LOVE FOR OSWALD MOTIVATES WIFE

She Is Said to Want to Live in Dallas Near His Grave

63

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Dec. 7 — Marina Oswald's love for her dead husband remains strong, a friend who sees her regularly said today.

The young Russian-born widow of Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, wants to continue to live here because Oswald's grave is nearby.

Oswald was buried in Forth Worth, Nov. 25, the day after he was killed here while being transferred from the city jail. His 22-year-old widow wept at the graveside, and has returned to put fresh flowers on the grave.

She still "starts" every time Oswald's name is mentioned, the friend said.

Mrs. Oswald and her two young children are being held in protective custody by the Secret Service in a two-room suite at a motel in the Dallas area.

The friend told of her love for Oswald and of what she was doing while kept in seclusion.

The enormity of the crime her late husband is accused of took several days to "sink in," the friend said.

Mrs. Oswald arrived here last year, was not interested in politics and had learned little English because Oswald insisted that Russian be spoken at home.

She is now spending much of her time with a Russian-English dictionary. She has also shifted from Russian to English in talking to her 22-month-old daughter, June Lee. The other child, Audrey Marina Rachel, is 6-weeks old.

Mrs. Oswald, the friend continued, has been overwhelmed at the sympathetic reaction to her plight. She has received hundreds of letters expressing understanding, and a total of $8,000 has been sent to her from all over the country.

The letters have included a dozen offers of homes, but some contain restrictions she will not accept, such as changing her name or giving up her children.

Few letters have been derogatory. There have been no threats.

Mrs. Oswald, her friend said, wants people to know how sorry she is that the President was killed.

Although the rifle believed to be the one used to kill the President had been in Oswald's possession since March, his widow said she did not know he had it or a pistol.

Mrs. Oswald opens each letter she receives. She plans to answer every one, probably because she is not facile in English, with a printed reply.

Her friend said Secret Service agents had suggested to her that it might be safer and easier for her to return to the Soviet Union that to try to live in the United States.

This distressed her. She said she wanted to remain in this country no matter what, that she had always dreamed of living here and wanted to be an American.

Mrs. Oswald spends most of her time in her rooms, where the Federal Bureau of Investigation still occasionally question her through a interpreter.

She does go out once in a while. She went to a shopping center for shoes this week.

She has changed her hair styling. She wore it long before, because her husband lived it that way. She still wears no makeup, her preference as well as his.

Mrs. Oswald has been moved from the motel where she was taken with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, her brother-in-law and his wife, after her husband was killed. She is now secluded from Oswald's relatives as well as from the public.

She has reportedly received an offer of $12,500 from Stern, a West German magazine, or her story of Oswald, but has not accepted it.

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
People's World
Date

DEC 6 1963

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

109-82555-D

JAN 8 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD—THE MAN AND THE MYSTERY

Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Dec. 7—Two weeks ago President Kennedy was assassinated in downtown Dallas. Two days later the accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, was killed in the Dallas City Hall. The second slaying cut off any opportunity for a startled world to learn from Oswald's lips his version of what happened.

Even the life story of the secretive young malcontent has not been completely pieced together, but what is known casts some light on the troubled man and the mystery he created just before his death.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born Oct. 18, 1939, in New Orleans. His father, a life insurance salesman, had died two months before. What parental guidance he received came from his widowed mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

At the age of 3 she put him in a Lutheran home for children. His older brother and a half-brother, her son by her first marriage, were already there.

The child acquired a stepfather, Edwin A. Eckdahl, when his mother married for the third time two years later.

He did not have him long. The Eckdahls took him to Fort Worth, where the husband, an engineer, was granted a divorce in 1948.

Lee was almost 7 when he was enrolled in the first grade. Throughout elementary schools in Fort Worth he was a child of average intelligence and low achievement.

He was a slow reader and poor speller. He was reluctant to join in games.

Oswald's comments later indicated that he remembered his mother as working in stores. By the time he had reached the sixth grade, Mrs. Howard Green recalls, he had taken an interest in books, possibly as a refuge. By then he was clearly a loner, she said. He was not unpopular, only detached.

In Junior High

Oswald started junior high school in the Bronx. His mother had moved to New York in 1952 to be with his brother, who was in military service.

Serious problems became obvious to everyone but Mrs. Oswald. While his mother worked, the boy played hooky. He was absent 47 days from Junior High School 117 from October, 1952, to January, 1953.

John Carro became his probation officer. He found that the 13-year-old youngster was staying home and watching television in the Oswald's small furnished apartment much of the day.

Neighbors reported that he played alone with toy guns. Mr. Carro found him a withdrawn and friendless child who was taunted at school because of his Southern drawl and because he wore blue jeans.

Mrs. Oswald ignored requests that she see school counselors. The case was taken to Bronx Children's Court. Mr. Carro persuaded the welfare agency to help, but she told its representative to "please keep out of family affairs." She said her boy's trouble was only a matter of truancy.

The youth appeared before three Children's Court judges. Each recommended psychiatric treatment. Mrs. Oswald demurred. A fourth judge sent him to the Youth House for Boys in the Bronx.

He was examined for a month there in 1953. The chief psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, found that the slim, 13-year-old had schizophrenic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous."

This examination, performed 10 years ago, found Oswald to be full of anger although outwardly calm. It found he had fantasies involving violence. The fatherless boy had a hatred of authority, fixed on a father symbol. His personality was unruffled, seclusive, aggressive.

Mrs. Oswald and her son returned to New Orleans, home of her sister. There he finished eighth and ninth grares. Attendance improved. Grades were average. He was inconspicuous.

Fought Other Boys

He started spending spare time in New Orleans libraries, he said later, reading about Marxism.

Soon the youth was uprooted again. This time it was back to Fort Worth. He entered tenth grade there, but a month later quit to join the Marines.

This was in October, 1956, a week after he turned 17.

He was unpopular with his buddies. He fought a lot, but wasn't big enough to win. Oswald did become a good shot with a rifle, according to Donald Goodwin, a Marine sergeant who was his section head.

John E. Donovan, his commanding officer at a radar air control center at Tustin, Calif., said Oswald had read Russian newspapers and spent a lot of time studying the Russian language.

He was speaking of the March to September period of 1959, Oswald's last six months in service. Mack Osborn, who shared a double bunk with him

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 4-E
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 12-8-63

REC 30 105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

68 JAN 13 1964

116 CALIF.

then, said he spent "most of his spare time" on Russian.

Oswald's plans matured quickly that September. He received a passport he had applied for, then was placed on inactive duty, following a plea for a hardship discharge so he could return to Fort Worth to take care of his ailing mother.

He shocked her by staying only a night, then hurrying on to New Orleans, where he booked passage for Europe.

Oswald reached Moscow Oct. 13, 1959.

He listed his occupation as "shipping export agent." On Oct. 31 he appeared at the United States Embassy and said he was "through" and had applied for Soviet citizenship. His mother tried to call him in Moscow. He hung up on her.

Pledge of Allegiance

On Nov. 2 he wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the country of his choice refused to grant him citizenship. The defection aborted, he remained as an alien and found work in a sheet metal factory in Minsk for 80 rubles ($88.80) a month.

Life there added more frustrations to a mind long buffeted by them. He told about them later: Low wages, crowded quarters, little privacy, no paid vacation, monotonous food, forced lectures on Communism during lunch hours.

But there was Marina. He married the young pharmacist a month and a half after he met her. She said later she had felt sorry for him because he had no friends.

He had begun seeking an exit visa in July, 1960, before he met Marina. A year and a half later he was still trying.

"I beseech you," he wrote to Senator John G. Tower of Texas in January, 1962, "to rise [sic] the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States, against his will and expressed desires."

After Senator Tower referred the matter to the State Department, the embassy amended Oswald's passport to include his wife and a daughter, June Lee, born Feb. 15, 1962.

Mc[illegible]ille, the Marine Corps, following his attempted defection, had taken him off inactive duty with an "undesirable" discharge. This came to his attention a month before his daughter was born and he sent a bitter letter of protest to John B. Connally Jr., the Secretary of the Navy, who later became Governor of Texas.

The hostile young man with yet another grievance wrote to Mr. Connally that after his return to the United States "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake . . ."

With money lent them by the United States Embassy in Moscow, the Oswald family traveled to New York, arriving by ship June 13, 1962.

New Start

In Fort Worth, the Oswalds lived with relatives, then found a cheap furnished apartment of their own. Lee found the first of a series of unskilled jobs that provided a bare living.

The Oswalds soon found their way to a Russian language class at the Fort Worth public library. This put them in touch with the small Fort Worth-Dallas Russian-speaking community. Several members were immigrants, and Marina was a source of fresh information on the old country for them.

They liked her and invited the Oswalds to their homes. They visited her also, and brought clothing and a playpen for the baby when they discovered their financial plight.

But their friendship with Oswald soon soured. Without exception they found him unmannerly, opinionated, contrary—a man with a mind closed to persuasion and logic.

The hate in Oswald grew. He became dictatorial at home. He lost his job. One night one of Marina's friends got a call from her asking if she could come over at once.

When she got there she said her black eye and facial bruises resulted from his hitting her for smoking. She stayed several days, then moved to the home of another Dallas woman for a week.

She returned when her husband pledged reform. Meanwhile, he moved to Dallas and got a second unskilled job, which he held from October to last April.

Oswald had other interests. He rented a post office box in October under the name "A. Hidell." He received The Worker and the Militant, a paper reflecting Trotskyite views. He also received first-class mail, including letters from Communist party headquarters in New York City, where he had written for information.

And last March 20 a rifle for A. Hidell arrived from a mail order house in Chicago. This was the rifle that remained in his possession until it was used to kill President Kennedy, evidence gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows.

Secondary evidence developed this week showed that it was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker, the former general who has been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany. The shot missed Walker, but not by much. This was about the time Oswald's Dallas job ended.

On April 24 he was discovered by an acquaintance packed and ready to take a bus to New Orleans. Marina and the baby went to Irving, near Dallas, to stay with a friend, Mrs. Michael R. Paine.

In New Orleans Oswald first stayed with his aunt, found work as an oiler of equipment at a coffee warehouse, found a cheap apartment and called his wife May 8. Mrs. Paine took her there May 10.

Oswald took a post office box again and lost no time getting to the branch library nearest his home. On May 23 he checked out "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung." In June he was reading "Portrait of a President," a biography of President Kennedy, and "The Huey Long Murder Case," an account of the assassination of the Louisiana political leader.

Passport Issued

On June 24, Oswald applied for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. The records in Washington showed only that he had a reputation for "fuzzy Marxist" thinking. This was insufficient to deny a passport. One was issued the next day.

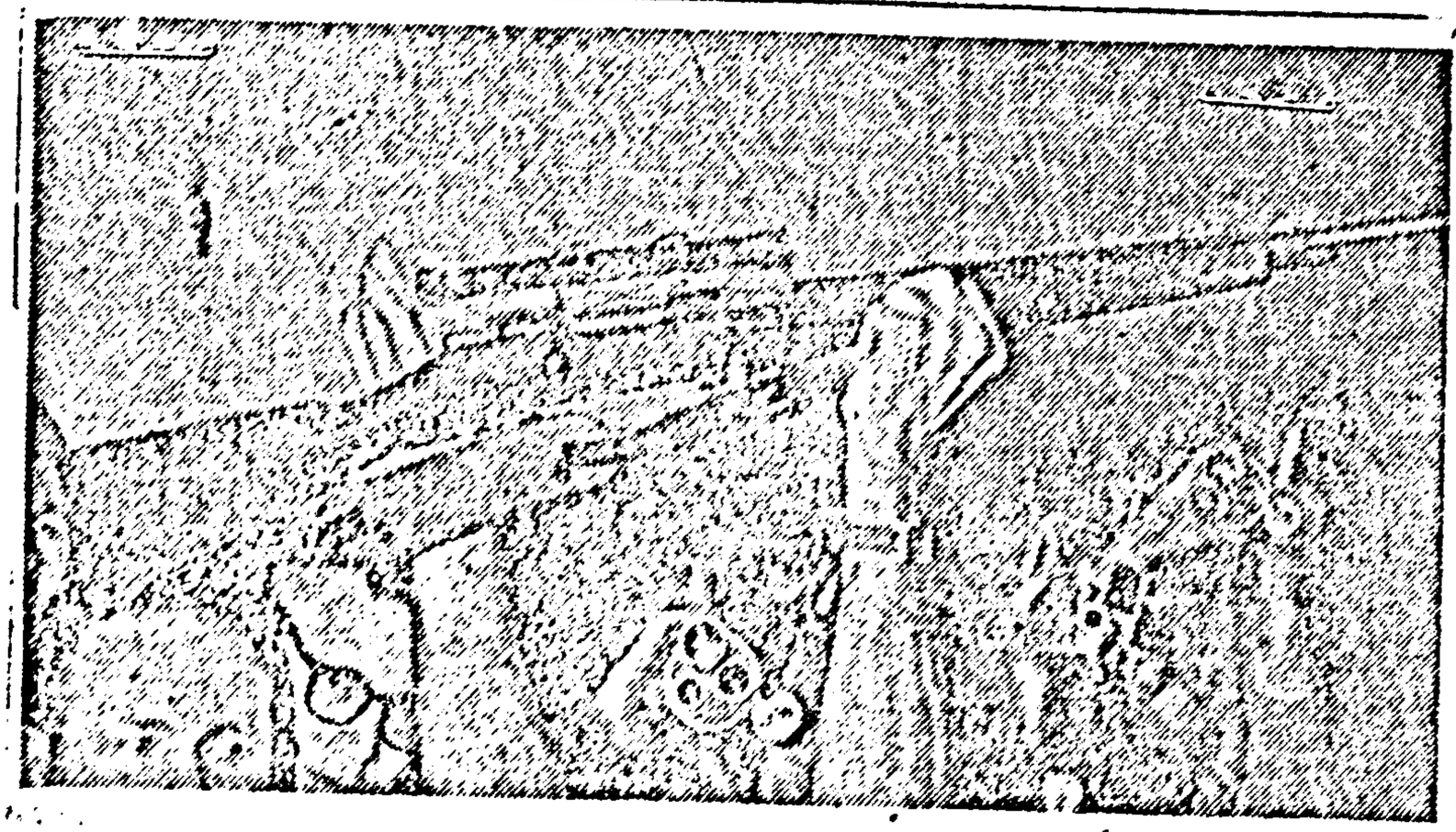
Living on unemployment compensation, he started spending long hours in reading about the Cuban revolution. On Aug. 9 he passed out leaflets on Canal Street for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a New York-based pro-Castro organization that has denied he represented them officially.

After a scrape with an anti-Castro Cuban that day, Oswald was fined $10 in municipal court for disturbing the peace.

On Sept. 17 he got a 15-day tourist card from the Mexican Consulate, representing himself as a photographer who wanted to visit Mexico.

Mrs. Paine came to visit, found the family living on $33 a week in unemployment checks, and took Marina, pregnant, and June Lee home with her Sept. 23.

Oswald told them he would go to Houston to look for work. He started hours after they left — but for Mexico City.



United Press International

A Dallas policeman holds the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy.

Arriving by bus Sept. 26, he called the next day at the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, for a visa to Russia via Cuba. He asked for swift action and was told by both offices it would be impossible.

After further efforts he departed, frustrated again, for Dallas. He arrived Oct. 3, spent a night at the Dallas Y.M.C.A., the next night with his family in Irving, and the rest of his short life in rooming houses in Dallas.

It had been announced Sept. 26 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas and other points in Texas Nov. 22. Oswald's rifle, hidden from view in a blanket, had gone to Irving with other family possessions in Mrs. Paine's stationwagon three days before.

