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# Manchester's Book Says Oswald 'Was Going Mad'

## The 'Private Nightmare' of Assassin Pictured in Article in Look

By JOHN CORRY

The first installment of "The Death of a President," which Look magazine will publish in the issue on sale next Tuesday, tells of an ugliness in Texas politics, of Lee Harvey Oswald drifting into madness, of Mrs. John F. Kennedy timidly rejoining a world of crowds and campaigning and how this gave her husband delight and anxiety.

It tells of hatred in Dallas, of loyalty in the Secret Service and of political, not a security factor that determined that President Kennedy would speak at the Dallas Trade Mart, passing, on his way there, the Texas Book School Depository.

The 15,000-word installment, the first of four in the serialization of Mr. Manchester's book, is reportage, a retelling of the things that preceded the death of Mr. Kennedy. It concludes with Oswald, alone and rejected, his reason darkening, while the President and his wife slip away from a crowd in the lobby of a hotel in Houston.

The contents of the installment became known on Friday when Look circulated advance copies of the issue in which it appeared. This was done with the understanding that news

articles on the installment would not appear until Tuesday morning. However, Look lifted its embargo when The Chicago Daily News broke the release

date with an article on the installment yesterday.

"The Death of a President," which Mrs. Kennedy once sought to suppress by a suit, contains in this section little that is new. Its publication was preceded by many news articles that purported to tell what Mr. Manchester had written.

Besides its exploration of a vendetta between Senator Ralph Yarborough and Gov. John Connally Jr. of Texas, which led to the President's trip to Dallas, it tells in new detail of the small, mean days of Lee

Harvey Oswald. Mr. Manchester writes of Oswald's mother, who had a "freedy, scolding voice," who coveted status and money and had neither one and who had said of herself and her son, "I've been persecuted, and he's been persecuted."

Since his childhood, Mr. Manchester says, Oswald was threatened by paranoia. He notes Oswald's trip to the Soviet Union, his disappointment there, the refusal of Cuban authorities to grant him a visa.

"Lee Harvey Oswald," Mr. Manchester writes, "had become the most rejected man of his time."

But the final catalyst for Oswald's madness, Mr. Manchester says, was the destructive relationship he had with his wife, Marina.

Obliquely, Mr. Manchester criticizes Chief Justice Earl Warren, who directed the Presidential commission that investigated the assassination, for treating Marina Oswald with "exceptional consideration."

Mr. Manchester speculates that Oswald thought he had

found a "beautiful, dedicated Communist" when he married Marina Oswald, but that instead he found a scold.

He says Oswald's wife hounded and jeered at him. "There were many fights," he says, "and Marina, a quick girl with a knee, was the better fighter."

It was Oswald, he says, who cringed, who wept, who fell to his knees "as the great darkness of his private nightmare enveloped him."

The nightmare became most intense, Mr. Manchester suggests, after Marina Oswald left her husband and moved herself and her daughter into the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, was separated from her husband, Michael. She had gone to great lengths to befriend the Oswalds when they arrived in Texas, and she had, Mr. Manchester says, become something of a protector of Marina Oswald.

In September, Mrs. Paine took Marina Oswald into her home; Oswald sought refuge in Cuba two days later. When this failed, he attempted to rejoin his wife and Mrs. Paine. Neither one, Mr. Manchester says, wanted him.

Mr. Manchester writes that Ruth Paine never really understood her companion, that she was aware of what she called a "wall" in the friendship. Fur-

thermore, he writes, Marina Oswald never told her about all of her husband's strange life.

### 'Final Humiliation'

She did not, for example, tell her that Oswald used aliases, that he had allegedly tried to kill Edwin Walker, former major general; that she had photographed Oswald with a Mannlicher-Carcano carbine and a .38-caliber revolver, or that the carbine was concealed in a garage.

In this continued relationship, Mr. Manchester writes, Marina Oswald turned to Mrs. Paine, to

the final humiliation of her husband.

He writes that, on the night of Nov. 21, Oswald returned to the Paine home. He lavished affection on his wife, Mr. Manchester says, and pleaded for her to return. She refused.

Mrs. Paine returned shortly. She was surprised to find Oswald there, the story says, but did not admonish him, even though he was supposed to phone in advance for permission to visit.

At 8:30 that evening, Oswald joined the women for dinner. He was quiet but afterward pleaded with Marina again. In turn, she asked him to buy her a washing machine. He said he would, that he wanted her.

Then Marina Oswald told her husband to spend the money on himself, that she no longer needed him.

This was Oswald's end as a man, Mr. Manchester writes. He was without pride. Marina Oswald, he says, glanced at her husband in the living room later and saw that he was watching television.

"In fact," Mr. Manchester says, "he was going mad."

### Secret Service Accused

In his account, Mr. Manchester also says that the Secret Service was lax in its security arrangements. He says that nine agents from the White House detail, unknown to Roy Kellerman, the agent in charge, visited nightclubs the night before the assassination.

He says the nine had beer and mixed drinks at the Press Club in Fort Worth with Malcolm Kilduff, the President's assistant press secretary, and that seven of the nine later went to a place called The Cellar, where they had non-alcoholic drinks. One, he writes, stayed there until 5 A.M.

He said that four agents were to ride in the car behind Mrs. Kennedy visited The Cellar those early morning hours, and

that at various times they were joined by three agents who were supposed to be on guard outside the President's bedroom door.

When Mrs. Kennedy and Cowles Communications, which publishes Look, reached the agreement that led Mrs. Kennedy to drop her suit to prevent the serialization, Look said that it would make only one revision in the installment. This, it said, dealt with a reference to Mrs. Kennedy.

However, Mrs. Kennedy found more than one passage in the first installment offensive. She is said to have objected to the descriptions of the hotel bedrooms in which she and her husband stayed in Texas, and she is said to have objected to other passages that she considered too personal.

Most of the material that she objected to, however, is contained in the final two installments.