OSWALD

105-82555

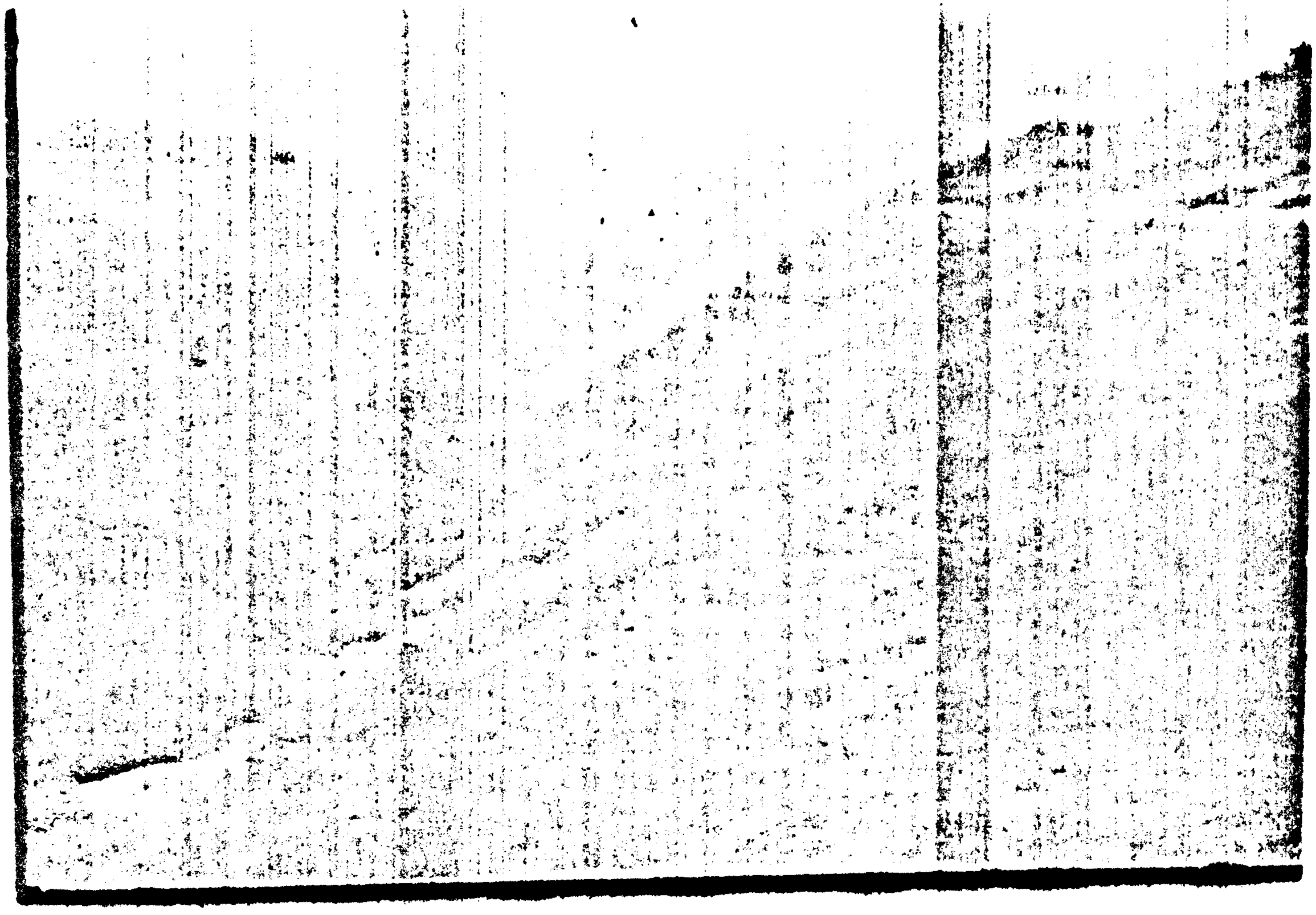
SERIAL 5480 EBF

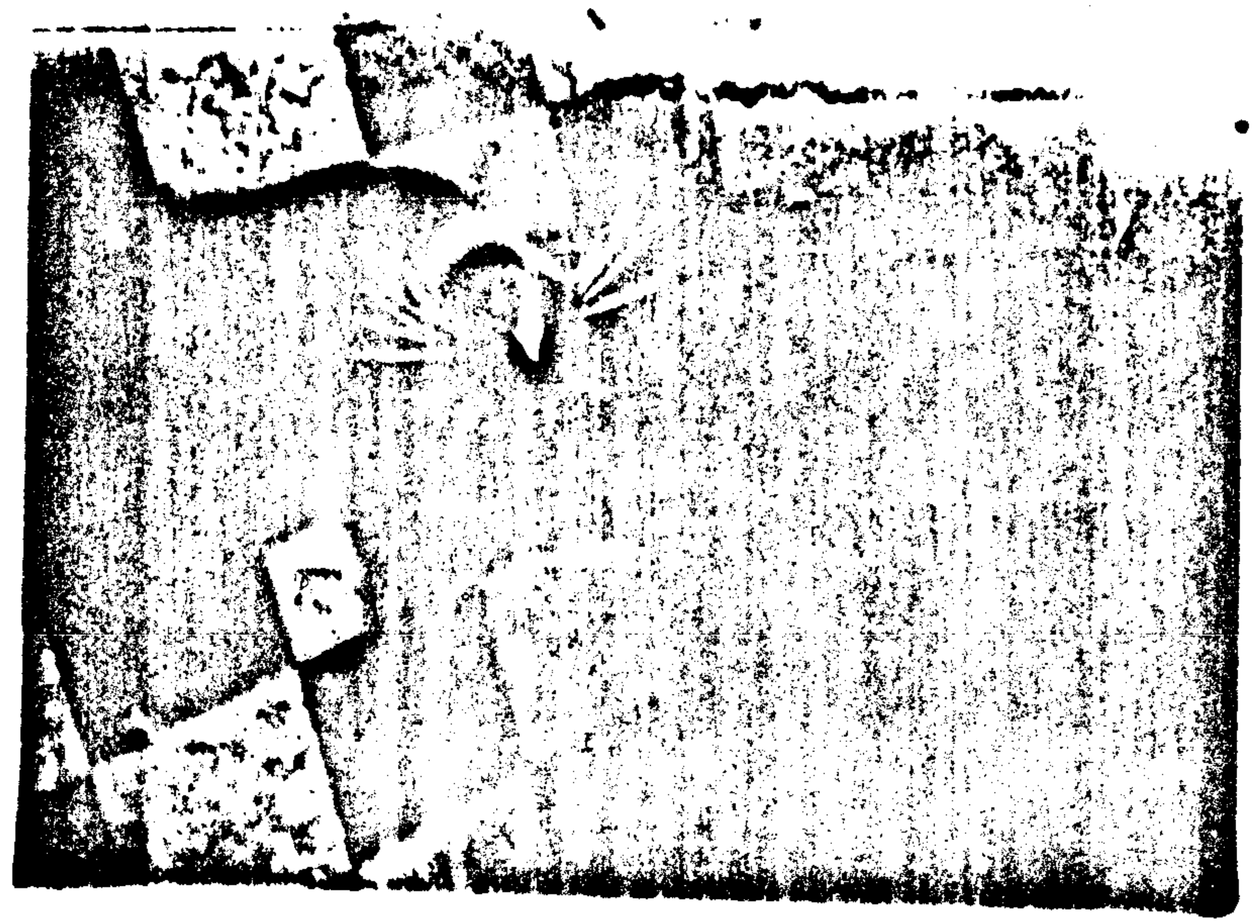
(PART 24)