Oswald rented another postal box and started job-hunting. On Oct. 14 he moved to the last living quarters he was to have, an $8-a-week cubicle in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository. He signed the register as "O. H. Lee." But even his wife knew of the deception.

New Job

V. S. Truly, superintendent of the textbook distributing center, hired him as an order filler the next day. He went to work Oct. 16.

His second daughter was born Oct. 20. Mrs. Paine said he seemed happy about it.

The F.B.I. checked on Oswald more than once after he returned from Mexico City, but did not yet know about the Walker shooting. Agents did learn soon after he got his job that he was working at the depository.

On Nov. 16 Dallas newspapers reported that there would be a motorcade through the downtown section Nov. 22 to give the President maximum crowd exposure.

It was announced that it would go to the Trade Mart, where the President was to speak at a luncheon.

It could be assumed that the motorcade would pass the depository. This was confirmed when the route was announced three days later.

The Night Before

The night before the assassination, Oswald went unannounced and uninvited to the Paine home, the first time he had done this.

He stayed in the suburb all night, with his family. In the morning, evidence indicates he took the rifle to work with him, wrapped in brown paper sacks.

It is charged that Oswald used the rifle from a six-story window to kill the President and wound Governor Connally as they rode by.

In his flight, the police say he also killed a Dallas patrolman who challenged him a short time later. This time he used a pistol. He was arrested, imprisoned and unwaveringly denied everything. He never had a trial. His troubled life ended with his own death by shooting two days later.

THE OSWALD CASE

Conrad in The Denver Post

"Fixing the blame."

Partymiller in The Gazette & Daily, York, Pa.

"Leave no stone unturned."

Step by Stealthy Step to Killing a Presidee

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

TOLD HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Ever since the shocking murder of President Kennedy, Detroit Free Press reporter Gene Roberts has been digging into the strange twists that led Lee Harvey Oswald to assassination. He has interviewed dozens of witnesses, spliced together unrevealed information into the most detailed account yet prepared. Roberts, a former Nieman Fellow, handles general and labor assignments for the Free Press.

By GENE ROBERTS

Exclusive to The Journal-American
From the Detroit Free Press
(Copyright, 1963, Detroit Free Press)

Only minutes after the party began in a middle class Dallas home in February of this year, it became apparent that the guest of honor—a wiry ex-Marine named Lee Oswald—was a "crashing boor."

The guests had come to hear of Oswald's three-year-stay in Russia as a factory hand.

"Instead," said Norman Frederickson, a geologist, "he began reciting a lot of slogans.

"He obviously wasn't any great thinker, and I don't even think he knew what the Marxist slogans meant. His Russian seemed to be that

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

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

of someone who had picked it up in a factory, without any study at all."

The party was to take on a special significance, however, when the attention of the guests turned to Oswald's Russian-born wife. Unlike her husband, who was a 23-year-old introvert with thinning hair, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald was a pretty, vivacious girl who spoke precise and grammatical Russian.

Almost immediately she won a friend—a Mrs. Ruth Paine, a tall ur-

bane Quaker housewife.

Today, Mrs. Paine thinks this friendship may have led her, unwittingly, to transport and store the rifle used to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

It all began casually. Mrs. Paine was invited to the party by the host, Everett Glover, a Dallas chemist who met Oswald through a geologist, George de Morenchild, who in turn met him through Russian refugees in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Mr. Glover had "eight or 10" friends who were studying Russian. Mrs. Paine developed her interest in Russian as a student at the University of Pennsylvania and at Middlebury College in Connecticut. The other guests —chemists and geologists— were learning the language read Russian technical journals.

"I thought Marina to be a wonderful person," says Mrs. Paine. "We were both young mothers and like to talk about our families and housework.

"I didn't like her husband, though. He wasn't at all sociable. It was almost as if he were daring you to like him and hoping you wouldn't.

"I knew right away that he considered himself a Marxist, and that he was opinionated and would never grant you a point."

In the weeks after the party, Mrs. Paine visited the Oswalds, invited them to her home, saw no evidence of marital squabbles. Oswald himself seemed to be a quiet family man.

Learned He Bought Rifle for $12.78

Following the President's assassination, Mrs. Paine was "very surprised" to learn that during this period—on March 20—a Chicago firm mailed Oswald a high powered Italian rifle. The price—$12.78.

About April 1, the Oswalds told Mrs. Paine that Lee had been dismissed from the job he had held for six months with Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., a Dallas graphic arts firm.

Oswald's discharge delighted his co-workers who had been "shocked" to see him reading a copy of the Communist "Worker" during a lunch break.

Offers to Take Marina Into Home

Mrs. Paine came to the rescue, offering to take Marina into her home while Lee traveled to New Orleans in search of a new job. Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband, Michael, and had room in her four-room house.

A month later Oswald wrote that he had found work and Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald to her new home.

Life in New Orleans was busy for Lee Oswald. When not working he distributed pro-Castro leaflets, was fined $10 for brawling with anti-Castroites, participated in radio debate in which he declared himself a Marxist.

Did Research On President

In retrospect it seems that he might have been planning one of history's great tragedies. From a New Orleans library, he borrowed a biography of President Kennedy, W. R. Manchester's "Portrait of the President," and Hermann Deutsch's "The Huey Long Murder Case," the story of an assassination.

When Ruth Paine passed through New Orleans on Sept. 23, at the end of a vacation trip, she once again found Oswald out of a job. Once again, she offered his wife lodging at ther home.

"Lee told me he was going to Houston to look for a job and would send for his wife Marina as soon as he found one," said Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Paine and Marina, now eight months pregnant with her second child, left New Orleans with Mrs. Paine's 1956 station wagon heavily laden with the Oswald possessions.

Believes Weapon Was in Blanket

Among them, Mrs. Paine now believes, was a blue and green blanket roll concealing an Italian rifle.

"I don't remember seeing the blanket roll when we were loading or unloading the car," she says, "but it must have been there. Later, I noticed it in my garage and I don't know how else it could have gotten there, unless we brought it that day."

Oswald never went to Houston for a job. Government records show he entered Mexico at Laredo on Sept. 26. On the same day Oswald entered Mexico, newspapers confirmed rumors that President Kennedy was planning a trip to Dallas and to other major Texas cities on Nov. 21-22.

Applied for Soviet Visa in Mexico

The following day, Oswald applied at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City for a Cuban transit visa to the Soviet Union, only to be turned down by the Cubans because he had no Russian visa.

Later, the Russian Embassy staff told him any visa must come from Moscow, that this could take three months.

Sketchy reports indicate he traveled Mexico by bus, living meagerly, before reentering the United States on Oct. 3.

According to one report, Oswald applied for a job at an Alice, Texas, radio station on Oct. 4, but without success. That same day, he called his wife, for the first time since they left New Orleans, said he was in Dallas and needed a ride to the Paine home in suburban Irving, 12 miles away.

"Marina told him I couldn't go to get him because I had

just given blood that day in advance to help defray hospital expenses when Marina's baby came," said Mrs. Paine.

Oswald checked into the Dallas YMCA, hitchhiked to the Paine home on the Fifth, left on the Seventh for Dallas, rented a $7 a week room.

"Before he left the Paine home, Mrs. Paine gave him a map of Dallas.

"One needs one when looking for a job," she said.

MRS. WILLIAM RANDALL likes to start her week by walking four houses south on 5th st. in Irving to the home of a friend, Dorothy Roberts. After a couple of cups of coffee with Dorothy, the week ahead begins to brighten.

Neighbor Worried About Russian Girl

Monday, Oct. 14, was different, however. Mrs. Randall went to Dorothy's home as usual but found her friend in a "sorrowful mood." She was worried she said, about Marina—the pregnant Russian girl who was living with her next door neighbor, Ruth Paine.

Later, when Marina and Ruth walked into the Robert's home to join in the coffee, Mrs. Randall offered to help find Marina's husband a job.

Texas Gypsum was a good prospect, Mrs. Randall said. So was Manor Bakery—that firm needed truck drivers. They wouldn't hire Wesley Frazier, her 19-year-old brother, but he ultimately found work with the Texas School Book Depository, a private firm that serves "as sort of a clearing house and distributing center" for several textbook publishers.

Depository Boss Was Impressed

Ruth Paine does not recall now that any companies were mentioned other than the School Book Depository. She walked to her home, phoned the firm, asked for the man in charge of hiring, got R. S. Truly, superintendent and a director of the depository.

"She said she had a fine young man and his wife living at her home," Mr. Truly recalled. "She said the wife was expecting a baby and that the husband really needed the work.

"'Tell him to come on in,' I said."

"Well, as I remember—the FBI has my files—he came in on the 15th and I talked to him and he seemed a quiet, well-mannered young man. He said he spent three years in the Marines and left me with the idea he was just out of service.

"I hired him and told him to report to work the next day." The pay would be $1.23 an hour, 40 hours a week. He would work from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p. m., with 45 minutes for lunch.

If, at this time, Lee Oswald was plotting an attempt on the life of President Kennedy, then fate was a co-conspirator. A sniper, scheming in advance to fire on the President, could pick no better spot than the School Book Depository building.

Triple Underpass Key Thoroughfare

Although no route had been announced on Oct. 16 for the President's upcoming visit to Dallas, it was rumored in the city that he might be persuaded to tour the downtown area in a motorcade. "If the uptown tour was made, then the President almost certainly would pass in the shadow of the depository building, which overlooks the "triple underpass."

The three major traffic arteries of downtown Dallas—Elm, Main and Commerce—bleed into the Triple Underpass. It is difficult to enter or leave the Western end of the business district without passing under it.

From either of the top two floors of the seven-story depository building, a sniper would have all approaches to the underpass within the range of a highpowered rifle.

When Oswald reported to work at the depository, fate once again came to his aid.

"Call it fate," says Mr. Truly, "but I could have sent Oswald to work in a very isolated warehouse two blocks away and out of range of the President's motorcade. Oswald and another fellow reported for work on the same day and I needed one of them for the depository building and another for the warehouse. I picked Oswald for the depository building.

"And another thing," says Mr. Truly, "on any other year but this one he might not have been working with us on Nov. 22 (the day the President was shot). Oswald was only hired as an extra employe, and was to work through the rush season.

"The rush in school books is usually over by Nov. 1—or a little after—but this year we decided to keep the extra workers on and rearange our stock and do some repair work."

Oswald Caught Onto Job Fast

Oswald settled quickly into his work with the textbook firm.

"We hired him on as an order filler," Mr. Truly says. "And within an hour or two, he caught on to the job.

"He took the book orders from schools and filled them. If a school wanted, say, 10 workbooks, 20 practice sets and 10 or 12 textbooks, Oswald would get them all together. This might take him all through the building. Stacks of books were stored on the sixth and seventh floors, and when we ran out of supplies downstairs, Oswald would go up and get some more.

"He seemed to be a satisfactory employe. Every time I saw him, he had an order in his hand and was trying to fill it. I often asked him, "How are you doing? How is your baby?

"He seemed pleased that anyone was interested. He always answered, 'very fine, thank you, Mr. Truly'."

Oswald's second daughter was born during his first week with the depository, on Oct. 20, and he announced the birth to his co-workers.

Kept to Himself And Read Papers

"The rest of the time, he was quiet," says Truly. "He didn't join the rest of the workers during the smoke breaks or play dominos with them during the 45-minute lunch break.

Oswald also "kept to himself" at his rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley, two miles from the depository. He appeared at the rooming house, a squat, labyrinthine bungalow, with 17 rooms, on the night of Oct. 14—only hours after Mrs. Paine contacted the depository in his behalf. He gave his name as O. H. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, the rooming house owners, told him the room would be $8 a week, and he quickly agreed to take it, although it cost $1 a week more than the

room that he had just vacated.

His room was cramped, a 5x12 foot cubicle.

An average-sized man, standing in the middle of the room, could extend his arms, shoulder high, and brush the walls with his finger tips.

Despite the room's size, Oswald spent most of his free hours in it.

"He was always in there by 9:30 or 10 p.m.," said Mr. Johnson. "You could hear him in there listening to a small radio."

Although Mr. Johnson doesn't remember them, there were exceptions to Oswald's stay-at-home rule. On Oct. 24, the night before United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was struck and spat upon in Dallas, Oswald attended a rightwing rally called by Edwin A. Walker, the former major general who was ousted from the Army after indoctrinating his troops with extremist rightwing views.

Walker Called Adlai Red Symbol

Gen. Walker told the cheering crowd of more than a thousand that Adlai Stevenson would deliver his speech from the same stage.

"Tomorrow night," he said, "there will stand here a symbol of the Communist conspiracy and its United Nations."

The crowd applauded as Gen. Walker broadened his speech into an attack on every President since Herbert Hoover, including President Kennedy.

"Oswald told me about the rally later," said Michael Paine, Ruth's estranged husband. [illegible] said he thought the p[illegible]e there were anti-Semitic."

While living at the rooming house, Oswald also contracted a liberal organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, applied for membership, sent a $2 contribution in.

Other Roomers Not Suspicious

The ACLU provides legal defense in cases in which civil rights may have been violated.

Other roomers at the Johnson roominghouse had no reason to suspect Oswald of anything.

"I lived just across the livingroom from him—not more than 15 feet away," says Floyd D. Graffenreid. "I never saw him more than four or five times, and then he didn't have anything to say."

"There are always four to eight of us sitting around watching television," says Bob Palmer, another roomer.

"A lot of nights he would go to the phone between the kitchen and livingroom and we could hear him talk to someone in a foreign language. I thought it was German, but I guess now it was Russian. I wouldn't know the difference."

On weekends, he visited his wife at the Paine home. He hitch-hiked the 12 miles on Saturdays, and on Mondays walked over to the Randall home at 7/25 a.m. and rode in with Wesley Frazier.

Watched TV, Played With 2 Children

Saturdays and Sundays, he spent watching television, playing with his two-year old daughter and new baby. He liked the college football games on Saturday afternoons, and the professional games on Sundays. Saturday nights, he watched the movie, was fascinated most by World War II movies.

Michael Paine dropped by his estranged wife's home most weekends to visit his children and he and Oswald talked, always about politics and Russia. They seldom agreed.

"He was a Marxist, a revolutionary, never said how the revolution was coming. He wasn't a deep thinker. He had memorized some doctrine on economics and politics and in an argument he always fell back on this.

"He didn't think Russia was perfect however. He griped about the restrictions placed on his freedom there. He was told where to live and work. And he once complained that they wouldn't allow you to own a rifle.

"The only way you could shoot a rifle there, he told me, was to be a member of a rifle club. He didn't like rifle clubs. I got the idea he joined one, but quit.

"He went hunting in Russia, too, and liked it."

Mr. Paine never knew Oswald won a Marine Corps "Marksman" medal, that he had been reprimanded by the Corps for possessing unauthorized firearms.

Bitter on Everything, Rightwing or Left

He was not surprised to learn after the Kennedy assassination, however, the Oswald had been working on a book critical of Russia, one almost certain to have an appeal among Far-Rightists.

"I think he was deprived as a child and was bitter at everything, right and left. Essentially though, Oswald was a leftist, but not a liberal."

To avoid arguments, the Paines did not discuss religion in Oswald's presence.

"We said grace before a meal once," says Mrs. Paine, "and the silence from his corner was so heavy that we never said it again."

Interest in JFK Visit Mounted

While Oswald played his triple role—days at the School Book Depository, nights as the solitary O. H. Lee, weekends as a devoted family man — interest in President Kennedy's upcoming Texas tour mounted steadily in Dallas.

An atmosphere of excitement, tinged with unease, prevailed in the city. Community leaders pleaded for a courteous welcome, urged citizens to refrain from demonstrations of the type that marred Ambassador Stevenson's visit in October.

"I am hoping we won't have any kind of demonstration here," said County

Judge W. E. Sterrett ... hat kind of thing can give a city and county a black eye."

