

## U.S. Loan Enabled Oswald to Return From Soviet

By PETER KIHSS

It was a \$435.71 United States Government loan that enabled Lee Harvey Oswald to return to this country 18 months ago after living two and a half years in the Soviet Union.

The 24-year-old Texan who was charged last night with the murder of President Kennedy has had a bizarre career.

An ex-marine, he applied for Soviet citizenship in Moscow in 1959, only to appeal later to a United States Senator for help in getting back home on the ground that the Soviets were holding him and his Russian wife against his will.

Last July, he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, seeking to overthrow Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, according to Cuban exiles in New Orleans and Miami.

Turned down, he appeared later as asserted chairman of a New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, propagandizing in favor of the Castro regime.

### Passport for 'Photographer'

Currently he has been holding a passport obtained on his contention that he was a photographer and wanted to go abroad during October, November and December of this year to visit the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy and Poland.

In Buffalo yesterday, a man who said he served in the same Marine Corps unit at El Toro, Calif., that Oswald in 1954-55, said was a "lonely, introverted aloof boy" during that time.

The Buffalo man, Allen D. Graf, of 31 West Utica Street, said Oswald "always said he hated the outfit," and was bitter about the "tough time his mother had during the depression."

"We all thought it was the usual gripes of a guy in service," Mr. Graf said, according to The Associated Press. Mr. Graf said Oswald stayed by himself much of the time, and was "somewhat of a problem boy then."

### Teacher Recalls Him

It is also as "an introvert" that Oswald is remembered by Mrs. Howard Green, wife of a Texas State Representative from Fort Worth.

Mrs. Green said yesterday in Austin that she had taught him in the sixth grade at Ridgelea Elementary School in Fort Worth.

He was a loner who sought

escape in books, but did not apply himself in school and wound up with below-average grades, Mrs. Green said, according to United Press International.

Recently Oswald has described himself as a "Marxist." The Dallas police said he had been working in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, from which, it is believed, the rifle bullet that killed President Kennedy was fired.

News men called him arrogant when they saw him yesterday in the custody of the Dallas police. A sharp-featured man with dark, intent eyes, he raised his handcuffed hands in a clenched fist.

### Born in New Orleans

As pieced together from various quarters, including reports of The Associated Press and United Press International from various points, Oswald's career has gone like this:

He was born in New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1939, after his father had died. He lived two years in New York. He attended two Fort Worth elementary schools and then enrolled in a high school in September, 1956. But he withdrew from high school only 23 days after starting classes, and joined the Marines.

He served three years in the Marines, including service in Japan, and was discharged Sept. 11, 1959, as a radar operator. The discharge was granted on a plea of hardship.

When he was discharged, he visited a sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert L. Oswald, in Fort Worth. She recalled later that "he said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba."

### Instead, he turned up in Mos-

cow as a tourist on Oct. 13, 1959. His occupation was then listed as shipping expert agent, his permanent address as 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth.

On Oct. 31, 1959, the former marine, then 20 years old, walked into the United States Embassy and slapped his passport down on a desk. He said he had applied for Soviet citizenship. The embassy suggested that he refrain from signing any papers until he was sure the Soviet Union would accept him.

His brother, Robert L. Oswald, a Fort Worth milk route carrier, cabled him a plea to change his mind, and also telegraphed Secretary of State Christian A. Herter asking for help in making contact with the would-be defector.

"Lee, through any means possible, contact me," Robert's cable read. "Mistake. Keep your nose clean."

But on Nov. 2, 1959, Lee Oswald swore out an affidavit: "I affirm that my allegiance is to

the Soviet socialist republic."

His passport was accepted by embassy officials and sent to the Justice Department in Washington.

Aline Mosby, a United Press International correspondent who interviewed him in Moscow then, wrote from Paris last night that she had "judged him as a person very determined but unsure of himself, naive and emotionally unbalanced."

"I'm a Marxist," she quoted him as saying. "I became interested about the age of 15. An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs. I still remember that pamphlet about the Rosenbergs. I don't know why."

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

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

He said he had been waiting to get out of the Marine Corp. "like waiting to get out of prison."

Dispatches at the time had also quoted him as saying he considered the occupation of Japan "imperialistic."

Oswald was said to have told embassy officials he planned to inform the Soviets about everything he learned while he had been a radar operator during his three-year enlistment in the Marines.

