

Press Clippings from ONI file on Oswald

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- 1/15/64 NY Times, Fort Worth UPI: Mrs. Oswald picks New York lawyer to defend her son. Confirmed by (Mark) Lane. Rankin's position.
- 1/19/64 The Worker, by George Morris: Marina still held by FBI; Lane hired by mother.

11:30  
Post

## Ex-Marine Asks Soviet Citizenship

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (UPD) Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, a recently discharged United States Marine from Fort Worth, Tex., disclosed today that he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He said the reasons for his move were "purely political."

"I will never return to the United States for any reason," Oswald told a reporter in his room at Moscow's Hotel Metropole.

The young Texan declined to give any details on his background or the reasons for his decision. But a U. S. Embassy official said Oswald had told him he arrived in Moscow on Oct. 15 immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps and had no regular job in the United States.

Oswald was the third American to have sought to renounce his American citizenship and stay in Russia in recent months.

The first, sheetmetal worker Nichols Petrulli, of Valley Stream, N. Y., changed his mind after applying for Soviet citizenship and returned home to Long Island.

The other is Robert Edward Webster, a plastic technician of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to the Soviet Union in connection with the U. S. fair in Moscow this summer.

"I cannot make any statement until after I receive my Soviet citizenship," Oswald said. "It might jeopardize my position—I mean the Soviet authorities might not want me to say anything."

The U. S. Embassy official said that he had advised Oswald to wait for the Soviet reply to his application for citizenship before giving up his American passport. He said Oswald would retain his full U. S. citizenship until he formally signed a document of renunciation and before he officially accepted Soviet citizenship.

[Oswald's mother, who lives in Fort Worth, could not be reached for comment, the Associated Press said.

[His sister-in-law in Fort Worth said: "He said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba."

[An acquaintance said Oswald was a youth who would rather stay in his room than make friends. She said Oswald seemed to be intelligent but showed little inclination for attending high school.]





United Press International

### Rebuffed

Lee Harvey Oswald's dream of achieving Soviet citizenship in exchange for the United States citizenship he renounced appears to be unattainable. The 20-year-old Texan from Fort Worth said Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia as a resident alien.

WASHINGTON  
NOV 16 1959  
POST

# U.S. Defector to Reds Turned to Marx at 15

By PRISCILLA JOHNSON  
North American Newspaper Alliance

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—For two years now I have been waiting to do this one thing: To dissolve my American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union." Today 20-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., is in Moscow. He hopes he's close to his goal.

With his suit of charcoal gray flannel, dark tie and tan cashmere sweater, Lee looks every bit like Joe College. His life hasn't been that of a typical college boy, however.

His father, an insurance salesman, died before Lee was born. Reared in Texas and Louisiana, the boy spent two years in New York during his early teens. At 17 he enlisted in the Marines.

"I did it because we were poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother," he says. Later he spent 14 months as a licensed radar operator in the Far East.

## Vows He Won't Return

In September, his three-year hitch nearly over, Lee was given a dependency discharge from the Marines. The next month he arrived in Moscow to petition the Supreme Soviet, highest legislative body in the USSR, for Soviet citizenship. Living in Moscow's Hotel Metropole on money he earned as a United States Marine, Lee Oswald waits for an answer.

Even though Russian officials have warned him Soviet citizenship is not easy to obtain, Lee already refers to the Soviet government as "my government."

"But even if I'm not accepted, on no account will I go back to the United States," Lee says. "I shall remain here, if necessary, as a resident alien." The only thing Soviet officials now promise is that Lee can stay on in Russia regardless of whether he becomes a citizen.

Meanwhile, they're "investigating" the possibility of sending him to a Soviet higher technical institute.

## Found Answer in Marx

What brought this serious, soft-spoken southern boy to Moscow? Evidently, it's a combination of poverty, what he considers the plight of United States Negroes, and the United States Marines.

"My mother has been a worker all her life," Lee says. "She's a good example of what happens to workers in the United States." He declines to elaborate.

"At the age of 15," he adds, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York, and Negroes in the South, I was looking for a key to my



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

—AP Photo.

environment. Then I discovered socialist literature."

Lee was struck, in particular, by Marx's "Das Kapital." He concluded that, as an American, "I would become either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed."

Lee became a Marxist. Later, as a Marine Corps private in Japan and the Philippines, he "had a chance to watch American militarist imperialism in action."

A year ago, Lee began getting ready to come to Russia. Using a Berlitz grammar, he taught himself to read and write Russian. Never, says Lee, a nice-looking six-footer with gray eyes and brown hair, did he consider deserting the Marine Corps.

## Neither Side Hasty

Does it occur to Lee that Soviet officials may be embarrassed by his effort to become a citizen of their country at a moment when Russia is cultivating good relations with the United States?

Russian officials, says Lee, "don't encourage and don't discourage me." They warn, however, that neither Lee's wish, nor theirs, will determine whether his citizenship application is accepted. They have offered Lee only the sanctuary of a prolonged stay in the USSR.

As for officials at the United States Embassy in Moscow, they are torn between their desire to give Lee time to think it over, and their legal obligation to hear his oath renouncing American citizenship if he insists.

Lee is bitter at United States Consul Richard Snyder, who, he charges, stalled him when he asked to take the oath on October 31, the only time Lee has been at the Embassy. As a result, Lee won't go back there.

## Two Other Cases

Embassy officials admit they are a bit gunshy. This is their third case of attempted defection this fall. The first, Nicholas Petrulli, 38, of Valley Stream, L. I., changed his mind about defecting just before Russia refused him citizenship. Petrulli, a sheet-metal worker, had a history of mental illness.

The second, Robert Edward Webster, 30, of Cleveland, an employe of the Rand Development Corp., asked for, and received, Soviet citizenship after he had spent the summer working at the United States fair in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Both Webster and Petrulli had marital troubles back home.

Unlike Webster and Petrulli, Lee Oswald has never been married. His age—he just turned 20 on October 18—is apparently no bar to renouncing his American citizenship. Russians come of age at 18.

As for the ordinary Russians he meets, do they seem surprised by Lee's desire to defect?

"Well," says Lee, "they're very curious and they ask me why." Materialist Muscovites, he adds, "understand when I speak of the idealistic reasons that brought me here. They ask me many questions about the material conditions of workers in the United States."

Regardless of any material shortcomings he sees while he's here, Lee insists he will never go back to the United States. "Emigration," he says, "isn't easy. I don't recommend it to everyone. It means coming to a new country, always being the outsider, always having to adjust. But to me, my reasons are strong and good. I believe I'm doing right."

That's why Lee won't take any calls when his mother telephones from Fort Worth to beg him not to defect.

EVENING STAR  
NOV 26 1959

# Killing Suspect Had Fired Gun, Tests Reveal

## Leftist Charged, Once Appealed To Gov. Connally

### BULLETIN

DALLAS (AP).—Police arrested a second man today and questioned him about the shooting of President Kennedy. He is believed a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, who is charged with murdering the President. The name of the second man arrested was not immediately made public.

By JERRY O'NEARY, JR.  
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 23.—Paraffin tests have disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, had fired a gun shortly before his arrest yesterday afternoon, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry announced today.

The tests indicated there were traces of gunpowder on the skin of the 24-year-old self-styled admirer of Fidel Castro.

Chief Curry also told reporters at Dallas police headquarters a witness has been found who saw Oswald enter the Texas School Book Depository Building, from which the fatal shots were fired, carrying a long package which may have concealed the rifle that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

#### Wrote to Connally

It was disclosed in Washington, meanwhile, that Oswald once wrote a personal letter from Minsk, Russia, where he spent three years, to Mr. Connally, who was President Kennedy's first Secretary of the Navy, asking that his "undesirable" discharge from the Marine Reserve be reversed.

The letter it was learned today, claimed that news reports of his defection to Russia were exaggerated. The discharge was based on these reports.

A Department of the Navy review board upheld the discharge, however. There was nothing to indicate that Mr. Connally took any action on the letter, but it posed the question of whether Gov. Connally, rather than Mr. Kennedy, might have been Oswald's target if the charge that he was the sniper is sustained.

Oswald continues to deny the charges against him in the death of the Chief Executive and of Dallas Police Private J. D. Tippitt.

#### Formally Charged

He is to be transferred from the police headquarters cell-block to the Dallas County jail some time today until the grand jury acts on the evidence against him.

The formal charge against Oswald was placed by Dallas police against the slender ex-Marine at 12:26 a.m. EST,

after more than nine hours of questioning.

Oswald, who has a Russian wife and two small children, had been charged earlier last night with murder in the fatal shooting of Dallas Police Pvt. Tibbitt.

The policeman was shot down with a .38 caliber pistol two miles away and nearly an hour after President Kennedy was mortally wounded by rifle sniper fire as he rode in a procession through downtown Dallas.

A 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle believed to have been used in the assassination of the President, and two bullets removed from Mr. Kennedy's body, were flown to Washington last night in an Air Force jet for FBI examination. Also sent to Washington was a fragment of the Connally.

#### Paraffin Tests Made

The laboratory examined paraffin that was placed by police on the suspect's face, something like a mask, to determine if there were any traces of gunpowder on his face.

Experts said gasses from a shoulder-operated weapon characteristically kick back toward the rifleman and can be detected on his skin later through the paraffin test.

District Attorney Henry Wade was asked if authorities were looking for anyone else in connection with the world-stunning assassination.

"There is no one else but him," Mr. Wade said.

Oswald was taken before cameras and microphones after he was charged. He appeared composed and managed an occasional smile as he insisted in a low voice that he was innocent of the death of Mr. Kennedy. Earlier he had said:

"I did not kill the President. I did not kill anyone."

#### Telescopic Sight

The FBI said the rifle, equipped with a telescopic sight, was found along with three expended cartridges on the upper floor of a Texas school book repository building at Houston and Elm streets, where the fatal shots cut down the President and wounded Gov. Connally.

The rifle, a bolt-operated weapon similar to a Mauser, was one of those no manufacturer's name, the FBI said.

Oswald carried papers in his wallet indicating he is a native of New Orleans and a veteran of three years service in the Marine Corps.

Investigators are attempting to check Oswald's connections with a pro-Castro organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Homicide Squad Captain Will Fritz said Oswald told him he was chairman of the committee and a follower of Marxism.

District Attorney Wade said that four investigative agencies have 15 witnesses against Oswald and described the evidence against the suspect as "ample."

The suspect was given a separate preliminary hearing on each of the murder charges in the homicide squad room, where the questioning took place before Justice of the Peace David Johnston of the town of Richardson, in Dallas County.

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11-23-63



At each hearing, the first about 7:30 p.m. and the second in the early morning hours, Mr. Johnston ordered Oswald held without bond.

The district attorney said the evidence against Oswald will be presented to a county grand jury in the middle of next week.

"I think he is sane and I intend to ask the death penalty on both charges," Mr. Wade told reporters. "This was murder with malice."

#### Suspect Appears

Oswald, handcuffed and wearing a brown sport shirt and black pants appeared twice before a milling throng of newsmen at police headquarters. Once he was brought out into the hall next to the homicide squad room and later appeared under heavy guard in the line-up room in the basement.

Both times he spoke freely but confusingly.

After he had been charged with the murder of Pvt. Tib-

bitt, Oswald said: "I haven't killed anybody." He said something that sounded, in the dim, like "there was a plot" against him.

Later, after the assassination charge had been filed, the suspect was led onto an illuminated stage in the lineup room. Blinking under the glare of the lights, he denied that he had killed the President.

"I've not been charged with killing the President," he was heard by some to say. Broadcasters crowded forward and shoved microphones close to his face. "The first I heard of it was from the newspapers."

#### Comments on Brevity

He made some comment about the brevity of the hearing before the justice of the peace.

After about 45 seconds of tumult, detectives led Oswald away again.

The slightly built suspect, whose light brown hair is thinning in the front, had a cut over his left temple and the beginnings of a blackened right eye. Police said he received the injuries in the struggle with the Dallas policemen who overpowered him in the Texas Theater about an hour after the President was mortally wounded.

The key factor that led to Oswald's capture was the apparently senseless killing of the Dallas policeman.

#### Worked in Building

Almost at the moment Mr. Kennedy's heartbeat stopped, Pvt. Tibbitt tried to pick up Oswald as a suspicious person four miles from the warehouse and was shot to death.

Police said the bullet that killed the officer came from a pistol fired by Oswald.

Oswald worked in the textbook warehouse which police pin-pointed as the place from which a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight was aimed at the head of the Chief Executive as he drove past in his open limousine.

Police said Oswald was in the building at the time.

Oswald, his Russian wife and their infant children live at 1026 North Beckley avenue. He had a job at the warehouse filling orders and wrapping books.

Ochus V. Campbell, vice president of the firm, said, shortly after the President was shot, "We raced back into the building and saw him in a small storage room on the ground floor. Then we noticed he was gone."

#### Police Find Shells

Police pouring into the building said they found remains of a chicken near the southeast corner window from which the fatal shots may have been fired. They also found three expended shells and the rifle lying alongside some cases of books.

The FBI said Oswald claimed he left the building, knowing nothing of the shooting, to go to his Beckley avenue home to get a jacket.

They theorized that the suspect slipped out of the building in the confusion but attracted no particular attention because he was known there.

Investigators said he may

have walked four blocks to a bus stop and then ridden a bus to his residence exactly 2.7 miles away in the Irving section across the Trinity River bridge from the spot where Mr. Kennedy was shot. Investigators said it is just a tenth of a mile from Oswald's home to the spot where witnesses say he killed Pvt. Tibbit.

#### Mother Visits Suspect

Oswald came to Dallas two months ago from nearby Fort Worth, Mr. Wade said. The suspect was visited last night in the homicide squad room by his mother, identified as Mrs. Marguerite Clavira, and a brother, Robert.

His Russian wife, also questioned by investigators, speaks English brokenly, police said.

Oswald attracted attention four years ago when he announced in Fort Worth that he was going to Russia to live and would renounce his United States citizenship, the Associated Press reported.

He went to the Soviet Union and lived there three years, during which time he married. Then he applied for permission to return to the United States.

In a radio interview last summer in New Orleans, where he was born October 13, 1939, Oswald claimed he never actually renounced his American citizenship, and therefore had been able to return to America. However, State Department officials said their records show that on November 2, 1959, in Moscow, he swore allegiance to Russia when he turned in his American passport.

He was twice court-martialed while serving with the Marines in Japan, a corps spokesman said. One charge was violating

a regulation requiring the registration of privately owned firearms. The other was for using provocative words to a noncommissioned officer. He was given an undesirable discharge.

A man who served with Oswald, Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, said Oswald was "a lonely, introverted, aloof boy" while in service. Mr. Graf said Oswald was bitter about "the tough time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald was fined in New Orleans last year for disturbing the peace after he and some anti-Castro Cubans scuffled as Oswald was passing out pro-Castro literature.

A Cuban exile now living in New Orleans, Carlos Bringuier, said a man named Lee H. Oswald tried to infiltrate Bringuier's anti-Castro organization.

"He offered himself as a former Marine to train Cubans for an invasion," Mr. Bringuier said. "I was suspicious of him from the start... and a few days later I encountered him distributing 'Viva Fidel Castro' literature."

Oswald was a member of the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee.