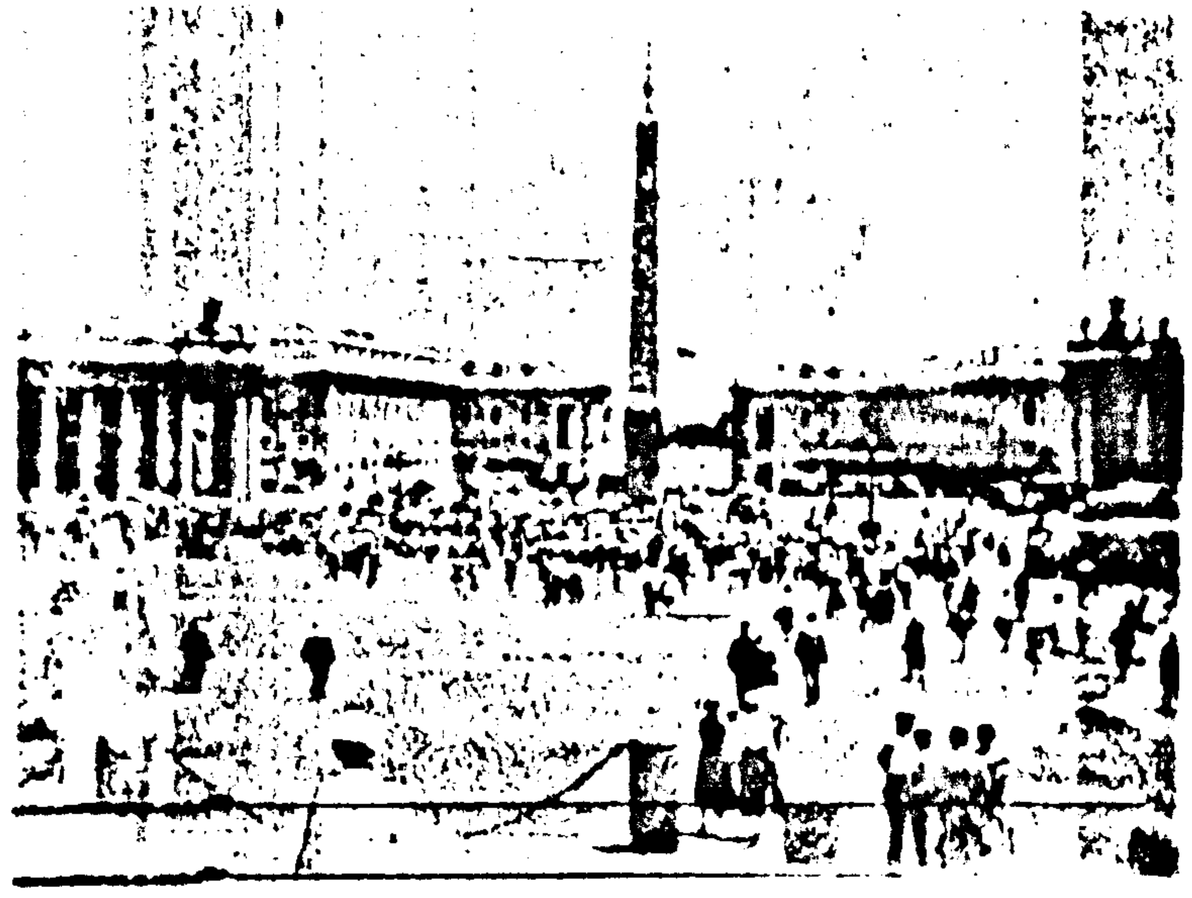
USCPR

377-417

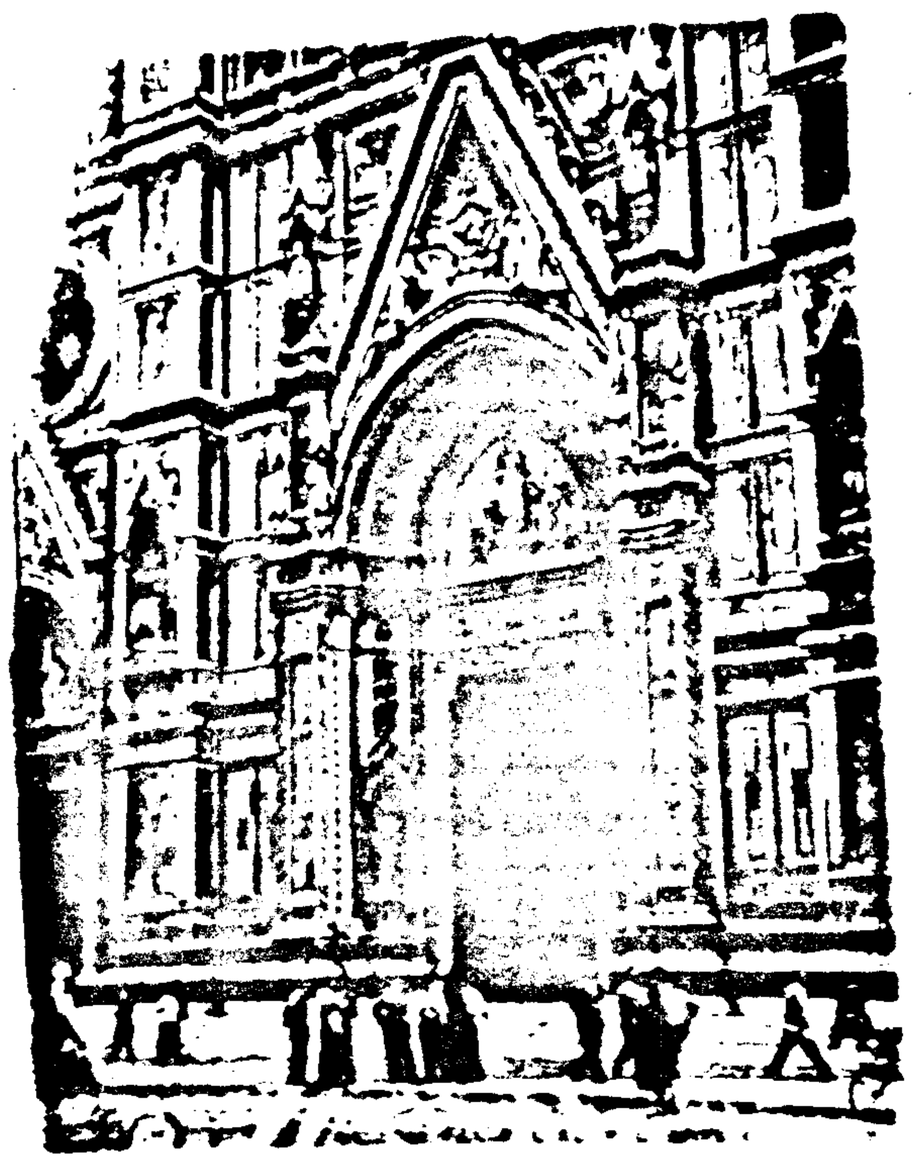
Ok
WS
8-11-84

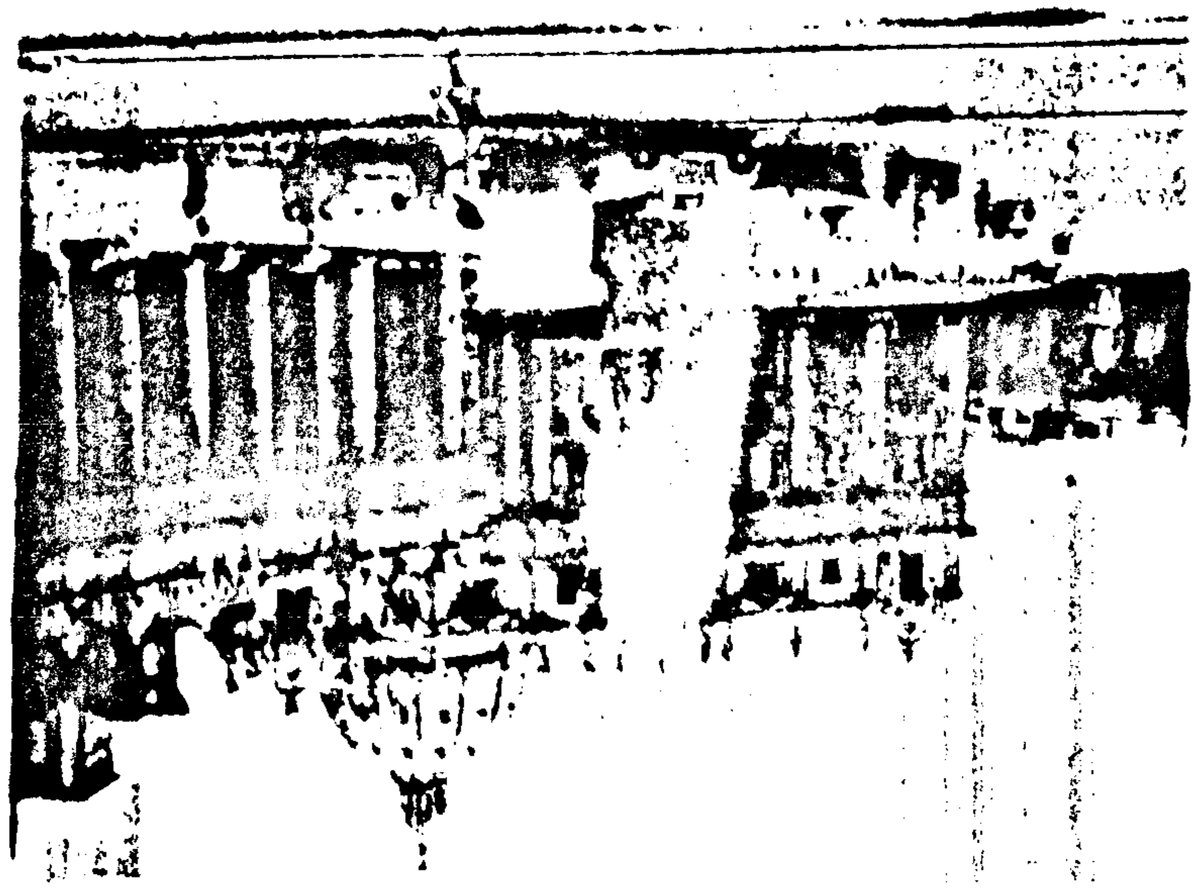




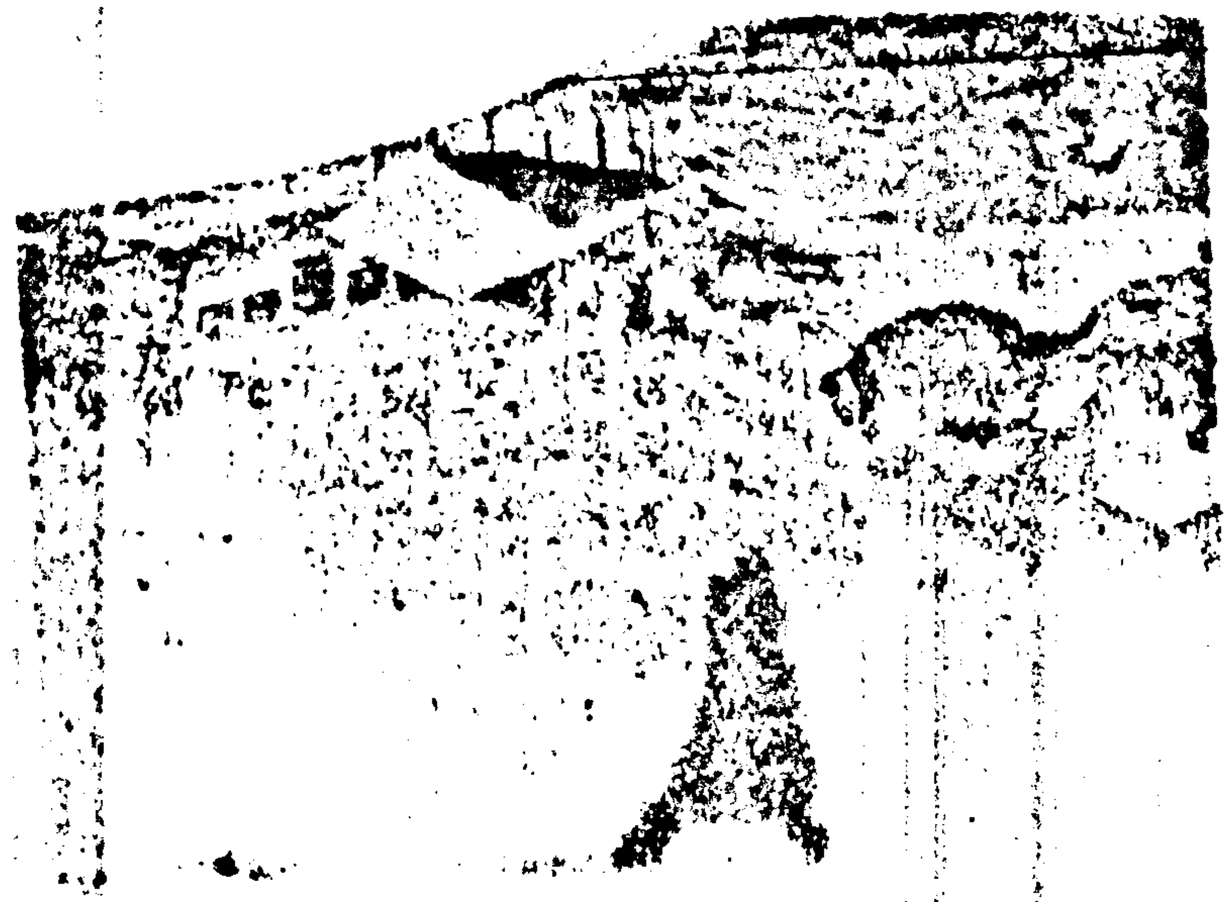


