

Oswald Found Assistance In Austin and Washington

12/3 PM
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Lee Harvey Oswald had a lot of nerve to gripe about the U.S.A.

—The U.S. State Department loaned him money to come home after he defected to Russia.

—He lived on state unemployment checks when he was out of a job—which was often.

—When his second child was born at Parkland Hospital, taxpayers footed the bill.

—A generous Irving woman supported his family while he declined to contribute a cent.

But an officer said he had a nestegg of \$150 at the time of his arrest.

There's evidence that Oswald filed a couple of claims for unemployment benefits while he was actually employed.

Records of a coffee-roasting and packing firm in New Orleans show that Oswald worked there from May 10 to July 19.

Jimmy Banks of The Dallas News' Austin Bureau learned Monday that Oswald filed claims for benefits on May 15 and May 22.

During 1963, Oswald received a total of 11 unemployment checks for \$33 each and one check for \$6.

He filed his first claim April 12 in the Dallas office of the Texas Employment Commission. He had been fired for incompetence April 6 at a Dallas printing firm where he had gone to work 5½ months earlier.

The first claim was disapproved on grounds he had insufficient wage credits from past employment.

He went to New Orleans "to look for work." On April 29, he mailed from New Orleans an appeal from the order denying benefits and, as a result, it was discovered that his wage credits at the Dallas printing firm had been reported under the wrong Social Security number.

His claim was then approved for a maximum of \$369.

Oswald was able to collect Texas payments while living in Louisiana by filing an interstate claim after registering for employment with the Louisiana Employment Commission.

A spokesman at the coffee firm said that Oswald failed to mention any past jobs in Dallas or Fort Worth when he applied for the New Orleans job.

He wore a Marine Corps jacket and listed the Marine Corps as his most recent employer," the spokesman said. Oswald left the Marines in 1959.

He received \$60 weekly at the coffee firm. He was an oil-cleaning and greasing machinery. When his boss noticed that Oswald had a habit of disappearing from the job for several hours at a time, he fired Oswald.

In Dallas, Oswald had worked in the photo processing department of a printing firm. After he was fired, he listed his trade as "photographer" when he applied for unemployment benefits.

He was paid \$55 weekly by the Dallas firm. He was discharged because of poor quality of his work, a spokesman said.

His final unemployment check of \$6 was mailed to him just before he took a \$1.25-an-hour job on Oct. 15 at Texas School Book Depository, the building from which President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally were shot.

Sen. John Tower said in Washington Monday that he has been informed by the State Department that the \$435 advanced to Oswald by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was repaid.

The money to help pay the expense of Oswald's return to the United States with his Russian family was advanced to him only after he signed a statement preventing him from traveling abroad again until the money was repaid. Final payment on the loan was made Feb. 7, 1963.

Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, who befriended Oswald's wife and chil-

dren, said he did not contribute to their support. He lived in an \$8-a-week room in Oak Cliff and usually visited the Irving residence on weekends.

Mrs. Paine said the Oswalds had planned to find an apartment together, probably after Christmas. She said the \$150 reportedly found by officers could have been saved toward that goal.

She could not confirm reports that Oswald had received small amounts of money by wire prior to the assassination. She said she had no idea who would have sent him money.