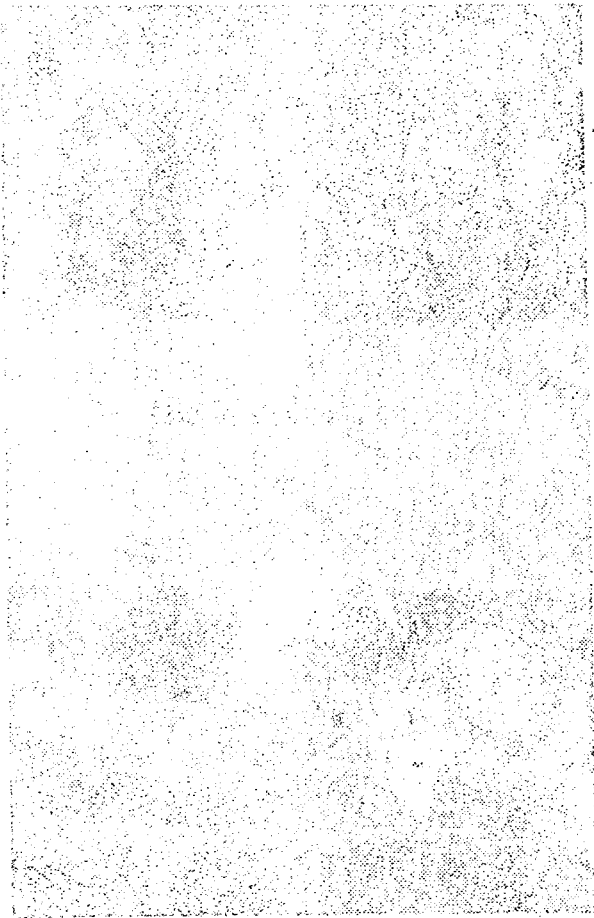
In Washington, Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, made public a letter he received from Oswald from Minsk in Russia early in 1962 seeking the aid of the Senator in getting permission to return to the United States.

The Senator forwarded the letter to the State Department, which in turn called the Senator's office to say that they had a file on a Lee Harvey Oswald and that on November 2, 1959, he had sworn allegiance to Russia.



Lee Harvey Oswald, his hands manacled, faces a group of newsmen following his capture in Dallas yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.





Mrs. Lee Oswald leaves the Dallas jail with a baby, her older daughter and her husband's mother. -AP Photo.

BY BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused slayer of President Kennedy, is a moody young man who turned to Cuba for love after Russia spurned him.

A man who served with Oswald in the Marines has described him as a "lonely, introverted, aloof boy." His section chief, however, remembers him as a "hothead" who was "always having beefs with the guys in the barracks."

His landlady in Dallas told police, "I told myself that he was a peculiar man. I took it for granted that he didn't care for people. But he never bothered anyone."

Oswald, himself, once said his infatuation with Marxism was a result of the hardships suffered by his mother. She told police yesterday her son "is really a good boy."

"My mother has been a worker all her life," he told an American reporter in Moscow in 1959 when he was seeking Soviet citizenship. "She's a good example of what happens to workers in the United States."

Although he was not born until 1939, he apparently liked to talk about the problems his mother had during the hard days of the depression in the early 1930s.

#### Bitter About Mother

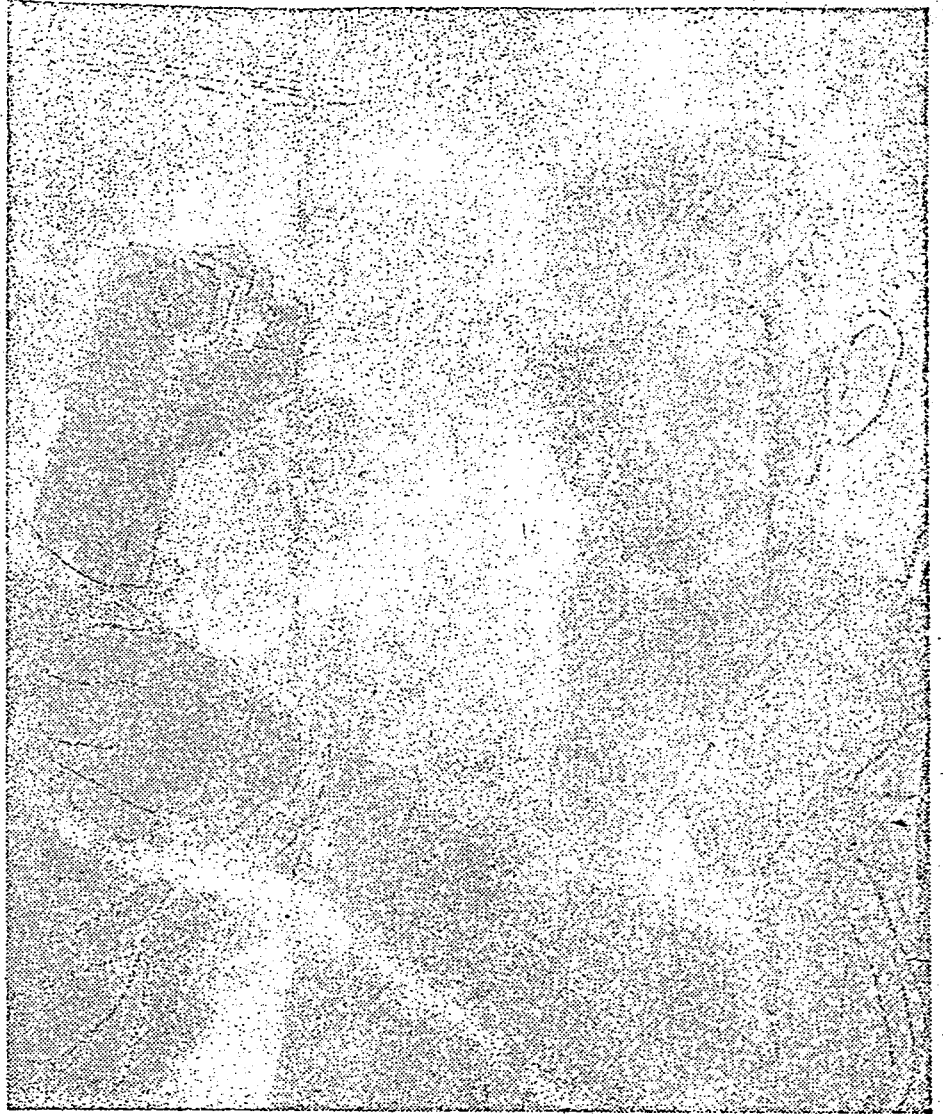
Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, who served with Oswald in the Marines, said Oswald "was bitter about the tough time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald explained that he enlisted in the Marines in 1956 when he was 17 because "we were poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother."

His father, an insurance salesman, died before Oswald was born. Reared in New Orleans (his birthplace) and Fort Worth, he spent two years in New York during his teens.

Oswald spent only 23 days in high school and yet claims to have read "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx, a weighty tome from which many scholars have shied away.

He claims that he came across Marx when he was 15, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York and Chicago in the South."



Lee Harvey Oswald holds up his manacled hands as he is led through the Dallas police station.—AP Wirephoto.

Stav  
11-24-63

He decided after reading "Das Kapital" that, as an American, he would wind up "either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed."

#### Scored as Sharpshooter

As a Marine, Oswald had an undistinguished career. He never rose above private first class, and was called before two courts-martial, once for unauthorized possession of a weapon, and once for "using provoking words to a non-commissioned officer."

As a marksman, he was somewhat above average, qualifying as a "sharpshooter," with a score of 212 out of 250 with a standard M-1 rifle. "Sharpshooter" is the second highest of the three qualifying categories.

He was taught to be an aviation electronics operator and served overseas in Japan. Later, Oswald said that in Japan, he "had a chance to watch American militarist imperialism in action."

He received a hardship separation from the Marines in September, 1959, one month before his three-year hitch expired. But instead of going home to his mother, Oswald took his saved-up Marine money and headed for Russia to become a Soviet citizen.

Like other defectors before him, Oswald looked to Russia to solve all his problems. He went to the American Embassy and told officials: "I am a Marxist."

State Department records show that on November 2, 1959, Oswald turned in his passport and said in an affidavit: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

#### Married in Russia

But Soviet officials were not eager to grant Oswald citizenship. They put him off, offering, however, to allow him to live in Russia as a resident alien.

He was permitted to live in the city of Minsk in the Byelorussian Republic—a far cry from Moscow. There, he met and married on April 30, 1961, Mariana Nikolovna Prusakova, a pharmacist. They have two daughters.

About this time, apparently he became angry with Soviet authorities for not allowing him citizenship, and asked for an exit visa. He also sought

the return of his American passport.

In early 1962, he wrote a letter to Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, asking his help. Senator Tower released the letter on Friday night. The text, with Oswald's spelling and punctuation, follows:

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth, up till October 1959 when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took a residential document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the USSR. The American embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

"Since July 20, 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 US 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 No. 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."

Wrote to Connally

About the same time, he wrote a letter to John Connally, the Texas Governor whom he wounded on Friday. The letter was addressed to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy, a job he had by that time turned over to Fred A. Korth.

The Pentagon yesterday released the text of that note which protested his "undesirable discharge" from the Marine Reserves on September 30, 1960. The discharge followed stories from Moscow about his decision to renounce his American citizenship.

In his letter, Oswald tried to disassociate himself from his earlier professed allegiance to Russia. The text of the letter, with his own spelling and punctuation:

"I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowledge since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

"In November, 1959, an event was well publicated in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time, (much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.) "This person in answers to questions put to him by reporters in Moscow criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another 'turncoat' sensation, with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had received an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept.

11, 1959 at El Toro, Marine Corps base in California.

"These are the basic facts of my (underlined) case.

"I have and allways had the full sanction of the U. S. Embassy, Moscow USSR, and hence the U. S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U. S. A. in this year with the aid of the U. S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U. S. S. R.) I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U. S. citizen and ex-serviceman ("ex" is underlined twice). The U. S. government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information, I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovskii St. 19/21, Moscow, USSR."

In February, 1962, after a review of his case, the State Department decided that since he never received Soviet citizenship, Oswald could be given another American passport. He also was given a loan of \$435 to help pay his expenses coming home. It is not known if he ever repaid the loan.

Oswald's name reappeared in news last August when he became involved in the politics of Cuban refugees.

He was the secretary of the New Orleans chapter of a Fair Play for Cuba group, and on August 9 he was arrested together with anti-Castro Cubans after a street fracas. He pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct on August 13 and was fined \$15.

This publicity led to his appearance on a New Orleans radio station as part of a panel discussion on Cuba. His comments often seemed to ramble, and they were largely made up of Marxist platitudes.

Senator John F. Tower  
Washington, D.C.

Lee H. Oswald  
W. R. 11111111 9-24  
1963  
U.S.S.R.

Dear Senator Tower,

My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr.  
of Fort Worth up till October 1958, when I came  
to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took  
a residential document for a "samo-lovit prison"  
The business

This is a portion of the Oswald letter released by Senator Tower.

AP Wirephoto

#### Described as Quiet

At one point, he was asked if he agreed with Fidel Castro that President Kennedy was "a ruffian and a thief."

His reply was that "I would not agree with that particular wording. However I and the Fair Play for Cuba committee does think that the United States Government through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba."

On September 26, President Kennedy's plans for a visit to Dallas were announced. A few days later, Oswald got a job at the Texas School Book Depository as a temporary warehouse worker. The man who hired him, R. S. Truly, said yesterday:

"He was a pretty quiet individual. His work was fine and I had no reason to believe—no idea the man had ever been in Russia. He was very quiet with nice manners and a nice appearance."

On October 14, with just a satchel and a few clothes on coat hangers in his possession,

Oswald rented an \$8 a week room—a barren 5 by 12 foot room. He usually retired by 10 p.m. He kept his room clean, according to his landlady, and never spent the week ends there.

During the Friday noon hour, the housekeeper was watching a television report of President Kennedy's shooting when she said of Oswald:

"He came in running like the dickens, and I said to him, 'you sure are in a hurry,' but he didn't say anything—just ran to his room and got a short tan coat and ran back out."

100-111111-111

11-29-63

### Weather Forecast

District and vicinity—Clearing with gusty winds this evening and fair later tonight, low 30 to 35. Partly cloudy and windy tomorrow, high in 40s. High today, 62, at 11 a.m.; low, 51, at 2:30 a.m.

Full Report on Page B-4.

# The

# Evening

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

11th Year. No. 333.

Phone LI. 3-5000

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1963—

## SPECIAL REPORT

# THE OSWALD STORY

## The Man and the Deed—a Report On His Actions and Life

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.  
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 29.—A week ago today, early in the morning, Lee Harvey Oswald got quietly out of the bed he shared with his 22-year-old Russian wife. Mrs. Oswald slept on. Nor did he waken his infant daughters, June, 22 months, in her crib, or Rachel, 6 weeks, in her bassinets in the same room.

It was about 7 a.m. when Oswald made himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen of the green rambler at 2515 West Fifth street in the town of Irving, Tex. He moved so quietly that he did not disturb the owner of the house, Ruth Paine, or her two small children.

Dressed in a brownish shirt and nondescript trousers, the 24-year-old Oswald left the house and went into the garage where most of his family's effects were stored. He got a long, narrow parcel, wrapped in paper the night before. Then he set out on foot in the drizzling rain toward the home a few blocks away of B. Wesley Frazier, 19, who owned a battered old Chevrolet and worked where Oswald worked.

As Oswald strode along to meet Frazier as they had arranged, anyone who noticed would have thought him an unremarkable man.

### A Taciturn Man

He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were

Truly said. "His landlady (Mrs. Paine) called me because her neighbor has a brother working here. She told me she had a nice young man living at her house who needed a job because his wife had one child and expected another any day.

"He filled out the application. It just gave his name and address and said he had served three years in the Marines and had an honorable discharge."

Mr. Truly said he doesn't check references on the boys in his warehouse because it takes too long and there is a high turnover. He said Oswald impressed him as a steady but average worker.

"He didn't appear like the others," said Mr. Truly. "He didn't talk much except about the stock, but I used to ask him about the baby he was expecting when he came to work here."

Mr. Truly said he is not conscious of seeing Oswald come into the building that morning, therefore he cannot throw any light on the parcel. Looking back, he said he was not aware that he saw Oswald going about his duties that morning.

The employes of the school book depository, like nearly all the rest of the Dallas area's one-million-plus residents, were excited at the prospect of seeing the President and Mrs. Kennedy that day.

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He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slanting eyes. His nose was aquiline over a dominant upper lip. But his most distinguishing feature was his mouth, pursed and tight and slightly twisted to the right.

The two young men got into Frazier's car and started driving the 12 miles east to downtown Dallas. Irving much resembles Springfield, Va., and bears about the same relationship to Dallas as that community does to Washington.

Mr. Frazier knew Oswald as a taciturn man who would talk about his babies but little else. He recalls that he confined the conversation on the 45-minute drive to remarking upon the parcel Oswald was carrying.

Oswald told Mr. Frazier the package contained window shades. If Mr. Frazier thought that a remarkable thing for Oswald to take to work, he did not say so.

The world now knows that the FBI and Dallas police are convinced that the package contained a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano Italian army carbine equipped with a four-power telescopic sight, bought from a Chicago mail order house for \$12.58.

Mr. Frazier found a parking place in Dallas promptly at 8 a.m.

The two young men walked into the seven-story, orange-brick building at Elm and Houston streets, where both were employed as warehousemen for the Texas School Book Depository.