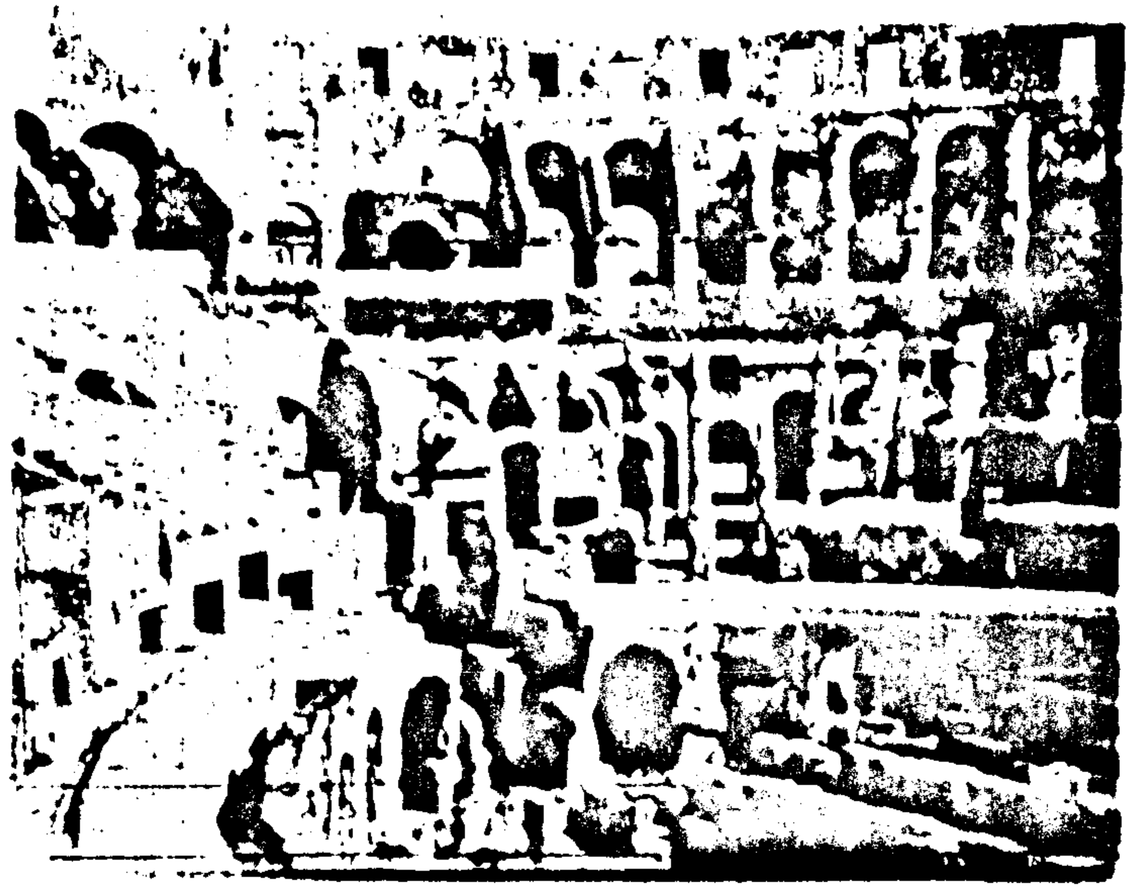
377

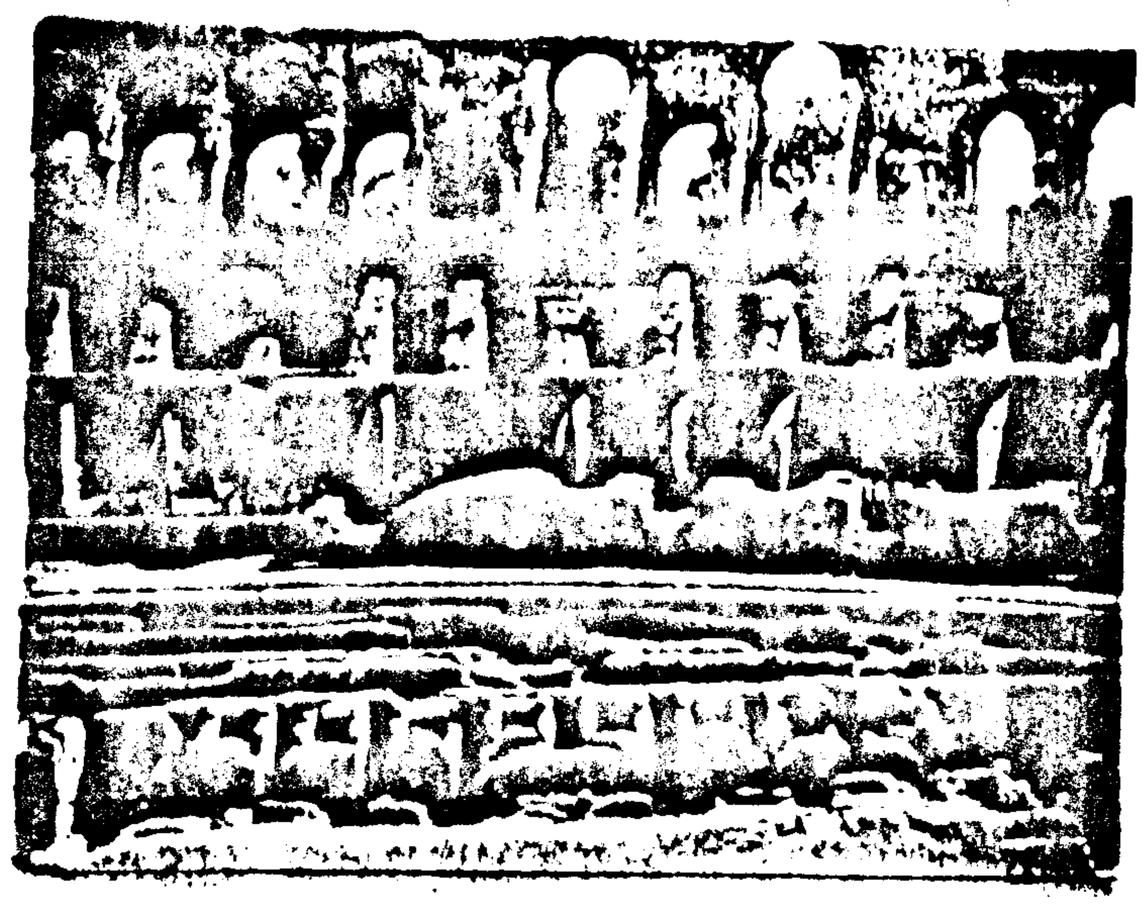


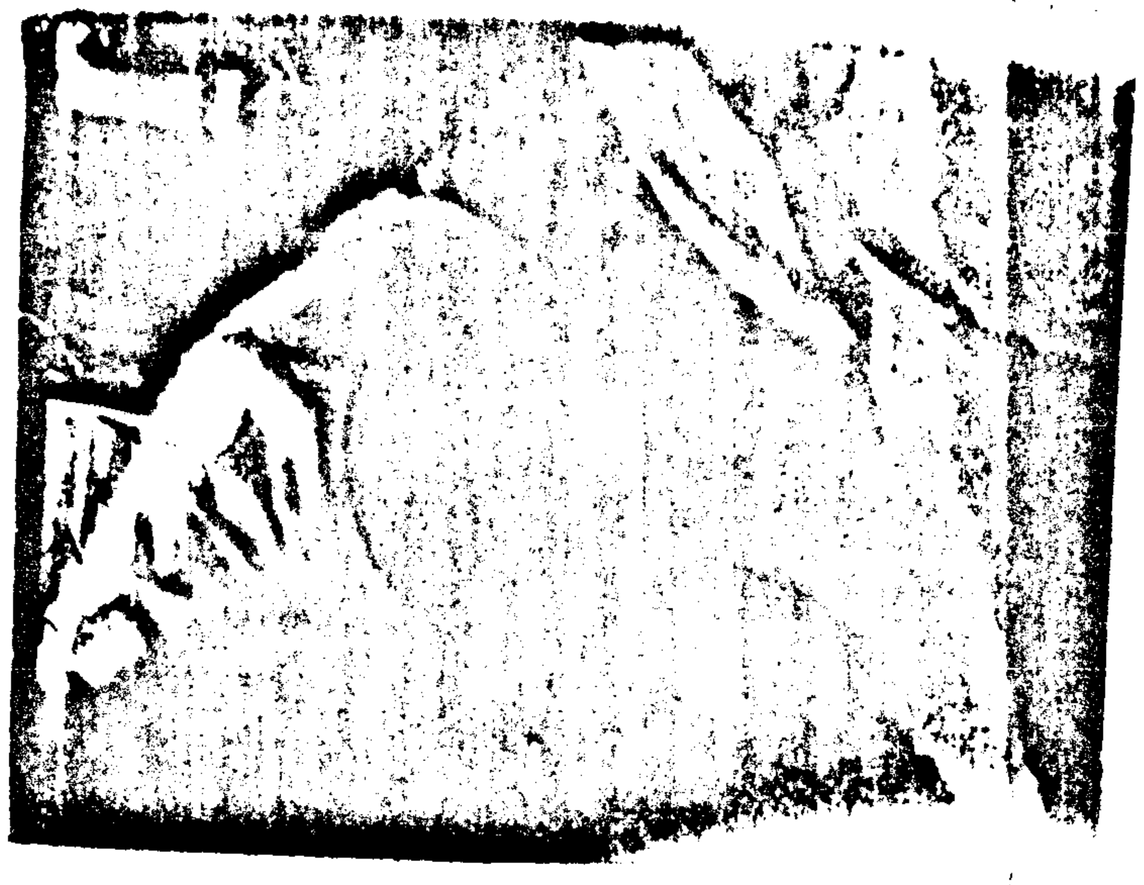


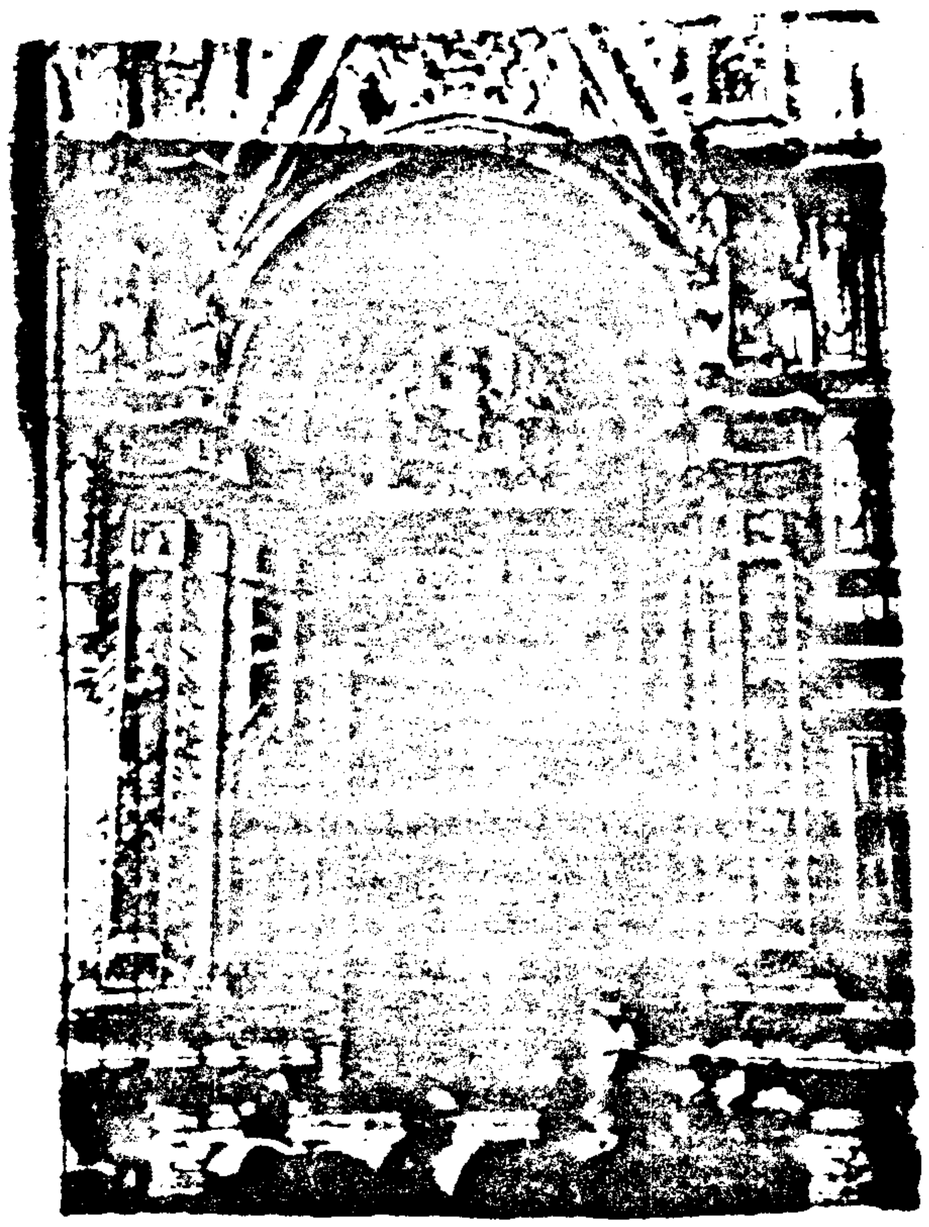
LLE

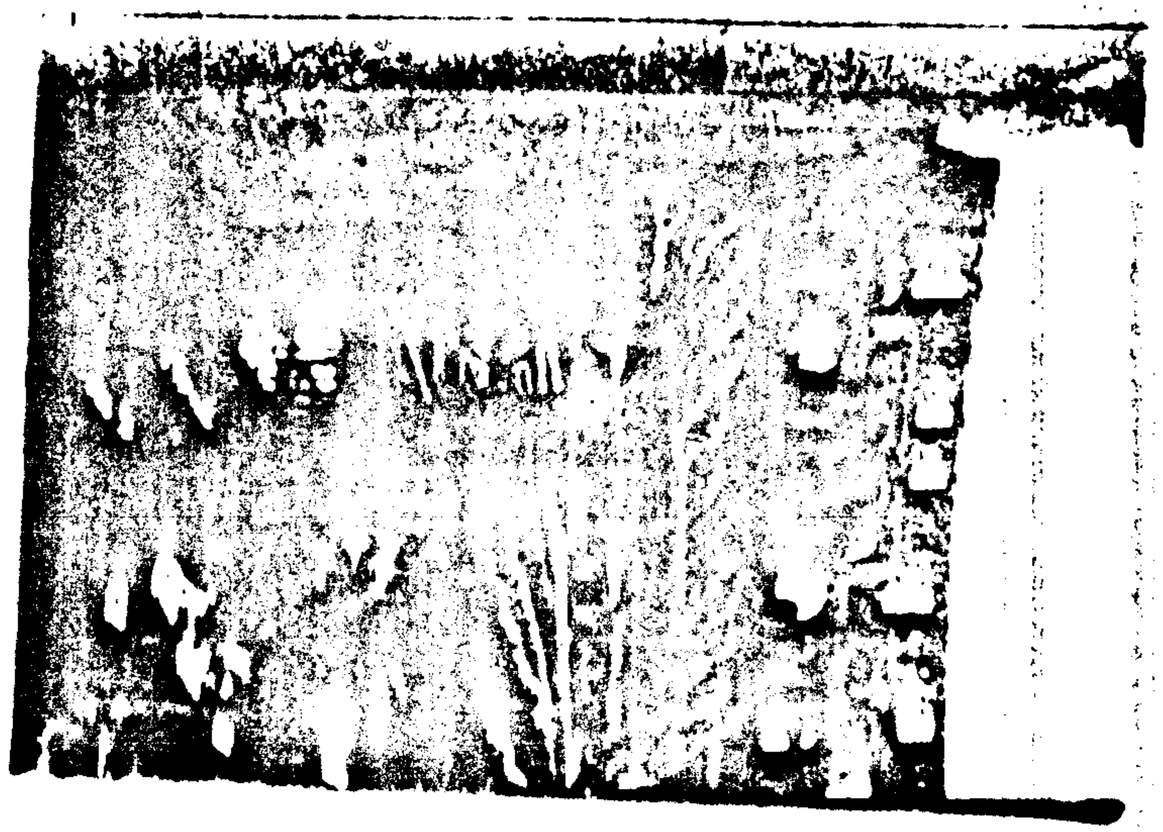


