FD-350 (4-3-62)

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Weissman Says Conservatives Paid for Ad Rapping JFK

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y. (AP)—A man who played a major role in placing an ad critical of President Kennedy in a Dallas newspaper which appeared hours before Kennedy was assassinated there said Saturday night the cost was paid through donations from "people of conservative persuasion."

Bernard Weissman, whose name appeared on the $1,464 full-page ad, said the money was collected by a small group he headed known as the American Fact-Finding Committee.

The ad appeared in the Dallas Morning News and asked President Kennedy such questions as, "Why have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the attorney general, to go soft on Communists . . .?"

Weissman said in a telephone interview from the home of his father here that he was in Dallas at the time the president was assassinated, but was attending a sales meeting and failed to see the presidential motorcade.

PHONED FBI

He said he telephoned the FBI the same day and volunteered to appear for questioning "because of the attention that had been focused on my group due to its announced aims along conservative lines."

"They knew more about me than I knew about myself," he said of the FBI. "I left a few days later because I couldn't earn a living with the threats and pressures being brought to bear against me there by local liberal groups."

He said he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of the President, or Jack Ruby, the strip club operator who killed Oswald two days after the President's death.

"As far as Oswald is concerned, I think he was a despicable Communist nut," Weissman said. "One of exactly the type people the conservative movement is fighting."

RETORT TO LIBERALS

He said he felt it was regrettable that the ad had appeared in light of what befell the president, but justified its being placed as a retort to "the attacks made by local liberal groups there against conservatives."

Weissman said he adopted a conservative political philosophy while serving as a military policeman in the Army in Germany.

"A bunch of us got together and found out that we thought alike," he recalled. "We all thought the United States was acting like a weak sister and we decided to do something about it when we got out of the army."

Weissman, who said he was separated from his wife, expects to begin work Monday with a new firm which he declined to identify.

Asked if he had written a letter to the Kennedy family, or if his group had contemplated submitting an apologetic ad in the newspaper after the president's death, Weissman said, "No, we never did consider that."

"I was truly shocked at the president's daeth," he said. "It was a terrible thing."

"But I was even more shocked by the fact that many people kept blaming the conservatives even when it had been established that a Communist was the assassin," he added.

Oswald described himself as a Marxist.

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WHERE OSWALD PRACTICED?

Floyd Davis, owner of the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie, points to the No. 8 target that is believed to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald for firing practice as recently as five days before President Kennedy was assassinated. Mr. Davis said the FBI had taken pounds of empty shells from the range in efforts to confirm that the weapon used in the assassination had been fired at the range.—AP Photo.

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

p. 21 "The Dallas Times-Herald"
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Threatened LBJ, Cuban Arrested

NEW YORK (AP) — A Cuban national who police said had done target practice with a .22 caliber rifle was held today in $25,000 bail after being accused by the Secret Service of boasting he would assassinate President Johnson.

The Cuban, Omar Padilla, 19, of the Bronx was arrested 20 hours before Johnson arrived here yesterday to attend the funeral of former New York Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Police said Padilla admitted telling coworkers at a Manhattan engraving plant that assassinated President John F. Kennedy had been "asking for it" because of the lack of security.

"I'm going to shoot Johnson," police quoted him as telling fellow employes.

Saturday morning, police found a makeshift target range in an eighth floor stockroom at the building where Padilla works. There were 19 holes in the target. The building is not anywhere near the route that Johnson took yesterday in his motorcade from Idlewild Airport and back.

Police arrested Padilla later Saturday at his home. A .22 caliber rifle was found in the bedroom. Padilla said he bought it and 50 shells from a Manhattan firm last Wednesday.

He admitted slipping into the stockroom in his spare time and firing shots at the target, police said.

Criminal Dist. Court Judge Louis Cioffi set the high bail for Padilla on charges of violating the anti-weapons law and firing a firearm in a public place.

Padilla, who came here from Cuba in 1955, apparently has no connection with any subversive group, detectives said.

Within an hour of President Johnson's arrival at the airport, six men believed to be hunters were arrested while carrying shotguns in the airport vicinity. Two were given summonses for carrying weapons in a bird sanctuary and the others were held in $500 ~~bail each~~ on tresspass ~~charges~~.

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FD-350 (4-3-62)

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RUSSIAN VISIT

Oswald's Letters To Mother Printed

NEW YORK (AP) — Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother, sent from the Soviet Union after he defected four years ago, portray him as disaffected and eager to return to the United States.

The New York Times carried the text of some of the letters today. Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, was shot to death two days later.

Oswald, an avowed Marxist who defected to Russia 1959 and lived there 2½ years, wrote 18 letters to his mother in Texas. The FBI, after examining them, kept two, the Times said.

The newspaper quoted his mother, Marguerite Oswald, as saying that her son wrote in one letter: "Don't worry, mother, I will never become a Soviet citizen."

That was one of the letters the Times said was kept by the FBI. In the other, she told the Times, he mentioned that he had written John B. Connally, then secretary of the Navy, to protest that his Marine discharge had been changed from "honorable" to "undesirable" because of his defection.

She said, "There was no bitterness in the letter."

Connally, now governor of Texas, was wounded during the assassination of Kennedy. Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby, a night club owner, in the Dallas city jail.

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Mother Still Says Oswald Not Guilty

By JOE SHERMAN
Staff Writer

FORT WORTH — Lee Harvey Oswald's mother still believes her son to be innocent of President Kennedy's assassination and she claims there were a number of "extenuating circumstances" about his defection to Russia.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 56, a Fort Worth practical nurse, calmly talked to a score of newsmen for an hour and a half Friday afternoon at the Fort Worth Press Club, at times exhibiting cheerful smiles and at other times tears.

She theorized at length about what might have happened on the day President Kennedy was assassinated to explain her son's actions.

"He was a character . . . a defector," she admitted at one point in the press conference.

Then she proceeded to "reconstruct" what might have happened on Nov. 22. This is the way she did it:

"When he heard the shots that day he may have gotten panicky, . . . because he was a known defector and realized he was in a spot. So he goes to his room to get his gun . . . It was a logical thing to do to protect himself."

"I'm not saying this is a true story, boys," she added. "It's a logical one, though."

EVADES QUESTIONS

She shrugged off newsmen's questions about the shooting of Dallas patrolman J. D. Tippit by saying that she hadn't time to read newspaper accounts of the policeman's murder or to listen to accounts of it on radio or television.

Her time, she said, had been occupied in helping her Russian-born daughter-in-law take care of two children (whom she said had been ill) and in answering questions from newsmen.

"I didn't fail him as a mother," she said in response to one newsman's question. "Human society failed him by not helping a mother with three children. I had to work to support them and I was only making $25 or $30 a week."

Mrs. Oswald listed the following as "extenuating circumstances" in her son's defection to Russia in 1958:

- He told her that if he stayed in this country, he probably would have to take a job that paid him only $35 or so a week.
- He applied for admission to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.
- He was confined to a home for boys in Brooklyn, N.Y., for "four or five weeks" as a 12-year-old for being truant three times from school.

BODY TO STAY

Her son's body, which was buried in a hastily dug grave at Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery, will remain where it is, she said, "even if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas."

In discussing her son's experiences as a youngster, Mrs. Oswald gave this account:

"I'm a practical nurse and I do a lot of living-in on my jobs. I'm not the type of mother children come home to. I never have been. I don't have a home with an extra room in it that they can come and stay in when they visit me.

"Women with children are foolish to work when they don't have to. It's important that a mother be home when her children get there."

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Help Rejected By Oswalds, Agency Says

NEW YORK (UPI)—The head of Big Brothers, Inc., says Lee Harvey Oswald's mother became annoyed because the court and his agency tried to help her son.

Records showed that a case worker made three visits to the Oswald home in the Bronx and three other times spoke with the boy's mother between Dec. 15, 1953, and Jan. 6, 1954.

The records describe the accused presidential assassin as a "friendly, quiet, withdrawn boy who felt he didn't need any help."

The court had referred the fatherless boy to the Big Brother Agency, a voluntary counseling group affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Howard A. Kieval, executive director of Big Brothers, Friday said that the worker remembered the Oswald case—and particularly remembered his visits to the "neat, clean, pleasant" Oswald apartment—and the determination of Mrs. Oswald to move from the city.

"The records show that Mrs. Oswald indicated her annoyance with the continuing interest of Children's Court and of the Big Brother Agency," Kieval said.

He said that Mrs. Oswald felt that "no additional help was really necessary and that her boy had no serious problems."

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OFFICER SAYS HE SAW RUBY

A Dallas police officer said Saturday that he saw self-appointed executioner Jack Ruby come through the Main Street entrance of the City Hall basement minutes before he fired a fatal, point-blank shot into the body of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The officer, stationed near the armored car at the Commerce Street exit from the basement, told The Times Herald:

"Jack Ruby, Oswald's assassin, came from the north (Main Street) entrance down the ramp. There were many police officers and press representatives in the area.

"Ruby jumped out of the crowd as Oswald passed and fired one shot point-blank at Oswald."

How Ruby entered the City Hall basement has been subject of an extensive investigation within the police department. No official explanation has been made, and police officials have declined comment on reports that several officers have been asked to take lie-detector tests in connection with the probe.

STORIES MATCH

The officer's story matches that of Ruby as told through his attorney Tom Howard. There has been speculation that Ruby had waited in the basement, mingling with members of the press until Oswald stepped into the basement parking area.

An officer on duty at the Main Street exit said he had not seen Ruby enter the basement.

The officer said he had been on guard at the Main Street exit for two and one half hours prior to the shooting and had admitted no one but police officers and press representatives. Everyone, he said, was required to show identification.

In another development, the owner of a public gun range said Saturday the FBI had taken pounds of empty shells in an attempt to confirm that Oswald had

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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.

Meanwhile, an 18-year-old self-styled Nazi from Arlington, Va., was marched into the Dallas police department, accompanied by a detective carrying a near-lifesized "dummy" of Cuban strongman Fidel Castro.

