

OSWALD ASSAILED RIGHT-WING VIEWS

Spoke Out in Public After
Attending Dallas Rally

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DALLAS, Dec. 10—Lee H. Oswald attended a big right-wing rally a month before President Kennedy was assassinated. Two days later, at a meeting of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, he spoke out in criticism of the rightists.

Michael R. Paine, an engineer who lives in nearby Irving, described these incidents in the life of the President's accused assassin in an interview today.

Oswald's wife and baby daughters were living at the Paine home at the time. At weekends Oswald left his rooming house in Dallas to visit them.

On Oct. 25, a Friday, Mr. Paine attended a meeting of the Civil Liberties Union, of which he was a member. He took Oswald along.

Although this was the first Civil Liberties Union meeting Oswald had attended, he rose to join in the discussion that followed the showing of a movie and a speech.

Oswald Spoke Up

The speaker, a member of the liberties union, had said the John Birch Society could not be accused of being anti-Semitic, just because anti-Semites attached themselves to it. Mr. Paine recalled.

Oswald rose to say that he had heard both anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic statements at the rally two nights before.

That rally, open to the public, nearly filled the 1,750 seats in the theater of the city's Memorial Auditorium. It had been arranged by the U. S. Day Committee, formed earlier in the year to plan a rally to counteract the forthcoming U. N. Day program.

Adlai E. Stevenson, chief United States representative to the United Nations, was the U. N. Day speaker the night of Oct. 24 in the same auditorium. He was heckled during the speech. Afterward, he was spat upon and hit with a picket's sign by right-wing demonstrators who opposed United States participation in the United Nations.

Some From Birch Society

Hecklers questioned at the time said they were members of various groups, including the Birch Society and Young Amer-

icans for Freedom. Frank McGehee, of the defunct National Indignation Convention, was ejected from the theater by the police.

The Dallas Times-Herald reported the next day that "the only thing the hecklers appeared to have in common was the fact that most had attended the U.S. Day rally the night before."

The speaker at the rally was former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, who said that "every street corner in Dallas is a virtual battleground against the United Nations."

Robert A. Surrey, a Walker aide, rented the theater for the rally.

Mr. Paine speculated that Oswald had attended in the hope of confirming his belief that the rally would epitomize "the worst kind of America."

Agreed on One Issue

Antipathy to ultraconservatism was the only area, Mr. Paine said, in which he and Oswald agreed.

In four lengthy discussions with the young Marxist, Mr. Paine said, he had sought to introduce him to some of his own values.

That was why he took him to the Civil Liberties Union meeting, he explained.

Afterward, he said, Oswald asserted that he could not join such a group because it was not "political."

Oswald changed his mind, however, and joined A.C.L.U. on Nov. 4, three weeks before President Kennedy was killed. Mr. Paine did not know of this until after the assassination, when Oswald asked that an attorney from the union defend him.

"He never quite got the point of it," Mr. Paine commented, noting that the organization's purpose was to uphold the civil liberties of any citizen, not to defend members accused of crimes.

In their discussion after the meeting on Oct. 25, Mr. Paine said, Oswald seemed surprised that any group could be interested in freedom of speech and other such rights simply on the basis of principle.

Took Economic View

Mr. Paine said that Oswald's values seemed to be limited to those in the economic realm, based on his own experience and his Marxist reading. To Oswald, Mr. Paine said, the sum was "exploitation of man by man."

Oswald was eager for Communism to supplant capitalism because he found the latter immoral, Mr. Paine said, but at the same time "he had little notion of what democracy was about."

Oswald's "categorical rejec-

tion of religion," Mr. Paine said, left him "unintroduced to an enormous range of human values," such as those listed in the Bill of Rights.

"He sat stiffly when we had grace at the table," Mr. Paine said, "exuding rigidity."

Mrs. Paine is a Quaker. The Quaker grace is a silent one in which the participants join hands. Oswald refused to do this or to permit his wife, Marina, to do so. She joined in the grace, however, when her husband was not there.

Since Oswald was killed, two days after the assassination, his wife and daughters have been kept in protective custody by the Secret Service.

At first she was with her mother-in-law and brother-in-law, Robert Oswald, and his

family at the Six Flags Inn between Dallas and Fort Worth.

While there, Robert Oswald became acquainted with the resident manager, James Martin, a former public relations man for the Statler-Hilton Hotel here.

Robert Oswald agreed, Mr. Martin said in an interview, that Marina Oswald needed somebody to look after her business and personal affairs because she had been in the United States only a short time and spoke little English.

With Mr. Oswald's aid, he said, he contracted to be Mrs. Oswald's "business manager."

As her agent he has retained an attorney for her and banked in a trust fund for the children the \$8,000 sent to Mrs. Oswald by sympathetic Americans.

Mr. Martin said he was now seeking and sifting offers from publishers and publications for exclusive right to articles or books about Mrs. Oswald and her life.

Mrs. Oswald and the children have been moved from the Six Flags to an undisclosed place and are still in Secret Service custody.