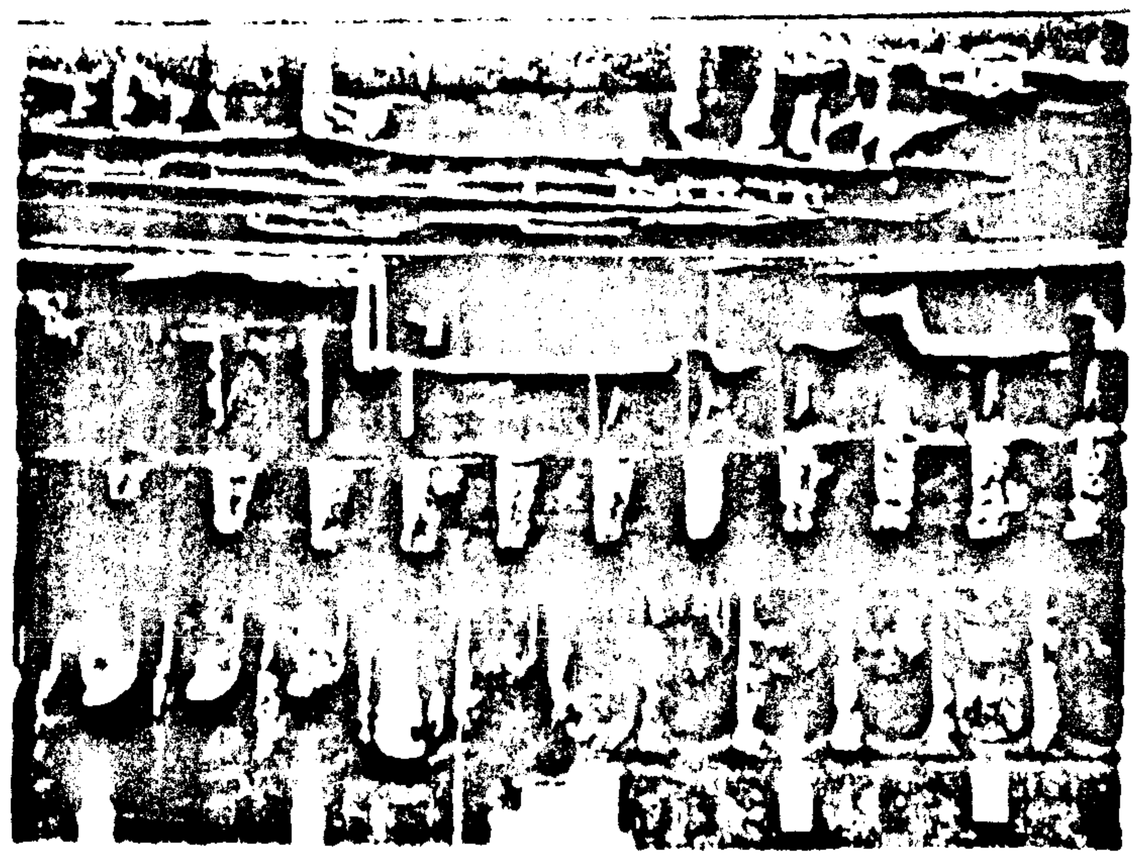


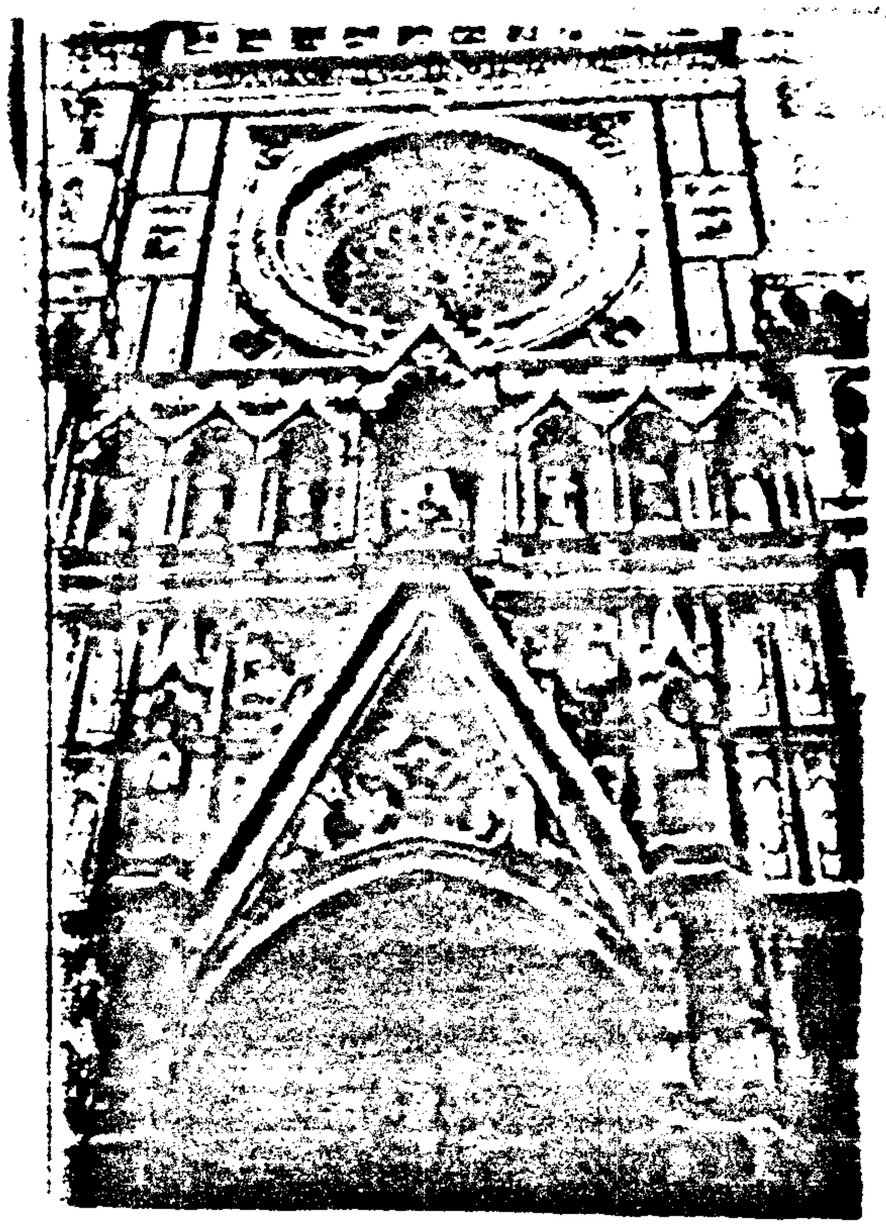


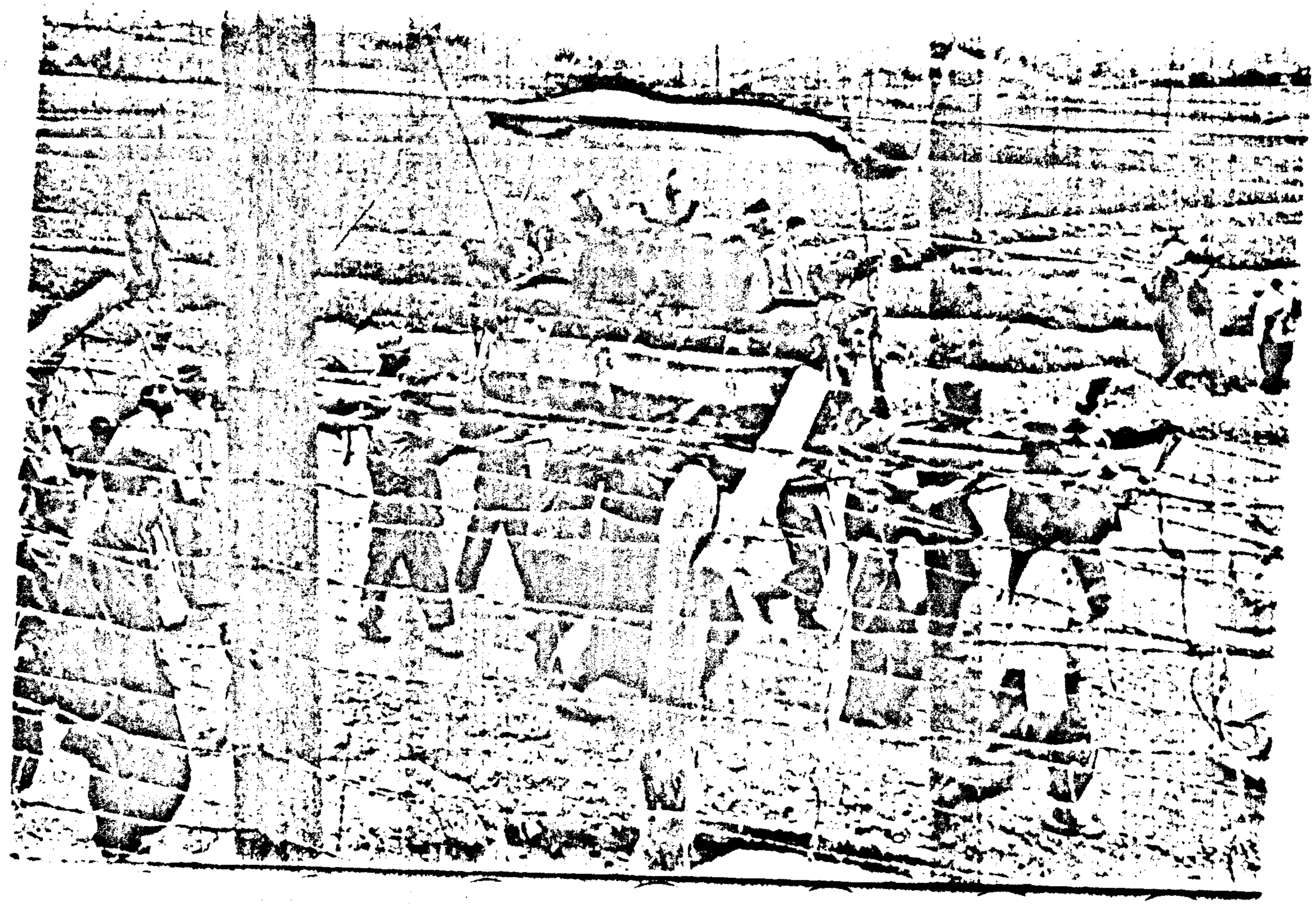


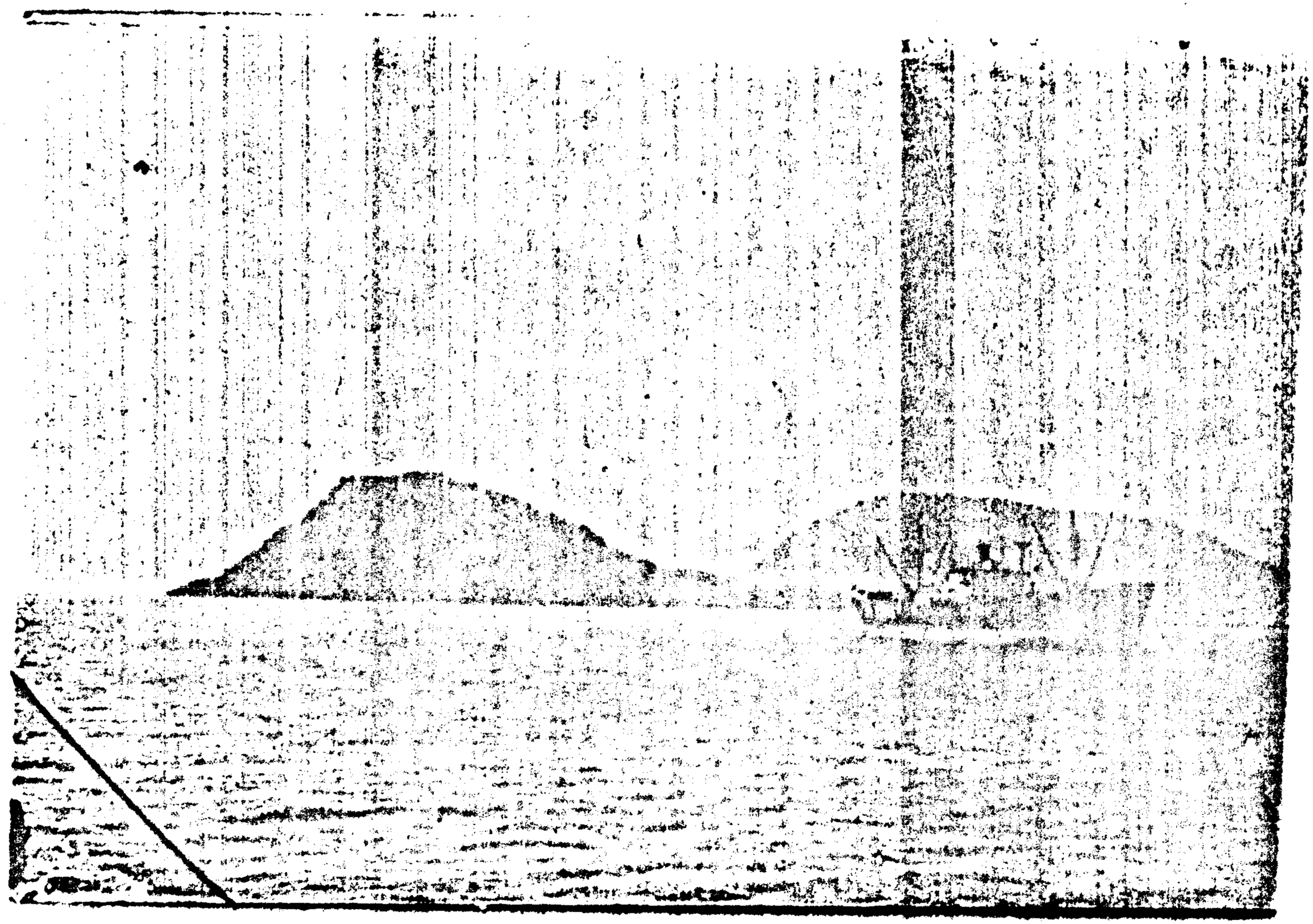


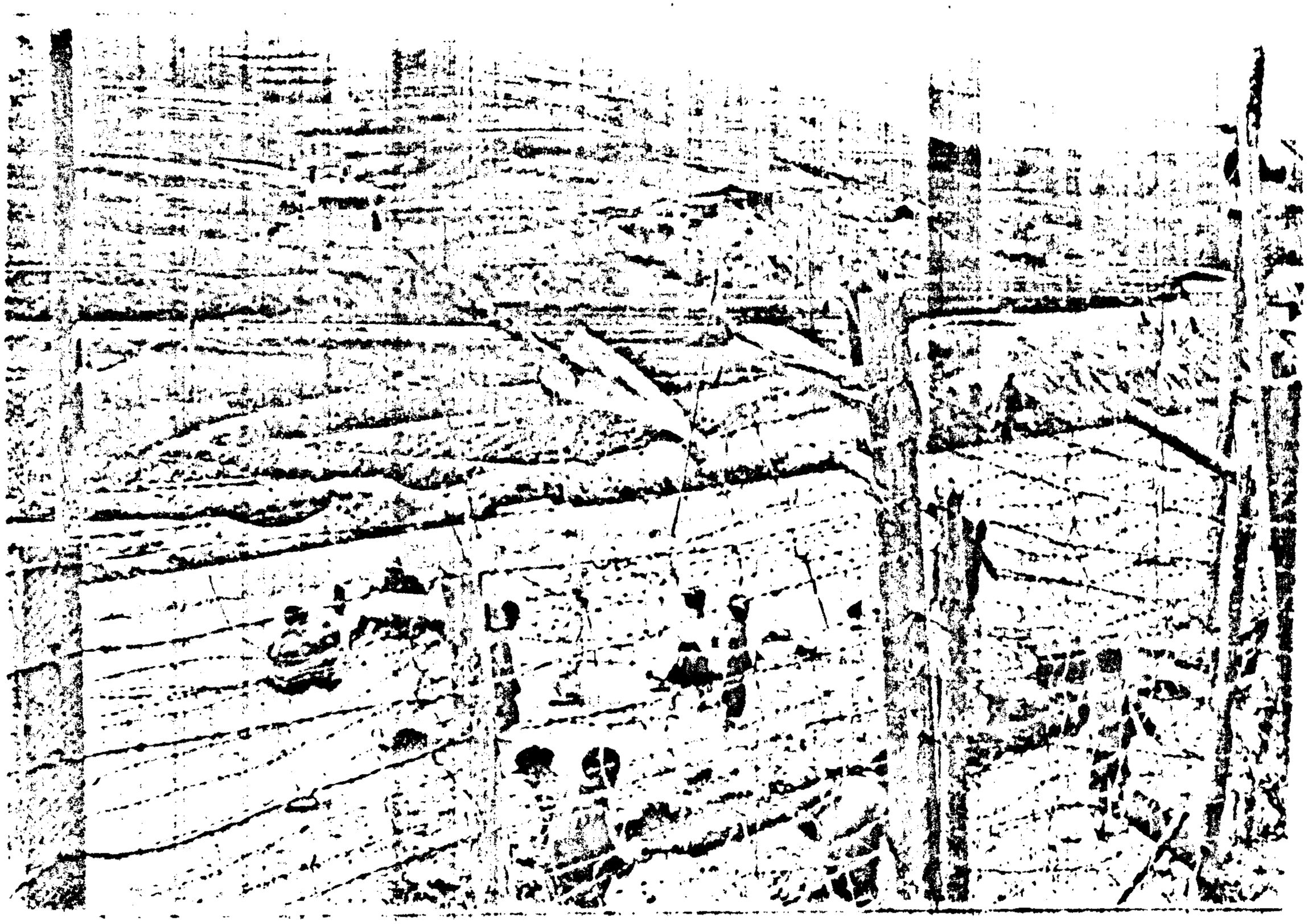