The youth wore a brown shirt and a Swastika arm band. He said he was "just trying to inform the American people."

CASTRO BLAMED

A sign affixed to the Castro effigy blamed the Cuban dictator for President John F. Kennedy's assassination and urged an invasion of the Communist-controlled island.

The Secret Service arrived minutes later and clamped a security lid on the Dallas Police Department's special services bureau.

It was also learned Saturday that an early suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy was still in jail—but no longer as a suspect in the killing.

The man, a 31-year-old man who gave a Knight Street address, was arrested minutes after the assassination when officers swarmed railroad yards near the assassination scene.

A man was reported seen in that area carrying a rifle.

STILL IN JAIL

The suspect was unarmed when arrested but booked, along with others arrested in the hectic hours following the assassination, on charges of "investigation of conspiracy to commit murder."

The investigative charges were dropped Monday morning but the man was held in jail on "city charges."

And in another phase of the investigation, authorities still declined to comment on a possible link between the President's assassination and a sniper's shot at former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last spring.

Oswald's widow is reported to have told authorities her husband boasted of firing a shot at Mr. Walker last April 10, and there were reports that the ex-general's name and telephone number were found in a book recovered among Oswald's possessions.

The shot barely missed the general as he sat in the study of his home on Turtle Creek Boulevard

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LIVE SHELL REPORTED FOUND ON OSWALD

A live round of 6.5 ammunition—the type used to kill President John F. Kennedy—was found on the person of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest, a source told The Times Herald Monday.

The disclosure by an investigator was another link of circumstantial evidence linking Oswald to the President's assassination.

Mention of finding the bullet was omitted from early public reports of the investigation.

That information is in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with all other evidence collected by Dallas police in their investigation of the assassination.

The FBI has declined comment on all phases of the material it took from the police department—and the police likewise have kept quiet about what information they turned over to the FBI.

The FBI, meanwhile, continued its probe into the murder of Oswald in the police department basement three days after his arrest.

The trial of Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald with a nationwide television audience watching, was officially set Monday for Feb. 3.

The tiral was originally set for Monday but later informally postponed to the February date on agreement of both state and defense attorneys.

Judge Joe B. Brown of Criminal District Court made the Feb. 3 date official Monday by entering it on his docket.

In another phase of the investigation into Oswald's past it was reported that the head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had turned over to the FBI letters from Oswald telling of passing out pro-Castro literature in Dallas last April.

At least one man—wearing a light raincoat and a "Viva Fidel" placard — was chased from a downtown street corner by Dallas police about that time, The Times Heald learned.

Vincent Theodore Lee, 36, of New York, chairman of the pro-Castro committee, was quoted in an Associated Press dispatch as saying a letter from Oswald told of his activities in Dallas.

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That letter said Oswald reported passing out pamphlets while wearing a homemade placard reading, "Hands Off Cuba, Viva Fidel." Mr. Lee said the letter requested more pamphlets, but did not indicate where he had gotten the original pamphlets.

The letter was one of six that, according to the AP story, Mr. Lee turned over to the FBI from his files.

It was last spring that a newsman told a Dallas Police Department intelligence officer that a man was standing on a Main Street corner, wearing a placard including the phrase, "Viva Fidel," passing out literature.

The officer sent a motorcycle officer to the corner, but when the policeman arrived the man with the placard fled.

The intelligence officer at that time said he knew of no Fair Play for Cuba Committee members active in Dallas.

Just before police arrived at the street corner, witnesses said, the man wearing the pro-Castro placard was debating with a neatly dressed man who had produced a pocketful of anti-Castro material and was passing it out to a gathering crowd.

Meanwhile, Police Chief Jesse Curry said that the investigation into how Jack Ruby infiltrated police guarding the City Hall basement to kill Oswald was nearing completion.

The chief indicated more than 50 officers had made written reports on their activities that morning and had been interviewed by supervisory officers. That material, the chief indicated, would be turned over to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, probably this week.

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Cuba Broils as Mexicans Seek Answers on Oswald

By DAVID WEBER
Special to The News

MEXICO CITY—Relations between Cuba and Mexico became strained as never before as a totally unexpected result of the late President John F. Kennedy's death.

The tension was over the questioning of a Mexican secretary in the Cuban consulate here the day after the tragedy in Dallas. Mrs. Silvia Duran was picked up and interrogated at length about Kennedy's presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, who had gone to the consulate in late September.

The Cuban foreign office in Havana issued a furious protest.

THE ARREST, it said in a formal note, was a "flagrant complicity of Mexican police and those who perfidiously intended to involve our country with the despicable crime." Mrs. Duran, said the protest, "was subjected to violent and coercive interrogation, undignified treatment, dastardly insinuations and physical violence."

This was strong language, but nothing to what followed. "Mexican police," said the note, "seem to be involved with the plan of U.S. reactionaries who planned the assassination."

What Mexicans could not stomach, however, was the complaint that Mrs. Duran's arrest "reflected a complete ignorance of the minimum gurantees all officers and employes enjoy in any consular office."

FOREIGN MINISTER Manuel Tello, just back from Washington where he had been Mexico's official representative at the Kennedy funeral, looked over the note and snapped: "Unacceptable."

He ordered the Mexican ambassador in Cuba to reject it. "We are perfectly willing to consider the protest," he said, "provided its language is in keeping with diplomatic protocol."

He told reporters that Mrs. Duran, as a Mexican, could enjoy no diplomatic immunity. "She is at all times subject to Mexican jurisdiction."

FROM THEIR questioning of Mrs. Duran, Mexican police learned that Oswald, when told his transit visa to Cuba would take ten or 12 days, flew into a rage and walked out, slamming the door behind him. He had sought the visa because he said he planned to go to Russia via Cuba.

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Checking border entry lists, authorities confirmed that Oswald had come to Mexico on Sept. 26, apparently as a hitchhiker in a car with U.S. tourists. He tried to get his Cuban visa the next day, and on Sept. 28 went to the Russian consulate. Again, he left in disgust when he was told it would take from four to five months. Nobody knows what he did for the rest of the week he spent in Mexico. He checked back through the border at Nuevo Laredo on Oct. 3.

FIDEL CASTRO took a dangerous risk in popping off about the arrest of Mrs. Duran. Mexico, for him, is the most valuable of the five Latin American countries still on speaking terms. If relations should break, it would mean the end of the twice-weekly "lifeline" flights that Castro has to the western world. The Cubana de Aviacion plane that links Havana and Mexico City carries hundreds of Communist leaders and Latin American students; it hauls precious cargoes of machinery and automobile parts to keep the economy of Cuba functioning.

Despite great pressure, Mexico has stubbornly maintained relations with Castro, on grounds that to do otherwise would be to go against its traditional policy of nonintervention.

BUT IT IS NOT fond of Castro and what he stands for. Every time the Cubana plane comes in, Mexican authorities make things a little rougher for the passengers. They have to wait longer, they have to go through more red tape, their luggage is searched more carefully for propaganda, they are photographed for police files.

Even bona fide travelers, such as journalists and diplomats, are given a bad time on their return to Mexico from Cuba. When a Canadian government television producer protested that it shouldn't take three hours to stamp his passport, an immigration man looked at him and said: "That's what you get for going to Cuba."

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AT GUN RANGE

Oswald Practicing Fold

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

Two gun enthusiasts told The Dallas News Sunday night they were certain that Lee Harvey Oswald was the arrogant, sullen rifleman who practiced at the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie on several occasions before the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22.

Both said, "Other people were with him."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation would make no comment on the two witnesses' reports Sunday night, but said a box full of expended cartridges collected at the gun range had been sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington.

"There's no doubt it was Oswald," said 34-year-old Howard Price of 1127 Rice, Grand Prairie, a machinist who recalled seeing Oswald at the range "on several occasions."

Price said he wasn't employed by the Sportsdrome, but "just helped out once in a while" for owners Floyd and Virginia Davis. The range is about one-half mile east of Grand Prairie on U.S. Highway 80.

Price said that on one night—either Nov. 9 or Nov. 10—Oswald drove in alone in a battered old car, black, probably a Ford or Chevrolet.

"He asked me if he could shoot," Price said. "I was ready to leave—it was about 7 p.m.—but I said all right and went on down to the shooting bench with him. He asked me to help him sight the scope."

Price said the telescopic sight on the gun Oswald was firing that evening was "one of the clearest I've ever looked through." He said Oswald said to him: "Did you ever see a clearer one?"

As to prior reports that Oswald could not drive an automobile, Price grunted: "Well, he certainly didn't walk down there that night."

Price said he saw Oswald again Nov. 17—the Sunday before Kennedy was slain.

Price said Oswald fired from the No. 8 place—there are only nine on the range—and added that he noticed "somebody, I don't know if it was man or woman," pass a wrapped-up rifle over the 5-foot-high fence to Oswald.

Shooting alongside Oswald that Sunday was 58-year-old Garland G. Slack, a heating engineer who lives at 4130 DeLee.

"I'd know that face anywhere," Slack said Sunday night. "I can't remember phone numbers or names, but faces I do—and it was Oswald."

Slack said Oswald made him mad by firing at his target as well as his own.

Slack said Oswald was shooting rapid-fire at three different targets, "and I think he centered them all. It made me mad when he shot at mine though and I ran in and raised hell with Floyd (the range owner) about it."

A man was with Oswald that Sunday, Slack said. "He was 25 years old or less, tall and dark haired. I remember his shoes were real big—boy, he had big feet—and the shoes turned up like the dwarfs' in Snow White.

"One reason I remember him (the other man) so well," Slack went on, "was that he kept kicking the stand where I was shooting."

Slack said Oswald shot for an hour or more and the two men left in an old, "desert sand" colored auto—at least 10 years old.

He noticed again, Slack said, "because they jumped in and took off like crazy boys do—left a bunch of flying dust."

