of more than routine significance in Oswald's life. He crossed the Mexican border in an automobile on his way to Mexico City. And, in Dallas, the news of President Kennedy's impending visit was made public.

Oswald was unable to drive, according to Dallas acquaintances, and certainly he was not known to have a car. Cuban sources in Mexico City confirmed, however, that he showed up there to request a visa for travel to Russia by way of Havana.

(Last June 25 a passport was granted to Oswald after he said he wanted to roam Russia, Poland and Western Europe as a photographer. In order to get the passport, he must have replied negatively to questions as to whether he had been a Communist or sought foreign nationality.)

Oswald was told that it would take time, since he didn't have authorization for the trip from the Soviet Union. So annoyed did he become that he stalked out of the Cuban consulate and slammed the door behind him.

Next he tried the Soviet embassy, with no more encouraging results.

On Oct. 3, he was reported to have crossed back into the United States through Laredo. During this entire period, his wife was under the impression that he was in Houston, looking for work.

Details on the Mexican trip are fragmentary. It is equally unclear why Oswald, who tried to get out of the Soviet Union for more than two of the three years he was there, should now want to return.

Reversed His Name

OSWALD WAS back in Dallas Oct. 4. He stayed at the local YMCA, then moved into a \$7-a-week room. Ten days

later he selected a tiny \$8 room at 1026 North Beckley st. in the close-lying suburb of Oak Cliff.

"I find it comfortable, light, and I think I am getting my money's worth," he told the owner of the house, Mrs. Arthur C. Johnson. And no one had any reason to question the name under which he rented the room—O. H. Lee, the exact reverse of his own name and initials.

"He was what you call an ideal tenant. He wouldn't bother no one and he wouldn't even speak to you unless you spoke to him first. He was clean with his room and clean with himself," recalled the 62-year-old landlady.

"He always kept some lunch meat and a half gallon of milk in my box . . . Kept the jam, bread and dressing in his room. You couldn't find a crumb. He looked just like an old country boy—kind of bashful, a little awkward, and every once in a while had a half smile on his face."

A Thoughtful Roomer

LANDLADY MRS. JOHNSON remembered that Oswald's dresser drawers were always closed and the room immaculate. "One time when I put a lamp in his room, he came to me and said, 'It was thoughtful of you to put a lamp in my room. I'm really grateful.'"

"Now what other man would do that?" asked Mrs. Johnson. "I think there was something behind this. I hope they don't stop until they find out the whole truth."

Oswald started work at the Texas School Depository Building, which stands beside the main highway access corridor to Dallas, on Oct. 15—nearly three weeks after President Kennedy's trip to the city was announced.

The circumstances under which Oswald got the job appeared to be fortuitous. A neighbor of the Paines, Mrs. William Randall, said her younger brother had learned of the \$1.25-an-hour stock clerk job in the privately owned textbook supply building while job hunting himself.

"I mentioned it to Ruth Paine once over a cup of coffee," she said.

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald was delighted at getting the job. "He said, 'Hooray!'"

It was also during this period that the life of the Oswalds fell into a fixed pattern. Lee Oswald would spend weekends with his wife at the Paine rambler. He would remain in the Beckley st. room during the week.

On weekends, Oswald was fond of playing with his 22-month-old daughter, and watching football on television. He helped around the house. "But mostly, he would keep to himself," said Mrs. Paine.

Another Alias

IN THE FINAL weeks, although no one knows precisely when, Marina Oswald made a discovery. She found that inside a rolled-up blanket at the rear of the Paines' garage was a rifle. It was the Italian carbine that was found on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building after the President's assassination.

Oswald had ordered it from a Chicago mail order house last March. He used another alias to buy it—A. Hidell. It was under this name also that Oswald kept a post office box in Dallas. The 6.5-mm weapon arrived by parcel post March 20, when the Oswalds were living under one roof.

The first Mrs. Paine knew of the weapon's presence was when Marina whispered in Russian after the assassination, while sheriff's deputies were searching the house, that she had seen a rifle in the garage. Police couldn't find it.

A Pattern Broken

ON THE WEDNESDAY before President Kennedy was due to arrive in Dallas, Mrs. Paine tried to reach Oswald by phone at the Beckley st. rooming house. But no one there had heard of Lee H. Oswald. And even Marina Oswald was apparently unaware that he was using an alias.