### All Arrived

Their supervisor, R. S. Truly, noted their arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, a middle-aged native of Hubbard, Tex., said he has 19 boys working for him and he generally checks about 8 o'clock to see if all have arrived. This day, they had.

Oswald was one of his newest boys, interviewed on October 15 and hired the next day for \$1.25 an hour to fill book orders from the bulging bins in the storerooms above the first floor.

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Mr. Truly, his warehousemen and the girls in the office on the second floor knew from the newspapers, television and radio that President Kennedy's motorcade was going to come down Main street, turn right for a short block on Houston to Elm before turning toward the R. L. Thornton freeway right in front of the warehouse.

"They talked about it all morning and they were glad the parade was coming by during the lunch hour so they wouldn't have to worry about missing any of it," Mr. Truly said.

### Back in Irving

While the people of Dallas began getting themselves into position to welcome the President along the parade route decided upon four days before, the rest of the household woke up at the house in Irving.

Mrs. Paine, 31, an energetic, well-spoken and attractive alumna of Antioch College and the University of Pennsylvania, switched on the television to watch President Kennedy's appearances with his wife at a breakfast in Fort Worth and the tumultuous welcome he received when his big plane, Air Force One, landed at Dallas' Love Field.

Marina Oswald, a blond, hazel-eyed, pretty pharmacist the ex-Marine had met and married in the Soviet Union, awoke and came into the living room to watch the Kennedys on television.

"Marina thanked me for turning the set on and watching the Kennedys seemed to put her in a fine mood," said Mrs. Paine. Obviously she was and is Marina Oswald's main anchor in this strange land.

"Marina speaks little or no English and I speak Russian, but not as well as Lee did," Mrs. Paine said. "I was hoping to improve my Russian well enough to teach later on."

Mrs. Paine didn't say so but Marina Oswald and the children were living in the house on West Fifth street virtually as charity cases. Lee Oswald never paid any rent nor contributed to his family's

Continued on Page A-8, Col. 1.

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD

# Oswald: Tragedy Took Shape

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support during the whole time, although there was sort of an understanding that the arrangement was temporary.

"We first met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas last February," said Mrs. Paine. "I'd studied Russian in college and we naturally gravitated together because of this."

Mrs. Paine said the Oswalds moved in early this fall, putting most of their possessions in the garage. There were three of them then; Rachel was born in October.

Lee Oswald was seldom there. When he was, Mrs. Paine said, he liked to talk politics. He claimed to be a Marxist and was proud of his ability to discuss communism, Trotskyism and socialism. He used to bring home a few books and magazines on these matters, including copies of *The Worker*.

When the Oswalds moved into her house in September, they had arrived from New Orleans broke, Mrs. Paine recalled. Lee had stayed behind in New Orleans, to "clear up" a few things there and said he would follow to Texas as soon as he had some cash.

## Trip to Mexico

Actually, the FBI has learned, he entered Mexico on September 26 by way of Nuevo Laredo, using a tourist card, and made his way to Mexico City where he visited the consulates of Soviet Russia and Cuba. A Mexican newspaper, *Excelsior*, has reported Oswald got into shouting matches with officials at both consulates when they told him he would have to wait for visas to visit those countries.

Border patrol records indicate Oswald crossed from Laredo, Tex., into Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, while driving a station wagon.

No source known to the FBI or Dallas police has reported anything about Oswald's owning a car after he returned to Texas on October 3 or before he made the trip.

Investigators say he may have stolen a car and sold it. They also are puzzled by Mrs. Paine's statement that Oswald had obtained a learner's permit and had asked her to teach him to drive.

Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3

scratch the number out of my book. He was very angry with her but she was upset that he was living under an assumed name. She didn't know why and it worried her.

"The next day, Wednesday, he didn't call at all, and this was unusual because he had been calling daily. Then on Thursday, November 21, he arrived unexpectedly and had dinner with us."

Mrs. Paine said this unexpected appearance might have been wondered at except that she and Marina both took it as a peace gesture—that Lee was making up from the argument.

"I remember that he went out in the garage," Mrs. Payne said, "because he left the light on there when he went to bed at 9 p.m. I don't know what he did out there but I went out later myself to paint some furniture."

Mrs. Paine said she had never seen a rifle or a parcel like that Lee took to work next day. Later, Marina told investigators she had seen her husband's rifle in the garage at some earlier time but not recently.

## The Motorcade

As Marina and Ruth watched, 5,000 Dallas citizens gave the Kennedys a joyous and uninhibited welcome at the airport. Mrs. Kennedy got a bouquet of red roses from a reception committee. At 11:50 a.m., the motorcade started into Dallas.

The rain had stopped nearly two hours before and the bubbletop was taken off the President's Lincoln convertible in the warm Texas sun. President and Mrs. Kennedy took the back seats and were joined on the jump seats by Gov. John Connally and his wife, Nellie.

For half an hour the motorcade wound its way through the skyscrapers of downtown Dallas at a 25 to 30 mph clip.

At noon, Mr. Truly and his warehouse crew took their lunch break, most of them going out onto the street where Texans were lined up 12 deep for many blocks to cheer the visitors.

No one in the Texas School Book Depository recalls seeing Lee Oswald at this time. But police have reconstructed his movements. This is what they have found:



Oswald's funeral service in Fort Worth was attended by Marina (left), holding a daughter, June Lee, 22 months old, a brother, and his mother, Marguerite Oswald, his mother, Rachel, 5 weeks old.—AP Wirephoto.

for Marina," said Mrs. Paine. "She was filled with grief for the President. She said to me, 'how terrible for Mrs. Kennedy with no father for the children.'"

Meanwhile, back at the scene of the tragedy, police had collected their wits and found a boy who reported seeing a man leave the building.

A radio alarm went out to all police cars at 12:36 p.m. for a white man, 5 feet 10 and 160 to 165 pounds—remarkably accurate description of Oswald, who was 5 feet 9 and 160 pounds.

With the aid of Mr. Truly, police checked all employees of the warehouse and found Oswald was the only one missing. "I got the Irving address from the files and we completed his description," Mr. Truly recalled.

Less than ten minutes after

called for help on the slain Tippitt's radio.

Oswald was seen by some service station personnel in Oakcliff running from where he is said to have shot the policeman. Police later found his jacket and three pistol casings in a vacant lot through which he passed.

It was 1:45 p.m. when Julie Postal, cashier at the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson street, saw Oswald dart into the theater without buying a ticket. She said she was so upset about the President that she paid no heed at first.

But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"War is Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house

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Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3. He appeared in Dallas and telephoned Marina, that he was going to get a job and would send for her as soon as he could. Then he went to a brick rooming house at 1026 North Beckley street, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, who cater to 16 young bachelors at the going rate of \$8 a week.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, said he checked in on October 14 under the name of "O. H. Lee," one of two aliases the FBI and police now know Oswald used. The other pseudonym is "A. Hidell." The Mannlicher rifle was sent to "A. Hidell" at a Dallas post office box last March 20, but the handwriting on the order is that of Lee Oswald.

The youthful roomer came to the house on foot with one satchel and some clothes on hangers, Mrs. Roberts recalled. "I showed him two rooms and he picked this one," she said, pointing to a 6x14 cubicle off the dining room and separated from it by double doors.

The room was painted baby blue with white curtains. It contained a small bed, cramped against the wall, two dressers, a floor lamp, a bare ceiling bulb and two throw rugs.

It was here that police found a holster for a .38 caliber pistol and some Communist literature.

### 'That Doesn't Matter'

Mrs. Roberts said she knew him only as "Lee" and could never get him to give her the name or address of a relative. She said he told her, "that doesn't matter any more." His fellow roomers thought him peculiar and standoffish, a man they could not get to know.

Bobby Palmer, a construction worker, said once in a while "Lee" would watch television with the others after coming home at 5:30 or 6, but he didn't do it often. Mrs. Roberts said he usually closed his door and made a meal of some milk and cold cuts he kept in the rooming house refrigerator. She described him as fidgety, but quiet and neat.

It was Lee's habit to use the rooming house telephone in the hall and to speak on it in a foreign tongue, according to Mr. Johnson, a carpenter. "I'm pretty sure it was Russian," he said.

Mrs. Paine said Marina knew Oswald's telephone num-

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When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee Oswald quietly made his way up to the 6th floor storage room. He raised a window nearest the spot where the parade route turned from Houston street to go beneath an underpass. Here the President's car would have to slow down to about 15 miles per hour the turn. Oswald made himself a sniper's nest of book cartons, unwrapped his rifle and waited.

Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

At 12:30 p.m. central standard time, right on schedule, the entourage swung onto Houston street and the crowd roared. Mr. Truly craned his neck for a better view.

### A Shot Rang Out

As the President's car passed the building toward the Fort Worth freeway, Mr. Kennedy was replying to a pleasantry by Mrs. Connally when a shot rang out. The sniper, working the bolt swiftly and surely, fired twice more. The range was 75 yards but the sniper's aim was true. Mr. Kennedy toppled over, mortally wounded, without ever knowing what hit him. Gov. Connally also fell wounded and the presidential car sped away toward a hospital.

Mr. Truly looked around and concluded that the shots had come from further down the street. A news photographer looked up and saw a man withdrawn rifle from the 6th floor window of the depository. Police drew their guns and raced madly about as many of the crowd took cover or fell to the ground in fear.

Police say Lee Oswald dashed down one flight of stairs and hid the rifle behind some book crates on the fifth floor landing.

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Less than ten minutes after the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd surging around the area. He walked a block north of Pacific street and then turned east for six blocks before doubling back to Elm.

### Catches Bus

There he tapped on the door of a bus driven by C. J. DeWatters, 45. The driver estimates it was 12:40 p.m.

When the bus got to the intersection of Poydras and Elm streets and was blocked by the massive traffic jam that followed the President's assassination, Oswald left the bus.

He hurried to the Greyhound Bus terminal at the corner of Lamar and Commerce, only two blocks from the scene of the crime, and hailed the cab of William Wayne Whaley, 58, who won the Navy Cross at Iwo Jima.

Mr. Whaley said he noticed nothing unusual in his passenger and took him, as his trip journal shows, to the 500 block of North Beckley street. Mr. Whaley said Oswald ignored his efforts to open a conversation with him. Later FBI men learned the destination Oswald gave the cabbie took him five blocks past his rooming house. The fare was 95 cents, Whaley said. Oswald tipped him a nickel.

At the rooming house, Mrs. Johnson also had been watching the frantic efforts of television to keep up with the assassination and recalls that Oswald rushed into the house between 12:30 and 1 p.m.

"I said, 'my, you sure are in a hurry,'" Mrs. Johnson recalled, "but he didn't say a word to me. That wasn't unusual, though. He put on a gray zipper jacket and went outside. The last time I saw him he was outside waiting for a bus."

When he left his room for the last time November 22 between 12:30 and 1 p.m., Oswald left an opened can of apricots and there was a banana and a grape stem in the waste basket. There also was a map of Dallas marked with several Xs and with a line drawn from the school book warehouse to the Kennedy parade route below.

### Tippit's Role

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But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"War is Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house lights came on. "This is it," screamed Oswald, raising his gun and pulling the trigger.

For the first time that day, Oswald failed to get his man. The pistol misfired and the police jumped Oswald. He fought and kicked but was dragged outside and into a scout car.

Oswald suffered a cut over the right forehead and a blackened left eye. Two policemen sprained their ankles subduing him.

Where Oswald obtained the .38-caliber pistol with which he is said to have killed Pvt. Tippit remains a mystery. Investigators thus far have been unable to trace the pistol or holster except that it is believed he had the weapon during the New Orleans phase of his life.

### Police at Irving

While Oswald was on his way to police headquarters, Mrs. Paine said six policemen arrived at Irving and knocked on the door about 2 p.m.

"They told us Lee was in custody on suspicion of shooting a policeman and wanted to search the house," Mrs. Paine said. "I asked them if they had a warrant. They said they didn't but they could get one quick enough so I let them search."

"Marina was ashen with fear. She told them about the rifle Lee had in the garage a couple of weeks ago. They searched but, of course, it was gone."

It was here that the searchers found a chilling photograph, still not released by authorities, but which this reporter has seen. Believed to be a snapshot taken in New Orleans, it shows Oswald, dressed in black, wearing a holstered .38 on his hip, and holding a rifle just like the murder weapon in his right hand. In his other hand are two publications of the extreme left—a copy of the Worker and an issue of The Militant, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The evidence piled up fast against Oswald after that until there remained no doubt that he had killed Pvt. Tippit and overwhelming evidence accumulated that he was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. That night he was charged with both murders and District Attorne



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Mrs. Paine said Marina knew her husband's telephone number but not where he lived in Dallas, and this precipitated a family argument last week.

"It happened on Monday, November 18," said Mrs. Paine. "Lee used to come here to Irving on Friday nights and spend the week end. Then he'd ride to Dallas Monday mornings with Frazier.

### Call to 'Daddy'

"This Monday, little June got to playing with the telephone dial and we decided to call Daddy. The number was written in my telephone book. I made the call, which was necessary because Marina only speaks Russian, and asked, 'Is Lee Oswald there?'

"A man said there wasn't anybody there by that name so I just hung up." The next day, Tuesday, Lee called up and bawled Marina out for calling him in Dallas. He told her he was using an assumed

name. Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

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Mr. Truly said the policeman held his gun on Oswald as the youth leaned against a counter and said, "Does this man work here?"

"I told him 'yes,'" Mr. Truly said. He added that he did not know who the officer was and has not seen him since.

The policeman raced on up to the roof to search there. Later on, Mr. Truly said, a woman employe told him she saw Oswald saunter through the second floor offices sipping from a soft-drink bottle.

Meanwhile, other police poured into the building and began a systematic search. Somehow, Oswald eluded them all and walked out of the building into the pandemonium on the street.

Marina Grieved

Marina and Ruth Paine saw and heard enough on television to know that the President had been shot.

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At 1:18 p.m. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, 39, father of three and a former paratrooper, saw a man walking in the 400 block of East Tenth street, about four miles from the warehouse. It was Oswald, now armed with the .38 caliber revolver police believe was hidden in his room.

Pvt. Tippit did not live to tell it, but it is believed he recognized the defiant-looking Oswald from the radio description. He pulled over to the curb and called Oswald over to the car as three witnesses looked on.

After an exchange of words, Pvt. Tippit got out of his car and started to walk around to the curb. The witnesses said Oswald pulled out a pistol and shot the policeman to death in the head, the chest and the stomach.

Oswald disappeared around a corner and one of the witnesses

explained their ankles subduing him.

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Marina was ashen with fear. She told them about the rifle Lee had in the garage a couple of weeks ago. They searched but, of course, it was gone."

It was here that the searchers found a chilling photograph, still not released by authorities, but which this reporter has seen. Believed to be a snapshot taken in New Orleans, it shows Oswald, dressed in black, wearing a holstered .38 on his hip, and holding a rifle just like the murder weapon in his right hand. In his other hand are two publications of the extreme left—a copy of the Worker and an issue of The Militant, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The evidence piled up fast against Oswald after that until there remained no doubt that he had killed Pvt. Tippit and overwhelming evidence accumulated that he was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. That night he was charged with both murders and District Attorney Henry Wade vowed to ask for Oswald's execution in the electric chair.

When the FBI crime laboratory reported back that ballistic tests had proved the rifle had fired the bullets that killed the President, that Oswald's handwriting was on the gun purchase order and that paraffin tests on Oswald's hands indicated he had fired a weapon, there could remain no doubt.