Slack said Oswald had three different guns, including one wrapped in "rags or something." He said the guns were passed over the fence to Oswald.

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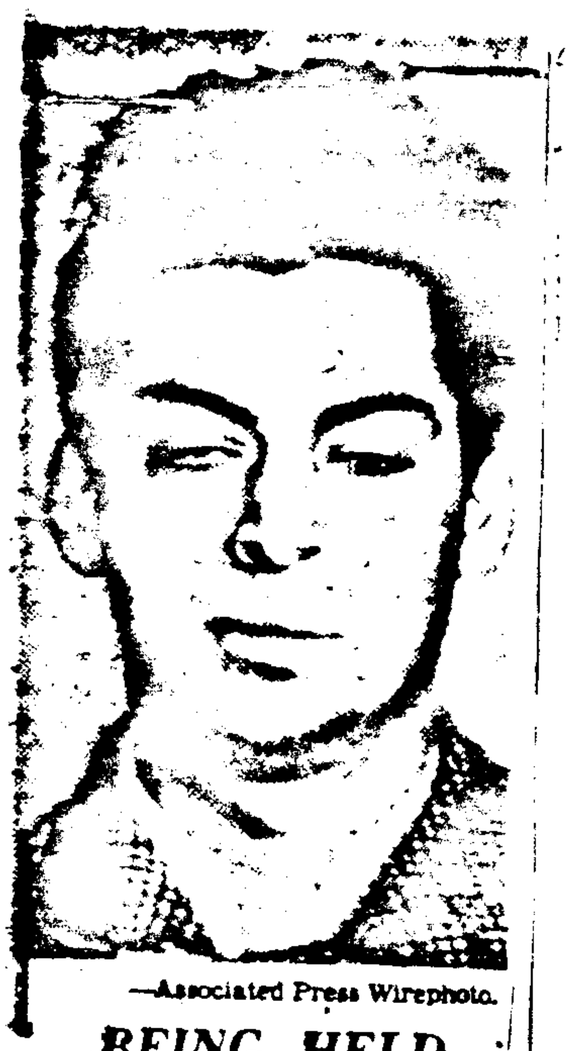

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

BEING HELD

Cuban citizen Omar Padilla, above, was being held Sunday in lieu of $25,000 bail for allegedly threatening the life of President Johnson. He allegedly boasted to friends in New York that he planned to shoot Johnson. He was charged with illegal possession of a rifle.

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FBI Obtains 6 Letters by Oswald, Papers Say

NEW YORK (AP)—The FBI has obtained a series of letters written by the late Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, two New York newspapers reported Sunday.

The Times said Vincent Theodore Lee, 36, of New York, chairman of the committee which is sympathetic to Premier Fidel Castro, released copies of six letters from Oswald. The originals, Lee said, were turned over to the FBI.

Lee said they showed that Oswald had set himself up as its New Orleans representative without sanction of the national office, according to the Times.

The Journal-American, in a copyrighted story, said the FBI had found letters from Lee in Oswald's effects, but would not discuss them.

The Times said Lee stated he did not recall answering any of Oswald's letters, but that his standard reply to such inquiries was a "cordial" letter, advising the would-be representative to get a post office box and "not go around shooting off your mouth where you work or at home so that you lose your job."

Oswald's first letter, reportedly written late last April from Dallas, reported he had passed out "Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets," wearing a homemade placard reading, "Hands Off Cuba. Viva Fidel." He asked for more pamphlets. Lee said he didn't know where Oswald got his original pamphlets.

The second letter, dated May 26, reported Oswald had moved to New Orleans and asked for formal membership in the committee. He said he was thinking about forming a committee branch and was considering renting a $30-a-month office at his own expense.

The third letter, the first one addressed "Dear Mr. Lee," said he had "jumped the gun on the charter business," and had printed 2,000 circulars and a membership blank of his own devising. He said he would charge $1 a month dues, but offered to forward $5 to the national committee for every member who paid five months' dues in any year.

In a fourth letter, on Aug. 1, Oswald said he had rented an office, but it was closed three days later on the landlord's claim that it had to be remodeled.

A street demonstration, Oswald wrote, had resulted in an attack by some anti-Castro Cuban exiles and to his being "officially cautioned by the police." There was no elaboration.

The fifth letter, dated Aug. 12, reported he had been fined $10 for the "incident," but that he thought the press and television coverage would be good for the committee.

In the sixth letter, dated Aug. 17, Oswald reported he had been interviewed on television, resulting in a flood of calls and invitations to debate.

"You can, I think, be happy with the developing situation here in New Orleans," Oswald wrote.

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Teacher Suspended For Writing Letter

By CARLOS CONDE

A Dallas school teacher has been suspended for writing a letter to Time magazine saying that Dallas was to blame for President Kennedy's assassination.

Mrs. Eleanor Cowan, a teacher at Robert L. Thornton Elementary School, 6011 Old Ox Road, was suspended indefinitely Thursday by School Supt. W. T. White after he read her letter in the Dec. 6 issue of the magazine.

Mrs. Cowan, a lifetime Dallas resident and a 1956 graduate of South Oak Cliff High School, said she wrote the letter as a private citizen and not as a teacher.

"She signed it as a teacher," said Dr. White. "Mrs. Cowan is suspended pending an investigation of the letter."

Dr. White and Mrs. Cowan refused further comment. Mrs. Cowan is scheduled to have a second conference Monday afternoon with Dr. White and Assistant Supt. Ewell Walker, who is in charge of personnel.

The three had a lengthy session Thursday afternoon in Dr. White's office. The superintendent said he decided to take action after "several persons" called him about the letter.

In a letter addressed to Board President Robert B. Gilmore, which The News also received, Dr. White said, "I thought it best for her not to report to school until further consideration could be given to her case."

Mrs. Cowan, who has taught in the system for four years, said in her letter that the City of Dallas had paved the way for the tragic event.

"Being a lifetime Dallasite, I am so ashamed," she said.

She added that she had seen "the seed of hate" planted here. "No matter what the President has been for, these people have been against.

"As a teacher in Dallas, I have tried to instill in my students a respect for the leaders of our country. How can they ever grow up to be good citizens when the newspapers, their parents and the leaders of their own city preach dissension? I can't understand these people.

"Don't let anyone fool you. Dallas is as responsible as anyone, if not through action, through apathy," she said.

Dr. White also confirmed Saturday that he had written a letter to Newsweek magazine taking the magazine to task for remarks concerning Dallas and its school children in its latest issue.

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FBI — DALLAS

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FBI Obtains 6 Letters by Oswald, Papers Say

NEW YORK (AP)—The FBI has obtained a series of letters written by the late Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, two New York newspapers reported Sunday.

The Times said Vincent Theodore Lee, 36, of New York, chairman of the committee which is sympathetic to Premier Fidel Castro, released copies of six letters from Oswald. The originals, Lee said, were turned over to the FBI.

Lee said they showed that Oswald had set himself up as its New Orleans representative without sanction of the national office, according to the Times.

The Journal-American, in a copyrighted story, said the FBI had found letters from Lee in Oswald's effects, but would not discuss them.

The Times said Lee stated he did not recall answering any of Oswald's letters, but that his standard reply to such inquiries was a "cordial" letter advising the would-be representative to get a post office box and "not go around shooting off your mouth where you work or at home so that you lose your job."

Oswald's first letter, reportedly written late last April from Dallas, reported he had passed out "Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets," wearing a homemade placard reading, "Hands Off Cuba. Viva Fidel." He asked for more pamphlets. Lee said he didn't know where Oswald got his original pamphlets.

The second letter, dated May 26, reported Oswald had moved to New Orleans and asked for formal membership in the committee. He said he was thinking about forming a committee branch and was considering renting a $30-a-month office at his own expense.

The third letter, the first one addressed "Dear Mr. Lee," said he had "jumped the gun on the charter business," and had printed 2,000 circulars and a membership blank of his own devising. He said he would charge $1 a month dues, but offered to forward $5 to the national committee for every member who paid five months' dues in any year.

In a fourth letter, on Aug. 1, Oswald said he had rented an office, but it was closed three days later on the landlord's claim that it had to be remodeled.

A street demonstration, Oswald wrote, had resulted in an attack by some anti-Castro Cuban exiles and to his being "officially cautioned by the police." There was no elaboration.

The fifth letter, dated Aug. 12, reported he had been fined $10 for the "incident," but that he thought the press and television coverage would be good for the committee.

In the sixth letter, dated Aug. 17, Oswald reported he had been interviewed on television, resulting in a flood of calls and invitations to debate.

"You can, I think, be happy with the developing situation here in New Orleans," Oswald wrote.

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Assassin's Rifle Held 4th Bullet

Lee Harvey Oswald shoved a fourth bullet into the chamber of his mail-order rifle after he fired three shots into President Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, an investigator said Monday.

"There was a live round in the firing chamber when officers picked up the rifle," he said.

Officers found the weapon in the Texas School Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston. They said Oswald left it there after he opened fire on the Kennedy motorcade from a 6th-floor window.

"We don't know what was in Oswald's mind," the investigator said. "We can only speculate on his reason for working the bolt and putting a fourth bullet in the firing chamber.

"It's possible he intended to shoot again at President Kennedy or the governor . . . or maybe at Jacqueline Kennedy . . . but found the car out of range. After President Kennedy and Connally were hit, the driver took off at high speed.

"Or it may be that Oswald intended to use his rifle to shoot his way out of the building if the need arose, although I doubt it."

Oswald is thought to have walked from the downtown building and gone to his Oak Cliff room, where he got a jacket and a pistol. Officers say he used the pistol to kill Patrolman J. D. Tippit minutes later.

"We haven't been able to determine where Oswald was going," the investigator said. "He wouldn't tell us when we questioned him before Jack Ruby shot him. But we're convinced he didn't plan to return to the Oak Cliff room or to the Irving home where his wife and children lived.