When Oswald heard of the phone call, Mrs. Paine later recounted, he made a furious return call to his wife. He berated her for trying to reach him at the downtown address. Marina was deeply upset.

Then the following day, Oswald broke the pattern that he had followed rigorously since he returned to Dallas. He went to the Paine house to stay overnight Thursday with his wife.

Mrs. Paine was under the impression that Oswald had intended to make up with his wife. "It wasn't until later that we realized he had come out to get the gun," she said.

The night before the assassination Oswald retired early, between 8 and 9 p.m. His wife went to bed at 10:30.

The following morning, at about 7 a.m., Oswald awoke before anyone else in the house. He moved about quietly, made himself a cup of coffee and then walked in the drizzle to the home of B. Wesley Frazier with the long package under his arm. Then they began the half-hour drive to the Texas School Book Depository Building—Frazier to work and Oswald to infamy. —

Public Stenographer Makes Disclosure

Oswald Book Scores Russia

FT. WORTH, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was writing a book about his travels as a defector in Russia and tried to hint he was working as a U. S. secret agent, it has been disclosed.

living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual, perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of bugs (electronic listening devices).

He criticized everything he found in the Soviet Union.

Miss Pauline V. Bates, a public stenographer, copied part of the manuscript from notes Oswald brought her. She told about the book yesterday in an interview with the Ft. Worth Press.

"People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis.

She does not know whether the book was ever completed or what Oswald planned to call it. She worked on it three days. After every copying session, he took his notes, every copy that Miss Bates made and even her carbon paper.

Miss Bates said one of the ways she thought he was implying he was a secret agent was in such comments as:

"When the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way."

NERVOUS

Miss Bates said that the last day Oswald came in he was nervous or scared.

"He was fidgety, jumping up and down, looking over my shoulder, wondering at what point I was in the manuscript," she said. (She was copying his notes about the Russian city of Kiev.)

Miss Bates got to the 10th paragraph and he suddenly stopped her. "Ten dollars is all I've got," he said.

He was in Russia from October, 1959 to June 1962 when the U. S. government loaned him \$435 to come home.

Miss Bates was fascinated by the story she had been typing and she said she told Oswald: "I'll finish it for you, Lee, and you can pay me when you get the money."

"No," he said, throwing down a \$10 bill and taking the manuscript from her.

MANY POSERS

He never said that he was a secret agent but tried to give that impression, she said. Miss Bates wondered at the time, if he were a secret agent, why he came to a public stenographer, why he had only \$10 and why he could not get a job.

As Miss Bates remembers it, this was what Oswald thought of Russia:

72 Additions were terrible

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

- 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 _____

File 5/1/64

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

Date 11/30

Oswald Autopsy Finds Brain Was Undamaged

DALLAS, Nov. 30 (AP).—The county medical examiner says there was nothing physically wrong with Lee Harvey Oswald's brain.

This was part of an autopsy report yesterday by Dr. Earl F. Rose on the physical condition of the 24-year-old man accused of assassinating President Kennedy. Oswald later was shot to death by Jack Ruby, 52, Dallas strip joint owner.

The mention of lack of brain damage obviously was to spike any belief Oswald had some physical affliction that would have caused him to act insanely.

The FBI was checking out several leads to determine whether Oswald practiced firing the rifle authorities believe he used to kill the President, the Dallas Times Herald said. The FBI would not comment.

Oswald had been out of the Marine Corps for four years. Presumably his skill with a rifle could have been rusty.

It was revealed in San Antonio yesterday that Oswald has a half-brother, Sergt. John E. Pic, a laboratory technician at Air Force Wilford Hall Hospital in San Antonio, Tex.

Sergt. Pic, speaking through Air Force spokesmen, said he had seen his half-brother only once in 11 years. Sergt. Pic's father and mother were divorced, the Air Force said, and Sergt. Pic does not know whether his father is alive. Neither does he know where his father and mother were married and divorced.

An Air Force spokesman said Sergt. Pic immediately went to his superior officers and told them of the family ties when he knew of Oswald's arrest.

\$65,000 for Tippits

"A veteran of 14 years of honorable service, Sergt. Pic is highly regarded by his fellow airmen and superior officers," said the military spokesman. "This regard is reflected in his official records where his efficiency reports place him in the upper portion of his rank."