Death Again

Oswald remained defiant and arrogant. Denying everything, he was led Sunday morning to the basement of police headquarters to be transferred to the Dallas County jail.

It was like a Roman holiday there, with the clamorous photographers and radio men forming double files and shouting inanities like, "Why did you do it?" at Oswald as he walked in monacles and of

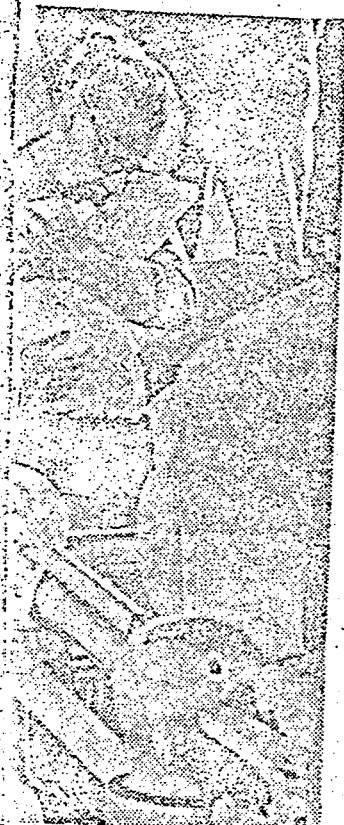
Oswald disappeared around a corner and one of the witnesses

explained their ankles subduing him.

Where Oswald obtained the .38-caliber pistol with which he is said to have killed Pvt. Tippit remains a mystery. Investigators thus far have been unable to trace the pistol or holster except that it is believed he had the weapon during the New Orleans phase of his life.



# ape After Years of Conflict



ended only by his wife, months; Robert Oswald, holding another daughter preannounced schedule to the garage. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had kept to the schedule because of a promise to the press.

At 11:19 a.m. a squat little stripjoint operator originally from Chicago named Jack Leon Ruby, 52, stepped out of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

How Ruby, a glad-hander with a hair-trigger temper, managed to hang around Dallas police headquarters freely may emerge when the manifold investigations start.

Ruby's story is still to be told. The press only got one chance to yell, "Why did you do it, Jack?" to him before security was belatedly imposed in Dallas. He is now indicted for murder and awaiting trial in January.

lines "just to do something." Mrs. Oswald wept when he went off to boot camp at San Diego, Calif.

If Lee Oswald expected to find the Marines less demanding of attention to a well-regulated life, San Diego must have been a great shock to him. Instant obedience and swift retribution are a way of life in Marine boot camp and Oswald may very well have felt like an exploited worker when his training period ended.

## Disliked It

From there, he was sent to the Marine Air Base at El Toro, Calif., for training as a radar technician. He had earned the "sharpshooter" badge on the rifle range, halfway between marksman and expert, indicating he was a better-than-average shot but not topnotch.

Oswald's acquaintances during this time indicate he disliked the service intensely and had little to do with his companions. In a way of life dependent on teamwork, he continued to be a loner.

He was a Pfc. when he was sent to Japan and first got into trouble. He was court-martialed for failing to register a pistol he owned and was reduced to the rank of private. Another court-martial was convened when Oswald got out of line with a non-commissioned officer.

Oswald still had a year to go in his four-year hitch in 1959 when Mrs. Oswald was injured at work. A falling candy box put her in the hospital and to bed for six months. His mother's money was spent quickly and Oswald, with Red Cross aid, got a hardship discharge ahead of time, ostensibly to help his mother.

The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than \$1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

## Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that

and then in a photo processing plant in Dallas.

Oswald was fired from the Dallas job in April, 1963, not long after Marina told him she was pregnant again. Her husband was about the only person Marina could talk to, since he had become fluent in Russian while she knew only a little English.

Oswald took his family, then, to New Orleans last spring and got another job in a photo-processing plant. Here he became involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro left-wing organization operating out of New York on a Cuban bankroll.

## Fishy Prospect

The FBI has found letters from a man in this organization among Oswald's effects, one giving advice about how to set up a Fair Play for Cuba chapter in Dallas. The dates of these letters and the identity of the writer have been withheld.

Oswald styled himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of Fair Play. He apparently tried to infiltrate the Student Revolutionary Directorate, an exile organization of fiery Castro-hating students. They thought him a fishy prospect despite his offers to teach them judo and gave him the brush-off until he was spotted passing out hands-off-Cuba pamphlets on Canal street.

The students engaged in a street scuffle with him which resulted in Oswald being fined \$10 for disorderly conduct. This was his only known police record.

On August 21, 1963, Oswald made a muddled appearance on a panel conversation show on New Orleans TV station WDSU as a spokesman for the pro-Castro outfit.

Beyond disclosing that he was a Marxist and denying that his organization was Communist or subversive, Oswald gave a poor and stammering account of whatever he had to say. His hazy concepts of what he believed are quite obvious from a transcript of the broadcast.

## Books Listed

na had her baby on October 20, apparently not knowing that her husband had gone to Mexico on September 26.

It was on this same day that the news was released for general publication that President Kennedy was scheduled to visit Dallas.

Whether this fact was what sent Oswald off to Mexico and then to Dallas to get a job is a secret that died with him. The FBI said he could not have known the President's precise route through Dallas would pass the Texas School Book Depository because the Secret Service has said the motorcade's path was changed four days before the assassination.

When Oswald returned to the United States on October 3, he headed straight for Dallas and checked in at the YMCA where, strangely enough, Jack Ruby often worked out in the gym on the weights and the punching bag.

He called Marina and Mrs. Paine on October 4 to announce his return and began coming to Irving, 12 miles away, on week ends while he looked for a job. He got the job with Mrs. Paine's aid on October 16.

## Sighted Gun

Toward the end of the month, an Irving gunsmith named Dial H. Ryder recalls, Oswald brought a foreign-made rifle to his shop at Irving boulevard. Mr. Ryder said Oswald paid him \$6 to mount and adjust a telescopic sight to the rifle and to bore-sight it. Bore-sighting is done to make a rifle accurate and involves clamping the weapon in a vise, aiming it at an object and adjusting the sights to agree.

On November 21, Oswald showed up at Irving a day earlier than his usual Friday arrival. Mrs. Paine and Marina thought nothing of it at the time. They thought he had come to patch up the quarrel with Marina about the phone call to his Dallas rooming house. "Apparently, he intended for us not to know," said Mrs. Paine.

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But what of Oswald—what were his antecedents and how did he become the arch criminal in the most notorious and senseless murder of modern times?

Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of Robert Oswald, an insurance salesman, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who now lives at 2200 Thomas place in Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Oswald died of a heart attack three months before the younger of his two sons was born. Left with little money or talent for earning more, Mrs. Oswald said she had to sell their little frame house and, when Lee was 5, they moved to Fort Worth.

Oswald early showed signs of being bright but erratic. His mother, now a practical nurse who lives alone, says he learned to read unaided before he ever saw the inside of a classroom.

### Bookish Youth

While his mother worked in a candy factory to support Lee and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, now 29 and living in Denton, Tex., Lee developed into an introverted, bookish student whose teachers said he resented authority and gave him C markings.

He was intelligent enough but disorganized, swimming against the main stream, deeply conscious of his mother's poor circumstances, often involved in fights with schoolmates who understood him no more than he understood himself.

When he was 15, Oswald somehow got hold of a pamphlet about the celebrated couple, Julius and Anna Rosenberg, who stole America's atomic secrets for Russia and were executed. Oswald developed a sympathy and an empathy for the Rosenbergs and this led him to "Das Kapital."

Men with higher IQs than Lee Oswald have found Karl Marx' tome heavy going, and the youth's romance with communism never got out of the confused state.

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tion for six months. His mother's money was spent quickly and Oswald, with Red Cross aid, got a hardship discharge ahead of time, ostensibly to help his mother.

The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than \$1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

### Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that he was defecting. He said he had signed an affidavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and had applied for Soviet citizenship on October 16.

He told the Western reporters in the Russian capital that he had come because he was a Marxist and no longer cared to live in the United States where "being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

"Capitalism has passed its peak," he told reporters, "unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I'd like to spend the rest of my life here."

He told the reporters he had gotten a good conduct medal from the Marines. The Marines reacted by awarding him an undesirable discharge from the Reserves because of his pledge of allegiance to Russia.

The Russians, too, didn't seem at all sure that this fanatic youth held the answer to their problems. They refused him citizenship but did allow him to stay on for three years as a resident alien.

### No Mixer There

Not much is known of his life in Russia. He went to Minsk, got a job in a factory and was married a year and a half later to the pretty pharmacist, Marina Pruskova.

He did not mix well with the other Russians, and disliked the weather. But he found time to join a rifle club where he became an excellent shot.

Somehow he learned of his undesirable discharge by the Marines while he was in Minsk and wrote a letter of protest to John Connally under the impression the Texan still was Secretary of the Navy. This letter warned Mr. Connally, "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

This correspondence has led to speculation that Gov. Connally was the real target of the sniper's fusillade. However, the wounded Governor of Texas said this week anyone could have shot him almost any time because of his almost constant and unguarded public appearances. It wouldn't have had to be done from a sixth floor win-

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### Books Listed

Public library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books about Huey Long's assassination, communism, a word portrait of President Kennedy and spy thrillers.

Librarian Jerome Cushman said that among the books he borrowed were "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann Deutsch; W. J. Manchester's "Portrait of a President," which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

The works on communism included: "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "Portrait of a Revolutionary," P. S. R. Payne's book about Chinese Communist leader Mao-Tse tung. None of them is favorable toward communism.

By September, Oswald was broke again and Marina's second child was about to be born. At that point Mrs. Paine was driving back from a vacation in the East and decided to help the Oswalds out.

Mrs. Paine said she drove through New Orleans, picked up Marina and the baby and on September 23 drove them to her home in Irving. Mrs. Paine, who is separated from her husband, Michael, said it was decided life would be easier if there were just two women in the house along with the three children and expected fourth child.

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She said the arrangement was that Oswald would remain in New Orleans until he got on his feet and then come to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Mari-

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Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night President Kennedy and Pvt. Tippit were killed. What they said to one another was not recorded.

Next day, Saturday, she went to stay in Fort Worth with her husband's mother and Mrs. Paine said she has not seen Marina since.

When Oswald was killed by a bullet from Jack Ruby's gun Sunday for reasons that still are far from clear, Marina was in the home of Irving Police Chief C. J. Wirasnik where the Secret Service had taken her.

### Buried Quietly

Her mother-in-law burst into the room and screamed, "Now it's all over with" and the two women who had loved Lee Oswald collapsed in tears.

"I want to see him," Marina cried in broken English. The Secret Service took her to Parkland Hospital where they had taken the mortally wounded President two days before.

Lee Oswald lay dead of a massive wound just below the heart in the trauma room next to the one in which John Fitzgerald Kennedy died.

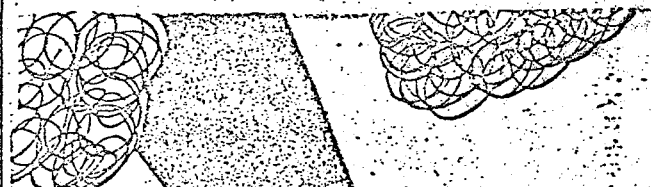
Oswald was buried the next day in relative secrecy after a brief prayer by a minister. There was one floral display on his wooden casket.

His mother, his brother and his wife were there. Newsmen were his pallbearers.

Marina Oswald and the children still are in protective custody of the Secret Service somehow near here. Mrs. Paine said she doesn't know what Oswald's widow will do, but that Marina does not want to go back to Russia.

"She doesn't know where to go or what to do," said Ruth Paine.

Her husband never knew either.



Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

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He was for the exploited working masses and against capitalists and he hewed to this line until he died. It seemed to make up for his inadequacies and gave him a cause, even though he little understood it.

### Joined Marines

He became a youth who devoured books but, like many who do so without guidance, was given to malapropisms. His vocabulary sounded impressive to those who were weaker in philology than he.

In the 10th grade at Fort Worth's Arlington Heights High School, Oswald was close to failing because of his bored and restless classroom demeanor. At this stage of his life, his mother recalls that he was a "good boy" who brought her the money he made on odd jobs.

Here his contact with formal

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### Wrote Tower

In the third year of his self-imposed exile, Oswald apparently lost some of his enchantment with Russia. And in 1962 he wrote his mother and Texas Senator John Tower. Oswald said he had no funds, he needed the fare to come home and the Russians were holding up his exit permit.

Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department and in purely routine fashion, the American Embassy loaned him the \$435 needed to bring his wife and their newborn child home. In June, 1962, they returned to the United States.

Back in Fort Worth, Oswald introduced his bride and baby to his mother. Mrs. Oswald, now a stout and sorrowing woman of 55, recalls that her son had difficulty getting a job because of his service record, his

which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

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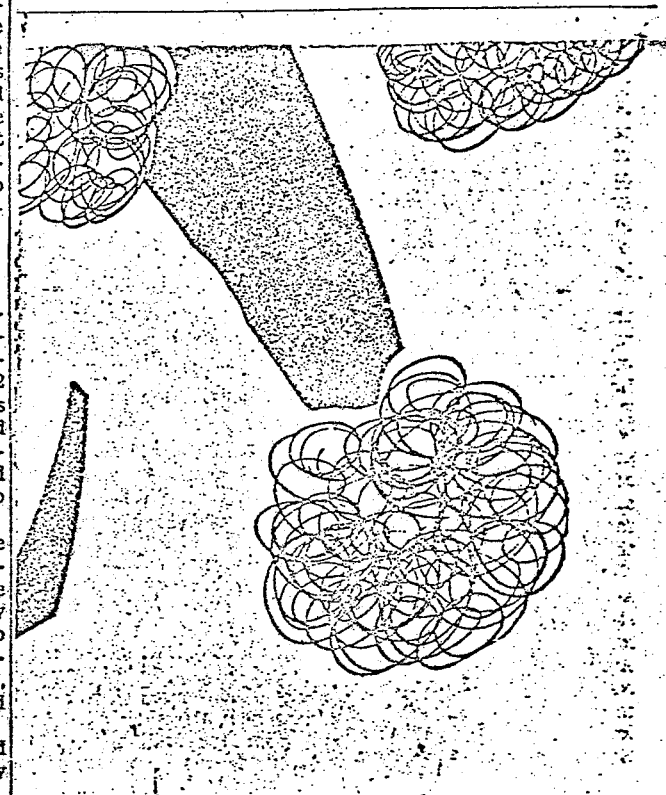
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venue • Viers Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue extended)

# The Story of Jack Leon Ruby

12-1-63

SPECIAL REPORT

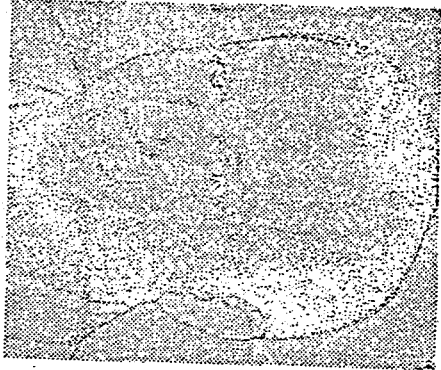
WASH. STAR, DEC. 1, 1963

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.  
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 30.—It would be hard to imagine a stranger instrument of vengeance than Jack Leon Ruby, the man who pulled a hammerless .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver from his pocket last Sunday morning and committed murder before the eyes of millions of Americans.