Almost daily, the city's two newspapers discussed the visit, exploring its possibly political ramifications, detailing plans for a Presidential luncheon.

Anti-Harassment Ordinance Passed

On Monday, Nov. 18, four days before the President's visit, the City Council adopted an anti-harassment ordinance to protect the President and future speakers. The ordinance made it illegal to interfere "with a public or private assembly by the use of insulting, threatening or obscene language or intimidation."

Earlier that day, the News announced that it was now definite: the President would tour the downtown area. "Most likely," the paper said, "the motorcade will move west on Main st." This would bring the President within range of a sniper firing from the Depository Building.

On that same day a crisis developed in the life of Lee Oswald, alias O. H. Lee.

An Angry Call, Admonishes Wife

Ruth Paine telephoned Oswald's rooming house to ask him to buy "some things" for the baby before coming to her apartment on Saturday. Oswald had left his phone number "in case of an emergency," but had not told Mrs. Paine he was living under an assumed name.

"Is Lee Oswald there," asked Mrs. Paine when the call was answered.

"I don't know any Lee Oswald," the voice replied. "No one by that name lives here."

Mrs. Paine apologized, hung up. Minutes later, Oswald called Mrs. Paine and, speaking in Russian, angrily demanded that his wife be put on the phone.

"I guess he overheard the phone conversation at the rooming house, because he balled Marina out for having me call him," Mrs. Paine recalls. "He told her he was using an assumed name and that the call could have gotten him in trouble. He told her to tear his phone number off my scratch pad."

The course of history might be different today if Mrs. Paine's suspicions had been aroused by Oswald's alias.

While Oswald fretted over the telephone conversation, Dallas completed plans for the Presidential tour. On Tuesday, the Morning News announced the President's motorcade would travel under the Triple Underpass to the Stemmons Expressway.

On Wednesday, newspapers announced that the President would arrive at Love Field in Dallas at 11:35, tour the downtown area and arrive at the Dallas Trade Mart at 12:30 p.m.

The timetable would put the President in the shadow of the depository building at about 12:25 p. m., almost precisely in the middle of the depository's 45-minute lunch break. Chances were excellent that the book storage rooms on the top floors of the building would be empty.

Security Detail of 40 Assigned

On Thursday, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry announced Dallas would provide the President a security detail of 400 men, the most elaborate security network ever fashioned in the city.

Meanwhile, an advance detail of Secret Service men inspected the motorcade route, checked the Trade Mart, but not the depository building. It would have taken them weeks to inspect every building along the route.

Despite the precautions taken by the Secret Service and Dallas police, a last minute wave of jitters swept Dallas. A private plane bombarded the downtown area with segregationist leaflets.

Chief Curry warned that he would issue litterbug citations if the President's visit was marred by leaflets.

At 4:45 p. m. on Thursday, Lee Oswald completed the day's work and asked Wesley Frazier for a ride to the Paine home in Irving.

"You're going out there in the middle of the week, now?" asked Frazier. "I thought you went only on weekends."

"I want to get some curtain rods," Oswald replied.

Other than his unexpected arrival, there was nothing unusual about Oswald's visit. He cuddled the baby, played with his 21-month-old daughter, watched television a bit, then walked into the garage which adjoins the house.

"There was nothing odd about his visit to the garage," says Mrs. Paine. "Many of his belongings were stored there. He had two large duffle bags in there, plus several boxes and a long, blue and green blanket roll."

Friday, Nov. 22, dawned hazy and warm.

Woke Up Early, Made Own Coffee

Oswald arose, dressed, made his own coffee and walked from the house without awakening Ruth Paine or his wife.

Four houses away, Mrs. Randall was standing by her kitchen sink, looking out the kitchen. At 7:10 — perhaps, 7:15 — she saw Lee Oswald turn into her driveway and walk to the car owned by her brother Wesley.

"I thought to myself, 'Boy, you sure are up and about early this morning.'" she says now. "Wesley usually leaves for work at 7:25, and on the two or three times Oswald had hitched rides with him before, he usually came into the yard just as Wesley was getting into his car."

There was one other thing, Mrs. Randall noticed. Lee Oswald was carrying a package. It was something long —maybe two or three feet or more—and wrapped in brown paper, maybe a paper laundry bag. It was a heavy package. You could tell that. He held it a few inches away from him, and his shoulder dipped slightly, the way a man's shoulder dips when he is carrying a pail of water.

"I noticed that," says Mrs. Randall, "but I didn't think much about it. A lot of people carry packages."

When Mr. Frazier stepped into his car, he also noticed the package. It was in the back seat.

"What you got there?" asked Wesley Frazier.

"Curtain rods," was the answer.

"That was about all I got him to say that morning," says Wesley, "but he never talked much. About the only time I ever got him to talk

was when I asked him about his babies. Then he would laugh and tell me about them.

"When we got to work a little before eight, he got out of the car with that package under his arm and walked into the building ahead of me. I never saw what he did with it."

●

As President John F. Kennedy rode down Dallas' main street, it seemed that everyone in Dallas was out to greet him.

Everyone was not.

Three and a half blocks from the School Book Depository, a pudgy nightclub owner stood in the Dallas Morning News Building, helping an advertising salesman draw up an ad for his small nightspot, the Carousel. The clubowner's name was Jack Ruby.

The time was now 12:29 and the motorcade had slowed to a crawl.

President Waves To Dallas Crowd

Mrs. John Connally turned in her seat in the President's car, saw the President turning right to wave at the last knot of the people lining the motorcade route.

Well," she said, "you can't say Dallas isn't friendly today."

The crack of a rifle shot punctuated her comment.

H. L. Brennan, a 44-year-old steamfitter, glanced upward to the southeast corner of the depository building, glimpsed the gunman in a sixth floor window, saw him squeeze off the second and third shots.

"He was a slender guy, a nice-looking guy," Mr. Brennan said. "He didn't seem to be in no hurry."

Depository Superintendent Truly, who had been watching the parade from the sidewalk in front of the depository, was swept into the street by the surging crowd when the shots came out.

"I didn't know the shots came from our building," he says, "but I saw a motorcycle policeman run in the door. I thought he was trying to get to the room to survey the scene and I ran to him and said, "Come on, I'll show you.

"We ran to the back of the building to catch a freight elevator to the top floors. The front elevators don't go any higher than the fourth floor.

"Both back elevators were up in the top, which was strange, I guess, since everyone should have been out to lunch. I didn't think about it at the time, though. I pointed to the stairs.

"The policeman ran up the stairs ahead of me and when I arrived at the second floor he had his pistol out and was confronting Lee Oswald in the doorway of a little lunchroom—a place with a few candy and drink machines.

"Does this man work here?" the policeman said.

"Yes, I answered, and the two of us ran up to the fifth floor, caught an elevator to the seventh floor and then walked out on the roof of the building."

While Mr. Truly and the motorcycle police were on the roof, Detective Capt. Will Fritz, Chief of the Dallas Homicide Bureau, directed a systematic search of the building.

On the sixth floor storage room, they found a window two thirds open. Near it were three spent cartridges—each of them a 6.5 millimeter, or about .30 caliber.

The storage room seemed made to order for an assassin. It was cluttered with rows of book cartons, some of them in stacks six feet high. Five depository employes had worked in the storage room until noon, covering its floor with plywood.

One of them, Bonnie Ray Williams, walked near the window at the 10 o'clock smoking break, downed a bottle of pop, chewed on a piece of chicken. This killed the theory that the assassin had eaten while waiting in ambush.

Count Employes, One Man Missing

Meanwhile, Mr. Truly was trying to account for all employes in the building. Ninety-one persons worked there that day, and all were present now, except Lee Oswald. He had seen him just minutes before at the lunchroom entrance.

"I don't know if it means anything," he told a policeman, but I'm missing a man—a young fellow named Lee Oswald."

It might mean a great deal, the policeman replied. Homicide Capt. Will Fritz immediately phoned in a description to the radio dispatchers at police headquarters.

"He's 23, about five-foot-nine and weighs around 150 pounds . . . His name is Lee Oswald." Fritz also sent a team of investigators to the Paine residence in Irving—the only address Oswald had listed on his employment record.

It was now 1 p. m.—perhaps later. Oswald was safely out of the building.

Catches a Bus Six Blocks Away

At about 12:40, Oswald tapped on the window of a bus, caught in traffic six blocks east of the depository building on Elm st. Bus driver C. J. McWatters is certain of the time. He checked his watch three or four minutes earlier and it was then 12:36.

"There's no regular bus-stop where I picked him up," said Mr. McWatters, "but I let him in. He sat three seats back, on the right."

The bus would have made a perfect getaway vehicle. It was traveling east on Elm—passing directly over spot where the President had been slain. Few policemen would think to check an approaching bus for a murder suspect only minutes after the crime.

If this was Oswald's scheme, it didn't work. The bus traveled only a block before being halted once again by heavy traffic.

Caught in Traffic, He Gives Up Bus

While Mr. McWatters leaned against his steering wheel waiting for traffic to clear, a man in working clothes banged on the door.

"The President's been killed," he cried. "That's why traffic has been held up."

A woman—one of about six passengers on the bus—was rushing to match a train and wanted off the bus immediately. Oswald followed her.

"Give me a transfer," he told the driver as he stepped off the bus. The transfer was punched with Mr. McWatter's distinctive transfer mark and later led police to him and to his story.

William Wayne Whaley, a cab driver, next saw Oswald three blocks away, at the Greyhound Bus Terminal.

Oswald opened the door, stepped in and said: "Take me to 500 North Beckley," a location five blocks past Oswald's rooming house at 1026 North Beckley.

Handed Cabbie A Nickel Tip

Mr. Whaley, who has hauled "all kinds" in more than 30 years as a cab driver, saw nothing unusual about Oswald, even when he refused the one attempt at conversation.

"What the hell you think happened out there?" Mr. Whaley asked, with a wave in the direction of the assassination scene.

If Oswald had tipped him a quarter at the end of the ride Mr. Whaley might never have remembered him. Instead, Oswald handed him a dollar for a 85 cent ride and hurriedly left the cab.

A cabbie doesn't forget a nickel tipper.

Oswald backtracked the five blocks to his rooming house, raced in the door.

"You sure are in a hurry," said Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, who was dazedly watching a television account of the assassination.

"He didn't say anything," she recalls. "He just ran into his room, got a short tan coat and ran back out." Oswald also may have grabbed a pistol while in his room. Later, police were to find an empty holster.

Confronted by Cop He Pulls a Gun

At 1:15 p.m. at a street corner eight-tenths of a mile from Lee Oswald's rooming house, Mrs. Helen Markham was waiting for an overdue bus.

Glancing down the street, hoping to catch sight of it, she saw a police prowl car stop. In a series of events that flicked by her eye in a blur, a man "about 30, with bushy hair and a white coat" walked to the prowl car, said something and moved away.

The patrolman, J. D. Tippet, got out of the car and walked toward the man in the coat.

"All of a sudden they stopped, looked at each other and he (the man in the coat) pulled out his gun and shot the officer," Mrs. Markham says.

"I thought he was going to shoot me, too."

The shots woke Mrs. Barbara Davis, who was napping with her children in their home at the corner of 10th st. and Patton.

"I ran to the door and a man was walking across the yard just as carefree as if he was out for a stroll. He wasn't more than 50 yards from where the policeman was dying on 10th st. and he was cutting across my yard to turn left on Patton.

"He was taking the empty shells out of his gun and throwing them over beside my house. A taxi driver started chasing him. And a woman on a corner was screaming 'call the police—call the police.'"

"I called them."

Mrs. Davis saw only the side and rear of the gunman's head and the description given by Mrs. Markham did not quite fit Oswald, who was younger, wore a tan coat and had thinning hair.

Just Mumbled To Auto Salesman

A positive identification was made later, however, by an auto salesman.

A block away from the Davis home, Ted Callaway, sales manager at the Harris Brothers' used car lot—at Jefferson and Patton, was standing on the porch of his sales office, trying to let the news of the President's death "sink in."

"I heard shooting and yelling, so I ran to the edge of the car lot — on the Patton side—and I saw this fellow trotting on the other side.

"He had a pistol in his hand in a raised position. I said, 'Man, what's going on.'"

He mumbled something and kept on jogging. He wasn't in a dead run. He just jogged around to the right on Jefferson.

"I got a real good look at him. It was Oswald. I picked him out of a police lineup that night, just like that." The car salesman snapped his fingers.

"Well, I didn't know whether to chase him or go help whoever was hurt. I decided to go help, but when I got there the officer was dead. I grabbed his gun and yelled to a taxi-driver.

"I said, 'Man, we can get that guy if you hurry it up."

The chase was futile.

Mrs. Mary Brock stood in the service yard of a gasoline station, a block from the used car lot, and watched a "slim man" walk into an alleyway behind the stores fronting Jefferson.

Discards Coat During Chase

Five blocks past the station, Johnny Brewer, a salesman at the Hardy Shoe Store, saw a man, coatless, duck into the apse between his show windows (police later found a tan jacket behind the gasoline station).

"He was breathing hard and he looked scared," says Mr. Brewer. "Then I heard sirens, and a police car passed, made a U-turn and started back in the same direction it came from.

"Then the fellow left and started walking to the Texas Theatre. I followed him, a ways behind, and when I got to the theatre, I asked the cashier, Julie Postal, if she had seen a man come in. She hadn't. The man who takes up tickets hadn't either.

"That's not unusual, though. A lot of people walk in to get Cokes from their machine and they don't pay much attention.

"I told Julie to call the police and the other man and I looked for the guy I had seen.

"We couldn't see him, so we waited until the police came and I walked out on the stage, and the lights came on and the picture stopped. It was a war movie, 'War is Hell'."

"From the stage I could see him. There were only 10 or 15 people in there. He was sitting in the middle aisle, half-way down.

"I pointed to him and he stood up and a policeman walked toward him and they started fighting and four other policemen came, and he fought them all before they finally put him in handcuffs."

AN HOUR AND A HALF after the bullets smashed into President Kennedy, Lee Oswald was at Dallas police headquarters, walking past television cameramen, finding himself for the first time in his lonely life before an eager audience.

"We know you killed the President," policemen told him.

"I don't know anything about it," he answered.

"There's no question about you killing Officer Tippit."

"I don't know anything about it."

Oswald was to repeat the phrase again and again in the next 48 hours. He was innocent, he said. He was being held illegally.

Wife Tells Police He Owned Rifle

While Oswald defied his interrogators, a network of hundreds of state, city, county and Federal investigators built a case against him.

In the Paine garage, they found a sagging blue and green blanket roll. Yes, Marina Oswald told them through Mrs. Paine, Lee Oswald owned a rifle. Yes, she thought he kept it in the blanket roll.

A goldmine of evidence awaited the police in Oswald's rented room: A Dallas map, with Xs marking the President's motorcade route and a line roughly tracing the trajectory of the bullets that claimed the President's life. A holster, just fitting the .38 caliber pistol Oswald wielded in the theater. A private journal, detailing Oswald's activities in New Orleans and naming his acquaintances.

Find Gunpowder On Both Hands

Still the evidence mounted. There was a photograph of Oswald holding an Italian rifle and a .38 caliber pistol identical to those the police had seized.

Parafin tests showed traces of gunpowder on both of Oswald's hands. Oswald's fingerprints were on the book cartons and a palm print was on the rifle.

Even the questions Oswald used to answer pointed to his guilt. If he had carried curtain rods to work that day, why couldn't police find them. Instead they discovered a long brown paper bag that could have concealed the rifle. Other employes in the office could account for their whereabouts at the time of the assasination. Why couldn't Oswald?

Why were both freight elevators on top floors at the time of the assassination, effectively blocking rapid pursuit of the assassin? Few persons other than an employe would have known how to operate them.