"It wasn't cool enough at the time for Oswald to need the jacket. He may have put it on to change his appearance. But it's more likely he thought he would need it at night. It's my guess he planned to get into Mexico and from there to Cuba."

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FBI Report Sent To Warren Group

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Justice Department Monday night sent the FBI's report on the assassination of President Kennedy to the 7-member commission established to investigate the tragedy.

The report went directly to the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, rather than to the White House for forwarding.

The Justice Department's announcement said the FBI's investigation is continuing and further facts uncovered will be reported to the commission. The blue-ribbon panel was set up by Johnson last week.

The Warren commission has requested that the report be kept secret until the group has reviewed it and taken whatever action it may feel appropriate.

However, it was learned that the report establishes beyond a doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald was guilty of the assassination.

It also concluded that both Oswald and the man who shot him, Jack Ruby, acted as individuals, not as part of a conspiracy with others or among themselves.

Sources said the FBI report showed that Oswald's fingerprints were found on paper in which the gun used to kill the President had been wrapped.

The wrapping paper Oswald had used to carry the 6.5 mm Mannlicher Carcano bolt action rifle into the Texas Book Depository was found near the window from which the fatal shots were fired at President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22.

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UNKNOWN TO FATHER

Secret Infant Baptism Revealed For Youngest Oswald Daughter

By KENT BIFFLE

The pretty Russian wife of slain suspected assassin Lee Harvey Oswald last year had a child secretly baptized so her religion-scoffing husband wouldn't find out.

June, the 23-month-old daughter, was baptized in Dallas on Oct. 16, 1962, The News learned Monday.

Father Dimitri of the St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church here performed the ritual.

Marina, the 22-year-old wife, was raised in Russia by a grandmother who was a devout member of the Eastern Orthodox faith.

Father Dimitri said he was contacted by a woman in Fort Worth who asked if he could secretly baptize the little girl.

He declined to identify the Fort Worth woman but said she accompanied Marina Oswald to the church.

The clergyman said he didn't remember the exact words, but a couple of remarks were made that indicated the husband "would have objected violently" had he known.

"She seemed very happy and expressed her gratitude," he said of the mother.

She did not ever return to the church.

Thee were reports earlier that the Oswald couple had discussed having June baptized in a Protestant church, but Oswald balked when he learned that a donation might be expected of him.

The pastor of St. Seraphim said, "We never mention fees. She did not contribute money. Nobody asked her to."

Oswald was opposed to churches in general and said so.

"He thought that all churches misled people," said an acquaintance. "He grouped all churches together, indicating to me that he was a poor thinker."

Curiously, while the husband—raised in a nation that prizes religious freedom—was a skeptic, the wife—native of a land noted for religious intolerance — apparantly remained devout.

Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, the former teacher of Russian who befriended Marina Oswald, stated:

"When I took Marina to Parkland Hospital to have her second child, she asked me to pray for her, and I told her I certainly would."

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, said, "The baby was delivered normally a couple of hours after Marina was admitted."

The Irving woman said the Russian mother had shown her the certificate for the baptism she had hidden from her husband.

"She was extremely proud of it," said Mrs. Paine.

Marina Oswald may be pleased to receive a gift for her that arrived at The News Monday.

It is a Bible in the Russian language, sent from a Russian woman living in Canada.

There's a note written in Russian. It says:

Poor you, let the Lord give you strength to carry this horror . . . We all carry our own cross, and often the holy words give us strength and return us our faith in the fellow man."

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$8,000 Donated To Oswald's Kin

FORT WORTH (AP) — A Fort Worth housewife has received over $8,000 for the widow and children of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of President Kennedy and Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, and later slain himself.

Mrs. Leona Williamson reported that funds continue to come in, with $206 arriving yesterday.

Secret Service agents, who took custody of Oswald's wife and two young daughters after the death of the accused assassin, call at Mrs. Williamson's East Side home almost daily to collect contributions.

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Oswald's Attempts To Drive Recalled

Lee Harvey Oswald had been trying to learn to drive a car during the period just prior to his arrest for killing President John F. Kennedy and Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit.

But he never did master the steering wheel. On fatal Nov. 22, he had to resort to a Dallas Transit Co. bus for getaway-car purposes.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving Russian teacher who befriended Oswald's Russian wife, told The News Tuesday that she gave Oswald a couple of driving lessons on a vacant lot.

"He wasn't familiar with the use of the wheel. When he turned corners, he always turned too far," she said.

She said Oswald phoned the Irving residence to tell his wife that he had gone to a Department of Public Safety station to try to get a learner's permit Nov. 16—six days before the President was slain.

Mrs. Paine said she understood that Oswald failed to get the permit because the station was crowded and closed before he could make his application.

Oswald, who lived at an Oak Cliff rooming house during the week but visited his family in Irving on weekends, failed to come to Irving that particular weekend.

Mrs. Paine said she had the feeling that Oswald's wife had perhaps asked him not to come that weekend. He'd spent a long Veterans Day weekend in Irving the week before.

Mrs. Paine's impression was that the wife feared her husband would wear thin his welcome and requested him not to come.

Mrs. Paine said that it was on two earlier weekends that she had given Oswald driving lessons.

She said he was making normal progress but hadn't learned to drive.

Mrs. Paine's remarks seemed to punctuate with question marks those reports of Oswald being seen several places driving a car.

The Irving woman said she certainly wouldn't have loaned her car to Oswald. And she said she'd never heard him mention any friends who might have provided him with a car.

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—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Harrison Salisbury . . . "My guess is that the assassination was a 1-man operation."

Speculation On Oswald Discounted

It's improbable that the Russians would have trusted erratic Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald to act as an agent for them, said New York Times Russian expert Harrison Salisbury Tuesday.

He discounted rumors that portray turncoat Oswald as a Russian agent. "It's impossible to see how President Kennedy's death would have been to Russia's advantage," he said.

Khrushchev most assuredly regretted Kennedy's death, he said. "The assassination affected Khrushchev's own political situation in the Communist world. Khrushchev had based his whole theory of international politics on the idea of negotiation between Communist powers and the West.

"If President Lyndon Johnson proves to be a man who won't negotiate, then Khrushchev is in trouble at home."

Salisbury, 55, who spent years reporting from behind the Iron Curtain, is presently directing Times coverage of Dallas violence.

The writer was not in Dallas Tuesday as a correspondent, however. He was here to lecture on the Sino-Soviet ideological split in a Community Course talk at Southern Methodist University Tuesday night.

He told reporters in Braniff's 707 Room at Dallas Love Field that the Russian-Chinese rift goes beyond politics. He noted a deep-seated dislike between the two peoples—a racial dislike and a personal dislike.

Could Oswald have been an agent of the warlike Chinese?

"The Russian security forces assume automatically that anyone they're dealing with is likely to be a double agent. They are reluctant to utilize a foreigner beyond extracting any information he might have.

"The Chinese are similarly leery. They are very skeptical people. It's unlikely they would have trusted Oswald. And there's no evidence that he had any contact with the Chinese."

Could Oswald have worked for the Cubans?

"There, I don't know. They are very erratic themselves at times. However, I haven't seen any indication that the Cubans were any more interested in this man than anyone else.

"The unfriendly treatment he reportedly received at their hands in Mexico City may have been what set him off in his final frenzy.

"My guess is that the assassination was a 1-man operation."

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Police Told Oswald, Ruby Seen in Waco

Central Texas Bureau of The News

WACO, Texas — Police officials in Waco said Tuesday that officers had investigated a report soon after the assassination of President Kennedy that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby had been seen in Waco together before the crime.

No one connected with the investigation would comment for publication, although they made it plain they placed no credence in the report.

It came from a woman who owns real estate in a part of Waco near the Brazos River.

She told officers that about Nov. 17 she had rented a room to a man she believed to be Lee Oswald. He used it for several weeks, then one day another man came to take him back to Dallas in a car; the second man, she thinks, was Ruby.

The Waco Police Chief said, "All I can tell you is that a woman did talk to me on that subject. I called in an FBI agent and turned the matter over to him."

The woman making the report said she had danced with the man she believes is Oswald at a Waco Latin-American annual festival. It was held during the period that Oswald is known to have been in New Orleans; one of the factors, apparently, that caused investigators to be skeptical of the woman's report.

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CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Oswald Attended Group's Meeting

By GEORGE CARTER
Staff Writer

A director for the Dallas chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union said Wednesday Lee Harvey Oswald attended an ACLU meeting at Souther Methodist University less than a month before President Kennedy's assassination.

Rubin Ginsberg, a Dallas attorney and director of the civil liberties group, said Oswald was among about 60 persons attending the meeting at Selecman Hall on Oct. 25.

The Times Herald learned that Oswald was brought to the meeting by Michael Paine, divorced husband of the woman at whose Irving residence Oswald's wife lives.

Mr. Ginsberg said he understood that Mr. Paine, a Bell Helicopter engineer, was a member of the ACLU.

MODERATED MEET

Mr. Ginsberg said he was moderator of the meeting attended by Oswald. He said Oswald and another man sat apart from the rest of the people at the gathering.

The meeting was the night following Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's tumultuous appearance at Dallas' Memorial Auditorium.

Mr. Ginsberg said he did not know Oswald at the time of the meeting but recognized him after his picture appeared in connection with the President's assassination.

Oswald had applied for membership in the ACLU, but it had not been granted, according to ACLU officials. A post office box rental application by Oswald listed the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and the ACLU as his "firm or organization."

FILM SHOWN

Mr. Ginsberg said the Oct. 25 film, "Suspect." He said the film dealt with a four-term member of the Washington State Legislature who was defeated in 1962 after right-wing opposition disclosed that his wife had once been a member of the Communist party.

The 35-minute film, Mr. Ginsberg said, began about 8:15 or 8:20 p.m. and afterwards he moderated a panel discussing the incident. He said he did not remember Oswald asking any questions.