Meanwhile, police, accepting contributions for the family of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, were far behind in counting the money. Counted so far was at least \$65,000 in money or pledges.

Patrolman Tippit was shot

down seeking to question a suspect in President Kennedy's assassination. Oswald was charged with the officer's murder.

Also being sent to police headquarters were contributions for Mrs. Oswald, Russian-born wife of the accused slayer. Lt. Verne K. Hipskind said this amounted to less than \$50, although a mass of mail remains unopened.

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

*Field
5/1/63*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____

Date 11/30/63

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

82 JAN 15 1964

11

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

Oswald Notes Critical Of Russia, Typist Says

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 30 (AP).—A Fort Worth stenographer says Lee Harvey Oswald once employed her to type some notes he said he hoped eventually to convert into a book.

Miss Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, said yesterday Oswald came to see her on June 18, 1962, bearing notes taken while he lived in Russia.

Oswald, accused of slaying President Kennedy, was shot to death in Dallas last Sunday.

Miss Bates said Oswald told her he had seen her name in the telephone book.

The stenographer said the notes were handwritten in pen and pencil and typed and that they criticized life in Russia.

Hoped to Publish Book

Oswald hoped to get a Fort Worth engineer to help him publish a book from the notes, she related. She could not identify the engineer.

She said Oswald had several sheaves of papers, stapled together in sequences on different cities of Russia. She said the first was Minsk, the second Kiev.

Miss Bates said Oswald left her with the impression he had gone to Russia for the State Department.

"That was my assumption," she said. "He did not tell me that." She said she got the impression from his evasiveness that perhaps he was a secret agent of sorts.

She said his notes were "definitely anti-Communist. They told of terrible living conditions there (in Russia)."

Kept Possession of Notes

Miss Bates said Oswald never permitted her to remain alone with his notes during the three days he visited her. He brought the notes when he came and took them when he left, she said.

Miss Bates said that on the third day Oswald visited her he appeared "worried or scared."

He stopped her after the 10th page, she said, and told her:

"Ten dollars is all I've got." She offered to finish the typing project and permit him to pay her later, but he refused.

Saw Him on Streets

He handed her the \$10 and left. Miss Bates said she saw Oswald on two other occasions on downtown streets but he did not speak.

She said she recalls little of what she typed, except that Oswald apparently was disenchanted with life in Russia.

She said the notes, as far as she typed, contained no mention of Oswald's renunciation of his United States citizenship.

Oswald defected to Russia in 1959. He returned nearly three years later.

Field
5/10/63

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 11/30/63

105-82550-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

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

Oswald Not Insane, Psychiatrists Say

By Alton Blakeslee

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, was not insane, in the opinion of some psychiatrists.

But he could have been "one of those people on the lunatic fringe, the kind who doesn't have many strings to his bow in reacting to life's stresses. So it could have been that he finally had to shoot," one said.

The key secrets as to what Oswald thought, how he felt, how he reacted to the world he had known for only 24 years, were buried with him. He died before he could be medically examined and studied, or before a court could pass verdict on his guilt or innocence.

For these reasons, most psychiatrists interviewed by the Associated Press asked not to be quoted in giving opinions about Oswald and his motives and personality.

Frustration Indicated
"Judging from scraps of evidence, he was not insane as most people think of insanity," said one authority in Boston.

"Rather he was on the lunatic fringe, one of the twisted, distorted people who have only a limited way of reacting to stress. He can run away, as Oswald did in going off to Russia, or resort to violence.

"The one thing a person of this type cannot tolerate is frustration and anxiety. From reports about Oswald's past, he had both.

There are certainly unstable personalities and characters who get carried away by all kinds of extremist appeals. Some have more anti-social feelings than others, and can

become involved in criminal acts."

Other psychiatrists said the murder Oswald was accused of could be the act of a paranoid, the person ridden by suspicion and hate, who twists situations, who feels persecuted.

Seeks Role of Martyr
Such a person, regarding himself as a self-appointed avenger, often does not really try to escape, but arranges almost certainly to be caught, one psychiatrist remarked. He seeks the role of martyr.

"Crimes of passion are perhaps different from those of the fanatic," said another specialist. "The fanatic feeds longer on hate and suspicion. By the record so far made public, Oswald appeared to be of that type. Yet he had his kindly, family side."