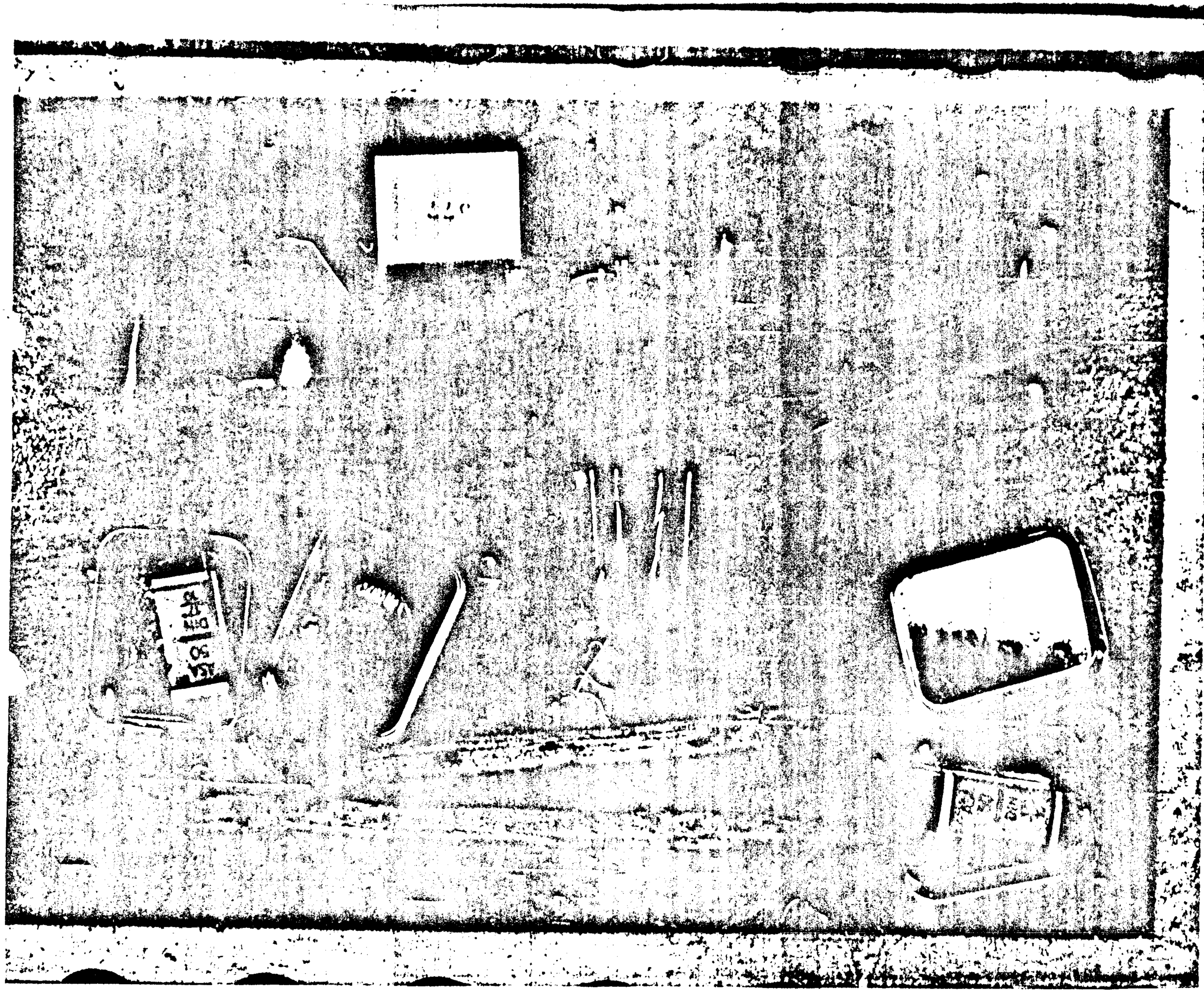


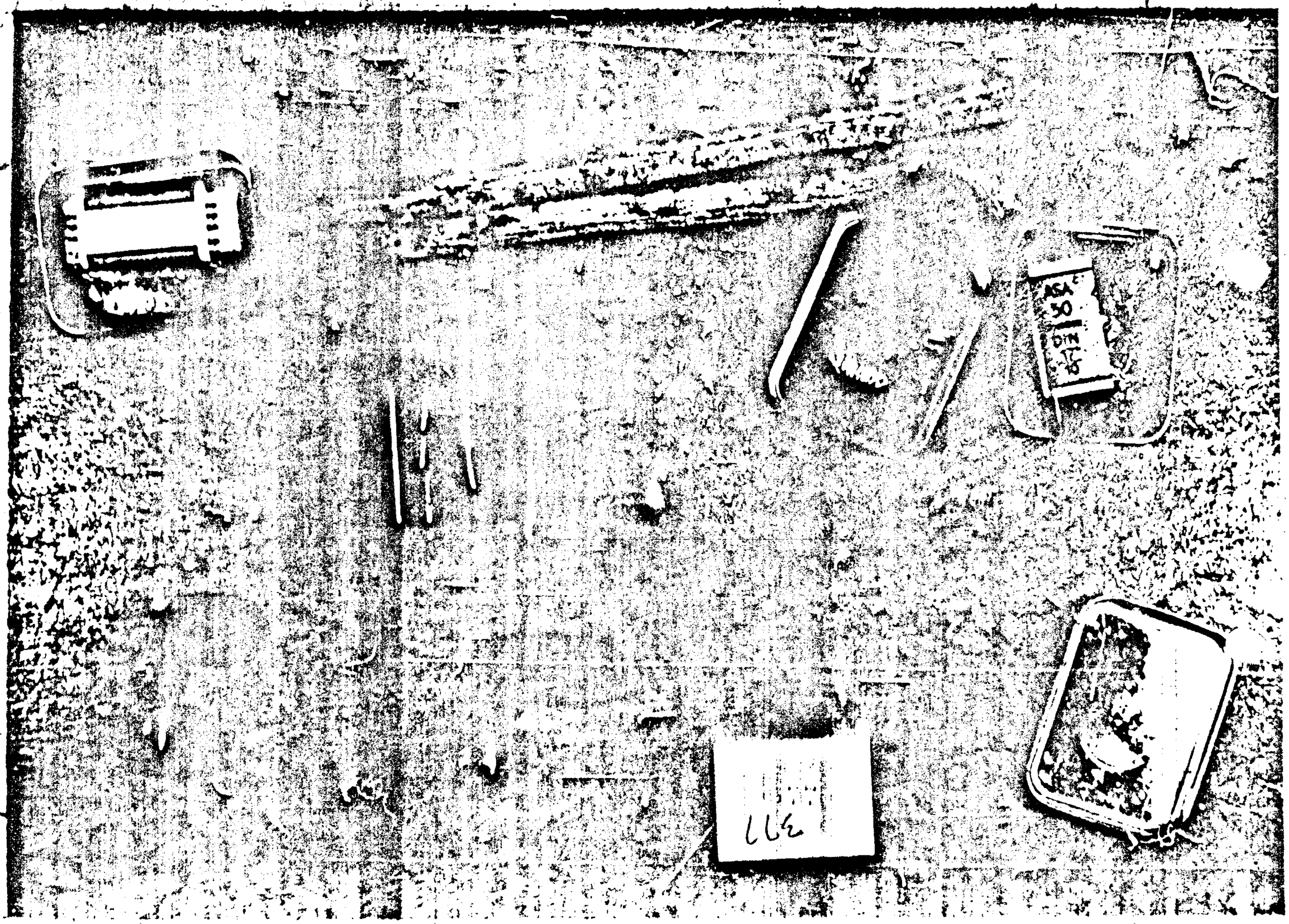


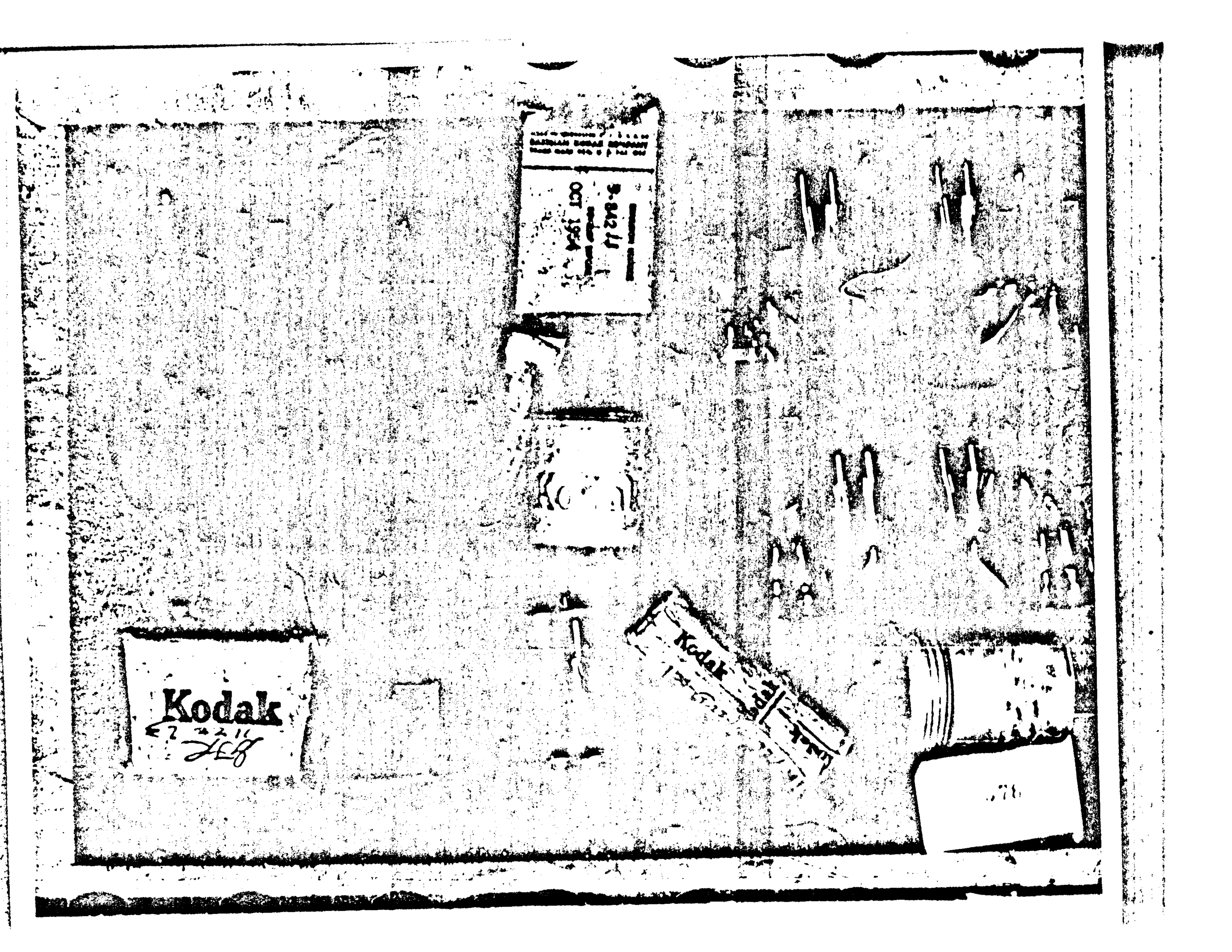


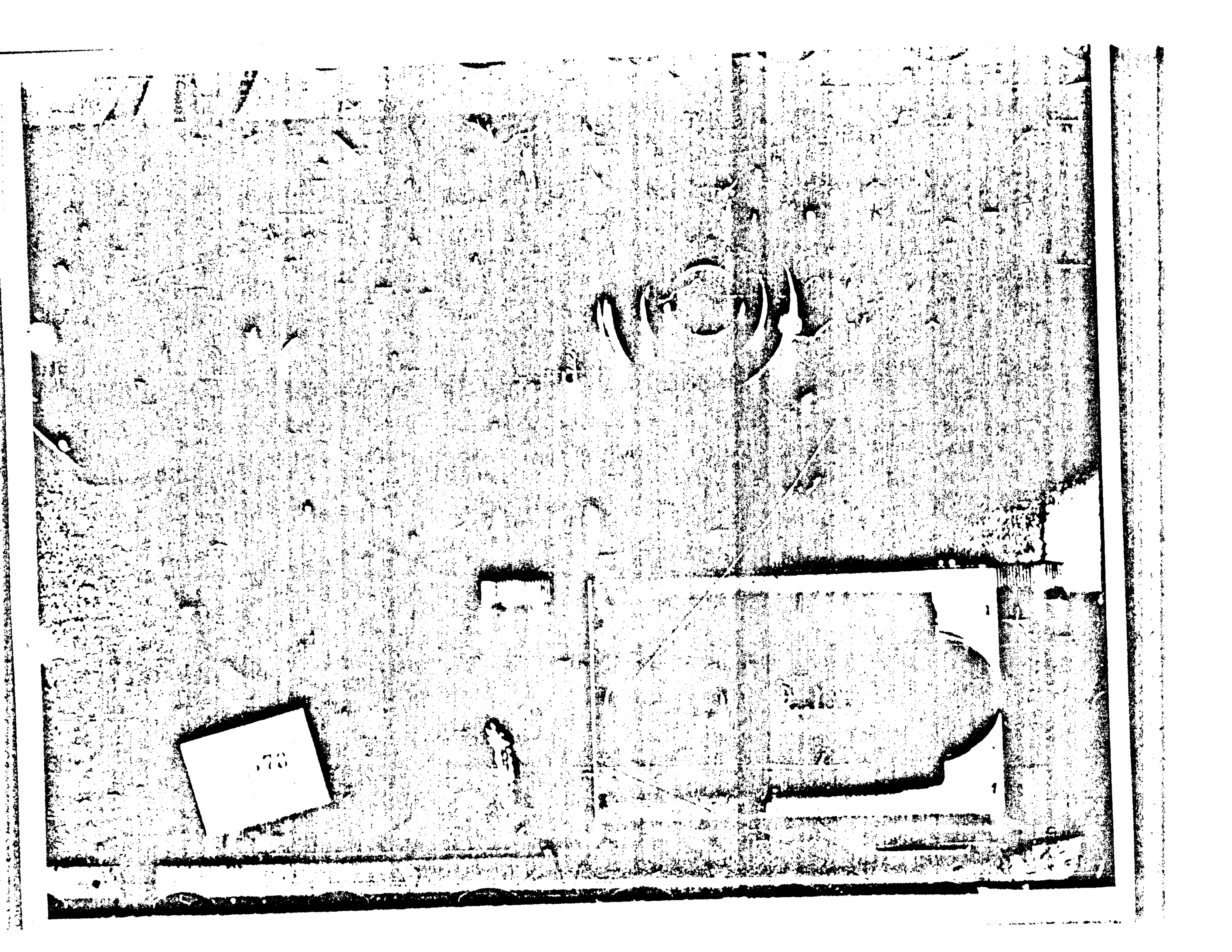


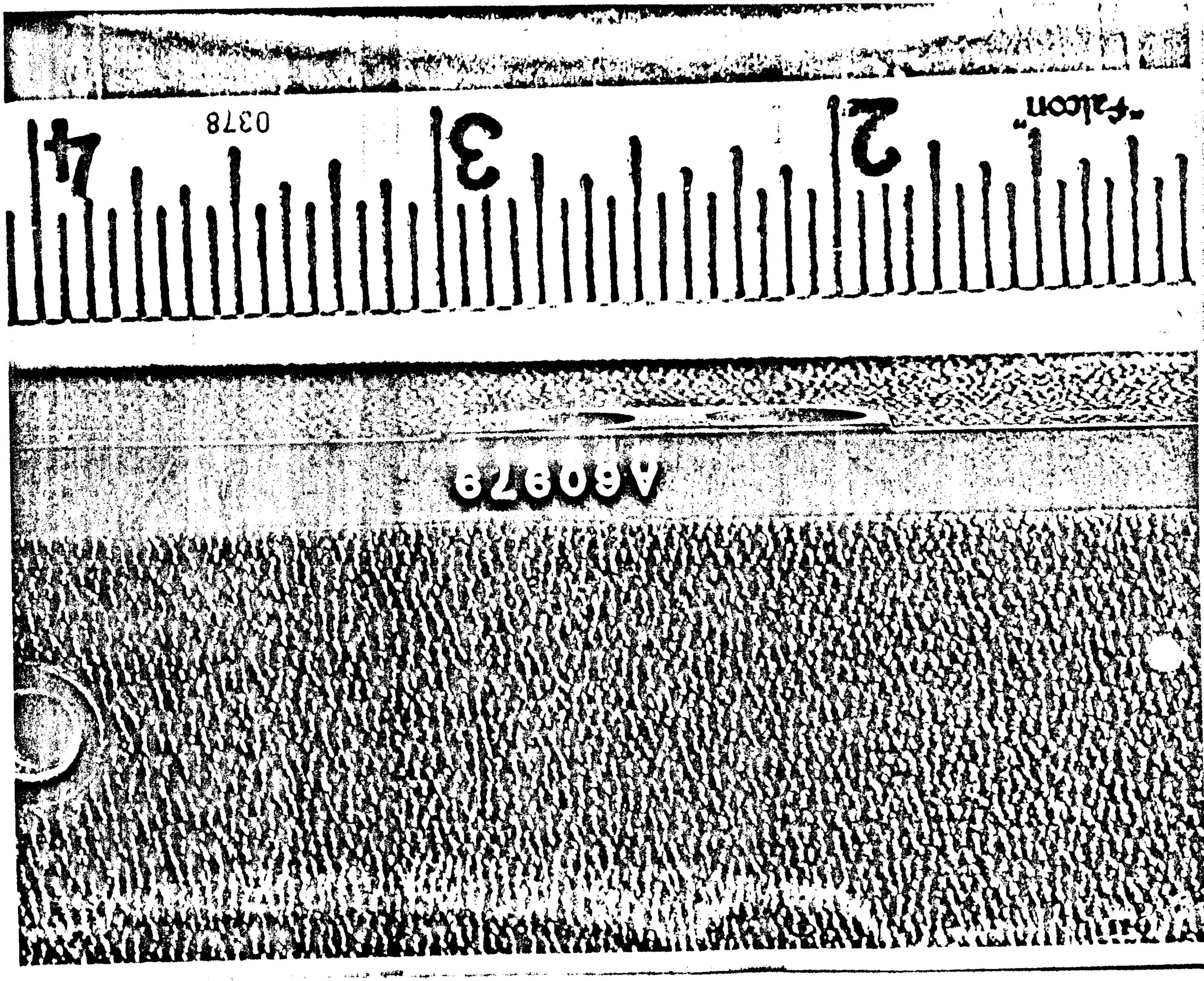