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Case Against Oswald Firmed; Rankin Named Probe Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Brown threads caught on an assassin's rifle helped to weave what the FBI considers a conclusive case against Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone slayer of President John F. Kennedy.

Government sources disclosed Tuesday, that the threads, identified as from Oswald's shirt, were found snagged in the mechanism of the Italian-made carbine which also bore his palm print.

Meantime the President's bipartisan investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren began its analysis of the still-secret, five-volume FBI report on the Nov. 22 assassination in Dallas.

The commission also:

—Won from Congress the power to force witnesses to testify against their will, under immunity from self-incrimination. The House voted unanimously for the extraordinary subpoena power, as the Senate did Monday.

—Appointed J. Lee Rankin, former solicitor general of the United States, to be its general counsel for the top-level inquiry. Rankin is a Republican lawyer from Nebraska now practicing in New York. He was a Justice Department appointee of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953 and became solicitor general in 1956.

—Announced that the contents of the FBI's exhaustive report will not be made public formally until after the commission has studied it, but said a "preliminary statement" then would be made by Warren and his six colleagues.

(In Chicago, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., a member of the commission, said the evidence in the FBI report will not be made public until after the trial of Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby.)

This disappointed some investigative officials who had hoped to dispel, by prompt and full disclosure of the FBI findings, the murk of rumor and unverified report which has welled up as the aftermath to a national tragedy.

But key bits and pieces of the massive report continued to leak out anyway, and all tended to confirm what is known to be the conclusion of the FBI and the cooperating state, federal and local authorities.

That Oswald, 24-year-old ex-marine and embittered Marxist, was the solitary and unaided assassin; and that Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald in the Dallas police garage two days later, had no

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connection with Oswald or his deadly plan.

Among the strongest pieces of evidence, government sources said, are the shreds of cloth, the palm print, and some latent finger prints which were lifted by FBI technicians from wrapping paper which hid the bolt-action carbine when it was carried into the Dallas text book depository building where Oswald worked.

The weapon with its tell-tale threads and the wrapping paper were found in the sixth-floor room from which three shots were fired at the presidential car. Two struck and killed Kennedy, one seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Oswald claimed he changed clothes in his rented room when he left the depository, just after the assassination. But the FBI's laboratory and other tests showed that the fragments came from the shirt he was wearing when arrested, officials said.

Informants emphasized that the FBI investigation does not flatly declare Oswald guilty. Like all other FBI investigative reports, it simply recites in detail the known facts and circumstances, but these all are said to point to the resentful Oswald to whom the Russians refused citizenship.

Two of the volumes are text, largely narrative. Each is half an inch thick. Three more volumes contain exhibits, copies of documents, and diagrams.

The report is not considered complete, nevertheless. Scores of FBI agents still are working on the case, and supplementary reports are expected from time to time as new leads are run down and belated information checked out.

This was believed to account for the decision to keep the report secret; the commission of distinguished citizens and lawmakers was created by President Johnson to assure the nation that all facts are known which can be known. If a premature report were issued which required later revision, public confidence in the findings would be damaged.

The joint resolution giving the commission sweeping subpoena powers swept through the House with rare dispatch. Introduced Monday, it was ready for Johnson's signature Tuesday. The House sponsors were Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Rep. Ford, members of the Warren commission.

An identical bill, passed Monday by the Senate, was introduced by two other commission members, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga. The other two members of the commission are John J. McCloy, former World Bank president, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Walker Siping Attack Reported Tied to Oswald

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'Sources' Say Wife Told FBI

Lee Harvey Oswald is reported to have boasted to his wife that he was the sniper who took a shot at former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last April 10.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington said Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had told investigators that her husband came home the night of the attack on Walker and told her he had tried to kill Walker.

Oswald's Russian-born wife reportedly told investigators Oswald was very excited as he told her of his escapade.

OFFICIALS SILENT

Both the Justice Department and the FBI declined to comment on the report. The wire service quoted "government sources" in its story.

The Times Herald learned Friday that the Dallas Police Department's investigation report on the sniper attack on Walker is in the hands of the FBI—apparently as a part of the probe of President Kennedy's assassination.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, asked about the report, said, "I don't know anything about it. I couldn't shed any light on it. I have not heard from any source that such a statement was made."

He said the incident could have happened without his knowing it, since he did not talk to Oswald or his wife.

NO COMMENT

M. W. Stevenson, chief of detectives for Dallas police, was asked whether Mrs. Oswald had made such a statement.

"Not to my knowledge," he said.

Then he added, "No comment."

A reporter asked to see the Dallas police report on the investigation of the Walker incident and was told the FBI had picked it up "three or four days ago."

It was the first solid indication that the FBI, and Dallas police were checking ut the similarity between the sniper death of the President and the attack on the former Army general.

Mr. Walker, an outspoken conservative, was working on his income tax return at his Turtle Creek home the night of April 10 when a sniper rested a high powered rifle on a fence and triggered a shot that barely missed him.

The bullet slammed through a window casement and narrowly missed Walker as he leaned forward to study papers before him. The slug drilled through the wall behind Walker's head and was found by police in the adjacent room.

At the time, police said the bullet apparently came from a 30-30 rifle. That slug, as part of the evidence in the Walker attack, was also presumably turned over to the FBI.

The former general was showered with splintered glass from the smashed window, but otherwise unharmed.

Contacted Friday, Mr. Walker said he had no information to offer on the attack. He said police did take the bullet found in the adjacent room.

Meanwhile, one local investigator disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald may have sharpened his shooting eye in the deserted Trinity River bottoms several weeks before three high-powered rifle slugs slammed into the automobile carrying President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally.

The investigator — referring questions as to the details of Oswald's grim target practice to federal officials—said his office had heard the Secret Service had discovered the site of the target practice.

But the Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation remained silent regarding evidence surrounding the assassination of the President.

The investigator said he understood the target practice took place near Grand Prairie.

It had been assumed that Oswald, the accused assassin, had practiced thoroughly with his 6.5 Italian carbine before the President was killed and the governor wounded.

No mention was made of finding unfired ammunition in Oswald's Oak Cliff room or his Irving home after his arrest.

The mail order house which sold Oswald the rifle also sold boxes of 108 rounds of 6.5 ammunition for about $7. It also sold four-power telescopic sights that could be fitted to the rifle. However, in disclosing Oswald bought the rifle from the firm, investigators omitted reference to the scope and ammunition.

While closely guarding their facts, federal investigators have adopted a get-tough policy on persons who give them false information during their investigation into the President's death.

In New York, a man accused of giving the FBI a phony lead in the investigation was in Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric examination.

United Press International said the man, Stephen Harris Landesberg, 23, was committed to the hospital and held on a charge of

making false statements to the FBI.

The FBI said Landesberg had told them of a "Stephen Yves L'Andres" who allegedly knew Oswald. A check, however, revealed that Landesberg and "L'Andres" were the same person, the FBI said.

Landesberg could receive a five-year prison sentence and a possible fine of $10,000 if convicted on the charge.

In Dallas, the American Civil Liberties Union—an organization in which Oswald claimed membership — charged that had Oswald lived his civil liberties would have been violated.

"It is our opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald, had he lived, would have been deprived of all opportunity to receive a fair trial by the conduct of police and prosecuting officials in Dallas, under pressure from the public and the news media," the ACLU statement said.

A Dallas Police Department spokesman said Oswald's rights were a matter of concern to police from the moment of his arrest.

"We were definitely aware of Oswald's civil liberties and we protected them," said Capt. Glen King, administrative assistant to Chief Jesse Curry. "The president of the Dallas County Bar Association, Louis Nichols, talked to him and his offer of help was turned down. He was advised of his rights not only by Capt. Will Fritz, who interrogated him, but also by a magistrate."

Oswald's Mexico Sojourn Traced

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — The magazine Manana today printed an article that traced Lee Harvey Oswald's footsteps in Mexico last September. It concluded he was "short of funds" during his stay.

Oswald unsuccessfully sought visas at the Soviet embassy and Cuban consulate here.

The magazine said Oswald arrived by bus Sept. 26 from Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Tex.

Oswald stayed at a cheap hotel in the vicinity of the city's railway station, where he had a room with bath for six or seven days. Room clerk Sebastian Perez said he never talked with Oswald who appeared "normal, though perhaps poor."

The clerk said he remembered Oswald "because 'grin - gos' (slang for Americans) never stay here."

The operator of a small, cheap restaurant nearby said Oswald ate four meals there "with hunger." Dolores Ramirez Barreiro said "he did not speak Spanish well and the first time we didn't understand what he wanted."

He asked for the check before the main course was served, she said.

"When we offered him 'the next course, he shook his head. Maybe he did not have enough money."

The magazine calculated Oswald spent 329 pesos ($26.32 U.S.) here.

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AT AGE OF 72

Probe of Assassination Adds to Warren Load

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Earl Warren, keen-eyed and vigorous at 72, will shoulder his full load of Supreme Court duties while heading the presidential inquiry into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

That is just an assumption, since Warren has uttered not a word publicly on his plans. But his associates and friends claim they know Warren's views quite well enough to predict his course.

Warren, they say, sternly disapproves of Supreme Court justices taking outside assignments. He violated this principle, in the public interest, at the request of President Johnson.

But he is resolved to absorb his extra load as chairman of the bipartisan presidential commission by working nights and weekends, taking advantage of holidays and court recesses and possibly giving up all or part of his usual three-week Christmas trip home to California with Mrs. Warren.

There may be one case, far ahead, which Warren will avoid. If the Supreme Court ever entertains an appeal from a Texas murder case involving Jack Ruby, the court's opinion is sure to carry a notation at the bottom reading: "Mr. Chief Justice Warren took no part in the consideration or decision of this case."

Ruby, 52, is the man charged with slaying Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 24, two days after Dallas police had charged Oswald with assassinating Kennedy. Ruby's pistol obliterated all hope of fixing Oswald's guilt by the only sure way, Oswald's own confession.