Why had he used the alias, O. H. Lee? Why was there an identification card in his wallet with the name A. Hidell?

Soon, FBI agents would trace the Italian rifle found in the depository to a New York importer and then to Klein's, a Chicago mail order firm. From 10 p.m. on Sunday until 4 a.m. on Monday following the shooting, three FBI agents and five Klein executives looked at microfilm sales slips until they found the record of a sale to an A. Hidell in Dallas.

Web of Evidence Entangles Suspect

Even without ballistics test results, which have not yet been made public, this web of evidence entangles Oswald: He owned a 6.5 millimeter rifle, and 6.5 millimeter cartridges were found by the half-open window from which the assassin fired. He had a .38 caliber pistol in his possession when arrested and .38 caliber cartridges were found a half block from Patrolman Tippit's body.

Oswald's Marine Corps marksman's badge indicates he had the ability to hit the President and Gov. Connally from the sixth-story window. The shots were fired at ranges of 50 to 80 yards, not an extraordinary feat for a marksman taking deliberate aim at a slow-moving target.

Tests made recently by police departments and rifle clubs around the nation show three shots can be fired in as little as three seconds from a bolt-action rifle.

Still there was no confession from Oswald. Reporters clamored in the hallways of the police headquarters for the latest scrap of news.

Mingling with the reporters was nightclub owner and girlie show impressario, Jack Ruby, who dressed as if he might have seen too many cops and robber movies starring Edward G. Robinson.

With his felt hat pulled low over his forehead, he was everywhere, talking to his friends on the Dallas police force and in the city's press corps.

"I brought over some sandwiches," he said, when detectives asked him why he was in the building.

Slowly He Began To Thaw a Little

On Saturday night, detectives told reporters they would transfer Oswald to the Dallas County jail soon after 11 a. m. on Sunday, but had not abandoned hope of "getting him to talk."

Slowly, Homocide Capt. Fritz was breaking through Oswald's reserve. True, he was far away from a confession. Capt. Fritz told his lieutenants, but Oswald was beginning to "thaw a little." He was talking freely about incidents not connected with the shooting.

Capt. Fritz' hope of a confession that would reveal the true story of the assassination crumbled at 11:21 a.m. Sunday, when Jack Ruby jabbed a gun into Oswald's ribs and squeezed the trigger.

When asked about a possible link between Ruby and Oswald, Dallas police have a simple answer. You don't plan an assassination with a man you have met only once or twice. If Ruby and Oswald met more frequently, ask the policemen, why wouldn't someone have seen them?

Could Oswald have been the triggerman in a giant conspiracy to assassinate the President? Official "leaks" from Washington indicate the FBI has found no evidence of a conspiracy, either from the left or from the rightwing. Their evidence suggests the case is little more complex than it appears on the surface: Oswald killed President Kennedy. Jack Ruby killed Oswald.

Sitting at her home in a chair which once held Oswald Ruth Paine said she doubted that he was involved in a conspiracy or that he planned, weeks or months ahead, to kill the President.

"I believe that he thought, somehow, he had a chance to make history and he took it," she said.

"But the only thing I really know is that all of it seems incredibly, utterly unbelievable."

OSWALD'S WIFE AND MOTHER WITH HIS BABIES IN DALLAS

When He Came Home on the Day Before Assassination, He Played with the Children

UPI Photo

EDWIN WALKER ADDRESSES A DALLAS GATHERING
Oswald Attended a Rally Like This One Before Stevenson Visit
AP Photo

OSWALD IN CUSTODY SHORTLY AFTER ASSASSINATION
"We Know You Killed the President," Policemen Told Him

AP Photo

Oswald's Brief

Days in History

By Fred Ferretti

Of The Herald Tribune Staff

DALLAS.

Lee Harvey Oswald's brief thrust into history began with a walk in the rain.

It ended with his death in a Dallas hospital emergency ward of a bullet that had ripped through his vital organs.

In the little more than two days between the walk and the death, Lee Harvey Oswald, it is said, shot and killed from ambush the 36th President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The case against him is not closed, and perhaps it never will be.

On Nov. 22, a Friday, the 24-year-old ex-Marine made his own coffee in the small house in suburban Irving, which he customarily visited only on weekends. His wife, Marina and his daughters, June, 22 months, and Rachel, five weeks, slept on as Lee Harvey put on a brownish patterned shirt and baggy gray trousers.

He left the house shortly before 7:30 without waking either his family or Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom his wife and children boarded.

Out to the garage he went and picked up a long, narrow package, wrapped in paper. He tucked it under his arm and went walking off in a steady drizzle to meet a co-worker, B. Wesley Frazier, who usually drove Lee Harvey Oswald to the Texas School Book Depository in his dented old Chevrolet sedan.

Mr. Frazier, 19, recalls little of the conversation he had with Oswald as they drove the 12 miles to the Book Depository that overlooks Dealey Plaza, "the birth place of Dallas." But he does remember that he asked Lee Harvey about the package. He said Oswald told him the package contained window shades.

The "window shades," it is believed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dallas police, was a 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano Italian carbine, with a clip load and an attached four-power sight, which Oswald bought from a Chicago mail order house for $19.95, using the name "A. Hidell."

OSWALD ON THE SCENE

Mr. Frazier and Oswald arrived at the building at Elm and Houston Sts. precisely at 8 o'clock to begin their day's work.

The superintendent of the Book Depository, which houses the Dallas offices of several of the major United States publishers, Roy S. Truly, noted the arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, who does the hiring and firing at the Depository, added Oswald to his staff of 19 on Oct. 15, at $1.25 an hour.

He remembers interviewing Oswald after Mrs. Paine, who has a brother who works at the Book Depository, interceded with him to hire Lee Harvey because "he was a nice young man who needed a job, because his wife had one child and another was on the way."

53 DEC 18 1963

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

100-52555-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 16
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

DEC 5 1963

Mr. Truly knew that morning all his warehousemen were present and accounted for. And the day's work began. But it was a different kind of day because the President of the United States was going to pass right in front of the Book Depository shortly after noon. Arrangements were made for noon lunch hours for everyone.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the crowds began to gather along Houston Street, which bisects the three streets leading to and from the Dallas triple underpass. This was the route the President was to take.

The rain had stopped, and when the President and Mrs. Kennedy stepped off the plane at Love Field under the warm Texas sun, the bubble top was taken off the Presidential limousine. And the motorcade began weaving toward Dallas.

A little after noon a porter, Charles Givens, saw Oswald on the sixth floor and asked him if he wanted to keep him company for lunch. "Not now," he reports Oswald said, "just send the elevator back up."

Mrs. Marina Oswald and Mrs. Ruth Paine watched on television in Irving, and Lee Harvey Oswald sat on a couple of cartons at a corner sixth-floor window at the southeast end of the building, drinking cola and watching the crowd thicken. He waited patiently and by noon was alone in the building.

Police said he kept his rifle barrel sighted and aimed atop three cases. One soft-nosed bullet was in the chamber. Three others gleamed in the clip that wedged into the rifle's magazine.

He sipped his drink, then put it down carefully as the growing roar of the crowd told him the President would soon arrive. Then he saw the car. President Kennedy waved with open palm to the cheering people of Dallas. Jackie held her bouquet of red roses and smiled. Texas Gov. John B. Connally jr. and his wife, Nellie, smiled and waved.

The car slowed just left off Houston, paused and gathered speed as the road sloped toward the underpass. A shot rang out. The President's body jerked, slumped forward into his wife's arms. Another shot sounded. Gov. Connally spun around. Another shot. And President Kennedy received his mortal wound to the head.

This is what Lee Harvey Oswald saw from his sixth-floor window.

He raced diagonally across the book-littered floor. At the stairway which faces the freight elevator, he flung the rifle behind a stack of books.

The elevator was at another floor. He raced downstairs as people in Dealey Plaza picked themselves off the pavement and stood staring at each other in disbelief.

A person in the crowd gestured toward the Depository Building and yelled, "Somebody up there has a gun." Police raced into the building an up the stairs. They came upon Oswald drinking a cola. Mr. Truly identified him as an employe.

Minutes later a roll call of employees was taken. Oswald was missing. An alarm went out describing with emphasis his brownish red shirt. It is believed he fled out a rear loading platform.

He ran for a Dallas Transit bus bound for Marsalis, across the Trinity River in suburban Oak Cliff. People surged past him, unnoticing as they ran to see where their President had been shot. Oswald knocked on the door of the bus. The driver, C. J. McWatters, later said, "There's no regular stop at Elm and Old Griffin. I was on schedule and the time was 12:36 at the last check point. It couldn't have been later than 12:40."

The bus edged less than a block, then stalled in a solid wall of people and cars. Oswald got up. "Give me a transfer," he said to Mr. McWatters. The driver punched it. Each driver has a distinctive punch and the hole found on the transfer in Oswald's pocket ten hours later gave the FBI its first picture of Oswald's early movements.

The time was now about 12:42.

Oswald ran south on Lamar Street, two blocks to the Greyhound Bus Terminal at Commerce St.

William Wayne (Chief) Whaley, 58, was parked in his cab in front of the Terminal, hesaid, when the panting young man came to the taxi stand and asked, "Can I take this cab?"

Mr. Whaley motioned for Oswald to get in.

"Take me to 500 North Beckley," Oswald told him. Mr. Whaley noticed Oswald's dishevelled clothes, but said it warranted only passing notice. "I've hauled a lot of winos in my time," he said.

The ride to North Beckley is less than five minutes.

The time was shortly after one o'clock.

Mr. Whaley drove off and Lee Harvey Oswald ran five blocks back on North Beckley, past the brick and frame rooming houses that sprawl underneath the hackberry and mimosa trees in Oak Cliff. He bolted into his $8-a-week room at a couple of minutes after one, rushing past housekeeper Mrs. Earlene Roberts.

She said to him, "My, you're sure in a hurry" but "he didn't say a word. That wasn't unusual, though, he just ran through the living room and out through that door."

Mrs. Roberts gestured toward the small room rented Oct. 14 to an "O. H. Lee," the name Oswald used in his Oak Cliff home.

She said he put on a gray zippered jacket and ran out.

Later police found an open can of apricots and a banana and a grape stem in the waste basket. They also found a holster from which they believed Oswald took his .38 caliber revolver, and a gasoline company map of Dallas with several X-s marking the Presidential motorcade route, with a line drawn from the Book Depository location to the spot west of Dealey Plaza.

Oswald was next seen on East 10th St., between Patton and Denver Aves. by Mrs. Helen Markham, who was waiting for a bus at the corner of Denver and East 10th.

WHERE DID HE COME FROM?

The spot is seven blocks from his furnished room and four and a half blocks from the Marsala Place apartment of nightclub owner Jack Ruby. Mrs. Markham is uncertain as to what direction Oswald was walking on East 10th. If he was walking west, he was in a logical route back from Ruby's $135 a month apartment.

If he was walking east, he was on the logical route toward the apartment, located in the 200 block of South Ewing Ave.

Mrs. Markham said she became aware of Oswald when Police Car 10, cruising west on East 10th, stopped and a policeman beckoned to the slim man in the gray jacket, as he walked steadily along the tree-lined residential street.

She said Oswald came over to the patrol car, leaned down and spoke to the policeman through the front window. Then, she said, the officer got out of the car, apparently to say something to Oswald.

"All of a sudden they stopped," she said, "looked at each other and he (Oswald) pulled his gun and shot him down."

The officer, Patrolman J. D. Tippit, died instantly with a bullet in his head, one in his chest and one above his belt buckle.

That was about 1:15 or 1:18.

Mrs. Markham used the dead policeman's two-way radio to call for help and immediately police cars screamed into the area.

Between Madison and Bishop Aves. on Jefferson he ran into a Hardy shoe store lobby, panting. He stood there gasping for breath, according to the manager, John C. Brewer, and looked into the store.

Mr. Brewer said Oswald stood there, "breathing hard and his shirt tail was out." Mr. Brewer said Oswald "looked scared." As Brewer watched Oswald, his radio tuned into the city manhunt, a police car came roaring down Jefferson and paused, made a U-turn and sped back west.

Oswald ran from the lobby, then a half block west to the Texas Theater.

It was now between 1:45 and 1:50.

"Cry Battle" and "War Is Hell" said the marquee.

Apparently Oswald slipped into the theater, passing the cashier, Mrs. Julie Postal and the head usher, "Butch" Burroughs.

Mr. Brewer and Mr. Burroughs locked all the emergency exits and told Mrs. Postal to phone police.

The cars arrived in minutes. Because of the shooting of patrolman Tippits seven blocks away, the cars had been twisting through the neighborhood on tips from people who said they saw Oswald.

It was now almost 2 o'clock.

Sgt. G. W. Hill ordered the theater lights turned on and he and two officers, N. M. McDonald and T. A. Hudson, walked in.

Johnny Brewer spotted Oswald, sitting in the center section, three rows from the rear. Brewer stepped from the wings of the stage and pointed Oswald out. Oswald turned. He yelled, "This is it," and brought his gun around, just as Patrolman McDonald rushed him.

Oswald pointed his revolver at McDonald's head. Inches away. He pulled the trigger. The gun misfired.

He slashed the officer across the face with the barrel of the gun, just as the three policemen grabbed him. One punched him in the eye.

As he was dragged from the theater, a crowd of about 500 people, brought to the scene by the blinking lights of the police cars and the whine of their sirens, stood outside.

They knew their President was dead. And they heard the police had caught his killer inside. "Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!" they shouted.

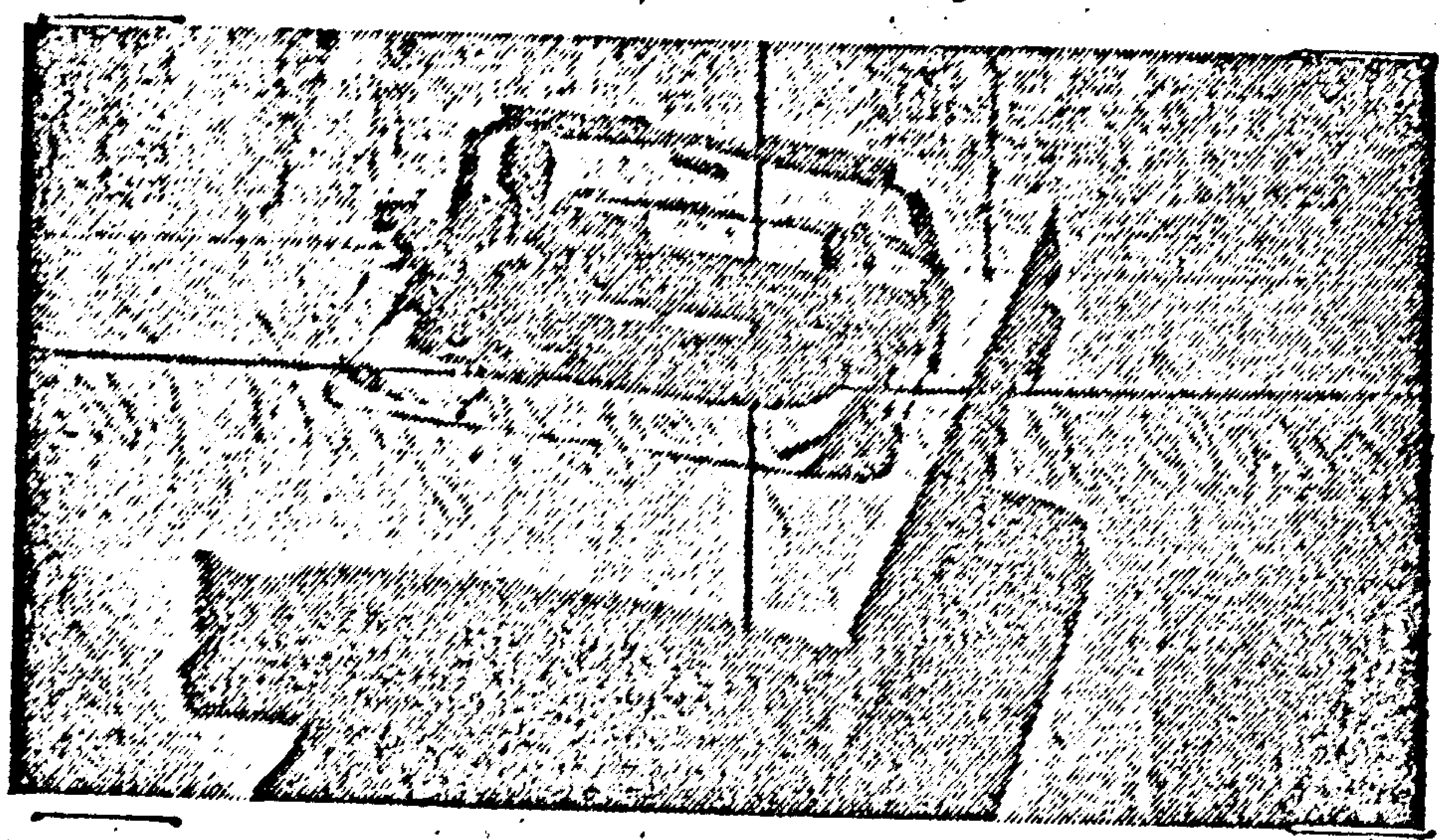
Other policemen had to hold the crowd back as Oswald was dumped into a police car and raced to mid-town Dallas, to Police Headquarters at City Hall.