In that split second at 11:20 a.m. (CST) on November 24, 1963, the 52-year-old Dallas strip-joint operator catapulted himself from obscurity into the spotlight.

Before he fanned down Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, last Sunday, Ruby might well have been considered the least likely man in all of Texas to commit such an act. This was no hard-jawed enforcer of the eye-for-an-eye code. Around the Dallas bars and grille clubs they called him the "Chicago cowboy" and regarded him as a back-slap-ping, garrulous pest with a yen for



JACK LEON RUBY

"class" and a great desire to hang around Dallas policemen.

To their lasting shame, they let him.

Today, Jack Ruby languishes alone in a cell of the county jail overlooking the spot, only a few feet away, where two bullets ended the President's life.

Waiting for the justice he denied

to Oswald, Ruby spends his time worrying about whether his friends are mad at him and occasionally calling his night clubs to check up on business.

He also has begun writing his memoirs. Sheriff Bill Decker said, "I haven't read what he has written. I assume that he believes he can sell the memoirs because of the notoriety...."

His conversation with jailers generally revolves around one question: Does the public approve his decision to shoot Oswald?

Ruby was born Jack Rubenstein, one of eight children of immigrant Polish parents, on March 25, 1911, in a tough west side section of Chicago. His father, a hard-working carpenter and an orthodox Jew, died five years ago at the age of 88 and his mother died in an institution in Illinois.

What little is known of his childhood comes from his short, gray-haired sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, 54, of 3029 Rawlins street, in Dallas. Mrs. Grant, a divorcee, recently

underwent major surgery and is now in a highly nervous state.

She earns her living as manager of one of Ruby's two Dallas night clubs, the Vegas, at 3508 Oaklawn street. But she has been seen little in public since last Sunday night when she went tearfully to police headquarters, wearing a white veil, to see her brother in the cell-block just vacated by Oswald.

Her description is that of a large family in poor circumstances which spawned in Jack a fierce desire for social acceptance.

Ruby's education was limited and he learned more of how to survive among the Irish and Polish rough-necks of his milieu than he did of books and more conventional means of advancement.

Early in life, he learned to use his fists and he grew up to be a man who was proud of his physique even after his paunch had thickened and his hair grew thin. They called him "Sparky" around the ghetto of Roosevelt avenue and Peoria streets

Continued on Page A-8, Col. 1



# Ruby: From the West S

Continued From Page A-1 because of his prowess at street-fighting.

Eva Grant said it was her brother's great pride as a teenager to protect her, his older sister, from the neighborhood thugs and ogles. Of the eight Rubinstein children, five managed to escape the environment of their youth. One brother, Earl, changed his name to Rubin and moved to Detroit. Jack was not one of the five to whom schooling appealed, Eva said.

Instead, when he was 16, he became known as "champion gate crasher" at Chicago Stadium, Soldier's Field and the Cub's ballpark. It was his boast that in 1926, he went to Soldier's Field with 11 other kids on a bet that he could get all 12 into the game without tickets. He pulled the stunt off, and earned \$20 hawking hot dogs and pop while watching the game. He also often has boasted that he gate-crashed the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

He has no known police record in Chicago, either as Rubenstein or Ruby, but police there recall him as a gambler, ticket scalper, labor organizer and a man on the fringe of mob activities. A police captain remembers him as a loiterer in the notorious Maxwell district, but said he also liked to hang around policemen.

He frequented cheap nightclubs and gymnasiums, where he watched fighters working out.

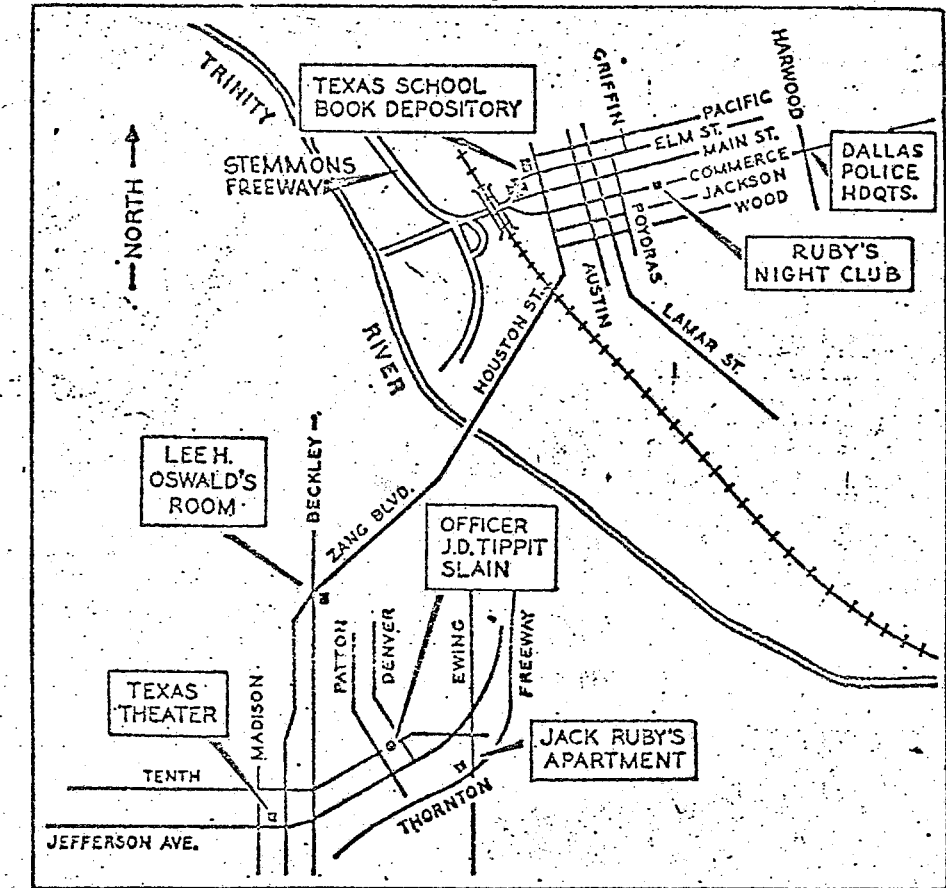
In 1937, Ruby teamed up with a close friend and neighbor, a lawyer named Leon R. Cooke. The two organized a union of scrap iron dealers and junk handlers.

## Partner Murdered

This association came to an abrupt end when Cooke was shot to death in the union office. John Martin, the union president and one-time associate of bootlegger Terry Drugan, was accused, but claimed self-defense and was acquitted. Much of the information police received about the shooting came from the young union secretary, Ruby. Ruby was held in jail overnight but was not charged.

Early in 1940, the union dropped Ruby on the grounds that he was "too temperamental and not good for the union."

Little is known about his life from then until May 21, 1943,



This is the section of downtown Dallas, Tex., where President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, setting loose a chain of events that led to the deaths of a Dallas policeman and the President's accused murderer. The focal points are designated above with the black cross marking the spot where President Kennedy was killed. The map covers an area of only four miles.—Star Staff Map.

to swimming and working out on the punching bag and weights at the YMCA. He kept a pair of bar bells beside his bed.

## Fond of Dogs

He is fond of dogs and kept two of those he owned in a backroom of the Carousel.

Gruff-speaking, gregarious, yearning for acceptance, quick to fight or take offense, Ruby seemed to have no active interest in politics except to be noisily in the corner of whoever was President.

A brunette strip-tease entertainer known as "Cindy Embers" said he banned Kennedy jokes in his night spot and tried to attack her husband one night for a relatively mild sally.

Another stripper, Janet Con-

cards reading, "Jack Ruby—Carousel." to some out-of-town newsmen. He also handed cards to District Attorney Henry Wade, the county prosecutor, who came to draw up the murder charges against Oswald, and to Justice of the Peace David Johnson, who was there to conduct the preliminary hearing.

## Paid Little Heed

He introduced himself to one reporter as a translator for the Jewish press. To others he acted as if he were Dallas' official greeter. It seems clear that police paid him little heed because his face was familiar. One officer says he asked Ruby what he was doing there and Ruby replied, "Oh, I brought the sandwiches."

On four separate occasions, that Friday night, Oswald was

took the microphone and began detailing the evidence against the prisoner and said that Oswald belonged to a committee dedicated to freeing Cuba. Ruby interrupted. He said Mr. Wade was wrong, that Oswald "belongs to that Communist outfit (the Fair Play for Cuba Committee)."

Eva Grant recalls that her brother telephoned her six times during the day, the last time at 12:40 a.m. before leaving police headquarters.

When Oswald was put in the top-floor cell-block for the night, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was asked by newsmen to give them advance notice of when the prisoner would be moved to the county jail next day. The announcement was made that the transfer would be accomplished at 10 a.m. Sunday.



# Side of Chicago to Dallas

**DALLAS POLICE HDQTS.**

**RUBY'S HT CLUB**

apartment pool. A neighbor said, "I saw him coming up the stairs with a handful of laundry, I said 'hello' but he didn't answer me."

Mr. Senator said he had some scrambled eggs for breakfast and then put his dachshund, Sheba, into his car to go down to the Carousel.

Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, said Ruby had set out to send a \$25 money order to a Carousel girl who needed the money to pay for rent in Fort Worth. He carried his pistol in his pocket because he had several thousand dollars in the car, according to Mr. Howard.

While Ruby was on this errand, Chief Curry called the press into his office and disclosed news of the threats against Oswald's life. He would have moved Oswald during the night, he said, "but I didn't want to double-cross you people."

He said Oswald would be taken by elevator to the basement and there be put into the armored car. With this notice, photographers, TV cameramen, radiomen and reporters raced for the basement and set up a double line flanking the path Oswald and his guards would take.

## Gets on Elevator

At about 11:16 a.m., Oswald emerged from his cell manacled to two big detectives. Capt. Fritz led the way and the entourage got on the elevator to descend.

At that moment, according to attorney Howard, Ruby had been to Western Union and had driven out of his way to pass where President Kennedy was killed. Later, he had planned to place flowers at the scene, as hundreds have done.

As Oswald was getting on the elevator, Jack Ruby arrived at the Main street entrance to police headquarters where a ramp goes into the garage. Ruby told Mr. Howard the policeman on guard there was distracted by a squad car. "I walked past them and I guess they didn't notice," he said.

This reporter was standing in the garage with the others watching as Capt. Fritz emerged and several voices shouted, "Here he comes." Ruby has told his lawyer he walked up to the line of newsmen from behind at that exact moment. It was 11:20 a.m.

the white-faced police cordon while Oswald was rushed into an ambulance and Ruby to a cell.

At Parkland Hospital, physicians quickly saw that Oswald was dying. Ruby had jammed the muzzle of his pistol so tightly into his abdomen that there was a two-inch powder burn in his sweater. The bullet had pierced his liver and several large arteries. Oswald never regained consciousness. At 1:07 p.m., he died in the room next to the one where the President breathed his last.

After Oswald had been taken to the hospital, this reporter by happenstance was the first one to run upstairs to Chief Curry's office. He did not know until then what had happened below.

The chief, grayfaced and in a trembling voice, called newsmen in at 1:27 p.m. and announced that Oswald was dead. He said Ruby would be charged with murder.

## Reactions

Assistant District Attorney

"thought he'd be the idol of America in two seconds but he misjudged things."

Mr. Howard was called to police headquarters, accepted the case and pronounced Ruby a "fine man."

Mr. Senator said his friend had been put in a state of shock by the President's assassination.

Mrs. Grant said her brother was a "good American" who had gotten upset by the President's death.

Herbert Kelly, chef at the Carousel, said, "Patriotic he wasn't, a police buff he was. If he did kill Oswald for revenge, I believe it was more over Pvt. Tippit than over President Kennedy."

## Given Hearing

In his first statement to police, Ruby did it because he "couldn't stand the thought of Jackie (Mrs. Kennedy) undergoing the torment of attending Oswald's trial."

After Ruby was given a preliminary hearing, the off-

Attorney Howard quoted him as saying:

"He (Oswald) was smirking and so cocky and acted so proud of what he had done I couldn't get it out of my mind. I could not forget the Communists had sent him to kill our President. I could not forget how Jackie had suffered and that Caroline and John wouldn't have a daddy any more."

Mr. Howard brought a psychiatrist, Dr. John T. Holbrook of Beverly Hills Sanitarium, to examine Ruby. Next day, without prior announcement, Ruby was spirited from headquarters to the jail. Sheriff Decker got him into a cell alone with dispatch and there he remains today.

Prosecutor Wade, 47, who was wounded Gov. John Connally's roommate at the University of Texas, said he would ask for the electric chair for Ruby.

Mr. Howard is considering two moves: a request for a sanity hearing and a request for a change of venue. He said he

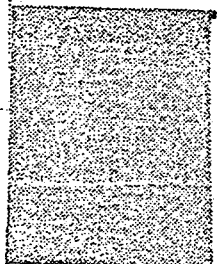
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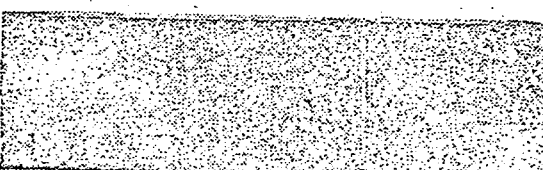


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- 20 watts peak power, 10 watts music power
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**TRUCKLOAD PRICES**

**GRANVILLE**  
**porary Walnut**



## Partner Murdered

An association came to an end when Cooke was to death in the union of John Martin, the union agent and one-time associate of bootlegger Terry Drug was accused, but claimed defense and was acquitted. of the information police had about the shooting from the young union tary, Ruby. Ruby was held overnight but was not ed.

ly in 1940, the union ed Ruby on the grounds he was "too temperal and not good for the

le is known about his life then until May 21, 1943. Ruby was inducted into Army and sent to Camp . Ill. The records indicate hat he served in the Army orps. rose to the rank of e first class and received orable discharge at Fort ian, Ill. on February 21,

by returned to Chicago or a time frequented gamspots with a man named in Gumbin until Gumbin cilled in a gangland asation.

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a pair of bar bells beside his bed.

## Fond of Dogs

He is fond of dogs and kept two of those he owned in a backroom of the Carousel.

Gruff-speaking, gregarious, yearning for acceptance, quick to fight or take offense, Ruby seemed to have no active interest in politics except to be noisily in the corner of whoever was President.

A brunette strip-tease entertainer known as "Cindy Embers" said he banned Kennedy jokes in his night spot and tried to attack her husband one night for a relatively mild sally.

Another stripper, Janet Conforto, known on the runway as "Jada," swore out a peace bond on November 1 before Justice of the Peace W. L. Richburg against Ruby. The proprietor of the Carousel, she said, had threatened to burn up \$10,000 worth of her costumes in a salary dispute.

He has a quick temper, she says, but also could be kind and generous.

George Senator, 50, a friend for eight years, who moved into Ruby's apartment a month ago, probably knows more than anyone else about Ruby's movements in the hours before and after the death of President Kennedy.

## Visits Newspaper

Like everyone else in Dallas, Ruby knew that the President was coming to town around noon on Friday. An hour before that time, Ruby turned up at the offices of the Dallas News, in which he advertised, and had breakfast in the newspaper cafeteria. The building is four blocks from the corner of Elm and Houston.

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At 1 p.m., another adman burst in with the tragic news that the President had been shot. From all accounts, Ruby reacted, like everyone else, with shock and disbelief. With others, he rushed to the nearest TV set and a little later canceled his ad and decided to close his nightclubs for three days.

