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According to Oswald's brother, Robert, the family moved at that time to Fort Worth. School records there show Oswald attended the Riglio Elementary School in that city from 1947 to 1952. He left when the family moved to New York City.

2. Junior High School Period

Following his arrival in New York City, Oswald attended Junior High School #117 in the Bronx. School records there give evidence of personal difficulties in Oswald's life. He attended the school from September 30, 1952, until January 16, 1953. During that period, he was absent a total of 48 days and failed six of nine courses.

a. Psychiatric Analysis in New York

Oswald's excessive absences from school were brought to the attention of the Children's Court, Probation Bureau, and after a court hearing he was remanded to the Bronx Youth House for psychiatric study when he was 13 years of age. The results of this study were not available previously and were brought to the attention of the FBI on November 27, 1963, when a presiding judge of the Appellate Division instructed that Oswald's record should be revealed because it was now pertinent to a matter of national interest. Ordinarily, such records cannot be divulged because they are confidential under law.

The psychiatric report disclosed that Oswald displayed traits indicative of a greatly disturbed person. He was described as a seriously detached, withdrawn youngster and diagnosed as having a personality-pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. He was said to be suffering the impact of existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life, and rejection by a self-involved and conflicted mother.

The report further indicated that Oswald enjoyed a fantasy life revolving around his own omnipotence and power--a fantasy life through which he tried to compensate for his frustrations. He acknowledged fantasies about being powerful and sometimes hurting or killing people.

The report also indicated that Oswald disliked everyone. He maintained a barrier between himself and others, exhibiting strongly resistive and negativistic features.

During most of the period that he was being afforded psychiatric study, Oswald attended Junior High School #44 in the Bronx. The records there show his attendance from March 23, 1953, to January 12, 1954. They indicate an improvement in attendance. He was absent only 18 full days and 11 half days in an attendance period of 200 days. His grades similarly improved, and he passed six of eight subjects.

Notations in the school record also show, however, that Oswald had a quick temper, that he constantly lost control, and was involved in fights with others. This was supported by the psychiatric report, wherein it was noted that, while his attendance at school had improved, his conduct was still unsatisfactory. He consistently refused to salute the flag, yet his occupational goal was to join the Army.

Oswald's last report at that school showed he received a satisfactory rating in courtesy, social participation, and effort. He was rated unsatisfactory in congeniality, self-control and dependability. An instructor recalled him as a quiet, lonely boy who appeared to be preoccupied and living in a dream world.

The psychiatric progress report on Oswald in November, 1953, showed that he had improved in behavior and would then salute the flag. Despite this improvement, it was said he should receive psychotherapeutic treatment. His mother, according to the report, had consistently refused to contact Oswald's probation officer during his period of supervision because of her employment, and she objected to the recommended psychotherapeutic treatment in view of the progress he was making. In January, 1954, she wrote a letter to the probation officer indicating that she intended to move to New Orleans. The case was discharged by the court shortly thereafter in view of the fact that Oswald was no longer in New York.

Some also commented on Oswald's procommunist tendencies. He was said to have expressed admiration for the Soviet form of government, and he did, as he had said, study the Russian language while stationed in Japan. A fellow Marine also noted that Oswald received a newspaper, "The Worker," which, as was previously noted, is an east coast communist newspaper. They said he also subscribed to several Soviet publications. On one occasion in a barracks discussion, Oswald took a pro-Castro stand.

Trip to the Soviet Union

After Oswald left the Marine Corps and briefly visited his mother in Fort Worth in September, 1959, he went to New Orleans where he boarded the SS. "Marion Lykes" for Europe. The ship's manifest shows that the ship departed port September 19, 1959, and that Lee H. Oswald was listed as a passenger on the vessel. It also shows that he paid \$215 fare, plus \$5.75 tax.

Oswald's American passport, which was among his personal effects at the time of his death, contained stamps indicating he arrived at Le Havre, France, on October 8, 1959. He left Le Havre the same day and arrived at Southampton, England, the following day. The day after that he embarked at London Airport and arrived in Helsinki, Finland, on October 10, 1959. Five days later, he arrived in the Soviet Union.