On Nov. 14, 1959, he said Soviet officials had refused to grant him citizenship, but had told him he could live in the Soviet Union as an alien resident.

In the Soviet Union he was

understood to have worked in a factory at Minsk, where he ostensibly became disillusioned with life under Communist rule. He married a Minsk hospital employe, Marina Nikoloyevna, now about 22 years old.

The United States Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that a daughter was born to the couple last year.

In Washington, Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, made public yesterday a letter he had received from Oswald from Minsk in January, 1962: With misspellings, it read:

"Dear Senator Tower,

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Ft. Worth up till Oct. 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took a residential document for a non-Soviet per-

son living for a time in the U.S.S.R. The American Embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

"Since July 20th, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country, the Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife, (who applied at the U.S. Embassy-Moscow, July 8, 1960 for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (Passport Number 1733242, 1959) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S., against his will and expressed desires.

"Yours very truly,  
"Lee H. Oswald."

#### Request Relayed

Senator Tower passed on this word by a letter Jan. 26, 1962, to Frederick G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. The Senator said he did not know Oswald or any of the facts, or what action, if any, this Government should take.

A memorandum by one of the Senator's aides, Miss Linda Lovelady, said the State Department reported on Feb. 1, 1962, that Oswald "now wishes to return to U. S. with his Soviet wife, who is pregnant."

The memorandum said his

mother was living in Vernon, Tex., and "unable to pay for his return—State Department will probably finance this on a loan basis."

The State Department decided Oswald had not expatriated himself, and still held United States citizenship. As it does for United States citizens stranded abroad, it provided for a loan—listed at \$435.71—to pay for the transportation of Oswald, his wife and newborn child.

Government records indicate he left Moscow at the end of May, 1962. It is not clear whether he ever repaid the loan.

The Soviet authorities had granted exit permits for him and his family, not always the easiest problem for foreigners with Russian wives.

In Miami, José Antonio Lanuza, spokesman for the Cuban Student Directorate, said yesterday that Oswald had approached that anti-Castro group's New Orleans delegate, Carlos Bringuier, last July. Mr. Lanuza said Oswald asserted he wanted to help Cubans in a fight against Communism, and offered a \$10 contribution and his aid in military training for an invasion.

"I was suspicious of him from the start," said Mr. Bringuier, 29, who has lived in New Orleans since February, 1961, and who operates a retail clothing store. "But frankly I thought

he might be an agent from the F.B.I. or the C.I.A. trying to find out what we might be up to."

Mr. Bringuier said in New Orleans that Oswald had given him a blue paperback, "Guidebook for Marines," with his name penciled on the first page, "Pvt. Lee H. Oswald."

According to Mr. Lanuza, Oswald showed up with some pickets on Canal Street, New Orleans, some days later. Their signs read: "Hands Off Cuba," "Viva Castro!" and "Let's Send Medicine and Food to Cuba Instead of Cuban Raiders."

Mr. Bringuier and some other anti-Castro Cubans grabbed his literature away, and Mr. Bringuier and Oswald and some others were arrested. The New Orleans police reported that Oswald was fined \$10 in City Court last August for disturbing the peace.

#### Discussion on Radio

On Aug. 21, Oswald took part in a panel discussion on radio station WDSU in New Orleans. He had identified himself as secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, although last night that national organization's director, Vincent



WEAPON FOUND: A rifle, found on a fifth-floor landing of the building overlooking the place where President Kennedy was shot, is carried by a Dallas detective.

Theodore Lee, said there was no such chapter and denied knowing Oswald.

In the discussion, Oswald said he was a Marxist but denied he was a Communist, and said there was "a very great difference." He noted that many diverse parties were "based on Marxism."

Oswald said his three-year residence in the Soviet Union "gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that Cuba and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's Communist controlled." He said the committee had been investigated and "the total result was zero."

#### 'Ideals Are Very Clear'

"The principles of the Fair Play for Cuba," he went on, "consist of restoration of diplomatic trade and tourist relations with Cuba. We are striving to get the United States to adopt measures which would be more friendly toward the Cuban people and the new Cuban regime in this country. . . .

"Our aims and our ideals are very clear, and in the best keeping with American traditions of democracy."

A participant asked if Oswald agreed with a Castro statement

describing a resident who  
as a ruffian and a liar  
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