Mrs. Grant says her brother called her from the News office and cried into the phone. He did the same in a long-distance call to the brother in Detroit—Earl Rubin.

cards to District Attorney Henry Wade, the county prosecutor, who came to draw up the murder charges against Oswald, and to Justice of the Peace David Johnson, who was there to conduct the preliminary hearing.

## Paid Little Heed

He introduced himself to one reporter as a translator for the Jewish press. To others he acted as if he were Dallas' official greeter. It seems clear that police paid him little heed because his face was familiar. One officer says he asked Ruby what he was doing there and Ruby replied, "Oh, I brought the sandwiches."

On four separate occasions that Friday night, Oswald was brought out of the homicide squad room and passed within inches of the shouting, crowding press—and, presumably, Ruby.

On Saturday, the questioning of Oswald continued and the press corps multiplied. Ruby was back again with more cards and some sandwiches for the men at the station. He busied himself in other ways until Oswald was brought forth for an 11 p.m. confrontation with the press in the basement lineup room and then taken back to his cell.

Then when Prosecutor Wade

would belonged to a committee dedicated to freeing Cuba, Ruby interrupted. He said Mr. Wade was wrong, that Oswald "belongs to that Communist outfit (the Fair Play for Cuba Committee)."

Eva Grant recalls that her brother telephoned her six times during the day, the last time at 12:40 a.m. before leaving police headquarters.

When Oswald was put in the top-floor cell-block for the night, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was asked by newsmen to give them advance notice of when the prisoner would be moved to the county jail next day. The announcement was made that the transfer would be accomplished at 10 a.m. Sunday.

## Told of Threat

At 7 a.m. Sunday, Chief Curry got word from the FBI that a phone call had been received saying Oswald would be killed that day, that the prisoner would not reach the county jail alive. Chief Curry ordered special police guard details and directed that an armored car be used for Oswald's 10-block ride. It was decided to check all press credentials and allow no one else near the scene. Ruby got up Sunday morning and took a swim at the

place hours at the time, as hundreds have done.

As Oswald was getting on the elevator, Jack Ruby arrived at the Main street entrance to police headquarters where a ramp goes into the garage. Ruby told Mr. Howard the policeman on guard there was distracted by a squad car. "I walked past them and I guess they didn't notice," he said.

This reporter was standing in the garage with the other watching as Capt. Fritz emerged and several voices shouted "Here he comes." Ruby has told his lawyer he walked up to the line of newsmen from behind at that exact moment. It was 11:20 a.m.

From my vantage point five feet to Ruby's left, I saw a squat figure in a dark suit and a brown hat dart across the intervening space, and hear rather than saw the shot.

I saw the stricken look of pain and disbelief on Oswald's face as he jack-knifed forward with open mouth and goggling eyes.

## Bedlam

Ruby and Oswald went down in a heap together, swarmed under by a shouting cluster of police. It was a bedlam of confusion, rage and fear and mar a gun was drawn in reflex l

private first class and received an honorable discharge at Fort Sheridan, Ill. on February 21, 1946.

Ruby returned to Chicago and for a time frequented gambling spots with a man named Nathan Gumbin until Gumbin was killed in a gangland assassination.

A friend said it was around this time that Ruby changed his name from Rubenstein. District Court records show the new name was authorized on December 30, 1947, by Judge William Cramer. Ruby said the name was shorter and everyone called him that anyway.

### Cowboy Attire

As near as can be determined, Ruby took up residence in Dallas about 14 years ago. From the first, he was much taken by life in the West. He wore immaculate cowboy clothes, almost as incongruous in Dallas as they would be in Washington, but later he returned to his favorite wide-brimmed hats and high collars.

He was a flashy dresser, with a sapphire ring on one hand, and a fondness for loud vests.

Tony Zoppi, a Dallas night club writer, says Ruby acted like a frustrated Ziegfeld when he first came here, hanging around the old Plantation Club, and often dashing on stage to take over the mike.

With borrowed investment capital, he soon gravitated into the night-club business with the emphasis on fleshy floor-shows catering to the Dallas convention trade. He acquired the Vegas, in an outlying section, and the Carousel, at 1312 1/2 Commerce street and ran them with an iron hand, often acting as his own bouncer.

To hear Dallas policemen tell it, he became something of a pest to them, but some perhaps brought it on themselves by pausing overlong when they had to check his premises or clientele. The records show that Ruby was called up to explain certain violations of the dance hall ordinance and the ban on Sunday drinking.

### Carried Pistol

He was twice apprehended for carrying a concealed weapon, although Ruby never made much of a secret of the fact he often carried a pistol to protect his bankroll. He said it was a hammerless model.

Ruby, who never married so far as is known, prospered in the night-club business. He acquired a four-room apartment in the Marcella, at 223 Ewing street, and furnished it with rather garish Italian provincial pieces.

"I've suffered enough and skimped all my life," he told an associate recently. "I want to live a little."

When their father died in 1958, according to his sister Eva, Ruby was terribly broken up and observed a period of

of the Carousel, she said, had threatened to burn up \$10,000 worth of her costumes in a salary dispute.

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Mrs. Grant says her brother called her from the News office and cried into the phone. He did the same in a long-distance call to the brother in Detroit—Earl Rubin.

### Kept Talking

"That night he wouldn't eat anything," his sister said. "He kept talking about Jackie. He said the President could have had anything but had to end up like this."

George Senator said, "He kept telling me over and over again about those poor children."

Ruby went to his Synagogue Sherith Israel, at 9401 Douglas street and prayed for the President's family, said Mr. Senator.

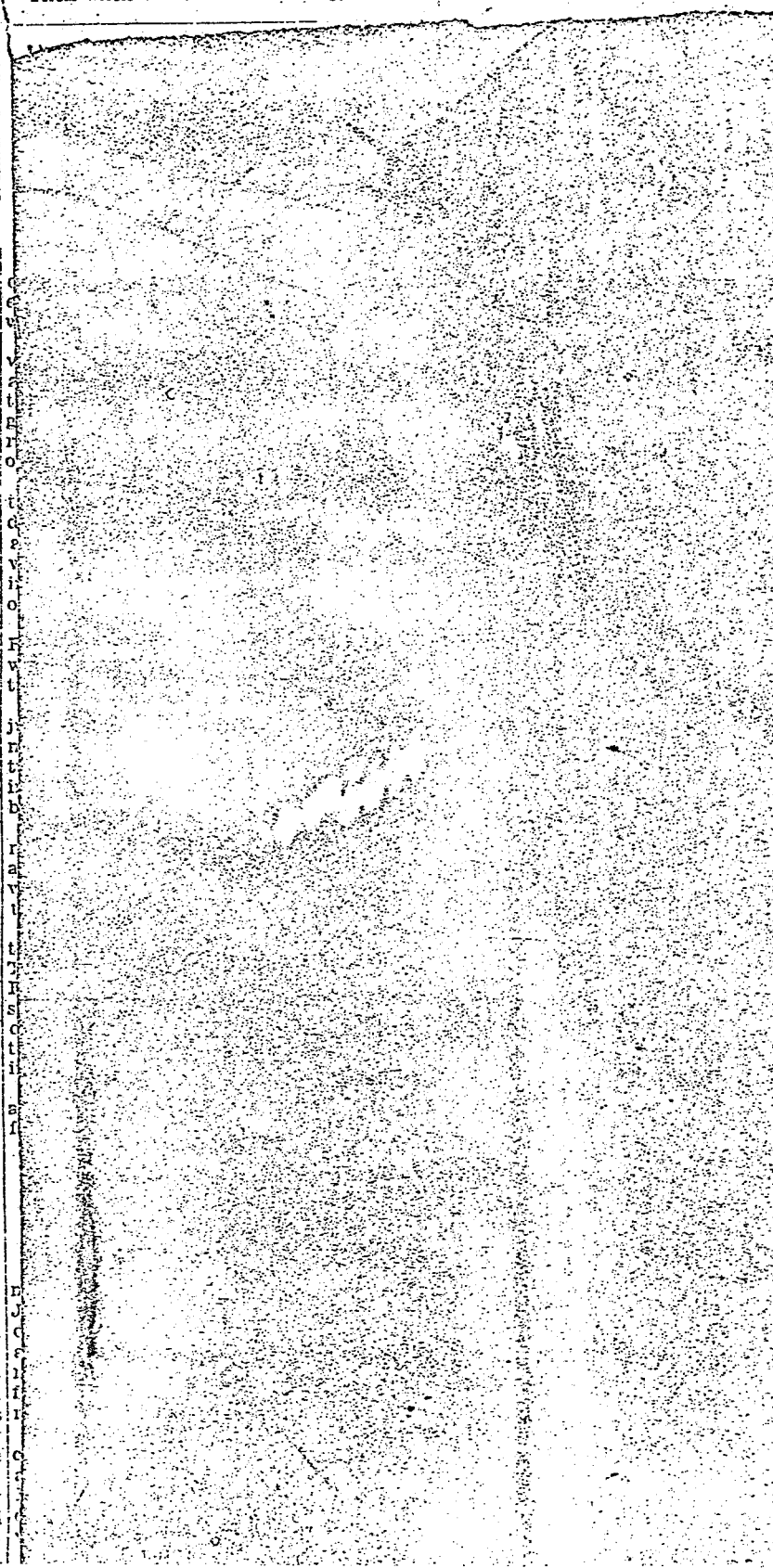
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"I've suffered enough and skimped all my life," he told an associate recently. "I want to live a little."

When their father died in 1958, according to his sister Eva, Ruby was terribly broken up and observed a period of mourning lasting a year, in accordance with the ancient Jewish ritual called the Kaddish.

"He was the only one of the sons who did it," said Eva.

In recent months, the 5-

George Senator, 50, a friend for eight years, who moved into Ruby's apartment a month ago, probably knows more than anyone else about Ruby's movements in the hours before and after the death of President Kennedy.

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This reporter saw Ruby there that night in the hall outside the third floor homicide squad room where Capt. Will Fritz was trying to get some answers out of Oswald. There was indescribable confusion and no one among the hundreds of reporters, television men and police paid much attention to Ruby.



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MARINE 'WISE GUY' ✓

# Oswald Was Troublemaker

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.  
Star Staff Writer

A Washington man who was Lee H. Oswald's commanding officer in the Marines for about seven months said today the accused assassin of President Kennedy was a "wise guy" who went out of his way to annoy people.

John E. Donovan, 29, of 2009 Belmont road N.W., a physics

Mother Questions Why Oswald Not Watched. Page A-6

instructor at Ascension Academy, was a first lieutenant in charge of a six-man section of an air operations interception center. Oswald, he said, was a private under his command from March until September, 1959.

"His revolt was against any kind of authority," said Mr. Donovan, now a captain in Marine Air Control Squadron 24 on week-end Reserve duty here. "He wasn't expelled from society. He expelled himself from it."

Mr. Donovan said Oswald's philosophy is best summed up



JOHN E. DONOVAN

—Star Staff Photo.

who was a captain, as quarterback.

"Oswald kept talking back in the huddle, and demanding to know why an officer was running the team and criticizing the plays."

Oswald, who was 20 years old then, antagonized everybody by saying things like, "If the Marines are so smart, why don't they recognize guys like me?" Mr. Donovan said Oswald always claimed he knew more than 90 per cent of the officers and non-coms.

He was dependable on watch, when it was his duty to scan the radar scope for aircraft, but in the long slack periods, he rarely associated with the others in the section, Mr. Donovan said.

"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan

in the slain ex-Marine's own oft-repeated words, "There are a few of us in the world who know what's going on. The majority haven't got any idea."

Oswald, according to his section commander, was an officer-baiting troublemaker, who

practiced the role so assiduously that the rest of the enlisted men warned him to cut it out lest he tar them with the same brush.

"He used to read most of the time," said Mr. Donovan, "history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He also spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocket books or comics for him.

"One of his tricks was to lay a trap for some officer, particularly a field grade officer if he could catch one. He'd study up on some particular world political situation and then go up to the officer and say, 'Sir, could you please explain the Venezuelan or Cambodian situation, Sir?'"

"He always put a 'Sir' before and after speaking to an officer, but he said it in such a supercilious, pointedly obsequious way that it became an insult rather than a courtesy.

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not

See OSWALD, Page A-5.

signed an "instrument of assistance to the USSR.

### Secret Data Compromised

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes," said Mr. Donovan. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend thousands of man-hours changing everything, all the tactical frequencies, and verify the destruction of all the codes.

"Oswald was a very unpopular man that month.

Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School and studied physics at the University of Dayton after his three-and-a-half years of active duty ended.

*Evening Star*  
12-2-63



...the Defense Department by the House Civil Service Commission. The House Civil Service Commission is authorized a 2 1/2 per cent pay raise for per diem for working in various areas. The House Civil Service Commission is authorized a 2 1/2 per cent pay raise for per diem for working in various areas. The House Civil Service Commission is authorized a 2 1/2 per cent pay raise for per diem for working in various areas.

Continued From Page A-1  
 knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then, Oswald would turn to me and say, 'Sir, what do you think of that, Sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough. You have to have a GCT (general classification test) score of 110 to get into radar. That's the same score for getting a commission. But you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Mr. Donovan recalled that he had to ask Oswald to get off the Marine Air Control Squadron 9 football team during the tour of duty at the lighter-than-air base at Tustin, Calif., near the big El Tero Marine air base.

**Critical of Officer**

"He played end for me," said his commander. "But he confused the squad so badly I had to ask him off the squad. It so happened we had a pretty good college player named Tib Czik, who was a captain, as quarterback."

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"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan

said. "I had a friend, a lieutenant named Bill Trail, who was the O.D. (officer of the day) in Japan when Oswald got in trouble there. He told me how Oswald had gotten drunk and cursed an officer. We also knew about his court martial for not reporting that he owned a pistol."

**"Out of His Mind"**

"Trail knew Oswald was going to be in my outfit and warned me, 'This guy is a talker. He's out of his mind.'"

"I also dated an airline stewardess about that time and found out from her that she had been dating Oswald. She told me, 'That guy is a real nut.'"

When Oswald requested and received a hardship discharge in September, 1959, because his mother needed financial aid, Mr. Donovan said the other men in the squadron offered to help. He turned them down curtly, Mr. Donovan said.

A month later, word reached the squadron that Oswald had turned up in Moscow and signed an instrument of allegiance to the USSR.

**Secret Data Compromised**

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*Evening Star*  
 12-2-63

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# Oswald Studied Russian in Marines

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Lee H. Oswald studied Russian and read Russian newspapers months before his secret flight to the Soviet Union, his former marine corps commanding officer said today.

Oswald also played end on his squadron's football team until he was benched for "talking back" to the quarterback, a marine captain. The accused assassin of President Kennedy was then a private, having been reduced in rank from private first class by a court-martial.

These details of Oswald's military career, including the first indication that he may have planned his abortive defection to the Soviet Union months in advance, were described by former Lieut. John E. Donovan of Washington, now a physics instructor at Ascension Academy in Alexandria, Va. Mr. Donovan, 29 years old, maintains his connection with the Marines as a reserve captain.

Mr. Donovan also provided the first suggestion that Oswald had ever participated in

contact sports. He had been described by others as unathletic.

For seven months, from March to September, 1959, Mr. Donovan was Oswald's immediate superior and supervisor at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif., near El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

Mr. Donovan's unit was a small one of six to eight enlisted men who were often assigned to long watches in the relatively intimate and informal setting of a radar air control center.