Thus Ruby not only is indirectly responsible for creation of the Warren commission but also figures heavily in its investigation.

There is no law or court rule which says a Supreme Court justice may not participate in a case in which he has prior knowledge or interest. It is up to the conscience of each justice.

Warren's broad shoulders already support a work load that few men of his years could manage.

The chief justice takes his full share of opinions to write, perhaps more than his share.

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KENNEDY SHOT ENTERED BACK

By BILL BURRUS
Staff Writer

BETHESDA, Md. — President Kennedy was shot in the back and the bullet, which had a hard-mental jacket, exited through his throat, a still unannounced autopsy report from the U.S. Naval Hospital revealed Thursday.

He could have survived this shot, but almost before the wound had a chance to bleed, a second bullet tore off the right rear portion of his head.

The second wound brought swift death and was "completely incompatible with life," according to one of the Bethesda pathologists.

It was a surprising disclosure that President Kennedy had been shot in the back. The wound had not bled externally, and doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital missed it in their 22 minutes of futility — trying to save the President's life.

Most worldwide press and medical reports have described the neck wound as one which entered there, or one which went tangentially across the President's throat.

The complete Bethesda report shows that the first bullet fired entered above President Kennedy's right scapula — commonly called the shoulder blade.

It did not hit any vital organs and came out just below the "Adam's apple" in the throat, said the Bethesda report.

NOT NECESSARILY FATAL

On Friday, Nov. 22, at Parkland, several surgeons said, in effect: "We probably could have saved him from that one." The Bethesda report shows the bullet struck nothing vital and that they could have saved the President's life.

The second bullet fired struck Gov. John Connally and the third hit President Kennedy in the occipitoparietal region — the right rear—of his head, the Bethesda report indicated.

The heretofore undisclosed entrance wound in President Kennedy's back came from a hard metal-jacketed bullet that retained its shape during its short course from back to front, the Bethesda autopsy showed.

DOESN'T SPREAD

Unlike an ordinary lead bullet, a jacketed bullet does not spread out upon contact.

This explains why the President had no external bleeding from the entrance wound in the back, and why the neck wound was no larger—making it appear to doctors handling it as an emergency case as an entrance wound.

There was hematoma—the collecting of blood in muscle tissue—inside his body just over the scapula, the Bethesda report showed.

Whether the jacketed bullet followed a true trajectory during its path of a few inches from the President's back to the front of his neck could not be learned from the pathologist. That is feasible, but it could have been deflected slightly, he said.

Investigating officers explained that the trajectory of the bullet from back to front is in line with one that could have been fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository by Lee Harvey Oswald.

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TIPPIT FUND TOPS $226,000

An additional $20,000 counted Thursday — most of it in mail postmarked Nov. 26 — swelled the J. D. Tippit fund to more than $226,000.

The tabulation crew quit work Thursday evening with 11 mail sacks still to be processed, Police Lt. V. K. Hipskind said.

Tabulators, Hipskind said, are still sorting contributions received more than two weeks ago as mail continued to arrive from across the country.

The fund is for the widow and children of Patrolman Tippit, who was slain by the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy Nov. 22.

Donations Thursday came from as far as Tokyo, Japan. A plainclothes section of Metropolitan Tokyo police sent $27.78—in American money.

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Lawyers Want Report Bared

Attorneys for Jack Ruby said Thursday they want an FBI report about Lee Harvey Oswald made public as soon as possible.

"We don't feel it would prejudice our case in any way," defense lawyer Melvin Belli said. "We would be hurt only if the report showed a link between Ruby and Oswald. We know there was no such link."

A dispute has arisen in Washington over whether a fact-finding commission should make the report public now or await the end of Ruby's trial on a charge of murdering Oswald.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he doesn't intend to get involved in the controversy.

"That is a matter to be settled in Washington," Wade said. "I have no comment."

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FBI — DALLAS

Letter Attack Called 'Unfair'

By ROBERT E. BASKIN
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — The Johnson administration is determined to stop an attempt by some Democrats to make political hay out of a letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Republican Sen. John G. Tower, The News learned exclusively Thursday.

President Johnson was said to regard the attempt as "unfair" politics.

The source of the proposed attack on Tower could not be determined immediately, but it was believed to be in liberal Democratic ranks.

At any rate, the administration is aware of the plan and will discourage it in every way possible, it was learned.

Oswald had written a letter to Tower from Russia early in 1962 in which he sought assistance in obtaining an exit visa to leave that country for the United States. The letter was turned over to the State Department.

Oswald's return to the United States was financed with a loan from the U.S. Embassy. He brought his Russian-born wife back with him.

A secretary in the Texas senator's office had recalled the Oswald letter shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When the letter was turned over to the State Department, Tower closed his file on the case.

Oswald had defected to Russia in 1959 but later sought permission to leave that country.

"I had no intention or interest in helping a man who had renounced his citizenship," Tower said after he had disclosed the letter. "As far as I was concerned, he could stay in the Soviet Union or not."

Tower said he never was informed by the State Department of the final disposition of the case.

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RUSS CHARGES GANGSTERS ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet newspaper claimed today President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by the underworld and powerful forces were involved in the plot.

"The murder of the President played into the hands of 'wild men' headed by the Texas oil millionaires," wrote correspondent Nikolai Karev in Red Star, the Soviet army publication.

Karev said that "a few hours before the crime the gangsters virtually isolated the President's bodyguards by getting them thoroughly drunk."

"Information has leaked out in the American press to the effect that several bodyguards were drinking throughout the night in a night club owned by the gangsters. As a result, the President's bodyguards were virtually unable to protect their chief in the morning."

Karev said that never in the history of the underworld has it been called upon to kill a president.

"I must say that all the stages of the crime reveal characteristic features of the operations of incorporated gangsterism," Karev added.

"The bandits killed the President in the same way as they do away with some intractable shopkeeper or policeman, only the preparations this time were, naturally, conducted on a much larger scale.

"It is not impossible that they bribed police authorities in Dallas who did everything in their power to cover up the traces of the crime.

"Is it not a fact that the police authorities made it possible to kill Oswald, the President's assassin, in the police station and then took under their protection Ruby, the Chicago gangster, who was an accomplice in the crime? Or, maybe, even the mastermind in the operation?

"In these conditions, the gangsters found it easy to make off. And, as shown by further developments, they obviously also succeeded in covering up their tracks, and this was all the easier because evidently powerful forces were interested in this.

"And in America today there is no investigating agent who would dare to point a finfinger at such powerful men."

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Mexico Helping U.S. In Probe of Oswald

MEXICO CITY (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Thomas C. Mann said Tuesday the Mexican government is turning over to the United States all facts of its investigation of the visit to Mexico by Lee Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

"I am glad to say that the cooperation of the Mexican government has been excellent in all respects and that I appreciate its help," Mann said.

The Interior Ministry, meanwhile, confirmed many details of Oswald's trip to Mexico Sept. 26, when he entered through Nuevo Laredo, and Oct. 3, when he left.

Government investigation revealed that Oswald entered Mexico alone and came by bus, arriving in the capital Sept. 27. He checked into a cheap hotel near the bus terminal, and the following day went to the Cuban consulate to obtain a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba, investigators said.

He was told that obtaining a visa would take several weeks, investigators said, and left the consulate in anger. The government said tha Oswald later tried to get a Soviet visa, and again was told there would be a delay of probably several weeks.

A Mexican employe of the Cuban consulate was detained and questioned by Mexican police, touching off a strong Cuban protest. The Mexican Foreign Ministry rejected the protest and ordered it returned to Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa.

The Cuban ambassador to Mexico later said the incident was closed.

The government inquiry into Oswald's trip, which is expected to be turned over to Mann shortly, listed the prices of his bus tickets, his hotel room, his food.

These estimates led to speculation he might have made the trip for as little as $30.

The bus far from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City came to $5.71 for the 750-mile trip. The round trip is about $11.50.

The hotel (Comercio) is humble but neat, and he apparently took a room there for 16 pesos or $1.28 a day. For the five days he stayed there, this would have come to around $6.40 without ins. food or

The desk clerk said he was alone, and had no visitors. He spoke to few employes, and then in broken Spanish.

Near the hotel is a lunchroom called La Espernza, where he is known to have eaten at least once. Meals at La Esperanza are as low as 25c, but it is not sure where he ate the rest of the time, or how much he may have spent.

Some speculate he may have spent no more than $10 on meals while here—not counting tips.

The 50c he spent for a tourist card, the $11.50 bus fare, the $6.40 for hotel and the $10 for meals came to $28.40.

Added to this could be tips, entertainment (movies are only 32c), transportation within the city, drinks, souvenirs and other items which could bring the total up. Also to be added are possible bus fares in Texas, bringing him to and returning him from the border.

There is no doubt, however, that he lived frugally, officials say. It was also speculated he may have hitchhiked in Texas.

He left Mexico City Oct. 2 by the same bus line that brought him here, and returned to Texas through Nuevo Laredo the next day.

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Mother of Oswald to Get $863 Insurance

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — A Tennessee insurance firm said Tuesday the mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald will receive $863 under terms of a policy issued 18 years ago.

Oswald, 24, accused of slaying President Kennedy, was shot to death Nov. 24 by a Dallas nightclub owner.

His mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, 56, currently is living in Fort Worth under 24-hour guard by the Secret Service.

Jesse E. Wills, president of National Life and Accident Insurance Co. of Nashville, issued this statement Tuesday through the firm's Fort Worth offices:

"In 1945 the National Accident and Life Insurance Co. issued a $1,000, 20-payment life juvenile policy through our Dallas, Texas, office on the life of Lee Oswald, who at that time was 6 years old.

"The policy was bought by his mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, who was the owner and beneficiary. In April of 1957 a small loan was made on the policy. The policy stayed in force until April, 1959, when it lapsed for failure to pay premiums.