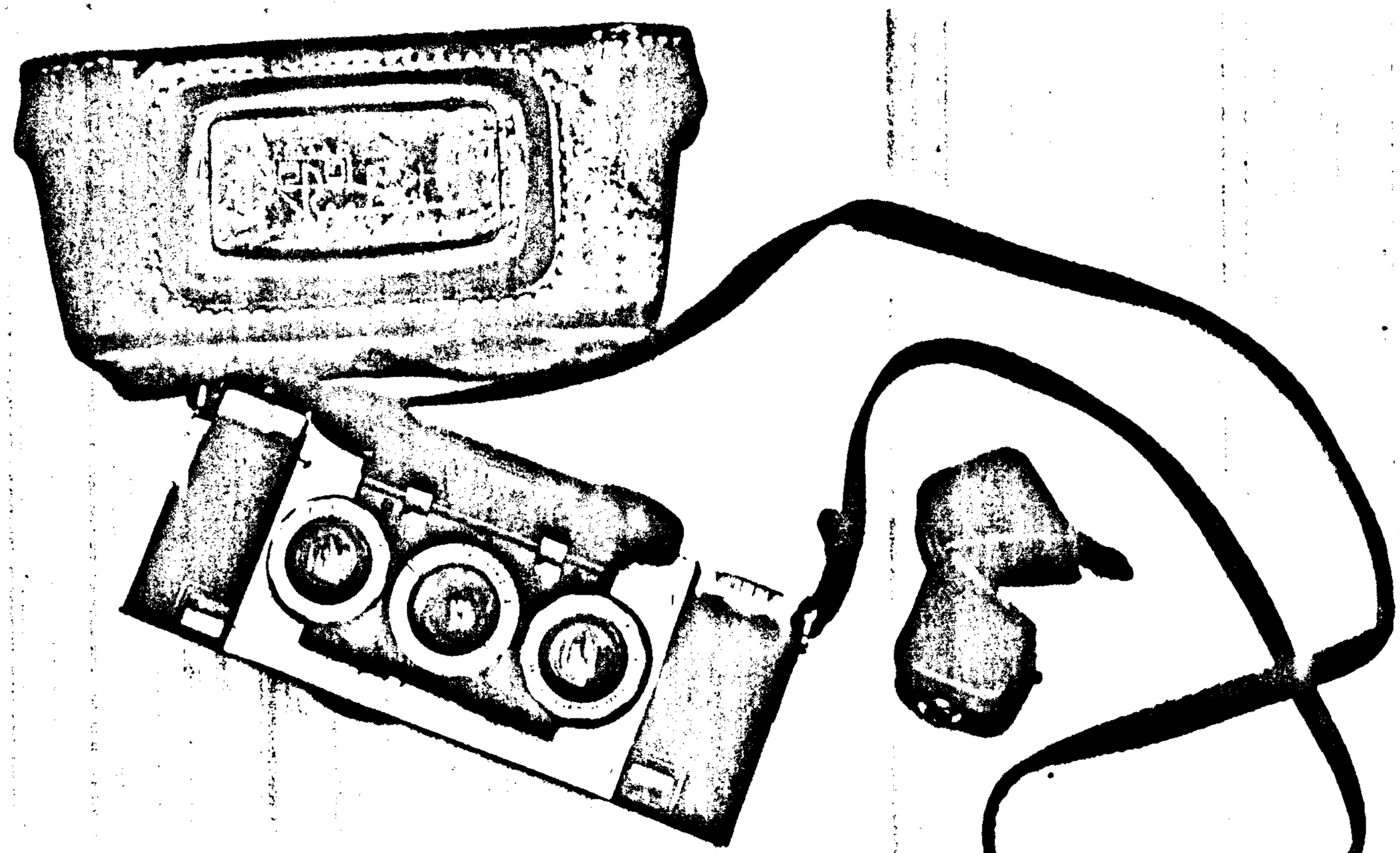



ASA
50
DIN
18
311

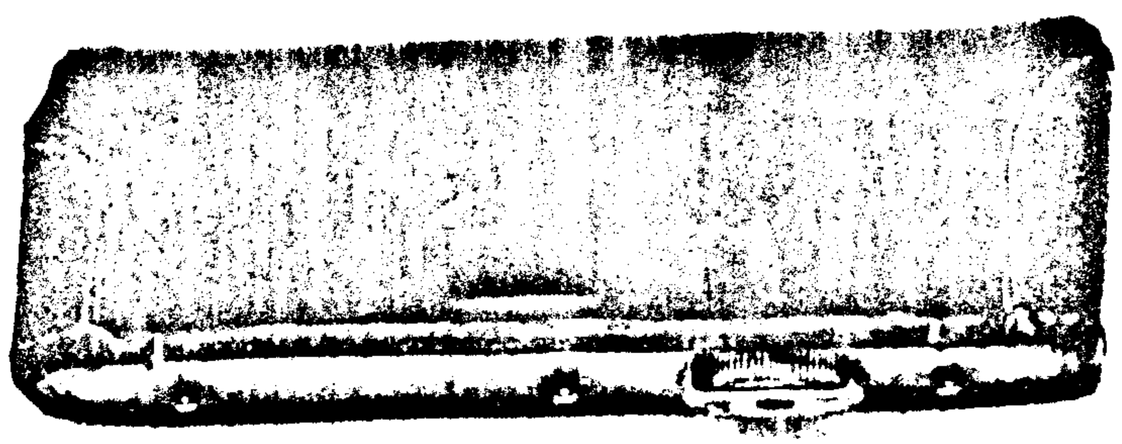

Kodak
Kodak
Kodak

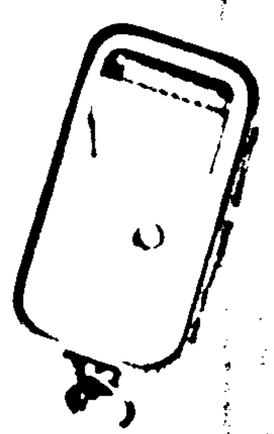



A609729
0378
"falcon"