He said that Oswald was an officer-baiting troublemaker.

"He used to read most of the time," Mr. Donovan recalled, "histories, magazines, books on government, and a Russian newspaper he used to get." He continued:

Oswald Held 'Smart Enough'

"He spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocketbooks or comics for him."

"He was smart enough," Mr. Donovan said. "You have to have a G.C.T. [general classification test] score of 110 to get into

radar. That's the same score for getting a commission."

The former commanding officer said that he had to "invite Oswald off the squad" when the 20-year-old private "kept talking back in the huddles" of the Squadron 9 football team.

When Oswald requested an early discharge from the Marine Corps in September, 1959, on the ground of his mother's financial hardship, Mr. Donovan said, other men in the squadron offered to chip in and help him. Oswald turned down these offers, the officer recalled.

A month later, Oswald turned up in Moscow.

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes" Mr. Donovan said. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend several thousand man-hours changing everything and verifying the destruction of the codes."

"Oswald," Mr. Donovan said, "was a very unpopular man that month."

P/921E

New York Times  
12-5-63

# THE HARVEY OSWALD—THE MAN AND THE MYSTERY

12-8-63

## Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

By DONALD JANSON  
Special to The News

**DALLAS, Dec. 7**—Two weeks ago President Kennedy was assassinated in downtown Dallas. Two days later the accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, was killed in the Dallas City Hall. The second slaying cut off any opportunity for a startled world to learn from Oswald's lips his version of what happened. Even the life story of the secretive young malcontent has not been completely pieced together, but what is known casts some light on the troubled man and the mystery he created just before his death.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born Oct. 18, 1939, in New Orleans. His father, a life insurance salesman, had died two months before. What parental guidance he received came from his widowed mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

At the age of 3 she put him in a Lutheran home for children. His older brother and a half-brother, her son by her first marriage, were already there.

The child acquired a step-father, Edwin A. Eckdahl, when his mother married for the third time two years later.

He did not have him long. The Eckdahls took him to Fort Worth, where the husband, an engineer, was granted a divorce in 1948.

Lee was almost 7 when he was enrolled in the first grade throughout elementary school in Fort Worth he was a child of average intelligence and low achievement.

He was a slow reader and poor speller. He was reluctant to join in games.

Oswald's comments later indicated that he remembered his mother as working in stores. By the time he had reached the sixth grade, Mrs. Howard Green recalls, he had taken an interest in books, possibly as a refuge. By then he was clearly a loner, she said. He was not unpopular, only detached.

### In Junior High

Oswald started junior high school in the Bronx. His mother had moved to New York in 1952 to be with his brother, who was in military service.

Serious problems became obvious to everyone but Mrs. Oswald. While his mother worked, the boy played hooky. He was absent 47 days from Junior High School 117 from October, 1952, to January, 1953.

John Carro became his probation officer. He found that the 13-year-old youngster was staying home and watching television in the Oswald's small furnished apartment much of the day.

Neighbors reported that he played alone with toy guns. Mr. Carro found him a withdrawn and friendless child who was taunted at school because of his Southern drawl and because he wore blue jeans.

Mrs. Oswald ignored requests that she see school counselors. The case was taken to Bronx Children's Court. Mr. Carro persuaded the welfare agency to help, but she told its representative to "please keep out of family affairs." She said her boy's trouble was only a matter of tutancy.

The youth appeared during three Children's Court judges. Each recommended psychiatric treatment. Mrs. Oswald demurred. A fourth judge sent him to the Youth House for Boys in the Bronx.

He was examined for a month there in 1953. The chief psychiatrist, Dr. Remont Hartog, found that the slim 13-year-old had schizotypic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous."

This examination, performed 10 years ago, found Oswald to be full of anger although outwardly calm. It found he had fantasies involving violence. The fatherless boy had a hatred of authority, fixed on a father symbol. His personality was unaffiliated, seclusive, aggressive.

Mrs. Oswald and her son returned to New Orleans, home of her sister. There he finished eighth and ninth grades. Attendance improved. Grades were average. He was inconspicuous.

### Fought Other Boys

He started spending spare time in New Orleans libraries, he said later, reading about Marxism.

Soon the youth was uprooted again. This time it was back to Fort Worth. He entered tenth grade there, but a month later quit to join the Marines.

This was in October, 1956, a week after he turned 17.

He was unpopular with his buddies. He fought a lot, but wasn't big enough to win. Oswald did become a good shot with a rifle, according to Donald Goodwin, a Marine sergeant who was his section head.

John E. Donovan, his commanding officer at a radar air control center at Twustin, Calif., said Oswald had read Russian newspapers and spent a lot of time studying the Russian language.

He was speaking of the March to September period of 1959, Oswald's last six months in service. Mack Osborn, who shared a double bunk with him

them, said he spent "most of his spare time" on Russian.

Oswald's plans matured quickly that September. He received a passport he had applied for, then was placed on immediate duty, following a plea for a hardship discharge so he could return to Fort Worth to take care of his ailing mother.

He shocked her by staying only a night, then hurrying on to New Orleans, where he booked passage for Europe. Oswald reached Moscow Oct. 13, 1959.

He listed his occupation as "shipping export agent." On Oct. 31 he appeared at the United States Embassy and said he was "through" and had applied for Soviet citizenship. His mother tried to call him in Moscow. He hung up on her.

### Pledge of Allegiance

On Nov. 2 he wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the country of his choice refused to grant him citizenship. The defection aborted, he remained as an alien and found work in a sheet metal factory in Minsk for 80 rubles (\$88.80) a month.

Like there added more frustrations to a mind long butted by them. He told about them later: Low wages, crowded quarters, little privacy, no paid vacation, monotonous food, forced lectures on Communism during lunch hours.

But there was Marina. He married the young pharmacist a month and a half after he met her. She said later she had felt sorry for him because he had no friends.

He had begun seeking an exit visa in July, 1960, before he met Marina. A year and a half later he was still trying.

"I beseech you," he wrote to Senator John G. Tower of Texas in January, 1962, "to rise [sic] the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States, against his will and expressed desires."

After Senator Tower referred the matter to the State Department, the embassy amended Oswald's passport to include his wife and a daughter, June Lee, born Feb. 15, 1962.

Meanwhile the Marine Corps, following his attempted defection, had taken him off inactive duty with an "undesirable" discharge. This came to his attention a month before his daughter was born and he sent a bitter letter of protest to John B. Connally Jr., the Secretary of the Navy, who later became Governor of Texas.

The hostile young man with yet another grievance wrote to Mr. Connally that after his return to the United States "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake . . ."

With money lent them by the United States Embassy in Moscow, the Oswald family traveled to New York, arriving by ship June 13, 1962.

### New Start

In Fort Worth, the Oswalds lived with relatives, then found a cheap furnished apartment of their own. Lee found the first of a series of unskilled jobs that provided a bare living.

The Oswalds soon found their way to a Russian language class at the Fort Worth public library. This put them in touch with the small Fort Worth-Dallas Russian-speaking community. Several members were immigrants, and Marina was a source of fresh information on the old country for them.

They liked her and invited the Oswalds to their homes. They visited her also, and brought clothing and a playpen for the baby when they discovered their financial plight.

But their friendship with Oswald soon soured. Without exception they found him unmanly, opinionated, contrary—a man with a mind closed to persuasion and logic.

The hate in Oswald grew. He became dictatorial at home. He lost his job. One night one of Marina's friends got a call from her asking if she could come over at once.

When she got there she said her black eye and facial bruises resulted from his hitting her for smoking. She stayed several days, then moved to the home of another Dallas woman for a week.

She returned when her husband pledged reform. Meanwhile, he moved to Dallas and got a second unskilled job, which he held from October to last April.

Oswald had other interests. He rented a post office box in October under the name "A. Hidell." He received "The Worker and the Militant," a paper reflecting Trotskyite views. He also received first-class mail, including letters from Communist party headquarters in New York City, where he had written for information.

And last March 20 a rifle for A. Hidell arrived from a mail order house in Chicago. This was the rifle that remained in his possession until it was used to kill President

Kennedy, evidence gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows.

Secondary evidence developed this week showed that it was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker, the former general who's been preaching ultracommunism since he was relieved of his command in Germany. The shot missed Walker, but not by much. This was about the time Oswald's Dallas job ended.

On April 24 he was discovered by an acquaintance packed and ready to take a bus to New Orleans, Marina, and the baby went to Irving, near Dallas, to stay with a friend, Mrs. Michael R. Paine.

Irving's aunt, found work as an officer of equipment at a office warehouse, found a cheap apartment and called his wife May 8. Mrs. Paine took her there May 10.

Oswald took a post office box again and lost no time getting to the branch library nearest his home. On May 23 he checked out "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung." In June he was reading "Portrait of a President," a biography of President Kennedy, and "The Huey Long Murder Case," an account of the assassination of the Louisiana political leader.

#### Passport Issued

On June 24, Oswald applied for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. The records in Washington showed only that he had a reputation for "fuzzy Marxist" thinking. This was insufficient to deny a passport. One was issued the next day.

Living on unemployment compensation, he started spending long hours in reading about the Cuban revolution. On Aug. 9 he passed out leaflets on Canal Street for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a New York-based pro-Castro organization that has denied he represented them officially.

After a scribble with an anti-Castro Cuban that day, Oswald was fined \$10 in municipal court for disturbing the peace. On Sept. 17 he got a 15-day tourist card from the Mexican Consulate, representing himself as a photographer who wanted to visit Mexico.

Mrs. Paine came to visit, found the family living on \$33 a week in unemployment checks, and took Marina, pregnant, and June Lee home with her Sept. 23.

Oswald told them he would go to Houston to look for work. He started hours after they left, but for Mexico City.

Arriving by bus Sept. 26, he called the next day at the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, for a visa to Russia via Cuba. He asked for swift action and was told by both offices it would be impossible.

After further efforts he departed, frustrated again, for Dallas. He arrived Oct. 3, spent a night at the Dallas Y.M.C.A., the next night with his family in Irving, and the rest of his short life in rooming houses in Dallas.

It had been announced Sept. 26 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas and other points in Texas Nov. 22. Oswald's rifle, hidden from view in a blanket, had gone to Irving with other family possessions in Mrs. Paine's stationwagon three days before.

Oswald rented another postal

box and started job-hunting. On Oct. 14 he moved to the last living quarters he was to have, an \$8-a-week cubicle in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository. He signed the register as "O. H. Lee." But even his wife knew of the deception.

#### New Job

Y. S. Truly, superintendent of the textbook distributing center, hired him as an order filler the next day. He went to work Oct. 16.

His second daughter was born Oct. 20. Mrs. Paine said he seemed happy about it.

The F.B.I. checked on Oswald more than once after he returned from Mexico City, but did not yet know about the Walker shooting. Agents did learn soon after he got his job,

that he was working at the depository....

On Nov. 16 Dallas newspapers reported that there would be a motorcade through the downtown section Nov. 22, crowd exposure.

It was announced that it would go to the Trade Mart where the President was to speak at a luncheon.

It could be assumed that the motorcade would pass the depository. This was confirmed when the route was announced three days later.

#### The Night Before

The night before the assassination, Oswald went unannounced and uninvited to the Paine home, the first time he had done this.

He stayed in the suburb all night, with his family. In the morning, evidence indicates he took the rifle to work with him, wrapped in brown paper sacks.

It is charged that Oswald used the rifle from a six-story window to kill the President and wound Governor Connally as they rode by.

In his flight, the police say he also killed a Dallas patrolman who challenged him a short time later. This time he used a pistol. He was arrested, imprisoned and unwaveringly denied everything. He never had a trial. His troubled life ended with his own death by shooting two days later.

NY Times  
11-8-63

# OSWALD ASSASSIN BEYOND A DOUBT, F. B. I. CONCLUDES

## He Acted Alone and Did Not Know Ruby, Says Report to Warren Inquiry Panel

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—A Federal Bureau of Investigation report went to a special Presidential commission today and named Lee H. Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy.

There can be no doubt of Oswald's guilt, according to the report. The report further concluded that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who killed him in the Dallas police garage.

The Department of Justice, declining all comment on the content of the report, announced only that on instructions of President Johnson the report was sent directly to the special commission of which Chief Justice Earl Warren is chairman.

The commission asked that the report not be made public until it had had an opportunity to review it and had taken "whatever action it may feel appropriate."

### Investigation Continues

The Justice Department said that the F.B.I. investigation was continuing and that any further facts that were found would be reported to the Warren commission.

The report is known to emphasize that Oswald was unquestionably the assassin and that he acted alone.

Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report.

The slaying of Oswald by Ruby, an act witnessed by millions on television, is simply reported in the F.B.I. document. There is no attempt to find Ruby guilty in a legal sense. This is a matter for a jury.

Ruby's lawyer has said his client will plead temporary insanity. Hence, a jury could find that though a man committed the act of killing Oswald he was not guilty by reason of insanity.

Congress, meantime, gave the Warren commission subpoena powers. When the commission next meets will be determined by the Chief Justice. Its course after that will be determined in the light of the facts in the F.B.I. report.

The principal findings that point to Oswald as the assassin are his fingerprints and clothing fragments. The clothing fragments were found on the rifle used in the assassination. Prints were found on wrapping paper that covered the gun when it was carried into the Dallas building from which the shots were fired.

Oswald worked in the building and was there at the time of the assassination on Nov. 22. The rifle was identical with one

Continued on Page 50, Column 3

# OSWALD ASSASSIN, F. B. I. CONCLUDES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

he ordered under an assumed name last March.

Agitated for Castro

Oswald, who had defected to the Soviet Union but returned on June 13, 1962, was a pro-Castro agitator and apparently a paranoid personality who believed himself put upon by society. The F.B.I. had been aware of his agitating but had found no evidence that he was an agent of a foreign power.

Ruby operated a night-spot joint in Dallas and was emotionally volatile. The evidence is that he appointed himself the avenger of the crime against the President.

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New York Times  
412045  
Dec 10, 1963



## CP Gives Oswald Letters to Probers

Arnold Johnson, public relations director of the Communist Party, issued the following statement Dec. 23 concerning the letters which Lee Oswald sent to the Communist Party.

Some persons have raised questions as to what happened to the original letters which Lee Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had sent to the *Worker* and to the Communist Party for information and literature.

Those letters and copies of my replies were forwarded to the Presidential Commission conducting the full investigation of this monstrous crime, for whatever value they may have to the Commission. This was done voluntarily by me on December 3rd, in keeping with our own policy and our demand that all the facts and all the related materials must be made available to the Commission so that the American people can know the full truth.

We again state that Oswald was never a Communist or a Marxist. He wrote letters to the Party office asking for literature and information, just as thousands of other do. I reply to all such letters as a matter of normal procedure. Apparently, Oswald also wrote to many others and was in contact with organizations and persons of the ultra-Right, and with the government agencies. All the facts about Oswald must be examined.

Every American has the responsibility to learn serious lessons from the full truth involved in this mad act of assassination and the calculated murder of the accused assassin. Whatever we can contribute to the full truth, we do without qualification.

The Worker  
12/29/63

# MOTHER RECALLS PLEA ON OSWALD

## Cites '61 Appeal to Kennedy on Locating Son in Soviet

By JACK LANGGUTH

Special to The New York Times

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 6

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald revealed today that she appealed to President Kennedy in 1961 for assistance in making contact with her son in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Oswald, who held a news conference here, said that she went to Washington soon after President Kennedy's inauguration, seeking information about Lee H. Oswald.