"The non-forfeiture values under the policy, however, were sufficient to provide extended term insurance amounting to $863 (the face amount less the loan, which did not expire until September 1967).

"This is the amount the company owes ($863) and a check to Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald has been issued and this will be delivered in the regular manner."

Philo Waters, manager of the Fort Worth North office, said he could not say when the check will be delivered to Mrs. Oswald.

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Oswald a 'Wise Guy,' Ex-Marine Officer Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former Marine officer who commanded Lee H. Oswald says the accused slayer of President Kennedy was a "wise guy" who went out of his way to annoy people.

And, says John E. Donovan, worse, that Oswald had gone to Russia after his military service created quite a problem for his unit.

Donovan, a private school physics instructor here, said in an interview Monday that as a Marine first lieutenant he headed a 6-man air operations interception center which included Oswald from March until September 1959.

"His revolt was against any kind of authority," said Donovan of the man accused of fatally shooting Kennedy in Dallas, Nov. 22. Oswald was himself shot to death two days later.

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

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then, Oswald would turn to me and say, 'Sir, what do you think of that, sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough . . . but you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Donovan also told of the flap created when it was learned that Oswald had gone to Russia after getting a hardship discharge on the grounds that his mother needed financial aid.

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

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Agents Involved In Reports Not On Dallas Duty

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secret Service agents said to have been seen in two Fort Worth night spots on the day President Kennedy was assassinated were not assigned to guard Kennedy during his fatal motorcade appearance later that day, it was reported Tuesday.

The agents believed seen in the Fort Worth Press Club and in a coffee house in the early hours of Nov. 22 were men from the night shift of the presidential guard who had been assigned to proceed later in the day to Austin, sources said.

The White House and the Secret Service have refused to make any comment on the reports.

Kennedy spent the night of Nov. 21 in Fort Worth and was scheduled to spend the following night in Austin after his Dallas appearance. He was shot in Dallas during a mid-day motorcade.

Sen. Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio, has called for an investigation of the reports.

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'But Inside Him Was Much Anger'

What kind of a person was Lee Harvey Oswald? Here are some comments from the people who knew him.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, a New York City psychiatrist who interviewed the 13-year-old Oswald: "He had a schizoid personality and passive aggressive tendencies. On the surface, he was calm. But inside him there was much anger."

Hiram F. Conway, a neighbor of the Oswald family in Fort Worth, remembers chess games Lee played with his older brothers, Robert and John: "Lee won occasionally, but when he lost he would explode. He would throw the pieces around. The older boys would attempt to hold him at arm's length, and he would kick them in the shins. They tried to push him down and he would bite their hands."

Mrs. Howard Green, Oswald's sixth grade teacher: "He was an introvert who resented discipline and would not pay attention. He was always in mild trouble."

Oswald's sullen, rebellious nature carried over into the Marine Corps. "He would always end up in beefs with other guys," said former Marine Sgt. Donald Goodwin. "He was an officer-hater," said former Lt. John E. Donovan.

Possibly the only person who ever showered love on Lee Harvey Oswald was his wife, pretty, dark-haired Marina Nicholaevna, who at the age of 18 met him in Russia. "I felt sorry for him because everyone hated him," she said.

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Frustration Marks Oswald's Tangled Past

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

These childhood pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald show him laughing with his brothers and in a portrait, right, when he was 2 years old. With his brothers in these two exclusive Associated Press photos, Lee, then 5½, is between Robert Oswald, 10½, and John Pic, 12½. Robert is now a salesman at Denton, and John, born of Oswald's mother's first marriage, is a member of the Air Force and is stationed at San Antonio.

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Editor's Note — Massive research has exposed in glaring detail the tangled personality of Lee Harvey Oswald, a man publicly unknown a month ago. Here is a comprehensive, documentary report on that research and what it reveals about the man accused of slaying the 35th President of the United States.

By JULES LOH

AP Newsfeatures Writer

No amount of tears will wash away a single line of the dark history written Nov. 22.

But as long as the eternal flame flickers on Arlington's green slope, the search will go on for some glimmer of motive behind the horribly well-aimed shots. The life of the man accused of firing them will continue to be explored.

Much is known of Lee Harvey Oswald—though the ultimate explanation for his alleged crime may remain forever locked in his grave.

Examination of his tangled past reveals a frustrated introvert, rudderless, undisciplined and self-deluded.

He was a high school dropout who thought of himself as an intellectual but couldn't even spell well. His goal was to be a worker in a Communist state but he couldn't hold a job. He deplored restriction of personal freedom but wouldn't let his wife wear lipstick. He craved the communal life but alienated every friend he ever made.

He left the Marine Corps out of supposed concern for his mother's welfare then deserted her three days later with $1,000 in his pocket. He denounced exploitation of one's fellow man and skipped out on his rent.

HE GLORIFIED the Soviet Union while in America, and America while in the Soviet Union. He regarded himself as an authority on Marxism but made a complete ass of himself when he tried to explain it on a television show. He sought to join political organizations but his own knowledge of politics never progressed beyond tired

Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939, two months after his father, Robert E. Lee Oswald, died of a heart attack.

His mother, whose maiden name is Marguerite Claverie, had been married once before to a stevedore named John Pic. According to her, Pic left her when she became pregnant after two years of marriage because he didn't want children. The child, John E. Pic, was born in 1932 and now is in the Air Force stationed at San Antonio.

Eighteen months after her divorce, Marguerite married Oswald and bore her first son by him in 1934. The boy, named for his father, now is a brick salesman in Denton.

ALTHOUGH her second husband was a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. salesman, Mrs. Oswald said that when he died he left her with only a $3,500 policy to support her family of four.

She put the boys in the Bethlehem Lutheran School, a boarding school for children orphaned or with one parent, and went to work. Then in 1945, when Lee was 5½, she married Edwin A. Eckdahl, a Boston electrical engineer who was working in the South.

The same year they sent the two older boys off to a Mississippi boarding school and moved to Fort Worth, taking Lee with them.

The youngster enrolled in the Lily B. Clayton Elementary School Jan. 27, 1947. Because his birthday came in October he didn't enter first grade until he was almost 7 years old. His grades were above average, mostly B's.

At home, however, things were somewhat below average. In the spring of 1948 Eckdahl sued for divorce. He claimed his wife had nagged him incessantly about money, had thrown a bottle at his head, scratched him, struck him, flung a cookie jar at him, and once when he was ducking a vase he wrenched his arm so violently it became paralyzed.

HE DIVORCED her with a $1,500 settlement. She returned to her former name, Oswald, and bought a small bungalow in a different neighborhood. Lee transferred to the Ridglea West Elementary School.

His fourth grade teacher, Mrs. Emma Livingston, remembers him as a child of average intelligence but low achievement. He was a poor speller, poor reader, got D's in arithmetic. On an IQ test taken when he was 10, however, he scored 103 — a shade above average.

"I felt nobody at home was helping him with his school work," Mrs. Livingston said. So she coached him in his lessons after school. In return, Lee once brought her a present —a mongrel pup from his dog's litter.

Mrs. Livingston recalls that she was concerned about Oswald because he went home for lunch every day and she knew his mother worked.

"DOES SHE leave a lunch for you in the refrigerator?" she asked.

"No. I eat soup."

"Does she open the can for you before she leaves?"

"No. I can open a can of soup as good as anybody."

In August 1952 Mrs. Oswald and 13-year-old Lee moved to a 3-room furnished apartment in New York's East Bronx to be near her oldest son, John Pic, by then a married serviceman. Mrs. Oswald got a job as a sales clerk.

Lee enrolled in the Trinity Lutheran School in October but remained only three weeks before transferring to the seventh grade class at Junior High 117. When his mother moved to a different apartment four months later he transferred to Junior High 44.

From the first day he arrived in New York he couldn't get along. The kids teased him about his drawl, and he couldn't take it. He didn't want to go to school, and often would turn around and go back home as soon as his mother was out of sight. In three months he was absent 47 times.

THE TRUANT officer picked him up and took him to the Bronx Children's Court and in April, 1953, Judge Hubert T. Delaney sent him to the Youth House for Boys.

For four weeks Oswald underwent examinations by Dr. Renatus Hartogs, the chief psychiatrist, who concluded that unless the boy received treatment he was possibly in for trouble far more serious than skipping school.

He found Oswald to have a schizoid personality—an underlying hidden, almost passive tendency toward aggression. He was, in short, potentially dangerous. He was given to violence, had fantasies involving violence, hated authority, and though outwardly calm harbored much hidden anger.

He was referred to two private institutions, but neither had room. A third wasn't geared to handle his type of case. A fourth, recalls his former probation officer, declined to accept Oswald because his mother wouldn't cooperate. "Please keep out of family affairs," she insisted.

THE PROBATION officer, John Carro, remembers asking Oswald about his mother, whether or not he loved her.

"She's my mother," he replied. "I guess I do."

In December Mrs. Oswald left New York without notice and took Lee back to New Orleans.

They moved into a house at 909 French St., a well-kept, middle income neighborhood in the city's Lakeview area. Lee entered the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High and, except for poor grades, appeared to get along just fine. The following year he missed only nine days of school and his marks had risen close to the school average.

When Oswald finished his year and a half at Beauregard his mother had moved to a new address, 126 Exchange Place. The street, fronted by saloons, runs for three blocks off gaudy Canal street into the heart of the French Quarter.

Oswald noted the change of address (and observed that the home had no telephone) on a personal history questionnaire which also yielded other nuggets of personal information.

FOR EXAMPLE, he listed his religious affiliation as Lutheran but drew a line through the blank asking what church he attended. To a question asking whether he had any close friends in school, Oswald answered no. The next question was "if so, name two." He wrote in two names — then erased them both. In completing the form he misspelled both his mother's and his father's names.

Oswald left Beauregard Junior High that summer and on Sept. 8, 1955, enrolled in Warren Easton High School. He remained in high school only 23 days but, again, gave no indication of maladjustment.