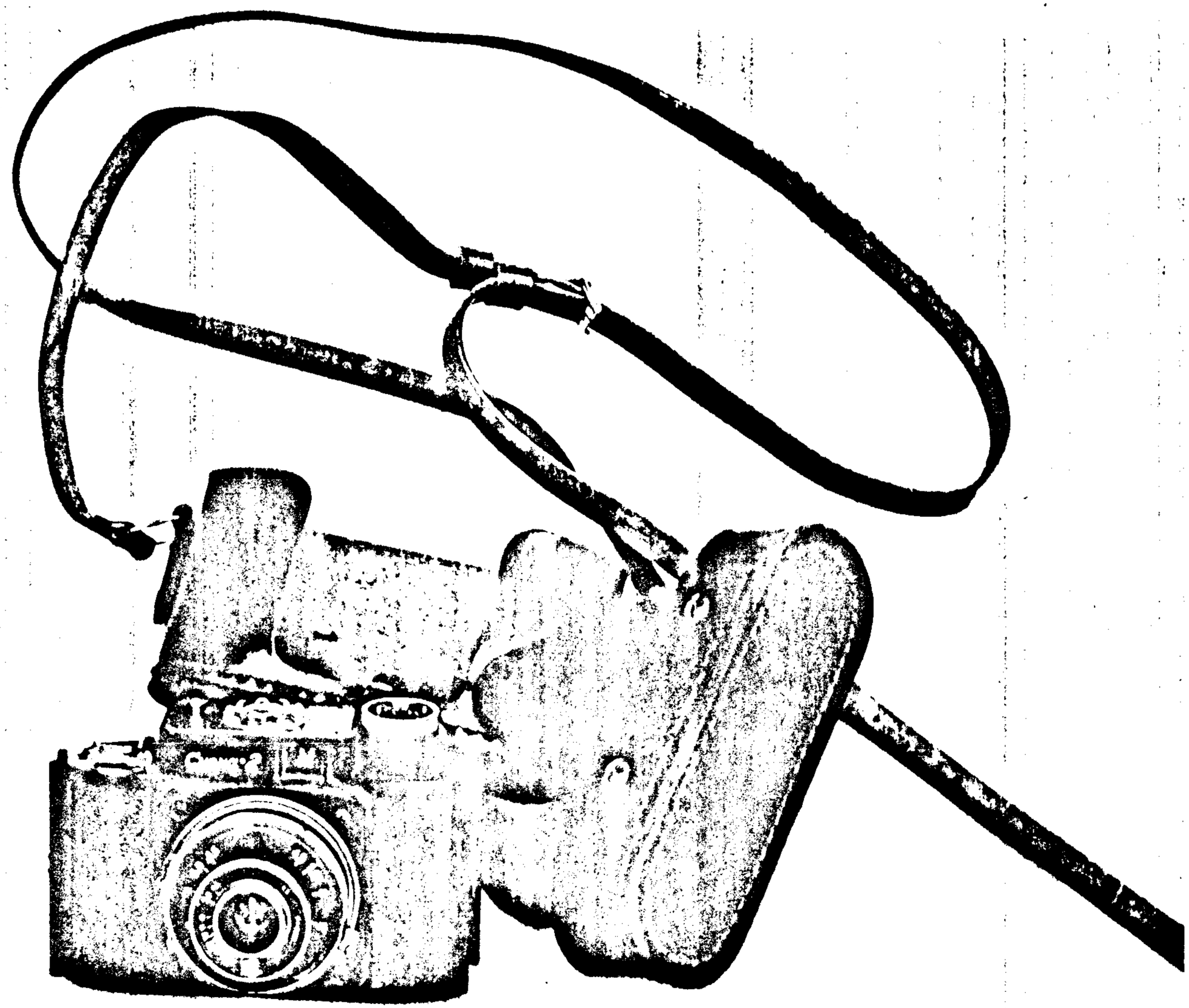


0378





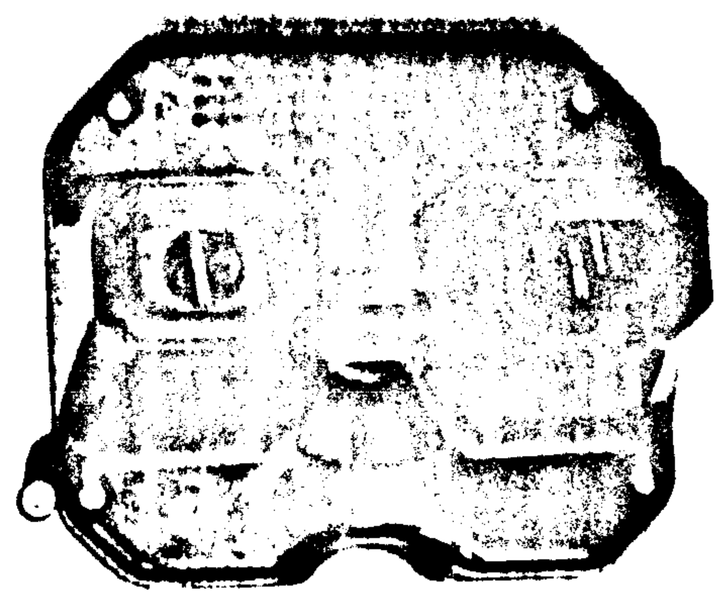
0375

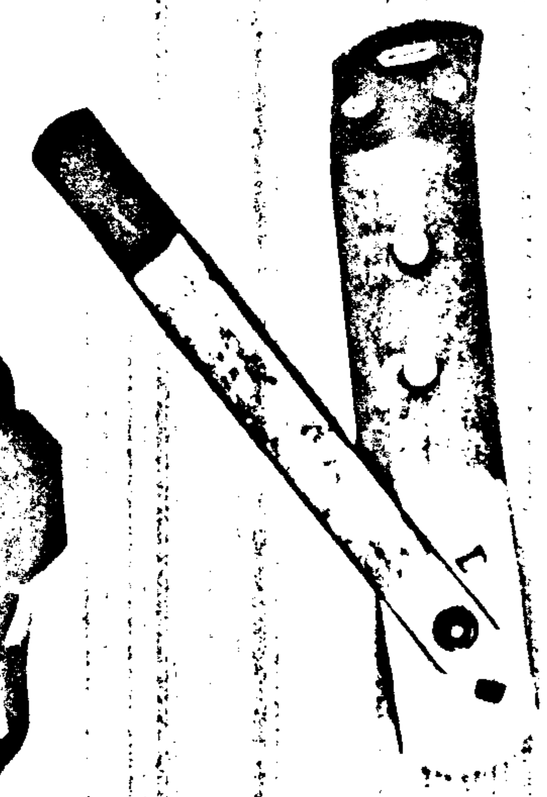


0378

№ 627259

0378





409

A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM:

AN HISTORICAL APPROACH

A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM:

AN HISTORICAL APPROACH

by

Alfred J. Rieber
Associate Professor of History,
Northwestern University

and

Robert C. Nelson
Staff Correspondent,
The Christian Science Monitor

Classroom Advisors,
Spencer J. Kelly, John Partridge, and Donald Miller
Maine Township High School
Park Ridge, Illinois

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY
Chicago · Atlanta · Dallas · Palo Alto · Fair Lawn, N.J.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Author's Introduction

To the Teacher

Chapter 1 THE USSR: LAND AND PEOPLE 6
Land · Climate · Soils · Rivers and Ports · Mineral resources · Nationalities · Republics · Summary

Chapter 2 HISTORY OF RUSSIA TO 1917 20
Earliest Times: Kievan Russia · The Mongols · Rise of Muscovy · Ivan the Terrible · Time of Troubles · Romanov rule begins · Peter the Great · Enlightened despots · Decembrist insurrection · Reforms · Revolution and war · Summary

Chapter 3 THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY 34
Karl Marx: The origins of Marxism · Russia's revolutionary tradition · Nikolai Lenin · Trotsky and the "Permanent Revolution" · Stalin's "Socialism in one country" · The Khrushchev stage of Marxism · International communism · Titoism · Maoism · Summary

Chapter 4 POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT IN THE USSR 50
The party and the state · Dictatorship of the party · The party after World War II · Khrushchev's success · Party structure adjusted · The state and the system of soviets · The First Constitution · Constitutional rights versus Soviet reality · The people under communism · Summary

Chapter 5 ECONOMICS IN THE USSR 124
Economic problems the Bolsheviks faced · The need for industrialization · Collectivize and industrialize · The First Five-Year Plan · More Five-Year Plans · Khrushchev's reforms · Growth in the Soviet economy · Taxation · Summary

Chapter 6 CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN THE USSR 164
Marxism-Leninism, the constant guideline · The pattern of cultural revolution · Purge in the arts · Rewriting history · Church, family, and state · The new guidelines · The Thaw · Cultural exchange · Soviet science · Soviet education · Summary

Chapter 7 THE USSR AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 200
Peace-at-any-price diplomacy · "Socialism in one country" in action · The Cold War · Soviet foreign policy after Stalin's death · Khrushchev and the Communist bloc · Summary

Chapter 8 THE WORLD'S RESPONSE TO COMMUNISM 236
The wartime coalition · The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and containment · The Korean War · Liberation and massive retaliation · Pragmatism and flexibility · U.S. policy and the underdeveloped world · The U.S. and communism at home · Conclusion

Index 286

The Smashing NEW James Bond!

THE SPY WHO LOVED ME

LIVE AND LET DIE

410

Sunday, November 1, 1959

'JUST A KID'

Texan in Russia: He Wants to Stay

SHOCKED BY NEWS—R. L. Oswald and his wife, Vada, read about the defection of his brother, Lee Harvey, to the Russians while their daughter, Cathy Marie, too young to understand, looks on.

Brother's Turn to Reds Puzzles Ft. Worth Man

BY LES STROTHER.

R. L. Oswald, 25, of 7313 Davenport, elder brother of ex-marine Lee Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth, who turned in his U. S. passport in Moscow Saturday and announced he wanted to become a Soviet citizen, said he doesn't believe the youngster knows what he is doing.

"He's young," the brother said, "and is looking for excitement. I hope he will contact me before he goes through with it. This is weird. I don't believe he knows what he is doing, and even if he gave it some thought, he erred."

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the youth's mother, went into seclusion. She was still in Fort Worth, R. L. said, but he declined to tell newspapermen where. He said the tension was bad enough without having her subjected to questions.

United Press International quoted Lee Oswald, 20, after interviewing him in his Metropole Hotel room in Moscow as saying he "never would return to the United States for any reason." The Texan didn't go into detail. But, he said his decision was a "political" one. [illegible]

R. L., a dairy deliveryman, was at home in his two-bedroom white frame house with his wife [illegible] and their daughter, Cathy Marie, [illegible] when a reporter called. At first, the couple declined to pose for pictures. Mrs. Oswald retired to another room.

But she later returned and consented to pose. Her husband, however, repeatedly parried questions about his mother with a terse, "No comment." Later, he admitted she still was in the city, but wouldn't say where.

The Star-Telegram learned she has been employed by the King Candy Company, and sales promotion manager Stanley Nyberg described her as a hard worker. She came here with her children from New York, he said, and had good references.

"She worked hard to provide for her boys because her hus-

Turn to City Youth on Page 2.

417

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS— DAILY AND SUNDAY OVER 250,000 COMBINED DAILY

FORT WORTH STAR-T

A Fort Worth Owned Newspaper

SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 27 | FORT WORTH, TEXAS ★ Where the West Begins ★ SATURDAY

Oct 31

Ft. Worth Man Asks Red Citizenship

Passport Turned in At Moscow

BY JACK DOUGLAS

Lee Harvey Oswald, 20-year old ex-marine from Fort Worth now in Moscow, turned in his American passport and asked for Soviet citizenship Saturday morning.

Oswald, whose mother and brother live here, strode into the American embassy, according to Star-Telegram wire service reports, slapped down his passport on the consul's desk and said:

"I have made up my mind. I'm through."

His mother is Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, a widow who lived at 126 Bristol Rd. until about two months ago, a brother, R. L. Oswald, lives at 7313 Davenport.