From the time he was a youngster, some friends of Oswald have said, he was withdrawn and even seclusive. One quotes him as objecting to criticism from a football coach, and shouting back: "This is a free country. A man is supposed to be able to do what he wants to do."

"If Oswald was displaying odd behavior, it never came to the attention of persons whose business it was to try to help such individuals," said one prominent psychiatrist.

Mixture of Motives
Dr. Fredric Wertham of New York City divides murderers into five classifications—political terrorists, the killers of tyrants, fringe fanatics, the insane who are definitely under delusions, and governments carrying out "legalized" murder for political reasons.

"The fringe fanatics are a mixture of all kinds of frus-

Full 5/012

- The Washington Post and Times Herald 11/30/63
- 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 _____
- Date 11/30/63

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 13 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

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

Stenographer Tells of Anti-Red

FORT WORTH, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald, accused as assassin of President Kennedy, wrote at least part of a book in which he bitterly criticized everything he saw in the Soviet Union.

Miss Pauline V. Bates, a public stenographer, typed what she judged to be a third of the manuscript on June 18, 19 and 20, 1962. Oswald had just returned from a two-year, nine-month defection to Russia.

Miss Bates judged how much of the manuscript she had typed from the notes left. The notes were on whole

sheets of paper, pieces of wrapping paper and parts of envelopes—and he told her he had smuggled them out of Russia in his shirt.

Carbon Paper Destroyed

She said he would not even let her keep his notes or the material she had typed and even made her destroy the carbon paper she used.

The last time he came to Miss Bates' office he was nervous, she said.

She reached the 10th paragraph of a chapter about the Russian city of Kiev, then suddenly stopped her, she

said, and blurted: "Ten dollars is all I've got."

By now Miss Bates said she had become intrigued by his account of life in Russia and said: "I'll finish it for you, Lee, and you can pay me when you get the money" but he replied, "No."

He threw down a \$10 bill, took his manuscript and notes and left. Miss Bates saw him on the street about a week later but he did not nod or speak. A short time later, she said, she saw him again, and he again ignored her.

He had shown Miss Bates a letter from a Fort Worth en-

gineer, who said he wanted to publish the book. Miss Bates could not remember the engineer's name. She had no idea whether Oswald finished the book or what he intended to call it.

His Time in Russia

Oswald was in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962. He came to Miss Bates shortly after he returned to Fort Worth with a Russian-born wife and a baby daughter.

"Conditions (in Russia) were terrible in his eyes," Miss Bates said. "Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as

- 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 _____
- Date 11/27/62

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

Writing She Typed for Oswald

Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to state schools. The usual, perpetual pressure of Communist Party. The and the fear of bugs (and electronic listening devices). People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the Day parades, carefully staged. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 hours a day on a quota. The TV carries nothing but Communist Party line but have to turn it on or someone gets suspicious. A few hidden radios and are

enthusiastic over the Voice of America.

"The food was monotonous. Oswald didn't like it. He ate black bread, potatoes and occasionally fish; a little meat and it wasn't very much when you got it. Milk was hard to buy."

Miss Bates remembers his remarking that he made 8 rubles a month in the factory and a pair of shoes cost 100 rubles.

"He had traveled some before he went to work in the factory and found travel restricted and reasons for it required," she said.

None of the manuscript she typed mentioned Oswald's efforts to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen, she said.

The stenographer said she got the idea from some things Oswald said that he was trying to plant the idea that he had been in Russia as a U.S. secret agent. However, she could not substantiate this impression through recollection of specific comments by Oswald.

She said he told her that he was more than ready to return to this country when his two-year visa expired but could not because he had mar-

ried a Russian girl. He said the Russians told him to leave and his wife, Marina, would follow later.

"But I knew I would never see her again if I did, so I stayed," he said, according to Miss Bates.

He said his wife liked this country. She was impressed by skyscrapers, food, clothes, the happy expressions on people's faces. He said the food was so rich and plentiful that his wife had overeaten.

"We both did," he said, and managed the closest approach to a smile Miss Bates saw in the three days she worked for him.

JAN 14 1964

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

Oswald Reported In Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30 (AP). —The Milwaukee Sentinel said last night that a man who reportedly signed his name "Lee Oswald, Dallas," registered at a well-known night club about 30 miles northwest of Milwaukee on September 16.