"We called the kids who were troublemakers 'characters'," said Assistant School Superintendent James E. Dean Jr. "If Oswald had been a character I would have remembered him. As it was, his name never came up."

Even so, 11 days before his 16th birthday Oswald dropped out of school — with his mother's permission.

"Because we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month," she informed school officials in a penciled note dated Oct. 7, 1955, "Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you."

BUT THE Oswalds didn't move to San Diego, or any place. Lee tried to join the Marines but was too young. He took several jobs, mostly as a messenger boy, and otherwise just moped around. He spent a lot of time at the public library.

His mother would recall this period years later and remark:

"He brought home books on Marxism and socialism, but I didn't worry. You can't protect children from everything — just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, if those books are so bad why are they there where any child can get hold of them?"

One book Oswald got hold of contained the grandiloquent thunderings of Karl Marx. The truculent youth with a ninth grade education drank in the nostrums of "Das Kapital" and became a worshipful disciple.

Oswald remained out of school a year, then in mid-September he and his mother moved back to Fort Worth where he enrolled in Arlington Heights High. He didn't last long there either.

On October 24, 1956, a week after his 17th birthday, he joined the Marines and reported with 79 other recruits for boot training at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Oswald was assigned to Platoon 2060.

"HE ALWAYS said he hated the outfit," recalled Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, N.Y. "We all thought it was the usual gripes of a guy in the service. He was somewhat of a problem."

Oswald served in Japan and the Philippines, won a private first class stripe and a good conduct medal — but lost the stripe when he ran afoul of such rules as those which prohibit packing a gun and fighting with noncoms.

By one account, Oswald's unauthorized pistol was discovered when he dropped it on the floor of the barracks and it went off. Oswald remarked to a friend later that the shot "was no accident."

"That's one way to warn people to leave you alone," his friend said.

"You bet," replied Oswald.

For a Marine, Oswald was a poor hand as a rifleman. During his first year he barely qualified as a sharpshooter; the second year he barely qualified at all. He had to score at least 190 to make marksman, the lowest category, and Oswald scored 191.

In July 1959 Oswald's mother told him in a letter that she had become ill and needed help. He then was serving as a radar operator with Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif. Oswald applied for a hardship discharge and was released from service in Santa Ana, Calif., Sept. 11. He went straight home to Fort Worth.

HE STAYED with his mother three days, sleeping on a rollaway bed in her tiny apartment. Then, as she recalls it, he said to her, "I think I could earn more money for both of us if I got a job aboard a ship."

He left for New Orleans—with $1,000 which he had saved in the Marines. Two and a half weeks later Mrs. Oswald received a letter from her son saying he was headed for

The previous spring, while still in service, Oswald had applied for admission to the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland. (The institution isn't a college in the normal sense; it offers a 1-year liberal arts course). Oswald was accepted, but never showed up.

Trying to trace her son's whereabouts, Mrs. Oswald wrote to the school asking if it had any information.

"So far as we knew he had simply disappeared," said Dr. Robert H. Schacht of Providence, R.I., chairman of the school's American Admissions Committee.

OSWALD HADN'T disappeared. Since Oct. 13 he had been in Moscow passing himself off at the Metropole Hotel as a shipping export agent. On Oct. 31 he walked into the American embassy, slapped his passport down on a desk, and said he had applied for Soviet citizenship.

The embassy suggested he had better not sign any papers until he was sure the Soviet Union would accept him. Nonetheless, two days later Oswald swore out an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the Soviet Socialist Republic didn't particularly want him. They refused him citizenship, told him he could live there as an alien resident.

Oswald got a job in a factory at Minsk, where two significant things happened to him: He married a comely brunette pharmacist named Marina Nicholaevna in the summer of 1961; and he became bitterly disenchanted with life in the Soviet Union. Too many restrictions on his freedom, he said. He argued on behalf of the United States at informal gatherings, and later, when he returned to America, he would attempt to write a book denouncing communism.

WHEN WORD of Oswald's defection reached America the Marine Corps changed the nature of his discharge to "undesirable." Oswald learned of it through his mother, and became infuriated.

He wrote a letter to Navy Secretary John Connally:

"I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fide U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman."

In light of what has happened since, the threat seems to have a morbid significance. Connally, now Governor of Texas, was shot through the shoulder while riding in the presidential limousine Nov. 22.

A year later, in Jan. 1962, Oswald wrote another letter to Texas Sen. John G. Tower. He claimed he wanted out of Russia, had been trying to get an exit visa for 18 months. "I beseech you, Senator Tower," he wrote, "to raise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will . . ."

The senator sent the request through channels and the State Department decided Oswald hadn't expatriated himself, would be allowed to leave.

BUT OSWALD was broke. He couldn't pay the passage for his wife and by then, a 4-month-old daughter, June Lee. The State Department loaned him $435.71 (which Oswald later repaid) and he and his family left Moscow at the end of May, 1962.

They sailed to Rotterdam, and on June 3 left aboard the Holland - America liner Maasdam bound for Hoboken, N.J. They arrived June 13 with six suitcases, one bag, and no money. A member of the Traveler's Aid Society, Spas Raiken, met them on the pier.

"It was like pulling teeth to get information out of him," Raiken said.

Among bits of "information" he did give Raiken was this whopper: He had been a Marine on duty with the U.S. embassy in Moscow when he met and married his wife.

Raiken put the Oswalds on a bus for New York where they stayed the night at the Times Square Hotel, then took a plane to Fort Worth.

They lived for a month with Oswald's mother while he looked for work. Finally he got a job with a sheet metal company, but it didn't last long. He moved his family to Dallas—and that was the last his mother saw of him until he was in jail accused of assassinating the President.

OSWALD DRIFTED from one menial job to another in Dallas. He didn't keep any of them long enough to make ends meet. But he did, in March, scrape up enough to order a $12.78 Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 mm rifle and a $7.17 4-power telescopic sight from Klein's sporting goods store in Chicago. He had it sent to a Dallas post office box he had rented under the name A. Hidell.

The Oswalds began to make a few acquaintances among the city's small community of Russian-speaking persons although few, if any, could get along well with him. At one gathering last February, however, they met Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine. Mrs. Paine felt sorry for Mrs. Oswald, and they became fast friends.

In May the sympathetic Mrs. Paine took Mrs. Oswald to live with her for two weeks. Oswald

had been out of a job since April, drawing $33 a week unemployment compensation, and decided to try to find work in New Orleans.

He did. He got a job as an oiler in a coffee warehouse on May 10 — and on July 19 he was fired for incompetence.

TWO WEEKS after he landed the job Oswald notified his wife, and Mrs. Paine drove her and the baby to New Orleans to join him. They moved into a white framed house at 4907 Magazine Street.

During this time Oswald got a library card (growling at the clerk when she asked for identification) and checked out several Ian Fleming spy novels, a book about John F. Kennedy titled "Portrait of a President," two novels by Aldous Huxley, a number of anti - Communist works on Russia and China — and a book describing the assassination of Huey Long.

Also, on June 25, he dropped by the federal courthouse and obtained a new passport, swearing, as required, that he never "sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state."

Oswald continued to draw Texas unemployment benefits the whole time he had his New Orleans warehouse job, but soon both sources of income ended and he turned to more exciting things.

He described himself as an official of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and began working on behalf of the organization. In early August, while passing out leaflets saying "viva Castro" and "hands off Cuba" he got into a fist fight with a group of anti-Castro Cubans and was fined $10 in city court for disturbing the peace.

SHORTLY AFTER that he was invited on a TV panel show where he described himself as a Marxist, but denied he was a Communist. He stumbled all over himself trying to express his beliefs cogently, and never did.

On Sept. 23 Mrs. Paine again came to the Oswald's rescue, driving to New Orleans and returning with the baby and Mrs. Oswald who was then eight months pregnant. Oswald said he was going to travel on to Houston and see if he could get a job there. He left the following day — owing two weeks' rent.

On Sept. 26 he showed up, not in Houston, but in the Mexican border town of Nuevo Laredo. He bought a $5.71 bus ticket to Mexico City where he checked into a $1.28 room at the Comercio Hotel.

Next morning he went to the Cuban Foreign Ministry and applied for a transit visa to the Soviet Union. He was told he first would have to get authorization from Havana, and that would take time. Oswald stormed out and slammed the door.

THE FOLLOWING day he went to the Soviet consulate where he was similarly informed that the application would have to be submitted through Moscow and it could take up to three months. Again, Oswald angrily stalked out.

He left Mexico City Oct. 2, arrived in Nuevo Laredo the next morning and headed for Dallas, 475 miles away. When he got there Oct. 4 he took a bed at the YMCA and the next day found a $7 a week room where he lived for 10 days. Then he moved to an $8 a week room at 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section. Oddly, he registered as O. H. Lee, a back play on his name.

He drew at least one more $33 unemployment check and then, on Oct. 15, landed a job at the Texas Book Depository. Again it was Mrs. Paine who helped him. She had heard from a neighbor who worked there, Wesley B. Frazier, that depository manager O. V. Truly was looking for help.

OSWALD WENT to see Truly, indicated he was recently honorably discharged from the Marines and, as a matter of fact, had had some officer experience. He said his wife was expecting any day and he needed a job. (The baby, Audrey Marina Rachel, was born Oct. 20.) Truly took Oswald on as a $1.25 an hour order filler, found him to be pleasant and industrious.

On weekends Oswald would visit his wife and children who still lived with Mrs. Paine at her home in Irving, 10 miles away. During the week he stayed at his 5-by-12 room.

On the weekend of Nov. 9-10, however, and again on Nov. 17— and maybe even on Nov. 20— he went to the Sportsdrome public gun range at nearby Grand Prairie to practice with his rifle.

He worked hard at it, and acquired an amazing degree of proficiency. His skill fascinated others who frequented the range; consistently tight groups of bullet holes clustered in the bullseyes of target after target.

At up to 100 yards, they recalled, Oswald was deadly.