Oswald's decision, even his presence in Russia, came as a big surprise to his family here.

Thursday Morning, January 2, 1960

OSWALD 'OK' [illegible]

City Mother Gets Note From Russia

A skimpy note from Russia built few hope Wednesday for a Fort Worth mother.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, [illegible]

Pamphlet Case Sentence Given

[illegible]

MORE ABOUT CITY YOUTH DEFECTS

Continued From Page 1.

band died when the children were young," Nyberg said. The brother confirmed that his father died before Lee Harvey was born. They have a half brother, John Pic, 27, with the Air Force in Japan.

In Moscow, young Oswald gave his address as 4936 Collinwood St. But Mrs. James R. Taylor, landlady at that address, said the boy and his mother hadn't lived there since 1957. Lately, the mother had lived at 3830 Bristol Rd.

Young Oswald was discharged from the Marine Corps about five weeks ago after serving three years. His brother said he came here—"it seems like only a few days ago"—and talked of going to Cuba.

He said he and his wife talked him out of that, and the youth went to New Orleans, where he understood he was to work for an import firm. Mrs. Dan Christen, a next-door neighbor, said Mrs. Oswald had been trying to sell her furniture to move there, too.

Mrs. Taylor described the mother as a quiet woman, "strong-willed, but one who minded her business." She described Lee Harvey as being "a shy boy, one who kept to himself, and didn't have many friends."

R. L. Oswald said his brother had never seemed to him to be the impulsive type. He said he usually thought things through carefully.

"This is one time he seemed to have slipped," he said. "He couldn't have given this much thought. I hope he reads about this and will contact me."

Oswald was the third American to defect to Russia in recent months. The first, sheetmetal worker Nicholas Petrulli of Valley Stream, N. Y., changed his mind after applying for Soviet citizenship and returned home to Long Island.

The other, Robert Edward Webster, a plastics technician of Cleveland, Ohio, was granted Soviet citizenship and now is reported to be working in Leningrad. He was in Moscow with the U. S. fair.

Lee Harvey Oswald said Saturday he hoped to hear from the Soviet authorities "within a few days," UPI reported. He declined to make a statement "until after I receive my Soviet citizenship."

"It might jeopardize my position," he was quoted as saying. "I mean, the Soviet authorities might not want me to say anything."

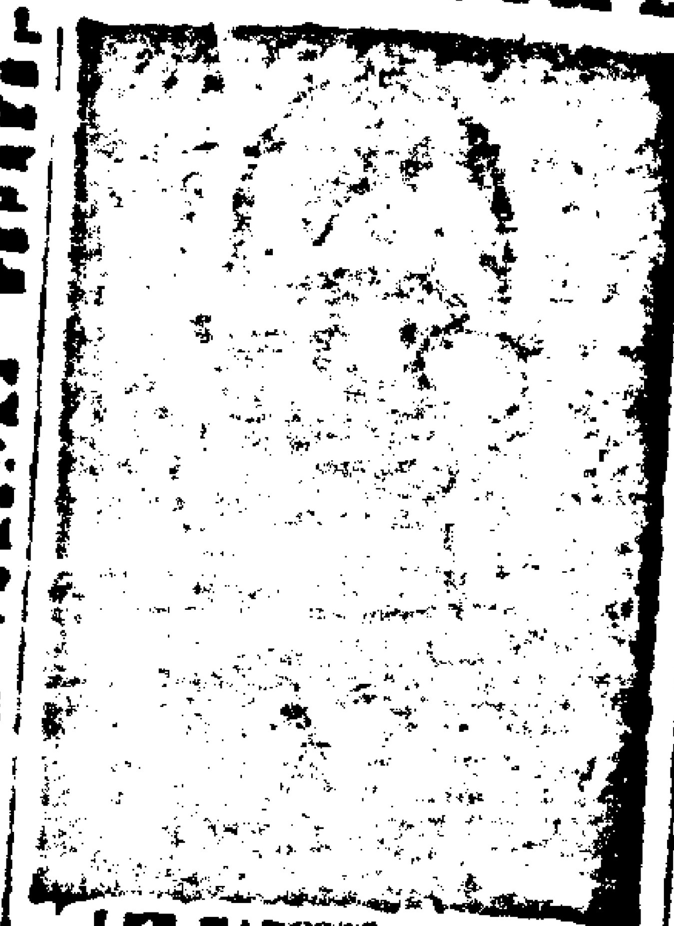
He said he spoke Russian. Asked if he had studied political economy in the United States, he laughed and replied: "Absolutely not." His brother said in Fort Worth that Lee Harvey attended one year at Arlington Heights High School.

A U. S. embassy official in Moscow said that he had advised Oswald to wait for the Soviet reply to his application for citizenship before giving up his American passport. He quoted Oswald said nothing would change his mind.

The official said Oswald would retain his full U. S. citizenship until he formally signed a document of renunciation and before he officially accepted Soviet citizenship.

He said the Texan had informed the embassy he had written a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Oct. 16, three days after arriving in Moscow as a tourist, to apply for citizenship.

The Presidium is legally the



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
. . . seeks Red citizenship.

only body with jurisdiction in such matters. Asked about the Oswald refused to say anything because he was afraid "it would be distorted by the newspapers."

A dispatch from Moscow described Oswald as being a slender, good looking youth dressed in an ivy league button down shirt of muted color, a sports jacket and slacks.

Oswald caused a stir at the U. S. embassy in Moscow when he put in a appearance there. He walked in, placed his passport on the consul's desk, and said:

"I have made up my mind. I'm through."

It was up he was advised to wait until to see if the Soviets would accept his citizenship application before he went so far as renounce his U. S. citizenship.

All three the Oswald brothers served with the armed services in Texas. R. L. was a Marine also. Lee Harvey had just returned to this country after spending 15 months on a tour near Tokyo.

...appropriations to Congress it now seems virtually certain that the President will not ask for the proposed supplemental appropriation of $4,000,000 for this fiscal year, and that his request for next year will be far below what the Draper committee proposed.

EX-MARINE REQUESTS SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—A former marine from Texas told the United States Embassy today that he had applied for Soviet citizenship.

"I have made up my mind. I'm through," said Lee Harvey Oswald, 20 years old of Fort Worth, slapping his passport on the desk.

The embassy suggested that he withhold signing papers renouncing his citizenship until he was sure the Soviet Union would accept him.

Mr. Oswald is the third American in recent months to apply for Soviet citizenship upon arriving in Moscow. Nicholas Petrulli of Valley Stream, L. I., filed a renunciation form, then changed his mind and decided to keep his United States citizenship. Robert Webster of Cleveland, Ohio, completed formalities for taking Soviet citizenship ten days ago.

The rest of this dispatch was held in censorship.

Mr. Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, lives in Fort Worth. His sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Oswald of Fort Worth, said he got out of the Marines about a month ago and returned to Fort Worth for a visit.

217

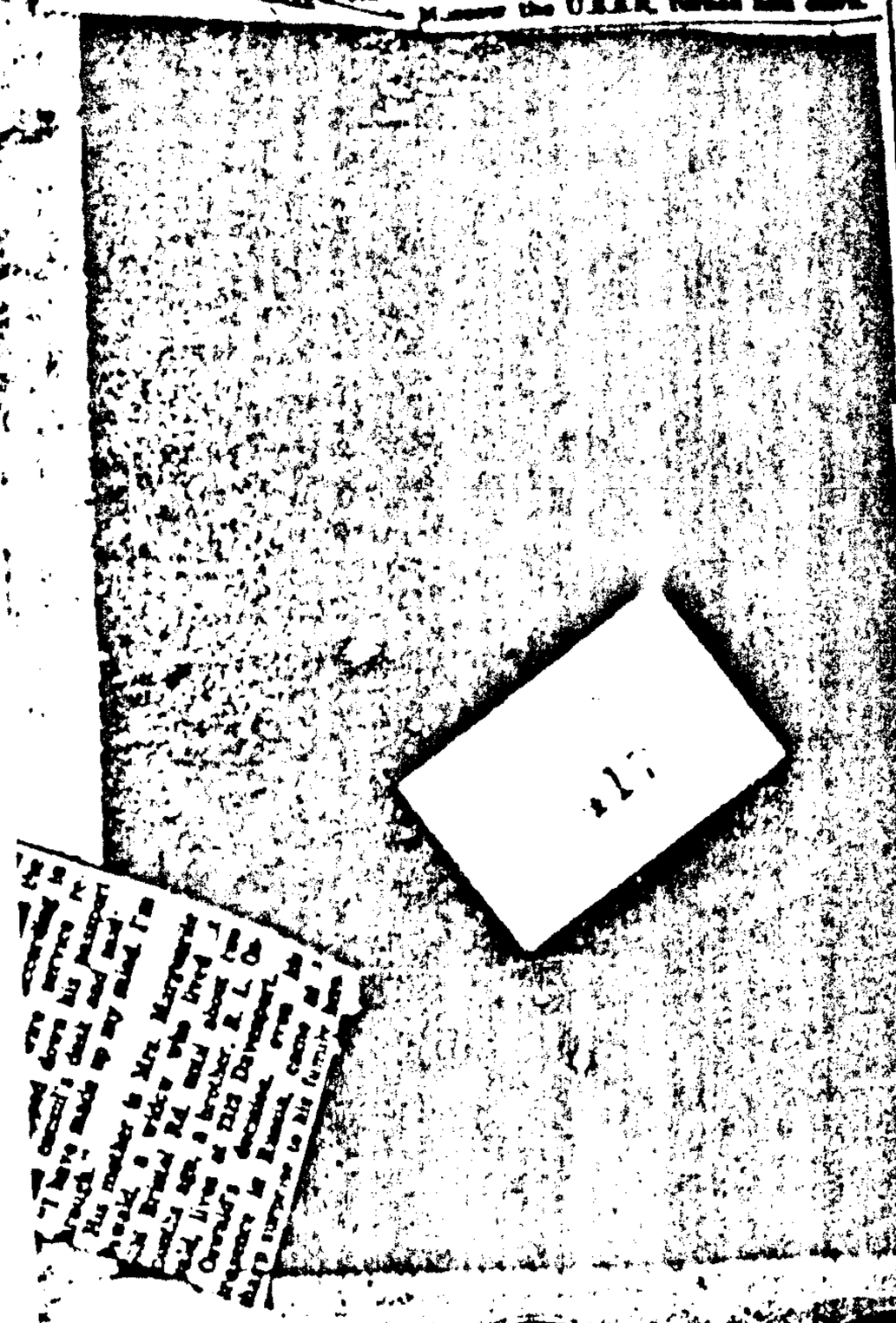
The Fort Worth Press SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1960

Mother Not Disappointed in Son for His Action

Russia Rejects Fort Worth Man's Bid

Russia has rejected Fort Worth's Lee Harvey Oswald, his mother learned.

The 20-year-old ex-Marine who applied for Soviet citizenship in Moscow the U.S.S.R. turned him down.



But he indicated he will remain in Russia anyway as a political exile.

In Fort Worth, his ailing, 53-year-old mother described her son as an "average boy with above average intelligence who perhaps wanted more out of life than he was getting."

Lee in Moscow said that a poverty-stricken childhood prompted him to take up Marxist ideals.

HIS MOTHER, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told THE PRESS her son's childhood had just been poverty-stricken but middle-class.

"Like most Americans, we lived from paycheck to paycheck," she said.

His mother is the widow of a World War I combat veteran who died before Mrs. Oswald gave birth to Lee. The father, also named Lee, was an insurance man at the time of his death.

Lee's mother said he is a graduate of Arlington Heights High, who joined the Marines when he was 17. When he was released from active duty two months ago he had saved $1000. That's what paid for his trip to Russia where he announced on Oct. 31 that he was renouncing his American citizenship.

MRS. OSWALD said her son was bored at school because he was brighter than most students. He loved books, she said, and he read constantly.

But the developing capitalist hater liked to play Monopoly.

He liked movies, but reading best, she said.

"I would much rather read the sort of headlines that are appearing now than headlines that Lee had killed somebody or become a dope fiend or something like that," she said. "He's never given me any trouble," the mother added.

"He was always interested in history and news. When he was still in grammar school he ran to me delighted to tell me the English Queen Elizabeth had given birth to a son. That's the sort of boy he was," she said.

IN MOSCOW, Lee told United Press International: "I saw my mother always a worker, always with less than we could use. In the Marine Corps I observed the American military in foreign countries. Most Russians would call imperialists.

"I was with conscripts from Japan and conscripts of a country so imperialistic, I would not want to live in that country, and be a worker, [illegible] exploiting workers."

He said he began his study of Communism when he was 18 Karl Marx' work "Das Kapital" really turned him to Communism, he said.

His mother said she was not disappointed with her son's action. "It was something he thought out for himself. He is an adult. He has been in the service. He is capable of making his own decisions," she said.

It's his privilege to make his own decisions. That's what we preach in the United States isn't it?—that people have a right to make decisions," she said.

SHE INDICATED the decision was a political and not a criminal one. She confessed that she has no politics herself.

"I never thought much about these things," she said.

[illegible] youth, Lee appeared to [illegible]

STAR-TELEGRAM

MONDA Monday Morning.

HEY, WAI FOR ME!

—By Harold Maples, Star-Telegram Staff Cartoonist

LTR