In the car he said resignedly, "Well, I guess it's all over now."

At Headquarters he seemed to be enjoying the attention paid to him. The slight smile was always on his face. And he shouted to reporters as he was led to and from the interrogation room. Perhaps he smiled at the aerial view of the triple underpass and the School Book Depository Building, which hangs framed on the wall, outside Police Chief Jesse Curry's office.

On Sunday, the police took him downstairs to take him to the County Jail, which is less than two blocks from the Book Depository.

And there, the last words he heard before a bullet tore through his stomach, was a detective screaming, "Jack, you son of a bitch."



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Assassination Likened to Red Slayings

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

A onetime congressional associate of President Kennedy sees parallels between the Kennedy assassination and the Soviet-inspired murders of two Ukrainian leaders in Munich.

Former Republican Rep. Charles J. Kersten, of Milwaukee, spoke Saturday to representatives of Ukrainian, Romanian, Albanian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Serbian, Czech and Armenian organizations at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

The event marked the 30th anniversary of the famine in the Soviet Ukraine.

OBSERVER AT TRIAL

Kersten was an observer last year in Karlsruhe, Germany, at the trial of Bogdan Stashinsky, admitted Soviet agent convicted of murdering Stepan Bandera and Lev Rebet with a cyanide pellet gun.

"Last month I wrote to Mr. Kennedy, asking him to use his good offices to clear the way for Senate hearings on Soviet-trained assassins, like Stashinsky, who have committed several assassinations, and the fantastic lengths the Soviets go to train and recruit them," Kersten said.

"Stashinsky was trained with others to come eventually to the United States and England after they had carried out their assignments in Europe.

DENIED BY SOVIETS

"In the Stashinsky case, the Soviets were concerned about persons in the free world who were effectively opposing communism."

Kersten said that the Soviets' denials of any connection with the Kennedy assassination matched "the violent denials they issued when Stashinsky was placed on trial."

"The most important facet of Harvey Lee Oswald's background were the three years he spent in Russia," Kersten said.

"He was the cold, imperturbable type the Communists would use and he came out of the same system that Stashinsky did."

Kersten, Mr. Kennedy and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon served together on the House Labor Committee when the three were in Congress.

"The greatest source of hate in the world today is Communist hatred of the rest of the world," Kersten said.

'PATH TO WAR'

Kersten said the American people should be made more aware of the multinational nature of the Soviet Union, with more than half of its population non-Russian.

"If we abandon the Ukrainians and the other captive peoples to communism, we will be on the path to war," he said.

"Once the Communists are certain of these people's loyalty, the way will be cleared for a hydrogen bomb attack on us."

Major U.S. universities, Kersten said, should establish ethnic institutes where students could learn the history, traditions and languages of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

"In the future these peoples will be more and more important to the United States," he said.

Kersten will be the principal English-language speaker today at a famine commemoration at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in the Masonic Temple. The program is sponsored by Detroit and Windsor Ukrainian communities.

68 JAN 13 1964

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

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

24C Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 12/13/63
Edition: 8 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

REC 16

105-82551-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 13 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Assassination Likened to Red Slayings

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

A onetime congressional associate of President Kennedy sees parallels between the Kennedy assassination and the Soviet-inspired murders of two Ukrainian leaders in Munich.

Former Republican Rep. Charles J. Kersten, of Milwaukee, spoke Saturday to representatives of Ukrainian, Romanian, Albanian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Serbian, Czech and Armenian organizations at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

The event marked the 30th anniversary of the famine in the Soviet Ukraine.

OBSERVER AT TRIAL

Kersten was an observer last year in Karlsruhe, Germany, at the trial of Bogdan Stashinsky, admitted Soviet agent convicted of murdering Stepan Bandera and Lev Rebet with a cyanide pellet gun.

"Last month I wrote to Mr. Kennedy, asking him to use his good offices to clear the way for Senate hearings on Soviet-trained assassins, like Stashinsky, who have committed several assassinations, and the fantastic lengths the Soviets go to train and recruit them," Kersten said.

"Stashinsky was trained with others to come eventually to the United States and England after they had carried out their assignments in Europe.

DENIED BY SOVIETS

"In the Stashinsky case, the Soviets were concerned about persons in the free world who were effectively opposing communism."

Kersten said that the Soviets' denials of any connection with the Kennedy assassination matched "the violent denials they issued when Stashinsky was placed on trial."

"The most important facet of Harvey Lee Oswald's background were the three years he spent in Russia," Kersten said.

"He was the cold, imperturbable type the Communists would use and he came out of the same system that Stashinsky did."

Kersten, Mr. Kennedy and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon served together on the House Labor Committee when the three were in Congress.

"The greatest source of hate in the world today is Communist hatred of the rest of the world," Kersten said.

'PATH TO WAR'

Kersten said the American people should be made more aware of the multinational nature of the Soviet Union, with more than half of its population non-Russian.

"If we abandon the Ukrainians and the other captive peoples to communism, we will be on the path to war," he said.

"Once the Communists are certain of these people's loyalty, the way will be cleared for a hydrogen bomb attack on us."

Major U.S. universities, Kersten said, should establish ethnic institutes where students could learn the history, traditions and languages of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

"In the future these peoples will be more and more important to the United States," he said.

Kersten will be the principal English-language speaker today at a famine commemoration at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in the Masonic Temple. The program is sponsored by Detroit and Windsor Ukrainian communities.

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

24C Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 12/8/63
Edition: 8 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

Why Was FBI Probe Leaked to the Press?

AN ADVANCE summary from "government sources" of the FBI's report on the assassination of President Kennedy released "dope fashion" through the press services and published under blazing headlines, says Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in his heinous crime and had no relation to Jack Ruby.

Why was the news of the report, which had not yet been given to the President or the Warren investigating commission, released through unnamed sources? It couldn't have been given out, and treated as confirmed news without the approval of J. Edgar Hoover.

Why were the FBI's key conclusions leaked out when the President was still to decide whether the report was to be made public before the Warren Commission gets it?

The rush of some people in the FBI to condition the public to its simplest theory, with no regard to official channels, may well increase doubts in a world already dazed by rumors.

The original effort by Dallas police to limit the deed to Oswald and gave him a "red" coloration has been so thoroughly discredited by the facts that have leaked out that the theory that he was a "loner" can only serve as a cover for the rightists at whose doors the crime has been laid by the vast majority.

Hardly any normal-thinking person believes Jack Ruby, the Chicago gangster, was motivated by "patriotic passion."

Even more damaging is the undermining effect of these unofficial efforts to prejudice the public on the investigation of the Warren Commission. It is to that investigation that the world looks for a serious appraisal of the facts.

Even if it is granted, as most people do, that Oswald was involved in the crime and was mentally unstable, there was so much unexplained neglect or "oversight" by the secret service, the Dallas Police, the FBI and others that only believers in the weirdest "who-done-it" fantasies could consider such combination of "accidents" likely.

The inspired publicity, it seems, is already producing cynical comment that the U.S. public will drop its interest in a few weeks. Richard Starnes, columnist in the World-Telegram and Sun, pretty much to the right himself, says under the title, "Truth Won't Out," that the Warren Commission won't produce much because it will depend entirely on the FBI, the Dallas police or the secret service. He cannot conceive that the Dallas police or the FBI would "bear witness against themselves or, indeed, each other."

"The Russians suggest they suspected him (Oswald) of being a spy. Can any realistic person believe any tentacle of the elephantine espionage apparatus will own up to having Oswald on his payroll?" as Starnes. "Can we expect the FBI to explain why Oswald was not under close surveillance? . . . It is not in the nature of bureaucrats to destroy their carefully nurtured fables of omnipotence. It would be well to bear in mind, and to remember that the findings of the Warren Commission will depend wholly on what it is told by these agencies."

The "bureaucracies" Starnes refers to count on public acceptance of the idea that the "case is closed" and post mortems won't mean much. Whether they will get off that easy may well be decided by world and general public reaction in the U.S.

Several stories in the N. Y. Times' in recent days directed the spotlight on the FBI in several ways.

66 JAN 13 1964

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

file

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 p. 2
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 12/8/63

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 10 1964

One was an interview with Marguerite Oswald, mother of the suspect, in which she said that two FBI agents came to her Saturday night, 17 hours before Jack Ruby put a bullet into Oswald, showed her a picture of a man and asked if she ever saw him. She didn't.

The following day at another location, where she and Oswald's wife were secluded by secret service, she saw a newspaper with Ruby's picture on it. She said that was the picture of the man shown her the night before.

The FBI denied they showed her Ruby's picture.

Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, said that Oswald came just three days after he arrived in Fort Worth from the Soviet Union, in June, 1962, with slips of paper he wanted her to type, in his presence.

Miss Bates recalled the content that added up to a horror story on conditions in the Soviet Union, where he had worked for two and a half years.

The Times reports that "at the time she Miss Bates had the impression that Oswald had been in Russia as an agent of the State Department."

The Times also checked at a branch library in New Orleans where Oswald lived last summer and found that all the books he took out were anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. He also took out a book on Kennedy and on the assassination of Huey Long.

Grounds for suspicion surrounding the circumstances that enabled Ruby to shoot Oswald when the latter was transferred grew stronger with the disclosure by a spokesman of the Department of Justice that the FBI had twice warned Dallas Police hours before the fatal shot that the murder was planned.

Dallas police acknowledged they were told by FBI of the plan and explained that for that reason they arranged to take Oswald in an armored car. But they neglected to protect Oswald on his way to the car.

— G.M.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother Assails His N.Y. Probation Officer

By ALFRED T. HENDRICKS

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy, has made her first direct comment on her son's court record, as exclusively revealed in The New York Post.

At a press conference in Fort Worth, Tex., Mrs. Oswald denied that her son needed psychiatric treatment—as recommended by four judges of Bronx Children's Court—and she insisted she fled New York with young Lee Harvey only because of a grudge harbored against her by the boy's probation officer, John Carro.

"I told him [Carro], 'Lee is not a criminal. I'm not having a boy of this age and this character reporting to you once a week like an ordinary criminal,'" she said.

"Naturally, Mr. Carro and I didn't get along. I bucked him."

Mrs. Oswald also said that at the time a Big Brother caseworker assigned to Lee had advised her to take the boy away.

She quoted the case-worker as telling her:

"He [Carro] is going to be after your boy until he makes him a hardened criminal."

Both Carro and Howard A. Kieval, executive director of the Big Brothers, Inc., a voluntary agency that counsels wayward boys, disputed Mrs. Oswald.

"I don't want to argue with the lady," said Kieval. "It would be in bad taste. As for her assertion that a Big Brother advised her to take her son away, we have no information along those lines."

Kieval added that his agency had informed Mrs. Oswald at the time that she needed court permission in order to leave the city with Lee, then a 13-year-old junior high school student.

Carro was also disinclined to become involved in a dispute with the mother of the suspected assassin, who was himself shot to death by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby two days after President Kennedy was felled by sniper's bullets.

"I don't want to make any further comment," Carro said. "I have nothing to add to what I told The New York Post on Monday."

Mrs. Oswald said her son was taken from her in New York because she was ignorant of court operations and procedures.

"They took him to what I think was the Warwick Home for Boys," she said. (Actually, Oswald was remanded to Youth House in the Bronx.)

Mrs. Oswald said she then obtained the services of a lawyer who advised her:

"Mrs. Oswald, they want your boy on a state farm to pay the taxes of the state of New York."

A check reveals, however, that until September, 1962, no lawyer was allowed to appear in Domestic Relations Court, of which Children's Court was then a sub-division.

At her press conference Friday, Mrs. Oswald again maintained that her son had nothing to do with the shooting of President Kennedy and the wounding of Texas Gov. Connally.

"I don't know exactly what happened," she said. "But it is possible that while he was in the Texas Schoool Book Depository [the building from which the sniper fired] he may have panicked because he was a known defector.

"He might have run out of the building because he was afraid he might be the first one suspected of having anything to do with it."

In Fort Worth Friday, it was also revealed that the Russian-born widow of Oswald "wants to be an American and continue to live here." The report came from Mrs. Leona Williamson, a 25-year-old housewife who has launched a fund for the wife and two children of the accused assassin.

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

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

4 NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/8/63
Edition: WEEKEND BLUE FINAL
Author: ALFRED T HENDRICKS
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD-
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character:
or AFO
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555-D

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

61 JAN 13 1964

24 JAN 13 1964

REC-4
EX-112

Second Rifle Deepens Mystery Over Oswald

Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 7—Information gathered today indicates the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had a rifle mounted with a telescopic scope near here, but that this was not the rifle with which President Kennedy was assassinated.

It was disclosed yesterday that Oswald's Italian rifle came from Chicago with a scope ready for mounting.

But a gunsmith in suburban Irving says that one of his service tickets, undated and cryptic, tells him that he mounted a scope for someone named "Oswald" on a gun that could only have been a .303 British Enfield or an 03A3 Springfield, a former U.S. Army weapon. President Kennedy was shot with an Italian rifle.

Identity Uncertain

The only Oswald in Irving other than Lee Oswald has been checked and did not have the work done. But the gunsmith does business with many persons from out of town.

"This could have been another gun of his or another Oswald with a gun," says Dail Ryder, service manager of the sports shop. "It is very well possible, but we can't place it. There's no recollection of the guy being in the store."

Lee Oswald was also reported inquiring in a second-hand furniture store near the sports shop about gun work.

Edith Whitworth, who works at this store, said that Oswald came in early last November and asked her "something pertaining to a gun," but that the work could not be done for him there. She said she referred him to the sports shop a block away, where Ryder works.

Mrs. Whitworth said that a woman carrying a new baby girl then came in and Mrs. Whitworth showed them furniture Oswald said they would need soon.

Sure It Was Oswald

The infant had been born two weeks before, Mrs. Whitworth said she was told. The Oswalds' second child was born Oct. 20.

"It was definitely him," Mrs. Whitworth said.

This information could suggest that early in November Oswald was having a second rifle prepared for pin-point firing.

[The Associated Press reported that the owner of a public gun range said today the FBI had taken pounds of empty shells in an attempt to confirm that Oswald had practiced shooting there as recently as five days before the assassination of President Kennedy.