She spoke to neither the President nor Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Mrs. Oswald said, but she was referred to a high-ranking State Department officer who set up a conference for her with other officials.

Three weeks later, she said, she received her son's address from the State Department, the first indication she had had since Nov., 1959, that he was still alive. Oswald was a Marxist who had defected to the Soviet Union, where he stayed for two and one-half years.

He was arrested last Nov. 22 and charged with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas. He was shot two days later in the Dallas city jail by Jack Ruby, a night club owner.

### Criticizes Court System

During her long and rambling narrative today, Mrs. Oswald was also sharply critical of the New York City juvenile courts system, which she said held truants from school in custody alongside of "hardened criminals."

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old practical nurse, professed faith in her son's innocence throughout the press conference. But she acknowledged that her earlier statement "might" imply that "my son was guilty."

She had complained in interviews during the week that her son, as a defector, should have been kept under surveillance during the President's trip to Dallas.

"It's simple to me," she said, explaining her seeming inconsistency. "Maybe it's not simple to everybody."

Mrs. Oswald said she assumed that her son had psychiatric counseling in New York, although she had no direct knowledge of it.

She brought the boy, then almost 11, to New York in the fall of 1952.

"This is a very, very sad story," she said as she told about his truancy.

"Lee was in the Bronx Zoo when a truant officer picked him up. I found out that New York was different from Texas, that they don't tolerate a day or two out of school. But Lee promised he'd never do it again. After two more trancies, Mrs. Oswald said, she was notified to appear in Children's Court.

"I hardly knew what was going on," she said. "My boy right then and there, was taken away. I didn't see my boy again."

She described visiting him shortly afterward in a New York boys' home.

"He said to me, 'get me out of here.'" Mrs. Oswald recounted. "I am in here with children who have stabbed people, who have killed people with guns."

"And he had only been picked up for missing school," Mrs. Oswald said unsteadily.

She engaged a lawyer, whose name she did not remember, who told her, she said, that it was "prevalent for authorities to want to send your boy to a farm to work to pay for the taxes of the state of New York."

Mrs. Oswald said that her son remained three or four weeks in the institution and then was remanded to her custody by a judge.

### Recalls Probation Officer

"That's when Mr. John Carro comes into the pictures," she said. "He was a probation officer, and he said, 'Lee, you'll have to report to me every week.'"

"I said, 'Mr. Carro, my son is not going to report to you. He's no criminal. He's given his word that it's not going to happen again. The first time he doesn't keep his word, then he'll report to you.'"

"I was not going to have a boy of that age and that caliber going to a probation officer," Mrs. Oswald said. She said that the probation officer was annoyed by her attitude and "certainly made it hard on my son in school—he kept pushing to get him back to the farm."

Later a "Big Brother," whom also she could not identify, advised her to take her son back to New Orleans, she said.

She said she "never had any trouble with Lee" after following this advice.

Records indicate that his school attendance in Louisiana was irregular in the following years, however. He quit school when he was 16 to work as a messenger on the New Orleans docks and as a runner for a New Orleans dental laboratory.

Oswald attended less than one month of high school in Fort Worth in September, 1956, before enlisting in the Marine Corps at the age of 17.

Before the news conference began, at the Fort Worth Press Club, a telephoned threat on Mrs. Oswald's life was received. Fort Worth policemen escorted her to the press conference and screened reporters but there were no incidents. She had not previously received threatening calls or letters.

Mrs. Oswald dwelt at length on the conditions surrounding her son's discharge from the Marines. She pointed out that he had been classified as unfit only after he defected to Russia.

Because his discharge as undesirable was sent to him by registered mail while he was in

the Soviet Union, she contended that he had not actually received such a discharge.

She also raised the question of the assassination rifle, which police investigators say Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house.

"The gun he had purchased was in a blanket in the garage in Irving, where his wife was staying," Mrs. Oswald said. "He did not hide it in his Dallas apartment. Anybody had access to that gun, anybody."

### Poses 'Logical Story'

Hearing the shots on the day of the assassination, her son had become panic-stricken since he knew that, as a defector, he would be questioned concerning any violence, Mrs. Oswald speculated.

"He goes to get a gun to protect himself," Mrs. Oswald said. "That's not far-fetched to me."

"I'm not saying this is a true story," she said, "only that it's a logical story."

Describing her trip to Washington, Mrs. Oswald said she had borrowed \$120 on her life insurance holdings and had taken an overnight train to the capital.

"I arrived at 8 A.M. and called the White House and asked to speak to President Kennedy," Mrs. Oswald said. She continued:

"A man was very nice to me and said the switchboard wasn't open, but they'd have his office call me. I explained that I had just gotten off the train.

"I freshened up and then I went back on the telephone and asked to speak to Dean Rusk. I spoke to his personal secretary. Everybody was most polite, most helpful.

"She asked that I stay on the line and then she put through a Mr. Boster, who said he remembered my son's case and would make an appointment with me for 11 A.M."

"I told him I still wanted to see Secretary of State Rusk, but if I couldn't, I'd see him at 11."

### Results 'Satisfactory'

"I had arrived at 8 A.M. and by 11 A.M. I was sitting with four high State Department officials. The results were very satisfactory.

"They found his address. I started to write to him and he wrote me beautiful letters from Russia."

Mrs. Oswald was asked if she believed she had failed her son.

"I do not. I have not failed him. The failing was in the human society for not helping a mother with three children." Mrs. Oswald, twice divorced and once widowed, had two sons older than Lee.

She granted that she had not seen any of her sons often after they grew up.

"I'm not the type of mother that children come home to," she said. "I don't have the rooms or the income for a visit."

"I wanted to be home with my children. And I told each of them that it was important that their wives did not work after they were married, and none of my sons' wives have."

Mrs. Oswald said that she would not remove her son's body from its plot in Rose Hill Cemetery here.

Officials of the cemetery have suggested cremation because of threats that have been received against the body and the grave. The Fort Worth police chief has estimated that guards for the grave are costing city taxpayers \$3,000 a month.

*used York Times  
Jan  
11 Dec 64*

## Mrs. Oswald Picks New York Lawyer To Defend Her Son

FORT WORTH, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The mother of Lee H. Oswald, announced today she had retained a lawyer to defend her son before the Presidential Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Appealing for people to "come forward and help prove that my son is not guilty," Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said Mark Lane of New York had agreed to represent her son.

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old practical nurse, said Mr. Lane visited her home here last week-end and told her not to worry about a fee.

She said she was living on contributions from "people who are interested in justice" and \$862 she had collected on an insurance policy on her son.

Speaking to newsmen in her home, Mrs. Oswald said:

"I know there are many people who may have information about this case—people who can help prove that my son is not guilty. I pray that anyone who has information or who wanted to help will write to Mr. Lane or contact me."

Mrs. Oswald said again that she planned to write a book about her son, who was shot and killed two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club operator.

Mrs. Oswald said she had not seen her son's widow, Marina, who has remained in seclusion under Secret Service protection since the assassination.

She said a Secret Service man called last night and asked if she would like to talk to her daughter-in-law on the phone.

"I gave him a message for my

daughter-in-law, but I haven't heard from her," Mrs. Oswald said.

Confirmed by Lane

Mr. Lane confirmed here yesterday that he had accepted Mrs. Oswald's offer to serve as attorney without fee for her son.

### Rankin's Position

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—J. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Commission, has said the group had no intention of appointing a lawyer to act in Oswald's behalf. "The commission is not engaged in determining the guilt of anybody," Mr. Rankin said over the week-end.

It was noted here that it would be up to the commission to decide later whether it wanted to hear from Mr. Lane during the inquiry.

NEW YORK TIMES

1/15/64

# Marina Still Held By FBI; Lane Hired By Oswald Mother

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By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS under protective custody and enforced isolation from any persons but Secret Service, FBI agents and her "business manager," Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, is ready to appear as the star witness against her husband later this month when called before the Warren Commission probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

The announcement came not from Marina Oswald but from Jim Martin, her mysterious "business manager," who appeared on the scene by recommendation of the Secret Service.

Meanwhile Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the slain accused killer, announced she had engaged Mark Lane to defend her son before the Warren Commission. Confirming the announcement, Lane said he would serve without pay.

Martin has in the past week blossomed out with daily statements on behalf of Marina, declaring, as reported by the N.Y. Times Dallas correspondent, Jack Lunguth, that even if a jury found Oswald innocent "her opinion would be unchanged."

Moreover, she insists that Oswald fired on Gen. Edwin Walker last April, although ballistic tests in Washington disproved that theory. And Martin added that Marina will remain in seclusion under Secret Service and FBI guard until the Warren Committee makes its report. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Committee, indicated that the probe may take as long as six months.

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EVERY EFFORT to interview Mrs. Oswald — by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, by former N.Y. Assemblyman Mark Lane who went to Dallas, and by the N.Y. Times — were rejected by Martin, presumably in her behalf.

She also refuses to see her mother-in-law, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and Ruth Paine, the woman who took her into her

while Lee Oswald was living in Dallas.

Why is Marina Oswald held incommunicado? We have asked this question repeatedly since Dec. 17. Is it because what she had to tell could prove embarrassing to the FBI, Secret Service and Dallas police, who so miserably neglected protection for the President? Does she have evidence that could implicate others and thereby refute the FBI's and Dallas police conclusions that Oswald was guilty and alone? Does she have evidence to back the mounting material pointing to a link between Oswald and U.S. undercover agencies? (See the photostats on pages 6 and 7.)

It now appears that Marina Oswald is even overeager to give the testimony the FBI and Secret Service want. She promises to scream her husband is guilty even if a probe acquits him. For good measure, she will even say Lee Oswald shot at Walker. So said Jim Martin to the New York Times.

This extra zeal on the part of Mrs. Marina Oswald to oblige the FBI and Secret Service is matched only by the crudeness of the entire arrangement to isolate her — a crudeness that wouldn't be acceptable for a grade B movie.

And if the Warren Commission takes her story at its face value without a real effort to get the full truth out of her, the entire affair will be reduced to a farce unmatched in history.

In that respect, of serious concern to all who lay hope on a full and uninfluenced investigation by the Warren Commission, is the announcement by Rankin that the plan is to rely on the regular investigatory instruments of the government (like the FBI, Secret Service and CIA) and that there is to be no provision for defense of Oswald as had been suggested by prominent attorneys, among them Percy Foreman of Houston, head of the Defense Attorneys Association of America.

Mr. Lane offered to undertake

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1/19/64

# Marina Still an FBI Captive

(Continued from page 2)

a promise that his brief, raising many doubts on the evidence against Oswald, will be taken into consideration.

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THERE WILL be no attorney in defense of Oswald in the Warren hearings who could possibly cross-examine witnesses of the Dallas Police, FBI and Secret Service. The question is not only whether Oswald as an individual was guilty. As Percy Foreman stated over a TV program, it is a matter of concern to all Americans to get at the truth in the manner provided in court procedures.

The overwhelming majority of Americans, as the polls indicated, were sorry for the murder of Oswald not so much for his individual right to have a trial, as because of their belief that in a trial more of the truth would come out. Large numbers were even doubtful of his guilt, and even larger numbers doubted the FBI and Dallas Police conclusion that he was alone.

Numerous questions remain unanswered. Was Oswald an undercover agent for the CIA or the FBI that sought to recruit him? Much evidence has appeared to support that contention. If that is proven, it would still not prove Oswald guilty or alone in the crime. There has been much competent opinion, and especially from European newsmen who were on the scene, that the assassination was well planned and not the deed of amateurs.

Where would the planners look for a "fail guy" if not through their notoriously numerous contacts in the FBI, secret service and Dallas police and their stables of paid informers and provocateurs? Is it not well known that the rash of ultra-rightist organizations, some like the Minutemen who boast they bear arms, even machineguns, and the Birchites, Rockwell's Nazi Party and the Nationalist Party, have a relatively higher percentage of support among military and police forces than among other sections of the population. Many of them have top military men in leadership.

Oswald may have been an undercover agent for the U.S. and not necessarily guilty, or even fully aware of the plans. He may have been used like the drugged and witless Van Der

Lube who was used by Hitlerites to set the Reichstag on fire in 1933, and then labeled a Dutch Communist.

By the same token, men in the FBI, CIA or Dallas police apparatus could have been involved in the conspiracy, but without the knowledge of the authorities of their organizations.

There were a number of such possibilities and it appears that the Warren Commission is looking into them. The Wall Street Journal of January 10 says in its report from Washington that the Warren commission "asks federal agencies to comb their files for any mention of Lee Oswald or Jack Ruby. Even the Securities and Exchange Commission gets the word."

Unless the Warren Commission does get at the bottom of the plot to kill Kennedy the "Next" project, as suggested in "The Rockwell Report" (see photostate on page 6) may be attempted.

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THE CYNICISM surrounding the seclusion of Marina Oswald was well shown in a letter in Russian, said to be the only direct word from her, in which she rejected an effort by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union to interview her to determine whether her rights are respected. She replied that she is fully satisfied.

She wrote, "I don't think you have anything to worry about. What you read in the newspapers — everything is correct. I don't object to the Secret Service. I am only grateful for their time."

She will see people "when I am ready" continued her letter adding "I also give much time to visits with the FBI."

She concluded "I repeat, I am in as good a position as one can expect me to be after what has happened."

Jim Martin, who knows no Russian, certainly thinks she is in a "good position." With the fund for her from unrevealed sources already above \$30,000, he figures it may yield her as much as \$1,500 annually plus the \$126 monthly social security.

Sue Dallas Police or Jack Ruby for the death of her husband? Marina Oswald will do no such thing, Martin told the Times.

"She has this feeling that her husband killed the President," said Martin. "When the law

English yet," Martin hastened to explain. "But she's convinced he is guilty even though she cared for him."

According to the N.Y. Times, Marina Oswald went so far as to tell Martin "she has no ill will towards anyone including her husband's slayer Jack Ruby."

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MARINA OSWALD'S situation is quite understandable. At 22 and still unable to speak English, she is the mother of a two-year old and two-month old child. When the assassination occurred, the Secret Service and FBI secretly lodged them in a motel Jim Martin managed. It was there, on the advice of the Secret Service, that she picked Martin as "business advisor." He immediately picked a lawyer for her and everything has been well in hand since.

With Oswald in his grave and Mrs. Oswald "in as good a position as one can expect" there is only the question of Jack Ruby's "rights." And it seems that a champion for those rights has come forward in the person of Robert Morris, former chief counsel for the Senate's Eastland Committee on Internal Security, who is running for the U.S. Senate in Texas.

With anti-communism his platform, this ultra-right candidate now fears for Jack Ruby's rights because Chief Justice Earl Warren is head of the commission probing the assassination. If Ruby is convicted and appeals says Morris, lawyers could "justifiably" claim that Warren "would influence the other eight justices."

In California, meanwhile, the Kennedy assassination led to an announcement by Attorney General Mosk that he will sponsor a law banning the Minutemen and other private military arm-bearing groups. Robert DePugh of Norbonne, Mo., who heads the Minutemen, brags 29,000 members nationally. Troy Houghton, California coordinator, says the outfit has 3,000 members in that state. But he says a state law wouldn't affect them because they each carry arms "as individuals" and it would be unconstitutional to bar them from owning weapons for "their own protection," from "communism."

"The members of these groups are paranoid in their fear of Communism, in their distrust of American institutions and in