The newspaper said the man reportedly had signed in the guest register at the Fox and Hounds Inn. Mrs. Patricia Stanley, the manager, said she had no comment.

The FBI office in Milwaukee also declined to comment.

Lee Harvey Oswald of Dallas is the man charged with slaying President Kennedy.

President Kennedy was at Ashland, Wis., on September 24. Ashland is about 400 miles northwest of Milwaukee.

Bea...
105-82555
File 5-...

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 NOV 30 1963

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

93
 64 JAN 3 1964

51

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Talk to FBI, Police Say on Oswald Case

Inspector Raymond A. Dahl said Oswald's name had not come up in any reports on activities of the local unit of the Fair Play for Cuba committee. Oswald had claimed that he was a member of that organization.

"Of course, they (the Fair Play for Cuba group) have been very inactive here," Dahl said. "They have held no meetings since late 1962."

The reaction of Milwaukee police officials to reports that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald may have visited the area ranged from surprise to guarded comment Friday.

Polsen said police in cities with Fair Play for Cuba organizations had begun routine checks "to see whether this bum (Oswald) had any contact with them."

Sgt. Richard T. Polsen, acting head of the police department's special assignment squad, said an investigation to learn whether Oswald was ever in Milwaukee turned up no indication that the man accused of slaying President Kennedy visited here.

"As far as we've been able to learn, he had not," the sergeant said.

Asked about reports that the signature, "Lee Oswald, Dallas," had turned up on the guest register of a Washington county restaurant, Capt. John J. Lavin, vacationing head of the special assignment squad, said:

"You place me in a difficult position. On something like this, I can't speak for another agency. I can only tell you to check with the FBI."

(Richard Baker, special agent in charge of the Milwaukee FBI office, would neither confirm nor deny the report.)

Police Chief Howard O. Johnson said Oswald's name had not come up in any reports to his office.

*Just
Baker*

File

6-11-63

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

42 Milwaukee Sentinel
 Milwaukee
 Wisconsin

Date: 11/30/63
 Edition: Morning
 Author:
 Editor: Harry Sonneborn
 Title: JACK LEON RUBY, AKA;
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD-Vic
 (Deceased)
 Character: CR
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: Milwaukee

105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

PA

The Dallas Police

Shocked Europe

By Don Cook

PARIS.

At the end of this appalling week in history, the outpouring of sympathy which Americans in Europe have felt for themselves and their nation cannot conceal harsher and sadder judgments which are also being rendered on the United States.

They concern the police, their methods and the American process of law and justice—at least as it was seen in Dallas. Throughout the horrible and tragic drama of the assassination of President Kennedy, Europeans were also looking at the American police in action. The crude, amateurish, publicity-seeking, ham-handed behavior of the Dallas officers of the law has left Europeans bewildered, shocked and incredulous.

To Americans, presumably, the dominance of the demands of television over questions of national security or the due process of law may by now seem to be natural or acceptable. But Europe has never seen anything like it. Even France, which heaven knows cannot be self-righteous on the subject of gun-play and assassinations, at least moves with vigor and precision in locking up a man, investigating and bringing him to court.

Reaction to the Dallas performance was of course strongest in England, where the television shots of the assassination of Oswald and his interview with newspaper men in the police station were run and re-run on the networks. In London, a British acquaintance remarked to me:

"I just want to say how deeply we all feel about the terrible loss of your President." Then he looked slightly hesitant and finally added with splendid understatement:

"Though I hope you don't mind my saying so—we do find the conduct of your police somewhat unusual."

From Dallas, meanwhile, a correspondent of the London Daily Express wrote bluntly: "The shame of the Dallas police is complete." In the Daily Telegraph, a reporter described as "incredible" the out-of-control milling which went on at police headquarters.

The climax, of course, was the fact that the Dallas police timed the transfer of their inflammatory prisoner to suit the television cameras instead of the security of the accused.

Then it was as if those European television favorites, "Rawhide" or "Wagon Train," exploded into reality.

Two things would not have happened in France or England or probably anywhere in Europe: the prisoner would never have been produced for a press conference before television cameras, and the prisoner's transfer to another jail would automatically have been a matter of the strictest and most secret police security arrangements. Finally, until an arraignment in court, the police would have remained silent on the evidence.

It was also bewildering to Europeans—as it probably was to a lot of Americans, too—that the control

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

W. B. Benson

*file 5 - ERB
105-82555*

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

105-82555-A
NOV 30 1963
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964 P

of Oswald and the investigation of the assassination of
President Kennedy was left entirely with the local police. On the surface of it, here was a clear-cut and drastic case affecting the security of the United States—the death of the President at the hands of a man quickly identified as a defector to the Soviet Union and a Communist sympathizer. But the powerlessness of Federal officials in such a disaster, coupled with the behavior of the Dallas officers of the law, was something that simply could not be understood.

Apart from this sour bewilderment at the police and security handling of the whole affair, Europe remains at least temporarily obsessed with the belief that the assassination of the President and the subsequent killing of his killer could not have been one-man operations—that it is all part of some hidden plot. Newspapers have gone to the wildest lengths of inventiveness, aided and abetted by the fact that nowhere in the crucial days was there any coherent, clear, calm professional in charge of the prisoner, the investigation and the case.

Presumably before too long the Federal Bureau of Investigation will do the best that can be done in the absence of a trial of Oswald before a court of law.

But even when all that is done, Europe will remember from this tragic week two faces of America: the nation in heartfelt and dignified mourning, a world mourning with it, and the police incapable of clear thinking and out of control in the hour of crisis.

The Oswald Enigma: His Anti-Soviet Book

By a Staff Correspondent
FORT WORTH, Tex.

Lee Harvey Oswald, variously described as a Marxist, pro-Communist and Communist, was writing an anti-Soviet book a year before he was seized as President Kennedy's assassin.

He was bitterly critical of everything he had found during his travels as a defector in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962.

And he hinted that he had gone to the Soviet Union as a U. S. secret agent.

This was disclosed yesterday by Miss Pauline V. Bates, a public stenographer, who said she had typed a third of the manuscript from notes that Oswald brought to her. They were on whole sheets of paper, bits of wrapping paper and torn envelopes. He said he had smuggled the material out of Russia in his shirt.

Oswald sat and watched Miss Bates type his manuscript for a total of seven

hours over three days, June 18, 19 and 20, 1962. He went to her almost immediately after his return from Russia. He told her he had picked her name out of the telephone directory. He wore a white T-shirt, a zippered jacket and dark trousers.

Here is his opinion of the Soviet Union, as Miss Bates remembers it:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual, perpetual pressure of the Communist party. The spying and the fear of bugs (electronic listening devices).

"People spoke only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk

factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis.

"If you did more than your quota, you got a citation. But it didn't show on your paycheck. There were no coffee breaks. No paid vacations. Just a chosen few got vacations from each factory. Even then they were not alone, but under a party boss. All lectures on communism were conducted during the lunch hour.

"The TV carries nothing but the Communist party line, but you have to turn it on or somebody gets suspicious. A few have hidden radios and are enthusiastic over the Voice of America.

"Here he had named names and towns, but commented: 'I'll have to change the names in my book if my book is published, or they will be in trouble.'

"The food was monotonous. Oswald didn't like it. He ate black bread, potatoes and occasionally fish; a little meat, and it wasn't very much even when you got it. Milk was hard to buy."

Miss Bates said he told her he made eight rubles a month in the factory and that a pair of shoes cost 100 rubles.

"One coat is all you can have in Russia, and it gets cold there. He had traveled some before he went to work in the factory and found travel restricted and reasons for it required."

Oswald hinted to Miss Bates that he was a U. S. agent by saying, "When the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way."

She was suspicious, however, doubting that a Federal agent would use a public stenographer. Also, any visa granted to him would be issued by Russia, not the U. S. The State Department usually advises tourists to Iron Curtain countries that they travel at their own risk.

Oswald had suspicions of his own. He would not let Miss Bates keep his notes or the material she had typed.

And he made her destroy the carbon paper she used.

He showed her a letter from a Fort Worth engineer who offered to publish the book. She does not remember the engineer's name, nor does she know if Oswald ever finished the book.

The last time he visited her, he was nervous. "He was fidgety, jumping up and down, looking over my shoulder, wondering at what point I was in the manuscript," she said. He suddenly stopped her, saying, "Ten dollars is all I got."

Miss Bates, who had become interested in the book, offered to finish typing it and let Oswald pay her later. He refused, grabbed the manuscript and notes and left. She said she saw him twice later on the street, but both times he ignored her.

Oswald, who was slain two days after Mr. Kennedy was shot down, is buried here, and Thursday night a motorist told police that two bullets hit his pickup truck as he drove past the cemetery. The motorist, J. D. Ardry, 40, was unhurt.

Regardless of the emotional health of Oswald, and there has been much speculation on that point, he was healthy physically just before he was slain. Dr. Earl F. Rose, Dallas County medical examiner, said in Dallas that "a thro-

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

POWELL

105-82555
filed - 526

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune 1
- 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 _____

REC-46

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV-30 1963

93

ugh autopsy showed the ~~almost total lack of any ab-~~normal pathology. The two things we could determine were, first, that he died from a hemorrhage from gunshot wound, and that otherwise he was a physically healthy male."

There was no evidence of a brain tumor or any other organic pathology of the brain.

In San Antonio, the Air Force disclosed that Oswald has a half-brother—Sgt. John E. Pic—stationed at Lackland Air Force Base as a laboratory technician. His military record is good. Brig. Gen. J. W. Humphreys jr., commander of the Wilford Hall Hospital, where the half-brother works, said:

"It is my understanding that appropriate Federal agencies have investigated Sgt. Pic, and it appears that he is cleared of any possible connection with Friday's crime."

Oswald accused slayer, night club owner Jack Ruby, is scheduled to face a Dallas court Dec. 9, and his lawyer, Tom Howard, wants the action recorded by television cameras. TV viewers looked on as Ruby fired a single fatal shot into Oswald as he was being transferred from one pail to another, and Mr. Howard thinks they have a right to watch the murder trial, too.

The decision is up to District Judge Joe Brown, who will hear the case.

The latest word on Texas Gov. John B. Connally jr., who was shot in the same car in which President Kennedy was slain, is that he has a "long way to go" to full recovery.

A state spokesman said the Governor had been "on the brink of death," and added, "Gov. Connally's overall condition is encouraging, but convalescence naturally will require some time."

As for the widow of the policeman, J. D. Tippit, who was slain while trying to arrest Mr. Kennedy's accused assassin, she is the recipient of \$50,000 in donations. Hundreds of other contributions are still uncounted, and more are pouring in.

Last night, in a press conference at the Dallas police station, she thanked the American people for their help. She said she wants to put her three children back in school and "live the way we did when he was with us ~~as quietly as possible.~~"

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

Oswald Widow Fund Started

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 30 (UPI) -- A retired Presbyterian minister who launched a fund drive Thanksgiving Day for the family of Lee Harvey Oswald, the slain alleged assassin of President Kennedy, said yesterday he has had a "very heartening response."

Rev. Roy A. Kale, who organized the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Franklin County, touched off the drive by contributing \$10 as he spoke at union Thanksgiving services here Thursday night.

A total of \$43 was contributed at the service.

The Rev. Kale said several other ministers have indicated they will make appeals for funds Sunday.

In his sermon, the Rev. Kale said, "No doubt Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald and the alleged assassin's mother must feel very much alone in the world. There seems to be no one who is prepared to show love and sympathy for the mother and widow and children of the alleged assassin."

Handwritten:
 105-82552
 file 5-451

- 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

REC-46

105-70555-A

NOV 30 1963

EX-117

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

66 JAN 9 1964

RA

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

Autopsy Shows Oswald Had Remarkable Health

DALLAS, Nov. 29 (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald was remarkably healthy, the doctor who performed an autopsy on his body said today.

Dr. Earl F. Rose, Dallas County Medical Examiner, said the post-mortem revealed little of the history of the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

"A thorough autopsy showed the almost total lack of any abnormal pathology," according to Dr. Rose. "The two things we could determine were, first, that he died from a hemorrhage from a

gunshot wound, and that otherwise he was a physically healthy male."

The autopsy report showed no evidence of a brain tumor or any other organic pathology of the brain. There was no evidence of heart damage except for some bleeding, which resulted when he suffered a cardiac arrest shortly before his death on the operating table.

File

Handwritten signature

- The Washington Post and Times Herald 12
- 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 _____

1105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 30 1963

93

64 JAN 8 1964