[Floyd Davis, owner of the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie, said neither he nor his wife, Virginia, had ever seen Oswald at the range. "But there were three different people here at three different times who told us about seeing Oswald," Davis said.]

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
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 9 1964

22 JAN 9 1964

DEC 8

74 JAN 10 1964

Airing of Slaying Facts Up to Kennedy Probers

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

President Johnson indicated yesterday it will be up to his "blue ribbon commission" to determine how the facts surrounding the assassination of the late President Kennedy will be presented to the American public.

The Chief Executive was asked at his news conference whether the FBI report on the assassination or a summary of it would be made public.

"That is a matter which I think would go from the Justice Department to the blue ribbon commission that was appointed, and it will be a matter for them to review," the President responded.

This reply, coupled with his earlier assurances that all the facts will be made public, was interpreted to mean that the commission will carry out its functions of evaluating the FBI report and other investigative reports before it decides what should be made public, by whom and when.

Various Approaches

The commission could couple the FBI report with its own conclusions, use the report as a springboard for further inquiry or issue its findings in segments. The ultimate question, in other words, is not what should be held back but how the commission wants to perform its assigned function of getting the true facts before the public.

The FBI report—a narrative account of the assassination as well as the subsequent killing of the suspected assassin—has been submitted to the Justice Department and is expected to reach the seven-member commission early this week.

Other Reports Expected

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held two organization meetings last week but indicated it can't make much progress until it begins receiving investigative reports.

The FBI's comprehensive documentation of all the evidence accumulated to date is expected to be accompanied or followed by reports from a dozen other Federal agencies providing background on Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin, and Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald.

The Justice Department, which is collecting relevant data from all sources, is putting the emphasis on getting information to the commission as quickly as possible. Although the FBI has made its report, agents are still pursuing other aspects of the inquiry and supplemental reports will probably follow.

Virtually every field office of the FBI has been assigned some lead to check out as the investigation encompasses the entire lives of both Oswald and Ruby.

Oswald's record as a 13-year-old truant in the Bronx and a probation report on his character at that time, Oswald's rebellion against authority in the Marines, Ruby's peripheral connections with Chicago gangland as well as his years-long effort to ingratiate himself with Dallas police—all are being studied for clues to the motivations of the two men.

The commission will have to gauge the publication of its findings on Ruby against the fact that he is facing trial with a probable defense of temporary insanity.

The commission, for instance, will have no problem about concluding publicly that Ruby killed Oswald, since the killing was witnessed by a Nation-wide television audience. It also can state for publication that there was no connection between Ruby and Oswald since that negative finding would not be expected to prejudice Ruby's trial.

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 A-6
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
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964 DEC 8 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

Caution Required

When the commission reaches motivations, however, it will probably have to measure its words to avoid prejudicing the case and Ruby's insanity defense.

Without waiting to get the material for its inquiry, the commission has set about acquiring what its chairman called the needed tools for its inquiry.

The commission at its first meeting voted to seek legislation giving it power to subpoena witnesses and compel testimony. At its second meeting, it approved the wording of a joint resolution authorizing the commission "to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence."

The resolution, drafted by House Majority Whip Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, and House Parliamentarian Lewis Deschler, states that any Federal court can be called upon to require the presence of any witnesses or the production of any pertinent evidence, if there is a failure to obey the summons of the commission. Any failure to obey such a court order could be punished as contempt.

Quick Action Seen

Under the resolution, "no person shall be excused from attending or testifying, or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents or other evidence in obedience to a subpoena, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him."

The four legislative members of the commission all took part in introducing the joint resolution. Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, introduced the resolution late Friday in the Senate for himself and Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky.

Representative Boggs and Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, introduced the joint resolution in the House yesterday.

The joint resolution is expected to move through both chambers this week.

Wife Links Oswald to 2d Sniping

NEW AND UNPREDICTABLE elements crop up daily in the wide-ranging probe of President Kennedy's assassination. Yesterday another facet of the case against Lee Harvey Oswald was added by his widow: that he had boasted of sniping at Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker in his Dallas home. The FBI, still ferreting as it wraps up its exhaustive report, was investigating. As usual, it said nothing—until all the facts are in. Meanwhile, the Presidential Commission was setting up its procedures.

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

One minor link in the chain of evidence forged in the investigation of the slaying of President Kennedy may connect the accused slayer with another crime—the assault on former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

In Dallas yesterday, Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, was reported to have told the FBI that her husband once boasted to her that he had fired on Mr. Walker the night of April 10. The bullet, fired through the window of his Dallas home, narrowly missed him. The gunman has never been found.

FBI officials declined comment on Mrs. Oswald's story. But other authoritative sources confirmed the report.

Investigators are now trying to determine whether Oswald ever owned the type of gun used in the attempted shooting of Mr. Walker. At the time of the Walker shooting, Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle.

President Kennedy was killed by a 6.5 mm Italian Army surplus carbine.

The bizarre events being traced to determine whether the assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting of Mr. Walker are related go like this:

Shortly after the November 22 sniper slaying of the President, Dial D. Ryder, Irving, Tex., gunsmith, reported he had mounted a telescopic lens for a customer named "Oswald."

But when FBI agents showed Mr. Ryder the Italian carbine, the gunsmith reported he had never worked on that type of gun.

Subsequently, it was learned that the S. Klein mail order house of Chicago, which sold Oswald the Italian rifle, sent it to him with the gun bore-sighted and holes drilled for mounting the scope.

Nonetheless, Mr. Ryder still possessed a ticket showing he had done some work for "Oswald." He told authorities he could not recall the cus-

53 JAN 9 1964

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

105-82555
Jul 5-E

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

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

DEC 7 1963

tomer. Furthermore, the ticket included neither the address of the customer nor the type of gun brought into the shop.

Yesterday's disclosure connecting Oswald with the Walker shooting produced a new mystery: Was the gun that Mr. Ryder worked on for "Oswald" the same one that was used in the attempte dslaying of Mr. Walker? And is the unknown "Oswald" the assassin of President Kennedy or a man with the same common name?

Despite the FBI's refusal to comment, it was learned that Mrs. Oswald has on several occasions cooperated with Federal interrogators. At other times, she has been described as "moody," refusing to talk.

She is being kept in protective custody somewhere in the Dallas area. Questioning is through a Russian-speaking interpreter.

Meanwhile, the Presidential commission investigating the assassination of Mr. Kennedy indicated yesterday it was moving slowly but methodically.

At the same time, Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr announced that he has called off a state Court of Inquiry into the assassination, in compliance with a suggestion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads the Presidential commission.

And at the second meeting of his panel, Chief Justice Warren reported that it had not yet received any data from government agencies, nor had it come to any conclusion as to the sze of staff needed

The Chief Justice reported the commision met primarily to approve the wording of the resolution to be proposed in both houses of Congress requesting subpoena powers.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Go., one of the commission members, introduced the propsal yesterday in the Senate. A similar bill will be offered in the House.

In other developments:

¶ Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, vowed to keep her son's body in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery "if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas to protect it." She declared: "I am convinced my son is innocent."

¶ In Dallas, FBI agents searched the dry beds of the Trinity River for shell casings following anonymous calls and letters that alleged that Oswald used the area for target practice.

¶ The Dallas police department's investigation into the lack of security that allowed night club owner Jack Ruby to slip into the City Hall basement to shoot Oswald is nearing completion. The results, which will be turned over to District Attorney Henry Wade are expected to show that human error, and not collusion between Ruby and any policeman, led to the shooting two days after the President's assassination.

FBI Reported Told of Oswald Job Address

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 7 (AP). —The Federal Bureau of Investigation, some time after October 16, knew Lee Harvey Oswald worked in the building from which the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy were fired a month later, a housewife with whom Mrs. Oswald lived, said today.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, of nearby Irving, Tex., told the Associated Press that she told two FBI agents that Oswald, accused of assassinating the President, worked in the Texas School Book Depository.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused man, lived with Mrs. Paine in her home until the day of the assassination

Pay "Courtesy Call"

"The two agents were making what they called a 'courtesy call' on Marina," Mrs. Paine said. "I understand they visit all immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain and invite them to tell of any attempts at blackmail or other threats against relatives left behind in Europe."

Mrs. Paine said she interpreted for Oswald's Russian-born wife on the two occasions FBI agents visited her. During the course of conversation, she said, she told the two agents where Oswald worked and that he had rented a room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

"They did not seem particularly interested in Lee," she added. "They seemed to want to help Marina if any of her family was threatened after she came to this country."

Made Second Visit

Mrs. Paine said the agents visited Oswald's wife sometime after October 4 and again "sometime after October 16." It was on the second visit, she said, that she told of Oswald's employment location and where he lived in Dallas.

"I first assumed they were here to see Lee," she said, "but that was not the case."

Meanwhile, the Dallas Morning News today said that "officers are convinced" Oswald fired the rifle shot that narrowly missed former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last spring.

The News said an entry in a notebook and a statement by Oswald's widow proved the convincing factors. A sniper, hiding in a dark alley behind Gen. Walker's home shot at him April 10 as he was inside working on an income tax return.

The story said Oswald scribbled a notebook entry with Gen. Walker's name and phone number. Investigators found the notebook in Oswald's room after his arrest in the Kennedy shooting.

Federal agents reportedly have been told by Oswald's Russian-born wife that her husband came home the night of April 10 and boasted he had shot at the former general.

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

REC-46

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 DEC 7 1963

REC-46

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

Mrs. Oswald Weeps as She Defends Son

By Ronnie Dugger
Special to The Washington Post

FORT WORTH, Dec. 6 Garbed in black, breaking into tears several times at reporters' questions, the mother of the accused assassin of the President today appealed for the sympathy due a bereaved mother and volubly defended her dead son against all charges.

Marguerite Oswald, a microphone around her neck and five more on the table before her, gave the impression of a strong-willed woman, probably possessive of her son, dominating and defensive of him when he got in trouble as a boy.

She "most certainly" maintained that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill the President. She advanced a theory that someone else could have taken his rifle from the garage where it was and that her son may have fled from the School Book Depository when he heard the shots, knowing he would be suspected because of having gone to Russia and tried to renounce his citizenship. He then armed himself at his Dallas apartment to defend himself, she surmised.

Criticized FBI

She said the President would be alive if the FBI had watched her son more closely, adding that she was not implying her son was guilty.

Asked why her son was an immediate suspect, she said she thought it was because of his record as a defector. "He was having an awful lot of trouble finding a job."

When she talked to him in jail, she said, she expressed concern about the bruise on his face, and he had said, "No, no. I got that in a scuffle." With a smile, he told her, she said: "I am just fine. I know my rights. I'm going to be all right. I'm going to have a good lawyer. So don't you worry about a thing."

The mother was asked if she knew anything at all about her son's having associations or communications with the Communist Party or with far-right organizations.

"I am his mother; I am not supposed to know about those things," she said. "Lee is not going to tell me about his affiliation with any organization. But I have heard him say over and over, he is not a Communist, he is a Marxist," she said. It had been explained to her, she said, that "there is a difference."

Trip to Washington

She divulged one episode she had meant to save for the book she hopes to sell.

About January, 1961, she went to Washington and telephoned the White House at night and asked to talk to President Kennedy about her son, who was in Russia.

Then she tried to see Secretary of State Dean Rusk. She was granted a conference with four State Department officials and later learned her son's address in Russia as a result.

There were some ironies in her remarks. Defending her son against published accounts about him, she said, "That's our trouble as human beings. We're intolerant and we want to jump immediately to a conclusion."

Condemning a New York probation officer for trying to "get" her son when he was a 12-year-old truant, she said, about an appearance the officer has made on TV, "It has been 14 years and he hasn't learned anything about children."

"Do you feel that you failed your son as a mother?" she was asked. "I definitely have not. . . . I have not failed my son as a mother. The only failure is of society that does not help a mother with three children."

While working as a practical nurse, she said, "It used to break my heart because I had to leave my children and go to work." She spoke of mothers having to work for $25 or $30 a week, not enough to support their children.

She said Rep. Jim Wright of Fort Worth had agreed with her, in a letter in 1960, that there were "extenuating circumstances" to her son's undesirable discharge from the Marines. She also said her son's letter to then Secretary of the Navy John Connally had not been threatening.

Voice Breaks

In New York City, she said, authorities had been unwise to put her son at age 12 in detention with criminals. When she had gone to see Lee in the boys' home, she said, she had had to empty her purse and take the wrappers off candy bars — grievances remembered from long ago.

Withal a mother who had lost her son, she said:

"I hope that some attorney or some lawyer . . . I am alone, and we are a family of Marines."

Her voice breaking, she said, "I lost one brother in the First World War . . . My husband was a victim . . . My son Robert was a Marine and my boy Harvey Oswald served in the Formosa crisis."

In this way the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald made the best of her situation, defending him and telling her story.

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

105-82555
File 5-Ed

The Washington Post and Times Herald 1-9
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

53 JAN 3 1964
93

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 7 1963

Johnson Gets FBI Report

Oswald's Grave Won't Be Changed

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 7 (UPI)—The body of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, buried in a pine coffin in a hastily dug grave, will "remain exactly where it is, and that's final."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, told a news conference yesterday she is convinced her son is innocent. She said she must, however, "face the fact he is the accused assassin" of President John F. Kennedy.

GUARDS

Police had urged her to have Oswald's body exhumed and moved from Rose Hill Cemetery to protect it from ghouls and vandals.

The body, she said, will stay where it is even "if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas to protect it."

Fort Worth police chief Cato Hightower complained earlier it is costing the city $3000 a month to keep an around-the-clock guard on the grave.

In other developments in the President Kennedy assassination case:

✓ Lee Harvey Oswald wrote of his attempt to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the Chicago Sun-Times reported. Government sources refused to confirm or deny the report.

✓ Former President Eisenhower, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, said there "could be no absolute protection against" an assassin who is "determined" to kill a President. He said he received an average of 250 "crackpot" letters weekly while in office, and said he "thought it realistic to assume that my safety was largely out of my hands."

MRS. OSWALD

✓ President Lyndon B. Johnson is expected to get the FBI report this weekend on the murder of President Kennedy. After he has read the report he is expected not to release it to th public for another week. The report will also be read by the seven-man blue-ribbon commission investigating the tragedy.

✓ Angry Mrs. Marguerite Oswald charged yesterday that her hooky playing son was cast into "a class with criminals" because he skipped school in New York. She said she became angry with New York authorities because of their treatment of her son. Lee Oswald was about 13 years old at the time.

"They took my boy away," she said. "He was put in the juvenile home in Brooklyn."

✓ Texas' court of inqury into the assassination was postponed yesterday by Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr who feared it might hamper a Federal investigation.

"Investigative authority of the Federal Government is being used to the fullest," Mr. Carr said. "It is our considered judgment that the Texas court of inquiry, if held at this time or in the immediate future, might bring about an interruption in the continuity of the nationwide investigation."

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

105-82555-4
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964
DEC 7 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Store Reports Many Orders Received for Italian Rifle

CHICAGO (UPI)—Klein's sporting goods store, from which Lee Oswald purchased the Italian Carcano rifle reported to have killed President Kennedy, said Friday it has received "many" orders for identical rifles.

A spokesman, who refused to be identified, said the gun has become a "collector's item" but that Klein's no longer stocks the item and has refunded all orders.

"Every sporting goods store has had a demand for the rifle," the spokesman said.

"People call it ghoulish, and it is, but that doesn't prevent them from wanting it," he said. "If you look back in history, anything connected with a historical event becomes a collector's item. It's ghoulish now but it won't be in a few years, and of course by then, it won't be available."

He said Klein's has not had any of the rifles available "for a long time," and "wouldn't buy any if we could get them."

Sale of the rifle was discontinued "long before the assassination," he said. "He (Oswald) bought it in March, you know."

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

SEC. 3

"The Dallas Morning Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/7/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

Bell, E.
105-82555

93
64 JAN 13 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below).

OSWALD SPURNED SOCIAL AID IN '53

Mother Also Saw Little Need for a Father-Like Friend

By THOMAS BUCKLEY

A social agency here told yesterday how it tried a decade ago to provide Lee H. Oswald with a substitute for the father who died before he was born.

Its efforts were frustrated by the boy's mother, Mrs. Marqeurite Oswald, and by his belief that he did not need counseling, said the agency, Big Brothers, Inc.

The attempt to help the accused assassin of President Kennedy began on Dec. 15, 1953, and ended on Jan. 6, 1954. During that period a professional caseworker visited the Oswald apartment in the Bronx three times and spoke to Mrs. Oswald three times by telephone.

The caseworker, who has been retired for several years, was not identified.

Oswald, who was 14 years old at the time, was a student at Junior High School 44, Prospect Avenue at 176th Street, the Bronx. He lived with his mother at 825 East 178th Street.

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

12 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/7/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: THOMAS BUCKLEY
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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

EX-115

REC 25

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

68 JAN 10 1964

Habitually Truant

In April, 1953, he had been committed by Children's Court to Youth House for Boys, then in Manhattan and now in the Bronx, for observation because of habitual truancy from another school. The psychiatrist at Youth House, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, examined the boy and found him potentially dangerous and in need of psychiatric treatment.

He also found that Oswald had vengeful feelings because of the lack of a father. It was this feeling that led to the boy's later referral by the court to Big Brothers. The agency, which receives no fees, specializes in providing adult male companionship for fatherless boys 10 to 16 years old.

The executive director of Big Brothers, Howard A. Kleval, said in a statement yesterday that its caseworker had reported that Oswald was "a friendly, quiet, withdrawn boy who felt he didn't need any help."

Speaking of the boy's mother, Mr. Kleval said:

"Although she displayed some appreciation of the agency's interest she felt that no additional help was really necessary and that Lee had no serious problems."

He also said that Mrs. Oswald had expressed annoyance at the continued interest of Children's Court in her son.

A 'Neat, Clean' Home

When asked recently about Oswald, Mr. Kleval said, the caseworker particularly recalled the "neat, clean, pleasant" Oswald apartment.

"Lee was quiet, although somewhat friendly, in his contacts with the caseworker," Mr. Kleval went on. "He was displeased with the pressure for him to join in group activities with other youngsters."

The boy was described as preferring reading, model-making, sports and television.

At that time, Mr. Kleval said, he believed Oswald was attending school with fair regularity and attending to his lessons at least "moderately well." He pointed out, however, that for about two of the three weeks the agenyc dealt with the boy, school was in recess for the Christmas vacation.

Quit School Soon After

About a week after Jan. 6, 1954, the agency was informed by the court that Mrs. Oswald and her son had moved from the Bronx apartment—to New Orleans, as it turned out—and left no forwarding addresss. The boy's last day of school attendance was given by the Board of Education as Jan. 12.

Adalbert von Gontard Jr., the president of Big Brothers, said:

"In retrospect it is impossible to state what might have been the result if the efforts of other community agencies and of Big Brothers, Inc., had been successful in involving mother and boy in some kind of counseling and in our efforts to provide the boy with a favorable adult male relationship."

The agency, which has offices at 223 East 30th Streest, is currently working with about 500 boys through professional caseworkers and volunteers, Mr. Kleval said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Name List Compiled By Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald scribbled "about a hundred" names, addresses and phone numbers in a small notebook which officers found in his Oak Cliff room, The Dallas News learned Friday.

An investigator said Oswald jotted down data which involved people and places "on both sides of the Iron Curtain." He said numerous entries pertained to Cuban embassies and persons and places in Germany and Russia.

Officers found the notebook when they went to Oswald's room after the 24-year-old Marxist was arrested as the chief suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit.

Discussing the notebook, an investigator said:

"Most of the entries apparently referred to friends or people able to help him. But others would seem to refer to people he regarded as enemies. We found the name 'Walker' and a phone number. It is the number of Edwin A. Walker."

The entry bolstered the theory that Oswald was the sniper who fired a shot at the controversial former general as he prepared an income tax return in his home here April 10.

Walker told officers he had received threatening calls before the bullet whizzed past his head.

Federal agents are seeking men mentioned in the notebook.

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

Sec. 4

1 "The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/7/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

JAN 9 1964 93

9 Files Div
105-82555

Lee Harvey Oswald

The 'True Facts'

Mother Will Write Book

FT. WORTH, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused Presidential assassin, says she is planning to write a book on her son's life.

Mrs. Oswald, who is unemployed, yesterday said she has received a "number" of offers for the book.

She said she originally had intended to write it before her son had returned from Russia, using his letters to her as a commentary on the Russian social system.

She said she dropped the idea when he came home and indicated he wanted to do the book himself.

NO 'FAIR DEAL'

"I believe Lee did not get a fair deal," Mrs. Oswald said. "He never had a chance to disprove the charges against him."

At the same time, she reiterated her claim that the FBI could have kept him from committing the crime.

"They knew he was a defector," she said. "They should have kept a watch on him."

IN ARLINGTON

Mrs. Oswald said she had hoped Oswald would be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

"He received an honorable discharge from the service," she said, "I intend to see to it that false publicity surrounding his discharge will be corrected."

(Oswald was released from active duty in 1959 on hardship grounds, shortly after his mother was hurt in a candy store accident. He received an undesirable discharge from the inactive reserve in November, 1960, a year after he "defected" to Russia.)

TRUANCY

Mrs. Oswald said she would reveal "the true facts" about her son's New York psychiatric record in her book.

A Bronx, psychiatrist in 1953 listed Oswald as a "schizoid personality" with potentially dangerous features. He also had a long record of truancy.

"I knew about the truancy," Mrs. Oswald said, "but I also know the reasons. They will shock the world."

MRS. OSWALD

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

105-82555
filed 5-B

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 4
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 DEC 6 1963

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 3 1964

58 JAN 9 1964

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

FBI Holds Student for False Story

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (UPI) A Columbia University student was arrested today on charges of giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation false information about an alleged associate of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The student was identified by police as Stephen Harris Landesberg, 23. Authorities said he went to FBI headquarters here the day after President Kennedy was assassinated and told agents that an associate of Oswald's, Stephen Yves l'Andres, lived in Greenwich Village and could provide information on Oswald.

Landesberg reportedly identified himself to FBI agents as James W. Rizzuto. After a fruitless search for l'Andres, the agents concluded that Rizzuto was Landesberg and that l'Andres was nonexistent.

Conviction on a false information charge is a felony and Landesberg could be sentenced to five years in jail and fined $10,000.

Police said Landesberg is a philosophy student at Columbia.

Stephen Harris Landesberg
TH ARR

FAG-FF-1

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 12-6-63

105-105522-7
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 17 1963

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1933

64 DEC 23 1963

49345

FD-350 (4-62)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

How Many Oswalds on Our Streets?

Potential Killers Get No Help

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

1 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

REC-38

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: METRO
Author: LEE TOWNSEND
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

66 DEC 17 1963

REC-38

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

By LEE TOWNSEND

Thousands of young potential killers are allowed to walk the streets here the way Lee H. Oswald did 10 years ago . . . and for much the same reasons.

The danger sings in their emotional makeup can be detected with scientific certainty while there is still time to prevent these youths from hurting themselves or others.

Many already have been labeled officially as potentially dangerous, as was Oswald when the accused assassin of President Kennedy appeared before four judges in Bronx Children's Court in 1953.

Most of these youths, however, even those with known killer traits, are not given the treatment they need.

The major reasons for this are inadequate funds for psychiatric care and parental opposition to treatment.

These were the findings today of a World-Telegram survey of youth experts on the problems of detecting and treating the potential killers of tomorrow.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, chief psychiatrist at the Bonx Youth House and the man who examined Oswald 10 year ago—when his only crime was truancy—said:

"Over the years I have studied more than 10,000 youths. I estimate that about 15 percent of these are potentially dangerous—even in a homicidal fashion. . .

"About 4 percent of those children in whom I found dangerous traits have returned to the Youth House within one to four years on a charge of assault or murden. . . . Only 1 or 2 percent of those children I have determined to be potentially dangerous were given the treatment they needed."

The views of the veteran psychiatrist were echoed by other experts—among them the probation officer who tried to help Oswald and one of the judge who heard his case.

John J. Carro, Oswald's probation officer in 1953 and now an assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, put it this way:

"Very few of the potentially dangerous children get the help they need. There is a great shortage of facilities to treat them. Even the obviously dangerous can't get admitted sometimes."

One of the four judges who agreed Oswald needed treatment 10 years ago said his case could be repeated today because there aren't adequate facilities to treat the children who need help.

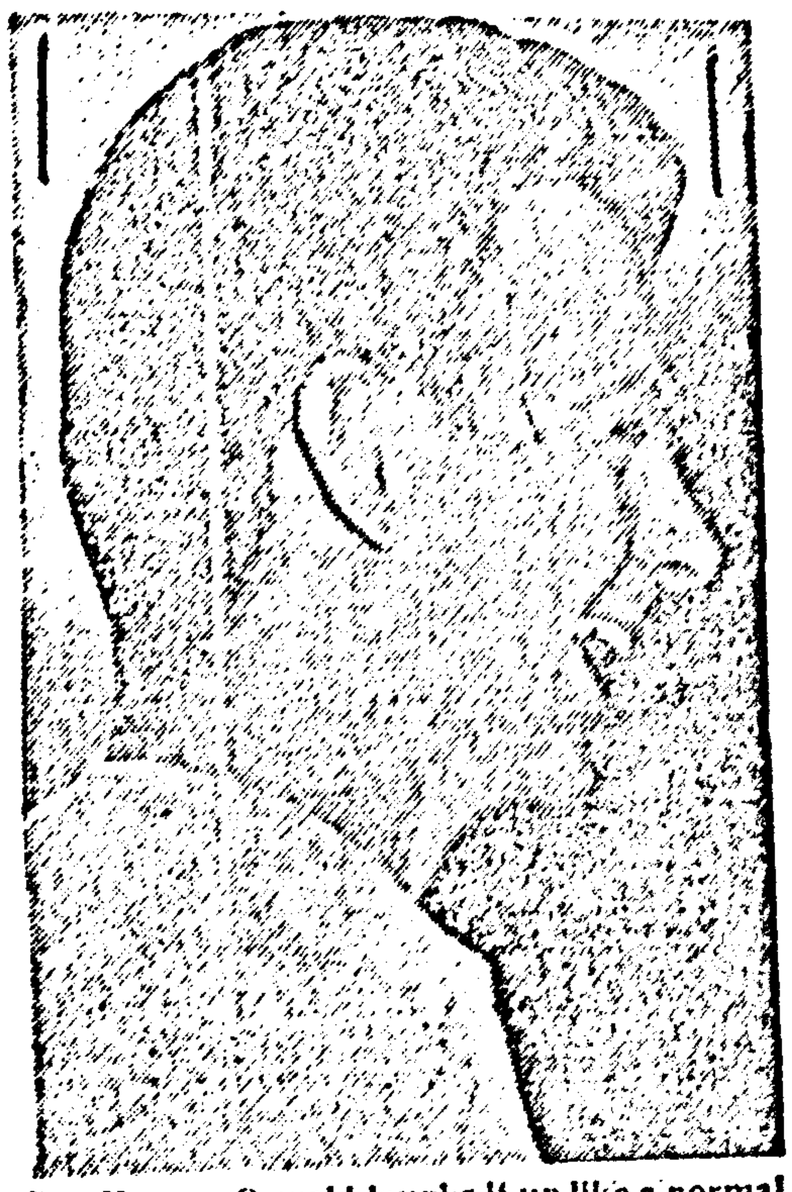
Dr. Hartogs insists that in an overwhelming number of cases the potential killer could be discovered and help if treatment were available.

"We can predict with a great deal of scientific certainty as to whether a child is dangerous to others or to himself," he said. "It usually takes an observation period of five or six weeks."

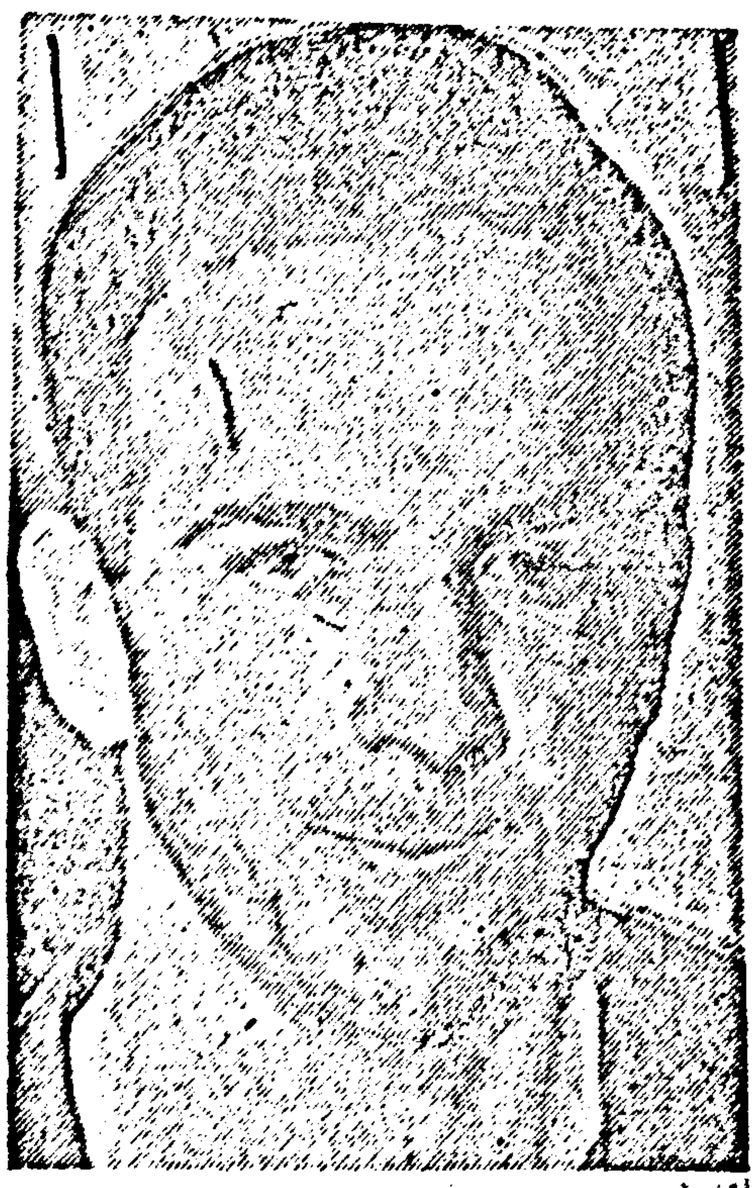
The child can be helped in institutions and through individual, group, family and prolonged drug therapy, he said.

With a touch of irony in his voice, the psychiatrist said, "Expect in cases where the child is luck enough to be obviously sick, we can't ge him institutionalized.

"The courts have no choice but to send the potentially dangerous child back to society, even though he is a greater risk to himself and society



Lee Harvey Oswald laughs it up like a normal teen-ager in this picture from a 1957 Fort Worth high school year-book. . . .



. . . but on Black Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, a surly Oswald, now 24, was charged with assassinating the President of the United States.

than all other disturbed children combined.

"The dangerous child is the murderer of tomorrow. . . . He is the potential suicide of tomorrow."

Once back in the community, the child with traits of violence, often has only one link with the courts, his probation officer.

Carro, who also has experience as a criminal trial lawyer and Youth Board worker, said the probation officer usually tries to place the child with private agencies.

Have no Room

But, as was the case with Oswald, these institutions often have no room.

"There is also the problem of religious barriers," Carro said. "Some institutions are set up only to treat children of a certain religion.

"The probation officer tries to help, but he has a case load of from 60 to 90 youth.

"You help them as much as you can, as long as you can."

John A. Wallace, the city's director of probation, agreed that because of shortages in psychiatric facilities and staff most children who have been shown to need extensive help don't get it.

Many Not Referred

He said priority has to be given to the child with a "clear-cut case of a psychosis," the child who usually has already shown physical evidence of violence. To often there is no room for the youth whose violence is still latent, even though it has been detected, he said.

Dr. Hartogs pointed out that for all the children who have been found potentially dangerous by court psychiatrists, "there are 10 times more in the community who have never been referred for psychiatric study.

"Many are so cunning they get away with things until they finally kill," he said.

In this city, the agency credited most with helping the potentially dangerous child before he gets into trouble is the Board of Education's Bureau of Child Guidance.

The bureau, used as a model in other cities and countries, handles about 22,000 cases a year, according to Dr. Simon S. Silverman, acting director.

Dr. Silverman said most of the cases involve relatively minor problems that can be handled by psychologists and social workers.

Those who received psychiatric examinations—and in the past that was about 100 a year—were either helped by a bureau psychiatrist or referred to a city hospital for observation.

Waiting Period

He admitted that often there was a waiting period at the hospials, but said every effort was made to make the wait as short as possible.

The bureau has nine full-time psychiatrists, Dr. Silverman reported. Until this year, it also had 11 part-time psychiatrists. He said this figure now has been increased to 33, which means more youngsters will be helped.

The Oswald case showed how parental opposition can make the city and its agencies helpless in treating a troubled child. Oswald's mother reportedly blocked every effort to help her son when he was 13, and she finally moved out of the city without leaving a forwarding address.

Need Parents' OK

Dr. Silverman noted that his bureau cannot take one step to help an emotionally disturbed child, no matter how much he needs it, without written consent from the parents.

Carro said the probation officer's job becomes "nearly impossible" if parents will not cooperate.

And, he said, the elaborate procedures that have been established to transfer records and jurisdiction in a case to a new state are useless if a family moves without leaving a forwarding address.

A spokesman for the New York City Community Mental Health Board reported there are about 340 institutions here treating a variety of mental problems. He said it is no secret that more facilities and personnel are needed.

Short-Time Care

He noted that many facilities are geared to emergency short-time care and not to the long-term preventative treatment.

Dr. Hartogs, who served three years as a psychiatrist at Sing Sing prison, said he has seen first hand the results of neglect of potentially dangerous youths.

"I found that practically 100 percent of the prisoners (at Sing Sing) . . . had shown typical criteria of dangerous behavior at the age of 10 or so," he said.

"Many of them had been judged potentially dangerous during their youth, but were not treated. If they had been, many lives could have been saved."

3

Oswald Claimed Shot at Walker

Wife Tells FBI He Tried Killing Ex-General

Sniper in April Barely Missed Rightist Leader

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald claimed to be the sniper who came within an inch of hitting former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Dallas, Tex., last April, the widow of the ex-Marine has told investigators probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, 22, Russian-born wife of the accused assassin, told the FBI her husband came home in great excitement on the night of April 10, 1963, and told her he had tried to kill Mr. Walker, the controversial and vociferous right wing leader.

The FBI had no comment on the report, but reliable sources said an investigation is being made of Mrs. Oswald's statement.

Shot From Alley

An unseen rifleman fired one shot from an alley behind the Walker home in a fashionable area of North Dallas, it was reported, on the night of April 10. Gen. Walker, who was seated at a desk in the rear of his home working on his income tax, was missed by a scant inch by the bullet.

The bullet smashed through wood framing the glass window. Mr. Walker was sprayed with slivers of glass and metal and his right forearm was cut.

"Whoever shot at the general was playing for keeps," Dallas Detective D. E. McElroy said at the time. "The sniper wasn't trying to scare him. He was shooting to kill. Somebody had a perfect bead on him."

Was Living in Dallas

Oswald was living in Dallas at that time, investigators have learned in the exhaustive probe now in progress of every phase in the life of the professed Marxist.

In April, he was reported working for a photo processing firm in Dallas, but lost his job at about the time Marina told him she was pregnant with their second child, now a month and a half old.

The FBI also has learned that Oswald, using the pseudonym of "A. Hidell," bought a 6.5-mm. Italian army surplus carbine from a Chicago mail order house for $12.95. The rifle was ordered in handwriting that the FBI crime laboratory here has conclusively established as that of Oswald.

Month Before Attack

The date of the purchase was March 20, 1963, a month before the attack on Mr. Walker. The rifle was delivered to a Dallas post office box, also identified by handwriting as being rented to "Hidell," or Oswald.

It was this rifle, outfitted with a four-power telescopic sight that, police said, was used

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
People's World
Date

105-82555-D
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 3 1964

DEC 6 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

by the man who murdered President Kennedy with two shots on November 22 from the sixth-floor window of a Dallas building. Oswald's fingerprints have been found on the rifle, according to police, and the FBI said no doubt remains that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal bullets.

Oswald left Dallas in April and took his family to New Orleans. He returned to Dallas on October 4 after a mysterious trip to Mexico on September 26.

Tests Are Inconclusive

Dallas police at the time estimated the shot at Mr. Walker was fired at a range of 50 yards. The shots that killed President Kennedy were fired at about a 75-yard range. Ballistics tests apparently have been inconclusive as to whether the same rifle fired the shots at President Kennedy and Gen. Walker.

A 6.5-millimeter bullet is nearly equivalent to a .256-caliber slug, as small arms ammunition is measured. Dallas police had said the slug that missed Mr. Walker came from a 30.06 rifle.

Mr. Walker said last night, "I didn't know anything about Oswald until he was arrested for the assassination of the President. At the time the shot was fired at me, I was receiving threats by mail and telephone but I have been unable to connect any of them with Oswald."

Mr. Walker said the day after the shooting that the shot had been fired at him by his "enemies."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Art DeWitt To Florida

PASCO — Art DeWitt, controversial Pasco magazine-stand operator, has apparently moved to Florida.

DeWitt, who once ran for the Walla Walla County sheriff nomination and who was also unsuccessful in running for a Kennewick City Council seat, had most recently published a mimeographed "newspaper."

His announced move to Florida was apparently precipitated by threats he said were made against him after he sent an $8.22 spray of flowers to the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of former President Kennedy. He left a sign on his magazine stand, saying he had gone to Florida.

Washington Post
7/6

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

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

5 WALLA WALLA UNION-BULLETIN

Walla Walla, Wash.

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - C
or
Classification: 89-47
Submitting Office: SEATTLE

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

DEC 17 1963

DEC-38

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

FBI Finds No Conspiracy

The Russians judged Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, to be more of a crackpot than a communist during his three-year stay in the Soviet Union.

That is the conclusion U. S. officials draw from Soviet consular files on Oswald, who spent three years in Russia, turned over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Saturday.

The files, which sources said added nothing of major significance to the case, are expected to be among materials turned over to a special commission ordered by President Johnson to investigate the assassination.

The commission holds its first meeting tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Government sources said an FBI report expected to be turned over to the commission and Mr. Johnson later this week would sttae Oswald alone fired the shots that killed Mr. Kennedy.

The report says the President was hit by two bullets, either of which would have killed him.

The report also says Oswald and Jack Ruby, the nite-club operator who killed him, were acting as individuals, not as part of any conspiracy.

The FBI concludes Oswald had no help in preparing his ambush from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository bulding in Dallas: that he was alone when he poked a bolt action rifle out of a window there and fired three shots at the presidential car Nov. 22.

The first and third shots struck the President while the second hit Texas Gov. John Z. Connally.

Ballistic reports on the $12.78 mail order rifle used, a six-shot, clip-fed mannlicher carcano of italian manufacture, and the 6.5 mm shells showed all three bullets were fired from the same weapon.

The sources said the report would conclude the angle of the shots, from the rear and off to the right, minimized the moving target effect of the presidential motorcade and made the shots less difficult.

he distance involved and the fact that the gun was bolt-operated did not require great marksmanship on the part of the assassin, tho the shots were fired with great rapidity, the report says. (UPI)

Tolson
O
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News P. 4
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 _____

Tele
1-POE

9 DEC 16 1963

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

UPI-37
(WALKER)
WSHINGTON.--THE FBI IS LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS THE SNIPER WHO FIRED A RIFLE BULLET INTO THE HOME OF FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER IN DALLAS LAST APRIL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE FBI DECLINED COMMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT BUT OTHER SOURCES SAID THAT AGENTS INVESTIGATING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAVE ASKED DALLAS POLICE FOR DETAILS OF THE FIRING ON WALKER'S HOME SEVEN MONTHS AGO. THE SOURCES DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON ANYTHING BEYOND THE FACT THAT THE FBI REQUEST HAD BEEN MADE.

THE ACTION WAS PART OF WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "CONTINUING INVESTIGATION" INTO EVERY ASPECT OF THE BACKGROUND OF OSWALD PRIOR TO THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON NOV. 22 IN DALLAS.

DALLAS POLICE SAID THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION THAT THEY WERE CHECKING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ASSASSIN AND THE WALKER SNIPER WERE THE SAME PERSON.

HOWEVER, NO OFFICIAL POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE AND DALLAS INVESTIGATORS WERE REPORTED RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS UNTIL AFTER AN FBI REPORT ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION GOES TO A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE.

THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES IN ITS FRIDAY MORNING EDITIONS REPORTED THAT THE FBI WAS CHECKING OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF OSWALD BEING INVOLVED IN THE WALKER INCIDENT.

12/6--JD1004AES

6-292

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

6 JAN 8 1964 93

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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

UPI-130

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED SLAYER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS A "FRIENDLY, QUIET, WITHDRAWN BOY WHO FELT HE DIDN'T NEED ANY HELP."

THE DESCRIPTION WAS BASED ON RECORDS OF 6P YEARS AGO WHEN OSWALD WAS UNDER THE JUPISDICTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S COURT. THE COURT REFERRED THE FATHERLESS BOY TO THE BIG BROTHERS, INC., A VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AGENCY AFFILIATED WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A REVIEW OF ITS RECORDS ON THE OSWALD CASE BY THE AGENCY REVEALED THAT A CASE WORKER, NOW RETIRED, HAD MALE THREE VISITS TO THE OSWALD HOME AND HAD SPOKEN THREE TIMES ON THE PHONE WITH THE BOY'S MOTHER BETWEEN DECEMBERR 15, 1953 AND JAN. 6, 1954.

HOWARD A. KIEVAL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF BIG BROTHERS, SAID THAT THE CASE WORKER REMEMBERED THE OSWALD CASE AFTER SOME DISCUSSION OF IT. HE PARTICULARLY RECALLED HIS VISITS TO THE "NEAT, CLEAN, PLEASANT" OSWALD APARTMENT IN THE BRONX AND THE DETERMINATION OF MRS. OSALD TO LEAVE THE CITY, KIEVAL SAID.

"THE RECORDS SHOW THAT MRS. OSWALD INDICATED HER ANNOYANCE WITH THE CONTINUING INTEREST OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT AND OF THE BIG BROTHER AGENCY," KIEVAL SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT.

HE ADDED THAT SHE DISPLAYED SOME APPRECIATION OF THE BIG BROTHER'S INTEREST BUT FELT THAT "NO ADDITIONAL HELP WAS REALLY NECESSARY AND THAT HER BOY HAD NO SERICUS PROBLEMS."

"LEE WAS QUIET, ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT FRIENDLY, IN HIS CONTACTS WITH THE CASEVORKER. HE WAS DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESSURE FOR HIM TO JOIN IN GROUP ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER YOUNGSTERS AND HE FELT NO NEED FCR CONTACT WITH THE BIG BROTHERS CASEWORKER," THE STATEMENT SAID.

EASLIER THIS WEEK, JOHN CARRO, THE PROBATION OFFICER ON THE OSWALD CASE 10 YEARS AGO, RECALLED HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT THE BOY HAVE PSYCHIATRIC HELP. CARRO, NOW AN AID TO MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER, ALSO REMEMBERED THAT MRS. OSWALD WAS UNWILLING TO HAVE HER SON UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AND INSISTED THAT HE NEEDED NO HELP.

12/6--EG238FES

6-PM

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

93

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 8 1964

The Gallup Poll

Majority of Public Believes Oswald Didn't Act Alone in Assassination

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 5 The need for such a commission as President Johnson has now set up to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy is revealed by widespread fears that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act on his own.

A Gallup Poll just completed shows a majority of the American public holding the view that some group or element—or other individual—was also involved in the assassination. Another 19 per cent express uncertainty. Only about a third of those persons interviewed thinks the assassination was the act of a single person alone.

President Johnson recently named a top-level seven-man commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, to try to bring to light all the facts surrounding the tragic death of President Kennedy.

In interviews that began on Tuesday following Mr. Kennedy's death — and the subsequent murder of the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club owner—the Gallup Poll asked this question of adults across the nation:

"Do you think that the man who shot Mr. Kennedy acted on his own, or was some group or element also responsible?"

The results:

	Per Cent
Assassin acted on his own	29
Some group or element also responsible	52
Uncertain	19

While the initial reaction to the President's murder may have led some persons to believe that an extremist group was behind the assassination, the survey results show that very few people at present single out any specific group.

Only about one person in a hundred thinks Russia, Cuba, or "the Communists" may have been involved in the assassination. Almost no one mentions the "extreme right," or segregationists, as responsible.

While about a third of the public blames the death of Mr. Kennedy on the deranged and depraved mind of a single man, there are many more who are dissatisfied with such a conclusion.

Of those who think the plot may be deeper than has yet come to light, views vary all the way from the belief that the assassination was part of a major conspiracy to persons who think the assassin was hired by another person to carry out his ends.

Some question the part in the events played by Jack Ruby, who shot and killed Oswald almost exactly two days after the death of Mr. Kennedy.

Others are disturbed about reports that Oswald displayed a wealth not in keeping with his meager salary.

© 1963, American Institute of Public Opinion

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

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
People's World
Date

DEC 6 1963

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

UPI-115
(WALKER)
DALLAS.--RESIGNED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID TODAY THAT IT IS "UP TO THE POLICE AND FBI AND MR. ROBERT KENNEDY" TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE MAN ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY TOOK A SHOT AT HIM LAST APRIL 10.

THE SHOT, WITH A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE FROM AN ALLEY BEHIND WALKER'S HOME, MISSED HIS HEAD BY INCHES. IT WAS LEARNED IN WASHINGTON THAT OSWALD'S RUSSIAN-BORN WIDOW TOLD THE FBI HER HUSBAND CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT AT WALKER.

WALKER SAID DALLAS POLICE CAME IN AND GOT THE SLUG, WHICH, HE PRESUMED, THEY HAD GIVEN TO THE FBI. OTHERWISE, HE SAID, HE HAD NO COMMENT ON THE INVESTIGATION AND NO IDEA WHAT EVIDENCE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

THE BULLET FIRED AT WALKER WENT THROUGH A WINDOW FRAME AND A NINE-INCH WALL AND FELL IN AN ADJOINING ROOM. POLICE SAID WALKER, MAKING OUT HIS INCOME TAX REPORT, MUST HAVE BOBBED HIS HEAD AT THE TIME OR HE WOULD HAVE BEEN HIT.

THE RIFLE THAT KILLED KENNEDY WAS A 6.5 MM, ITALIAN MADE CARCANO RIFLE.

12/6--JD152PES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 116-16549-A

6-LOR

100-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE