A characterization of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is contained in the appendix of this report.

Mr. LOREN G. WINDOM, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, sent a letter to the Cincinnati Office of the FBI, dated 6/4/53, requesting an investigation of CARL DUDLEY HYDE to determine the validity of his claim of "Conscientious Objector" in connection with his classification under the Selective Service System. This investigation revealed that his parents were WILLIAM AVERY HYDE and CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, and he resided at 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, from 1945 to 1948. He joined the Religious Society of Friends, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1949 and based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. He travelled to England in 1953 to study the possibility of living in a religious community, the Society of Brothers.

The 2/12/47 issue of the "Dayton Daily News," a daily newspaper published in Dayton, Ohio, contained an article which indicated that CARL DUDLEY HYDE was one of fifteen residents of Yellow Springs, Ohio, who sent their draft registration cards to Representative Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House, accompanied with a letter which stated in part, "We see any military program involving peacetime conscription as a drastic violation of civil rights and a threat to the peace-making efforts of the United Nations." Most of the senders were students of Antioch College.

CI 105-2505
BDM/bae
Page 1

OSWALD'S Possible Attendance at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Mrs. DONNA BLANCHARD, 4249 Labata Place, Dayton, Ohio, telephone 278-3948, telephonically advised SA JOHN W. LILL, JR. as follows:

She has received information from her sister, Mrs. WILMA HASSER, Fairfield Pike, Yellow Springs, Ohio, that a teacher at the Yellow Springs Junior High School by the name of JEFFERY ROBBINS, mentioned to his class at that school, that OSWALD had been at Antioch College. A student by the name of EASTMAN reportedly asked ROBBINS if it were true that OSWALD attended Antioch College. ROBBINS reportedly answered that OSWALD had not been a student at Antioch, but had been to Antioch College to give a talk on Fair Play For Cuba.

Mrs. BLANCHARD stated her sister would have further details and would be in a position to furnish information as to the source of the above information.

On December 3, 1963, Mrs. CECIL (WILMA) HASSER was contacted at her residence, 525 Fairfield Pike, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and advised SA BERNARD D. MALONEY that the information related by her sister was misinterpreted and that it had been reported to her that JEFFERY ROBBINS, a teacher at Yellow Springs Junior High School, had mentioned to the class he had heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, and heard that OSWALD had been to the college to give a talk on Fair Play For Cuba.

Mrs. HASSER said that she had no definite information concerning these statements by ROBBINS, and related that it was her impression ROBBINS was a former physical education teacher at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Previous investigation concerning OSWALD at Antioch College failed to reflect he was known at this college or had ever attended there. Recent articles appearing in local newspapers this area, made mention OSWALD had attended Antioch College.

CI 105-2505
WG:LM

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. MILDRED KIRK, Deputy Clerk, Scioto County, Portsmouth, Ohio, furnished SA WILFRED GOODWIN the following information:

HARRY KYLE, an attorney at Xenia, Ohio, is an associate of her son. KYLE represented the barber, name unknown to Mrs. KIRK, who was involved in the racial matter at Yellow Springs, Ohio, when he declined to cut the hair for persons of the Negro race.

KYLE told Mrs. KIRK's son that when he saw OSWALD on television, he thought he recognized OSWALD, and after reflecting on the matter, is certain that he recalls OSWALD as having been one of the pickets in front of the barber shop operated by his client.

Mrs. KIRK also was of the opinion that he had told her son that the checks which OSWALD was reported to be receiving were from either someone at Antioch College or possibly directly from Cuba.

Mrs. KIRK has no first-hand information concerning this matter.

CI 105-2505
BDM/bae

On December 3, 1963, Mr. HARRY W. KYLE, Attorney-at-Law, 241 Hill Street, Xenia, Ohio, advised SA BERNARD D. MALONEY he has represented LOUIS GEGNER, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in fight against attacks of discrimination at Gegner's Barber Shop, where demonstrations have been staged in protest.

He said he was not acquainted with OSWALD, but following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and mention being made of OSWALD, he felt he heard the name before with reference to picketing or agitation behind the picketing at Gegner's Barber Shop, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He said he had no definite information to support this, and stated that should he later recall where he heard the name before, he would so advise the FBI at Dayton, Ohio.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 110

Pages Withheld: 15-19

CI 105-2505
TBE/bae

ARTHUR GRANDALL HAZARD MASON
Who Was in Mexico City
September, 1963

ARTHUR GRANDALL HAZARD MASON, 216 Eaton Road, Hamilton, Ohio, with permanent address of Box 1766, Coral Gables 34, Florida, was interviewed by SA ERNEST T. CLARKE, on November 22, 1963, at Hamilton, and furnished the following information:

MASON does not know and does not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, except as he appeared on television programs following the assassination of the President. He is on an extended vacation trip and has been travelling about the country. He was in New Orleans from about September 13 until September 17, 1963, where he stayed at the Monteleone Hotel prior to travel to Mexico City. His passport had expired on September 15, 1963, and on September 16, 1963, he got it renewed in New Orleans. He applied for and received a visa for a tourist visit to Mexico at an office of the Mexican Government at New Orleans on September 14 or September 16, 1963. He planned to leave New Orleans via air, flight number and airline not recalled. On September 16, 1963, however, this flight was cancelled because of a hurricane over the Gulf area. He left New Orleans about 7:00 P.M., September 17, 1963, flight and airlines not recalled, and flew directly, non-stop, to Mexico City, Mexico, where he stayed at the Monte Cassino Hotel.

Mr. MASON resides on a yacht, and has permanent residence at the above-stated address in Florida. He was formerly employed at the Ohio Casualty Company in Hamilton, Ohio. Following a divorce from his wife, MARGARET MASON, in February, 1963, he left his position and has been vacationing. He was born October 29, 1919, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, is a graduate of Harvard Business School, and is self-employed as an accountant. He advised that he has never been arrested. He had just returned from the Interlochen Music Center, Interlochen, Michigan, where he spent Thanksgiving with his son, JOHN MASON, who attends the center.

APPENDIX

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

COLUMBUS, OHIO CHAPTER

A confidential informant advised on December 3, 1951 that at a meeting of the Franklin County, Ohio Section of the Communist Party at Columbus, Ohio November 29, 1951, it was decided that the matter of forming a Columbus Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) would be taken up at a meeting of the Ohio State Board of the Communist Party.

This informant further reported on March 5, 1952 that the formation of the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF was discussed at a meeting of interested women January 31, 1952, at which the aims and purposes of the WILPF were read from literature issued by the international organization. According to this informant, Communist Party members in Columbus believed this group should be organized and developed into a Communist Party front organization.

It was reported by this informant on May 9, 1957 that the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF continues to function as an active affiliate of the international organization and is primarily interested in the promotion of world peace and disarmament. On this occasion informant advised that the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF at the present time is neither controlled nor infiltrated by members of the Communist Party and that the Communist Party at Columbus has exhibited no recent interest in the group.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 5, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas B. Estep, Cincinnati, captioned and dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FF

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 forst 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 thse 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 chainging 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

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Coming)
OPNAV FORM-2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S O/T GROUP

FROM

TO C. R. WILSON

SUBJECT ACTION

REFERENCE

TEXT

DIO9ND TWX 291836Z NOV 63
TO SUPPCEN

SUBJ OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, 165 32 30, EX-PFC, USMCR

REF /A/ DIO-9ND TWX 232044Z
/B/ MARTCOM LTR SER 049 DTD 29 APR 60

REFERENCE /A/ ADVISED SUBJECT,S CASE FILE AT DIO-9ND CROSS REFERENCED TO GORDON, HAROLD SHERWIN /ONI-1176-3/. A REVIEW OF GORDON,S FILE DISCLOSED NO BASIS FOR RELATING IT TO SUBJECT. BELIEVE OSWALD,S FILE WAS INCORRECTLY AND INADVERTENTLY REFERENCED TO GORDON BECAUSE BOTH CASE FILES WERE RETURNED TO DIO-9ND ON THE SAME RETURN TRANSMITTAL, REFERENCE /B/.
END MX

4 Dec 63
USSS-PRS advised of info supra - no relation between Gordon and Salyer's file -
J.F.

Cy Court Martials of 4-11-58 & 6-24-58 obtained + 77

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

OK

Cp-921D4F/dle
3 December 1963

~~"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"~~
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Subj: OSWAID, Lee Harvey, 1653230, ex-PFC, USMCR (Deceased)

1. On 2 December 1963, Jerome VACEK, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, (Telephone - OXford 4-2475) advised that DONOVAN, John E., CAPT, USMCR (Inactive) may be able to furnish information re Subject during his (Subject's) tour of duty in the Marine Corps. According to VACEK, OSWALD is alleged to have worked for DONOVAN for approximately nine (9) months. DONOVAN is [redacted] reported to be in the Washington, D. C., area.

2. The District of Columbia telephone book lists DONOVAN as residing at 2009 Belmont Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone number 332-7717.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Secret Service were made cognizant of the foregoing on 2 December 1963.

H. V. SCHULTZ

~~"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"~~
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

FD-204 (Rev. 6-22-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: DONALD G. HARRIS/njv
Date: 12/2/63

Office: PITTSBURGH

File Number: 105-5070

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RE... MAR 23 1964 DESK...

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. PATRICIA A. FERGUSON, Transfer, Pa., advised that while in bar of Leland Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio, on 11/21/63, she overheard unidentified male state, "Mr. KENNEDY is going to be assassinated." On 11/24/63, information received that LEE H. OSWALD alleged to have wife and two children living in Zelienople, Pa., when he left for Russia. Previous investigation reflects ROBERT E. WEBSTER, Zelienople, Pa., left wife and two children in Zelienople, Pa., and he went to Russia in 1959. WEBSTER renounced his U. S. citizenship but returned to United States in 1962. WEBSTER reported to be working at his job in Wellsville, Ohio, on 11/22/63. BUSTER D. MITCHELL, Charleston,W.Va., stated distant relative, LESLIE HOLLINSWORTH from Dallas, Texas, told him about 11/18/63, "You are going to hear something soon that is really going to shock the country." Mrs. MARGARET HOOVER, Martinsburg, Pa., furnished information alleging that in 10/63, she found used Seaboard Airline ticket and piece of paper on her property. She alleged paper contained names of RUBENSTEIN, LEE OSWALD and Dallas, Texas. She alleged ticket and paper belonged to Dr. JULIO C. FERNANDEZ, former resident of Cuba, now school-teacher, Martinsburg, Pa., Mrs. HOOVER's daughter and son-in-law, advised Mrs. HOOVER has been in highly emotional nervous condition for several years due to marital difficulties. FERNANDEZ interviewed, claims to be anti-Castro, and claims no knowledge of OSWALD. Pittsburgh confidential informants familiar with racial matters, criminal activities and some phases of Communist Party and related activities in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were contacted and advised they could furnish no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

- P -

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CD53

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DGH/cwf
(1)

DETAILS:

CRANK COMPLAINTS

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. PATRICIA A. FERGUSON, [illegible], Transfer, Pa., employed as a traveling saleslady for Empire Craft, advised SA OLIVER R. HUNTER on November 21, 1963, she and fellow employees were at Mansfield, Ohio, attending sales conferences at the Leland Hotel, where they were also staying.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that shortly before Midnight, November 21, 1963, at the conclusion of a sales meeting, she and two female associates visited the cocktail lounge at the aforementioned hotel for the purpose of having refreshments. Mrs. FERGUSON noted that she does not indulge in intoxicants.

Shortly after being seated, an unidentified, white male entered the lounge. slowly consumed two highballs at the bar, and then approached their table, requested to join them and sat down at the table. Almost immediately, according to Mrs. FERGUSON, he expressed his dislike for Mr. KENNEDY and his policies, and emphatically remarked, "Mr. KENNEDY is going to be assassinated. I'm not going to do it, but he will be assassinated." Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she and her companions briefly engaged in a heated discussion with this individual, expressing their disfavor with what he was saying. She said that he emphatically used the word "assassinated" on two occasions after making the original remark. After they informed him that they were disgusted with his remarks, they hurriedly left their table and departed from the lounge. Subsequently they discussed the matter with their immediate supervisor, Mr. AL BAUMGARTNER, who was also attending the sales meeting. He suggested that this be reported to the FBI.

During the morning hours of the following day, Mrs. FERGUSON said that she did not have time to report the matter, but upon hearing of the actual assassination of the President at approximately 2:30 P.M., she and the aforementioned companions went to the Manager of the Leland

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(2)

Hotel and apprised him of this individual's remarks and asked him to report it to the FBI. The manager volunteered that he was acquainted with this individual and implied that he was a frequent visitor at the hotel and possibly lived in the Mansfield, Ohio, area. He assured them that he would report the matter.

After departing from Mansfield, later that day, Mrs. FERGUSON and her companions discussed the matter and after agreeing with one another that they were very concerned, they stopped while enroute to Transfer, Pa., at approximately 7:30 P.M., and called the manager of the hotel long distance to determine if he had reported the matter. They talked to him briefly, at which time he stated that he didn't feel as though it was a serious situation and did not intend to report this to the FBI. He further implied that he didn't want the hotel to be involved in this situation.

Mrs. FERGUSON described this individual, who made the above remarks, as a white male; approximately 50 years of age; 5'10" tall; 190 - 200 pounds; blue eyes; bald head with hair around the sides and rear of his head; full, fat face; ugly; backs of both hands spotted with noticeable sores and scars; appeared educated; wore dark suit, white shirt, tie, dark coat; talked with snappy, clipped tones and boasted that he was reared in and knew the area around Mansfield, Ohio, and probably was not a guest at the hotel at the time. She also stated that it was her impression that this individual was not under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mrs. FERGUSON said that she had no additional information of value to offer, but thought it was her duty to report this immediately to the FBI.

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On November 24, 1963, FRANK MILLER of the "Detroit Free Press," a daily newspaper in Detroit, Michigan, advised that an unidentified Detroit woman contacted him and stated that a relative of hers in Ohio advised that LEE H. OSWALD was reported to have an American-born wife and two children living in Zelienople, Pa., when he left for Russia.

Zelienople, Pa., telephone directories as of November 25, 1963, failed to reflect a listing for OSWALD or his wife.

On November 25, 1963, Chief of Police C. R. EVANS, Zelienople, Pa., advised SA HOBART C. LOVETT that he had no information that OSWALD ever resided in Zelienople, Pa.

It is noted that ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, a plastics technician formerly of Zelienople, Pa., and a former employee of the Rand Development Corporation, did leave his wife, MARTHA, and two children, in Zelienople, Pa., when he went to Russia in 1959. WEBSTER renounced his U. S. citizenship, remained in Russia approximately three years and returned to the United States in May, 1962. WEBSTER is presently employed by the Wesco Manufacturing Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

On November 23, 1963, Captain PETER TRAYNOR, Wellsville, Ohio, Police Department, advised that he personally observed WEBSTER at work that day and verified that WEBSTER was working at that plant on November 22, 1963.

On November 26, 1963, BUSTER D. MITCHELL, RD#5, Box 621, Charleston, W.Va., advised SA LEON ROSS GRABEN that he met LESLIE HOLLINSWORTH from Dallas, Texas, on the street in Charleston, W.Va., on November 18 or 19, 1963, and during the conversation, HOLLINSWORTH made the statement, "You are going to hear something soon that is really going to shock the country." MITCHELL claims HOLLINSWORTH made no further comment about the matter and he did not think anymore about the statement until hearing of the President's assassination in Dallas. MITCHELL advised HOLLINSWORTH is his fourth cousin and he has not seen HOLLINSWORTH since about 1940, just after HOLLINSWORTH had been released from prison. MITCHELL stated he did not know HOLLINSWORTH's

PG 105-5070
DGH:njv
(2)

address, employment or activity in Dallas. MITCHELL also stated he did not know the present whereabouts of HOLLINSWORTH but assumed he had returned to Dallas, Texas. MITCHELL described HOLLINSWORTH as white, male, age 59, born Beckley, W.Va., 5'10", 175 lbs., and short nose.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60) FEDERAL BURLAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

On November 27, 1963, Corporal THEODORE LA ZAR, Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Hollidaysburg, Pa., advised that at approximately 10:00 p.m. on November 27, 1963, ROBERT STEELE, 316 Brayton Avenue, Altoona, Pa., stopped at the PSP Barracks and advised that he was the brother of MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., and had the following information to offer concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY which he had received from her.

During the third week in October, 1963, Mrs. HOOVER, who lives in a second-story apartment, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., located three items in the dry leaves immediately below her upstairs porch. This porch and Mrs. HOOVER's residence are located at the rear of a lot containing two homes. The home at the rear is occupied by Mrs. HOOVER and the home in the front of the lot, which was formerly occupied by Mrs. HOOVER, is known as 400 E. Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., and for the past two months has been occupied by Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Cuban refugee, who is presently teaching at the Morrison Cove Junior High School, Martinsburg.

These items consisted of an envelope used for tickets from the Seaboard Airline Railroad Company, Miami, Fla.; a used ticket which was enclosed therein indicating the holder had a coach reservation on the railroad, seat number 48, car number 3E, on a train leaving Miami, Fla., at 12:40 p.m. on September 25, 1963, and arriving in Washington, D.C., the following date. This ticket bore the number, D-214332. Also in the leaves was a throw-away advertisement, commonly used in advertising trailers, which was found by Mrs. HOOVER. Pencilled on the back of this throw-away, which contained no handwriting, were the following notations:

The upper left hand corner contained the name of a club, unrecalled by Mrs. HOOVER, and a six digit number thereunder which contained either an address or a telephone number.

On 11/27/63 at Hollidaysburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq Date dictated 12/2/63

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In the top middle of the page was the name, LEE OSWALD.

On the right top of the page was the word, RUBENSTEIN.

In the middle of the page were the words, "JACK RUBY."

On the bottom of the page, toward the center, were the words, "Dallas, Texas."

STEELE advised that he was unable to evaluate the information furnished by his sister and suggested that she be contacted in this regard. Trooper LA ZAR advised that he immediately notified the FBI of the receipt of this information.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is estranged from her husband, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who now resides in a trailer court at 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, and that approximately three and one-half months ago she moved from their old residence, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, to the rear of that address where she is presently residing in a second-floor apartment over a business establishment which has her current address.

She stated that she and her husband have not reached a financial settlement and that they are partners in the ownership of a trailer business located at her husband's present residence, and also in the ownership of the property just described. She advised that in the latter part of September, 1963, her husband rented her former residence at the front of the property where she now resides, to Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Spanish teacher in the local junior high school and a Cuban refugee.

She stated that she had not heard Dr. FERNANDEZ, his wife, or any of their three children make any statement indicating that they are pro-Castro or anti-American but that she is not familiar with people of Cuban background and has become quite irritated by them because they burned trash in the back yard, which is almost immediately below her apartment, and because they parked their car at the side of their home rather than along the curb.

She stated that during the third week in October, 1963, she happened to be passing an area immediately below her upstairs porch and in a space approximately twenty feet from the place where the FERNANDEZ family was burning trash a day or two before, she noted several items in the leaves. One of these items was a trailer advertisement throw-away which she believed was for a "Ken-Crest" trailer manufactured somewhere in the State of Kentucky--a trailer that was totally unfamiliar to her, despite the fact that she has been engaged in the trailer business.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq -8- Date dictated 12/2/63

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On the back of this advertisement, which contained no printed material, were notations in pencil, and in a fine, feminine handwriting. Mrs. HOOVER explained that she was immediately interested in these notations because she felt they either came from the FERNANDEZ family or possibly were notations made by one of her husband's many girl friends and were discarded by the FERNANDEZ family when they were cleaning her former residence. She stated that she was immediately attracted to the middle name written on this advertisement which was that of JACK RUBY because she was thinking in the terms of a woman having this last name as her first name. Further inspection of the back of the paper disclosed the name of an unrecalled night club with its telephone number in the upper left-hand corner of the paper; the name LEE OSWALD in the top center; the name RUBENSTEIN at the right top; and the address Dallas, Texas, toward the bottom and middle of the page.

Mrs. HOOVER explained that beside this advertisement in the leaves was an envelope from the Seaboard Airlines containing a used ticket for a coach reservation from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., on September 25, 1963. She made these last two items available to the FBI, but stated that although she had looked through all her paper, she was unable to locate the trailer advertisement, which she remembered keeping, and which she did try to locate.

Mrs. HOOVER stated she had not thought about any of these items from the time they were discovered until the assassination of President KENNEDY and the death of the accused assassin, LEE OSWALD. Immediately upon hearing of OSWALD's death at the hands of JACK RUBINSTEIN, she recalled finding the advertisement and the ticket; started a search for them; but was only able to locate the ticket and its envelope. She stated she felt that the information which she had found might be of great importance in unraveling the assassination of President KENNEDY and as she did not know what to do with the information advised her brother, ROBERT STEELE, who stated he would notify the State Police at Hollidaysburg.

Mrs. HOOVER advised that although she could not locate the advertisement she was certain she had shown it to her daughter, MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., and that her daughter, a married woman with one child, would recall the incident.

FD-302 (Rev. 12-20-67)

FEDERAL BUREA OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date 12/2/63

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she had been unable to locate the trailer advertisement which contained the names of LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY nor had she been able to recall any further information concerning this paper which might be of assistance to investigating officers. She continued to maintain that the paper contained the handwriting which she had previously described.

Interview with _____ File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

on 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. -11- Date dictated 12/2/63

by Special Agent s J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is the daughter of Mrs. MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., and that her mother is estranged from her father, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who lives in a trailer adjacent to hers (Mrs. KAUFFMAN's).

She stated that about the middle of October, 1963, her mother was extremely upset over the separation from her husband, which had been occasioned by a long series of affairs with other women on the part of Mr. HOOVER, and in this regard had shown her some items which she had found in the leaves beneath her second-story porch and which she first had felt related to her husband's amorous activities but later felt were connected with the family of Dr. FERNANDEZ who now resides at the old family homestead.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the items found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) during the third week in October, 1963, were a used railroad ticket from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., and the envelope which had contained same and an advertisement for a trailer made in some unrecalled state in the South which contained a drawn picture of the trailer and advertising information on one side and pencil handwriting on the blank surface of the other side.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the pencil handwriting had the name of a club on the upper left corner of the page which she recalled as the Silver Bell or the Silver Slipper and a six digit telephone number underneath. In the top middle of the page was the name LEE OSWALD and at the top right the name RUBENSTEIN. In the middle of the page was the name JACK RUBY and at the bottom Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that her mother has been rather upset recently and that she did not place any particular significance on this discovery and did not recall it again until her mother called her to tell her

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On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq -12- Date dictated 12/2/63

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that OSWALD, accused assassin of President KENNEDY, had been shot by JACK RUBY. At this time, she stated she recalled seeing the trailer advertisement which her mother had found together with the handwriting thereon, and she felt it might be of significance in regard to the assassination.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated she had absolutely no idea how the items found by her mother reached the location where they were found, and that she did not particularly attribute them to Dr. FERNANDEZ or any member of his family.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

GERALD KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that he is the husband of MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN and that he has been very much concerned about the investigation being conducted by the FBI concerning the paper found by his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, and the corroboration by his wife of the finding of this paper. In this regard, he advised that his mother-in-law has been under severe mental stress for many years because of difficulties with her husband; that recently, they had separated and are attempting to secure a divorce; and that his mother-in-law, who is 61 years of age, has been so upset by this strain that he and members of his family feel that she now has a slight mental condition and is not responsible in many areas of her thinking. He advised that his wife is almost totally dominated by her mother; that his wife is highly nervous and has been taking tranquilizers for some time; and that every contact with her mother agitates her condition unfavorably. He stated that for this reason, he has requested his wife to stay away from her mother as much as possible and that not only his wife, but other members of her family refrain from contacting Mrs. HOOVER because she invariably causes trouble among the relationship.

Mr. KAUFFMAN advised that after he had heard that his wife had confirmed information concerning a paper found by her mother allegedly containing the names JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD, he talked to her at considerable length and learned that she was so confused by the matter that she could hardly corroborate information furnished by her mother and in fact, was probably confirming the information only to pacify her mother.

Mr. KAUFFMAN stated that he was certain his wife, if re-interviewed, could clarify the situation and more accurately describe what she had or had not seen on the paper exhibited to her by her mother, now that she had given it more thought.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv -14- Date dictated 12/2/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that since she was first interviewed she had given considerable thought to the paper exhibited to her by her mother during the third week in October, 1963, and is certain this paper had nothing to do with the assassination of the President. She stated that both she and her mother have been in a highly nervous state since the separation of her parents; that both have been under a doctor's care; and that she is prone to agree with her mother on any statement which her mother makes, simply to avoid a scene.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had spent a great deal of time, since last interviewed by the FBI, in endeavoring to recall the back of the trailer advertisement her mother had shown to her during her third week in October, 1963, and that she now believed the only thing written there was the name, JACK RUBY, and Dallas, Texas. She stated she was certain the name, LEE OSWALD, was not on this paper; that the name, RUBENSTEIN, was not on this paper; and that there was some doubt in her mind as to whether or not JACK RUBY's name had been written on the paper, although she was inclined to think it might have been there.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had no reason to believe anyone in Martinsburg, Pa., was in any way connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY and in particular, she did not believe that the paper found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) almost two months ago, had any bearing on the matter. She stated that her mother was extremely prone to save any and all papers she found and that she felt if the paper actually contained the name her mother said it contained, she would have been able to produce it.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. -15- Date dictated 12/2/63
RANDLEMAN:njv

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PG 105-5070

JEK:njv
(1)

On November 2, 1963, SA RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN discussed the violation, Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code, possibly perpetrated Mrs. HOOVER and Mrs.KAUFFMAN, with Assistant U. S. Attorney ROBERT T. TUCKER who advised he would decline prosecution under this sectionand title due to the emotional instability of the persons involved.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., was advised that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he did make could be used against him in court; and that he was entitled to the advice of his attorney if he so desired.

In response, Dr. FERNANDEZ stated he would be most willing to orally discuss any of his affairs or actions with the FBI and felt that he had absolutely nothing to hide as he was very much pro-American and anti-Castro as were all members of his family. In this regard, he explained that prior to Castro taking over the government in Cuba, there had been many oppressions by the former dictator, BATISTA, and that there had been considerable controversy among his family as to whether BATISTA should be supported by them, particularly as he (FERNANDEZ) was the owner and editor of a number of magazines and newspapers in Cuba including the weekly magazine, "La Nacion," the daily paper, "Diario de Las Villas," and the daily paper, "La Nacion."

He noted that his brother-in-law, ANTONIO LARRAZ, was the Captain of Police for BATISTA and that his sister-in-law, AURORA FERNANDEZ, was the mayor of a small interior town in Cuba under the BATISTA regime. He stated that he and his wife and approximately 99 per cent of the people in Cuba immediately before the fall of the BATISTA regime felt that anyone was to be preferred to BATISTA and hence they were pro-Castro. He compared the situation in Cuba at this period in its history to that of the early HITLER era in Germany when HITLER was approved by almost all the population because of his many needed reforms.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that after CASTRO took over, he and his wife supported CASTRO in their papers in accordance with their thinking previously outlined. As time progressed, CASTRO's reforms became more and more oppressive, and it was not unusual for people of property to be awakened by a group of soldiers in the early hours of the morning, removed from their homes, and everything taken from them. He stated that it was this sort of action which made him and his wife feel it was essential

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAs J. EDWARD KERN; RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN/emq Date dictated 12/2/63

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to leave Cuba and that they made arrangements for this departure in 1960.

He stated that he had only a tourist's visa in the United States at the present time but that his wife and children had left Cuba, gone to Jamaica, and had entered the United States in 1961 with a resident visa. In this regard, he noted that, following his departure from Cuba, all of his worldly possessions, including the weekly magazine previously mentioned, which was published in Havana, and the daily paper, "Diario de Las Villas," which was published in Santa Clara, and his 7,000 volume personal library were lost.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that upon his entry into the United States both he and his wife endeavored to find employment as they wished to build a new life in the United States and not be dependent upon public funds. He stated that his wife was more successful than he in this regard and that she was employed at a Cuban refugee center in Miami, Fla., from approximately July 1, 1961, to June 1, 1962, when she went to work for the Catholic Welfare in Miami, where she stayed until October 15, 1963. He stated she had resigned from the latter job to join him in Martinsburg, Pa., where he secured a position of Spanish teacher in the Martinsburg Cove Junior High School on September 10, 1963.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he has not been in any way connected with CASTRO or his government nor has any member of his family except as described above; that he would know of no one who might indicate he had such leanings; and that he had no close relatives residing in the United States.

He stated his wife has a brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. ANTONIO LARRAZ, residing at 2311 South West 15th Street, Miami, Fla.; a brother, JOSE LARRAZ, 2443 South West 16th Terrace, Tampa, Fla.; a niece, AURORA LAONZO, 6825 South West 80th Street, Miami, Fla., and that this latter niece is married to one SERGIO FERNANDEZ.

The railroad ticket on the Seaboard Airlines found by Mrs. HOOVER was exhibited to Dr. FERNANDEZ, and he stated that this was the coupon used by his 19 year old son, JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., who is now residing with him in Martinsburg, when the young man made the trip from Miami, Fla., northward. He stated that he had absolutely no knowledge of the trailer advertisement found in his back yard, underneath the upstairs porch of Mrs. HOOVER; that he had never been to Dallas, Texas. nor had any member of his family; that aside from current television and radio broadcasts and newspaper articles he had no knowledge of LEE OSWALD or JACK RUBY (RUBINSTEIN); and that he had no connection with the "Fair Play for Cuba" organization or any other organization of this type.

Dr. FERNANDEZ expressed great sympathy for the American people in their loss of President KENNEDY and stated he would be most willing to furnish any information in his possession concerning this incident or anything which might relate to it but that he had no information in this regard.

Dr. FERNANDEZ, by way of explaining his background, made available to the FBI a list of his educational activities, academic background, and experience which is being maintained in the files of the Pittsburgh Office and which in substance discloses that he received his doctorate in political and economic science from the University of Havana and that he has also studied in Spain and France; that he has edited and founded about ten newspapers and periodicals in Cuba and the United States--the one in the United States being the "Alma Mater" in Tampa, Fla., in 1933, and that he has a number of publications to his credit in Cuba.

The following description of Dr. FERNANDEZ was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ
Address	400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa.
Born	January 3, 1909 Havana, Cuba
Race	White
Sex	Male
Race	Cuban
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black, mixed with gray, curly
Pecularities	Has difficulty with English language and speaks with Spanish accent
Occupation	Spanish teacher
Marital Status	Married
Arrest record	None admitted
Immediate relatives	Wife--EMMA LARRAZ FERNANDEZ, aka, NENA FERNANDEZ Children--JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., age 19 Daughter: WALKYRIA, age, 16 Son: ALEXIS, age 9

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DGH:njv
(1)

INFORMANT CONTACTS

Pittsburgh confidential informants familiar with racial matters, criminal activities and some phases of Communist Party and related activities in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were contacted on November 22, 1963 and November 24, 1963, and advised they could furnish no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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 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.

Mother Questions Why Oswald Not Watched. Page A-6

JOHN E. DONOVAN
—Star Staff Photo.

"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 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

college player, 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 signed an [illegible] allegiance 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.

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12-2-63

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.

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

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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 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.

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Fresno Star
12-2-63

12-1-63 SPECIAL REPORT WASH. STAR, DEC. 1 1963

The Story of Jack Leon Ruby

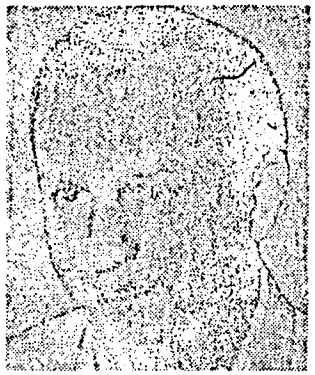
By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.
Star Staff Writer

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 gunned 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 girlie clubs they called him the "Chicago cowboy" and regarded him as a back-slapping, 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 3929 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 roughnecks 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 prowes 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 oglers. 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.

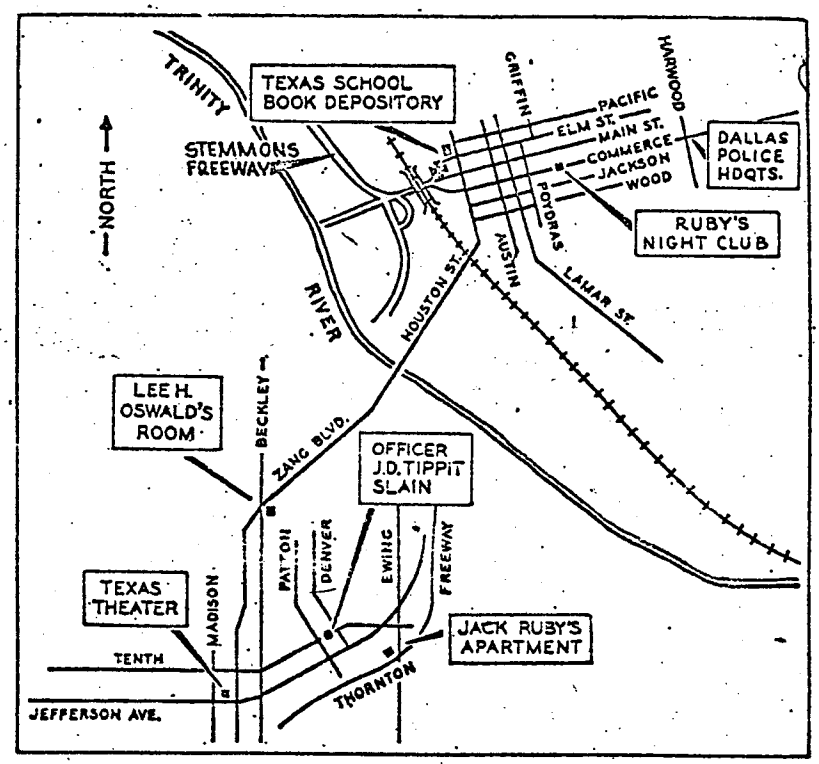
In 1937, Ruby teamed up with a close friend and neighbor, a lawyer named Leon R. Cooke. The two organized a union of scrap iron dealers and junk handlers.

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 Druggan, 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, when Ruby was inducted into



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 Conforto, known on the runway as

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 brought out of the homicide

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.

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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.

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 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 n 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 [illegible] "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 [illegible]

Attorney Howard quoted him as saying:

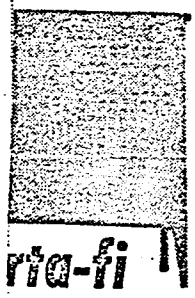
"He (Oswald) was smirking and so cocky and acted so proud of what he had done I couldn't get it out of my mind. I could not forget the Communists had sent him to kill our President. I could not forget how Jackie had suffered and that Caroline and John wouldn't have a daddy any more."

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

ABBINGTON
porary Walnut

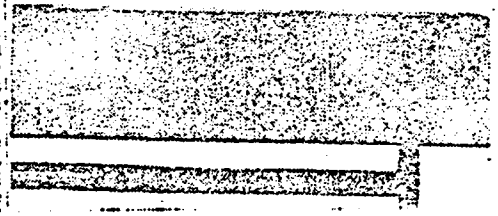


- AM/FM/FM stereo star tuner
- 20 watts peak power, 10 watts music power
- 4-speed automatic record changer with General Electric tonal 1-tone arm
- Loudness, channel balance, bass and treble controls
- 27" high, 39¾" wide, 16" deep.

ria-fi

TRUCKLOAD PRICES

GRANVILLE
porary Walnut



...rder Murdered

...n vocation came to an ...t end when Cooke was ...to death in the union of... John Martin, the union ...ident and one-time associ... of bootlegger Terry Drug... was accused, but claimed ...lefense and was acquitted. ... of the information police ...ed about the shooting ... from the young union ...tary. Ruby. Ruby was held ...ll overnight but was not ...ed.

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

...le is known about his life ...then until may 21, 1943. Ruby was inducted into ...rmy 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 ...norable discharge at Fort ...dian, Ill. on February 21, ...

...by returned to Chicago ...or a time frequented gam... ...spots with a man named ...n Gumbin until Gumbin ...cilled in a gangland as... ...ation.

...friend said it was around ...ime that Ruby changed ...me from Rubenstein. Dis... Court records show the ...ame was authorized on ...ber 30, 1947, by Judge ...m Cramer. Ruby said the ... was shorter and every... ...alled him that anyway.

...rboy Attire

...near as can be deter... .. Ruby took up residence ...llas about 14 years ago. ... the first, he was much ... by life in the West. He ... immaculate cowboy ...s, almost as incongruous ...llas as they would be in ...ngton, but later he re... ...d to his favorite wide... ...ed hats and high collars. ...was a flashy dresser, with ...phire ring on one hand. ... fondness for loud vests. ...y Zoppi, a Dallas night ...rriter, says Ruby acted ... frustrated Ziegfeld when ...st came here, hanging ...d the old Plantation ... and often dashing on ... to take over the mike. ...n borrowed investment ...l, he soon gravitated into ...ght-club business with the ...sis on fleshy floor-shows ...g to the Dallas conven... ...trade. He acquired the ... in an outlying section, ...he Carousel, at 1312½ ...orce street and ran them ...n iron hand, often acting ... own bouncer.

...near Dallas policemen tell ... became something of a ...o them, but some per... ...brought it on themselves ...sing overlong when they ...o check his premises or ...le. The records show ...Ruby was called up to ...n certain violations of ...nce hall ordinance and ...n on Sunday drinking.

...ried Pistol

...a pair of bar bells beside his ...ed.

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.

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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

...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 ...

...As Oswald was ... the ... Ruby entered the Main street entrance to ... ramp 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.

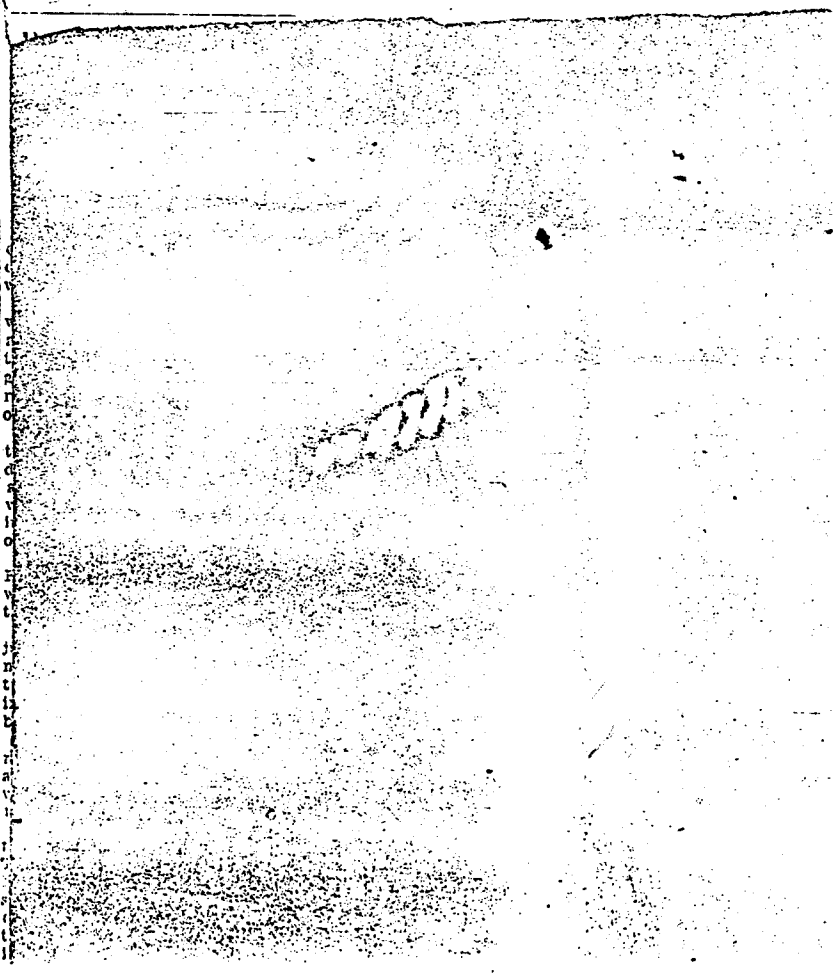
This reporter was standing in the garage with the other watching as Capt. Fritz emerged and several voices shouted "Here he comes." Ruby has told his lawyer he walked up to the line of newsmen from behind at that exact moment. It was 11:20 a.m.

From my vantage point five feet to Ruby's left, I saw squat figure in a dark suit and a brown hat dart across the intervening space, and heard 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 man... a gun was drawn in reflex b...



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.

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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 is 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."

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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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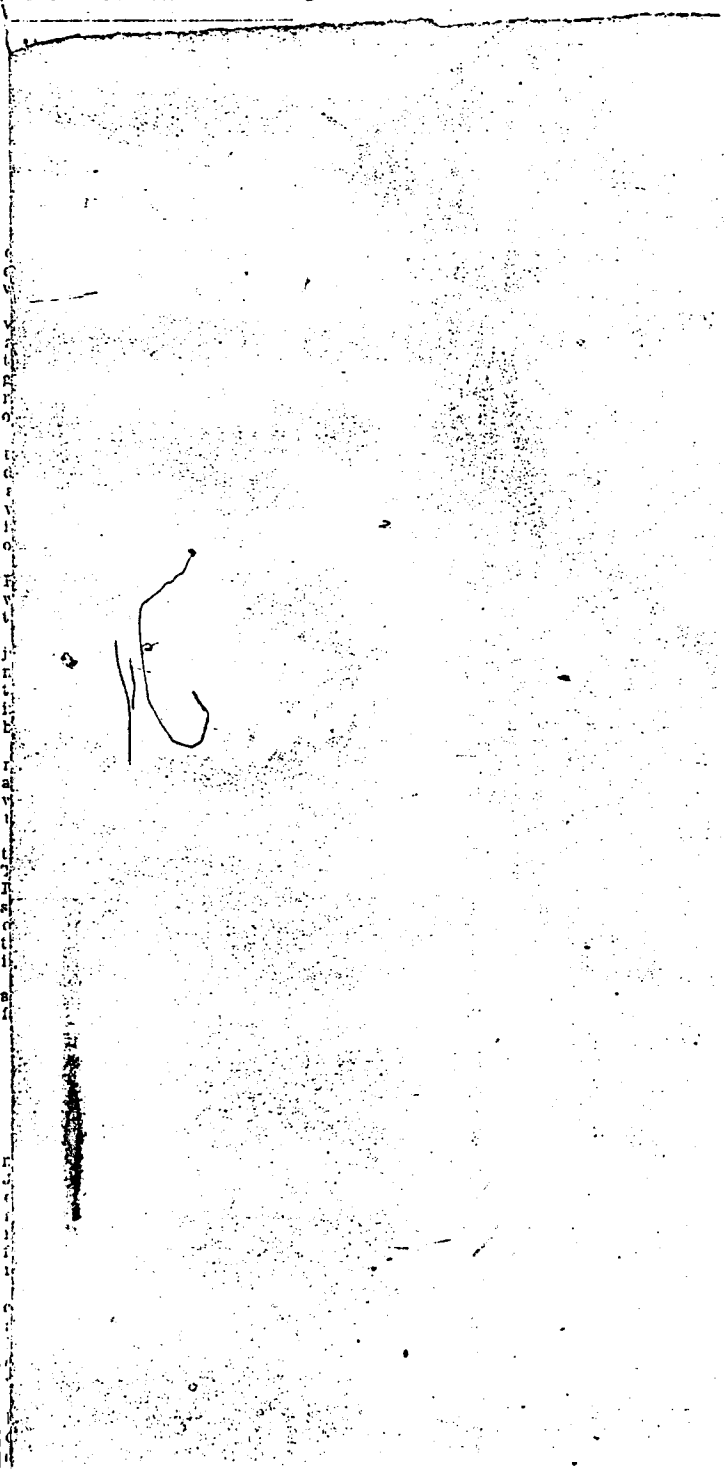

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"He was the only one of the sons who did it," said Eva.

In recent months, the 5-foot-9, 210-pound Ruby took

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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 ★★ 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 bassinet 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 dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slanting eyes. His nose was

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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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.

"I remember talking to him," Mr. Truly said in an interview [illegible] 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.

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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 tumultous welcome he received when his big plane, Air Force One, landed at Dallas' Love Field.

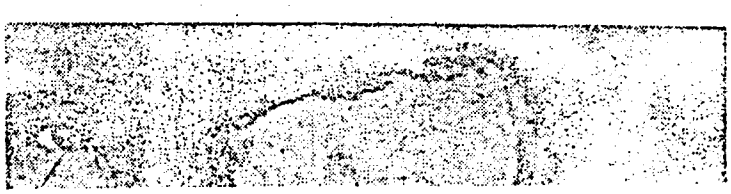
Marina Oswald, a blond, hazel-eyed, pretty pharmacist the ex-Marine had met and married in the Soviet Union, awoke and came into the living room to watch the Kennedys on television.

"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-6, Col. 1.



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"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.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Oswald: Tragedy Took Sh

Continued From Page A-1

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. He appeared in Dallas and [illegible] that he 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:

When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee

Oswald's funeral service in Fort Worth was att[ended] Marina (left), holding a daughter, June Lee, 22 m[onths]; a brother, and his mother, Marguerite Oswald, h[older] ter, 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 employes 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 the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd surg- called for help on the slain Tippit'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 [illegible] is ill. screamed Oswald, raising hi

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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 added.

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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:

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.

Mr. Truly said a young policeman dashed up to him and shouted, "Where's the stairway?"

"I'll show you," Mr. Truly said, and he led the policeman up to the second floor. Gun in hand, the policeman began checking offices and rooms and ran squarely into Oswald in the employes' lunchroom.

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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

At 1:16 p.m. Police Pvt. J. D. [illegible] Postal, cashier [illegible] Theater, 241 West [illegible] 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 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."

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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 added.

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 and ordered her to [illegible] 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.

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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.

"I translated the bulletins [illegible] minutes it was 12:40 p.m.

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Tippit's Role

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 [illegible] spattered their ankles [illegible] 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.

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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 manacles and o[illegible]

ape After Years of Conflict

nded only by his wife, nonths; Robert Oswald, holding another daugh-

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 strip joint 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.

But what of Oswald--what were his antecedents and how d he become the arch crimi-

rines "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 he was defecting. He said he had signed an affadavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and

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

Public library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books about

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.

Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night

[illegible] Ruby, [illegible] of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

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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.

He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communism of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

He was for the exploited [illegible] 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 affadavit 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 undersirable 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 window, the Governor said.

Wrote Tower

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

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.

In Mexico

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. Marina 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.

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.

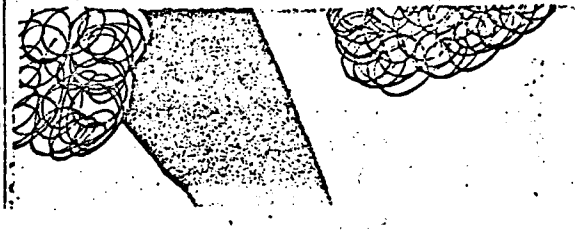
Oswald was buried the next day in relative secrecy after a brief prayer by a minister. There was one floral display on his wooden casket.

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.



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He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communism of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

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 education ended. One day in 1956, at the age of 17, he quit school and enlisted in the Ma-

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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 Russian wife and his chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. First he worked in a sheet metal factory

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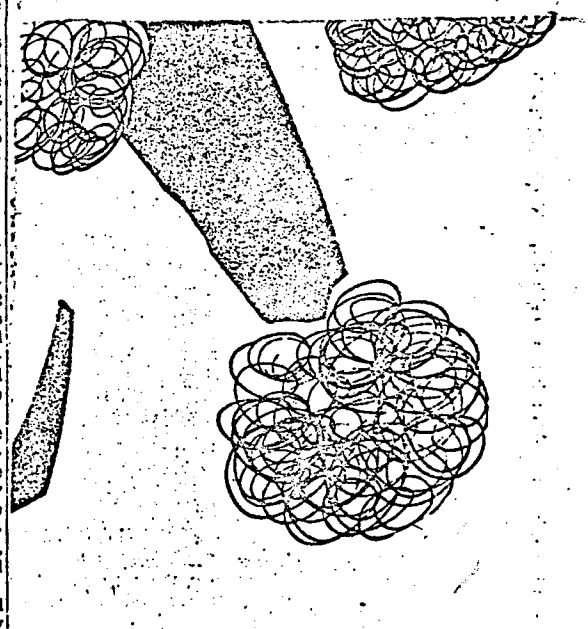
Her husband never knew either.



enue • Viers Mill Road and

necticut Avenue extended)

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Outgoing)

OPNAV FORM-2100-2 (9-54)

DRAFTED BY (CODE AND NAME)	RELEASED BY	TELEPHONE EXTENSION	DATE
L. L. WIGGINS, ENS, USNR	W. H. CLARK, CDR, USNR	41626	27 November 1963

D/T GROUP (ENTERED BY TELETYPIST)

2721302 NOV 63

FROM NAVCINTSUPPCEN-3

TO DIO 8ND

SUBJECT OSWALD, HARVEY LEE

REFERENCE YOUR 262054Z NOV 63

TEXT IN FOLLOWING UP ANOTHER LEAD IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CASE. PLEASE ASCERTAIN DISCREETLY SUBSCRIBER TO EL PASO TELEPHONE NUMBER 532 2555 ASAP.

ORIGINATOR may use transmitted copy of message in the same manner as a green copy of correspondence. Complete the space to the right if message is to be filed in a case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Incoming)
OPNAV FORM-2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

TEXT

DIO-8ND TWX 272210Z NOV 63
TO SUPPCEN.
SUBJ /OSWALD, HARVEY LEE
REF /A/ SUPPCEN 272130Z
SUBSCRIBER TEL. 532-2555, EL PASO IS MRS. JUANA T. GUEVARA,
WIDOW OF GILBERTO GUEVARA, MGR., MUNDY GROCERY, 912 MUNDY,
EL PASO. DIO-8 FILES NEGATIVE ON BOTH GUEVARAS.
MIN PLS
EN D JW

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

ND6/C010D/DNP/cmo
Ser: 7[illegible]

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

27 NOV 1963

Mr. Lewis T. Huff
U.S. Secret Service
P.O. Box 245
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Mr. Huff:

Shortly after the shooting of President John F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, the District Intelligence Office, Charleston, S.C. was informed that one Robert C. RAWLS had information relative to the assassination. RAWLS was then a patient at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C. He was interviewed by a representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence from about 1610 to about 1645, and stated substantially as follows:

He was in a bar in New Orleans, La. ten days to two weeks ago when he heard a man try to bet $100.00 that President KENNEDY would be dead within three weeks. He does not recall ever seeing the man before and is not certain he would recognize the man if he saw him again. He admits being somewhat intoxicated and said the man also was in an intoxicated condition. He advised that, at the time, he paid no attention to the man because he thought "it was just drunk talk and a drunk will bet on anything." However, he said after the shooting of the President, it occurred to him there may have been meaning to the remark and he thought it should be reported to authorities. Recalling, he said the man who was attempting to place the bet was dressed like "a working man", but beyond that he could offer no description. He stated he does not recall a bet was actually made. Further, he advised he does not recall the name of the bar he was in when he heard the remark. He said he frequents bars within a four or five block radius of the 2200/2300-block of Canal Street, New Orleans, La., and he often goes to two or three bars in an evening. He thinks this particular bar was just off Canal Street, and he knows he frequently goes to Freddie's Bar and the Straight Day Bar in this area. He said on the particular night he heard the remark, he remembers an ex-Navy friend, Bob TANNER, and TANNER's girl friend were with him. He does not know if either of them heard the bet attempt, and he does not recall that they discussed it. He thinks TANNER and his girl friend may have been away from the table or the booth at the time the remark was made. The man offering the bet was not at a table, but was at the bar. He did not hear anyone call the man by name. He does not know TANNER's New Orleans address and does not know the name of TANNER's girl friend. He said, however, she works as a waitress at the Meal-a-Minute on Canal Street. RAWLS, a white male, gave his full name as Robert Collum RAWLS, and his address as 2037 Cleveland St., New Orleans, La. He said he is a former Navy quartermaster third class and

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

MD6/OC10D/EMP/amo
Ser: [illegible]

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~ 27 NOV 1963

his serial number is 636-84-38. He stated he is presently employed as an attendant at Mayfield's Gulf Service Station, Canal and Broad Streets, New Orleans, La. He said he generally does not get off from work in the evenings until 2000 at which time he usually visits the bars. He said it was about 2100 or 2200 on the evening in question, when the man attempted to place the bet on the life of the President.

U.S. Naval Hospital authorities at Charleston, S.C. indicated RAMLS was at Charleston to undergo an evaluation physical. They stated when results of this physical are compiled, a disability evaluation board will study said results to determine the extent of RAMLS' handicap. The authorities advise RAMLS' medical problem was mainly orthopedic, however, they said he does have a psychiatric past of "passive-aggressive reaction with hostile tendencies." They stated persons with this psychiatric problem are generally reliable and are considered to be sane.

RAMLS was scheduled to return to his home at New Orleans on about November 22, 1963.

Forwarded for information and as a "follow-up" to the telephonic briefing made on November 22, 1963.

E. L. McINTOSH, JR.

Copy to:
√ DNI

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Admiral McDonald 921 D/x I/ 27 Nov 1963

Rear Admiral Taylor

Oswald Killing

1. Information from our Dallas office provides names of several persons connected with Ruby and Oswald. Robert Kermit Patterson, admitted 6J (homosexual), contacted resident Agent Dallas about 1330 CST yesterday and said he had information in regard assassination of President Kennedy. Patterson said he and one Donald C. Stuart operated Contract Electronics, 2533 Elm Street, Dallas. About two weeks ago, Jack Ruby/aka/Rubenstein and subject Oswald visited Contract Electronics and wanted work done on microphones at Ruby Carousel Night Club, Dallas. On this occasion Ruby told Oswald to write names of Patterson and Stuart in Carousel guest book. Contract Electronics did the requested mike work at the Carousel and were paid by Negro employee. The Senior Resident Agent at Dallas has taken Patterson to the FBI Dallas for further interrogation. Neither Stuart nor Patterson has discussed above information with anyone else, according to Patterson. The files at DIO 8ND are negative on Stuart.

2. In this office we have a file on Patterson and another person not mentioned in the above message by the name of Tracy Thurlo Pope. Pope is the one that first pointed out Patterson. Patterson was in the Navy and is now out. Pope was in the Navy and is out, Service No. 599 29 44, AA, USN. There is no Navy record on Stuart. This morning we had a meeting here to make sure that everybody is informed and that the FBI is getting everything it needs.

3. The above information certainly raises questions as to Ruby's real motives in killing Oswald. We have all been interested in what seemed to us to be a look of recognition on Oswald's face when he spotted Ruby.

4. Bufers is being kept currently informed of information of the sort contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Very respectfully,

Rufus L. Taylor

Copy to:
Op-92B
Op-921

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Incoming)
OPNAV FORM 2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

TEXT

921B
921Y
921E
921

HQ NISG ARL
THIS IS DIO-8ND CHALLIS
WINCHESTER
DIO-8ND TWX 262054Z NOV 63
TO DNI /ATTN CAPT JACKSON, OP-921/
SUBJ OSWALD, HARVEY LEE
REF /A/ DIO-8ND 119 DTD 4 JUN 63, SUBJ POPE, TRACEY THURLO,
5902944, AA, USN 6ND -386-6/J/-1.
ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, ADMITTED 6J WHOSE INTERVIEW REPORTED IN
REF /A/ CONTACTED RA DALLAS ABOUT 1330 CST TODAY AND SAID HE HAD
INFO IN RE ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT KENNEDY. PATTERSON SAID HE
AND ONE DONALD C. STUWXX STUART OPERATED CONTRACT ELECTRONICS,
2533 ELM, DALLAS. ABOUT 2 WEEKS AGO JACK RUDYXX RUBY /AJXX
/AKA RUBENSTEIN/ AND SUBJ VISITED CONTRACT ELECTRONICS AND WANTED
WORK DONE ON MICROPHONES AT RUBY,S CAROUSEL NITE CLUB, DALLAS.
ON THIS OCCASION, RUBY TOLD OSWALD TO WRITE NAMES OF PATTERSON
AND STUART IN CAROUSEL GUEST BOOK. CONTRACT ELECTRONICS DID
REQUESTED MIKE WORK AT CAROUSEL AND WERE PAID BY
NEGRO EMPLOYEE,M/ . SRA DALLAS HAS YXX TAKEN PATTERSON TO
FBI DALLAS FOR FURTHER INTERROGATION. NEITHER STUART NOR
PATTERSON HAS DISCUSSED ABOVE INFO WITH ANYONE ELAXX ELSE,
ACCORDING TO PATTERSON. FILES DIO-8ND NEGATIVE ON STUART.
MIN PLS
PLS HOLD FOR ANOTHER TWX
OK

Above passed to Capt. Ellison Bu Pers - 1310 this date
cdw - 27 Nov 63

ok

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/26/63

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division at approximately 1:00 PM on November 26, 1963. PATTERSON advised he resides in Room 511 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas.

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is unemployed and is dissolving a partnership which he formerly had with DONALD C. STUART in a business which they operated under the trade name Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. He stated their business was the repair of televisions, radios and other small appliances. He stated that he and STUART employed one CHARLES ARNDT, age 18, who resided at Room 516 of the YMCA, as a helper.

About two weeks ago PATTERSON stated he returned to his place of business at approximately 3:00 PM. On his arrival in addition to STUART and ARNDT he found JACK RUBY and a man believed by PATTERSON to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he could not recall being introduced to the man with JACK RUBY but has a vague recollection that the other man was introduced as being from Chicago.

PATTERSON estimated that RUBY and the man he believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop for approximately one hour during which time their general conversation was generally about the buying and selling of electronics equipment. PATTERSON recalled that RUBY questioned STUART about installing some speakers in the Carousel Club where amplifiers were already present.

Sometime during the discussion RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he would give them passes to his club. RUBY pointed out that he did not give passes to everybody but that he would make them available to these two men. RUBY then handed what he referred to as a guest book to the man who was with him and instructed that individual to put the names of STUART and PATTERSON in this notebook. PATTERSON stated that he personally observed the man with RUBY write in this notebook.

77 under Subj. Lee Harvey OSWALD
X-ref on PATTERSON to DADS file
[illegible] 1-20-64

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent [illegible] J. FLANAGAN [illegible] Date dictated 11/26/63

797

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CD4

The book which RUBY referred to as a guest book was described by PATTERSON as having the appearance of a small address book or small notebook, approximately 4 x 5 inches in size. He could not recall the color of the book nor could he recall whether it had a spiral back. PATTERSON stated he could not recall whether the man with RUBY handed the book back to RUBY or kept it himself.

About two days after the visit of RUBY and the man PATTERSON believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop, RUBY again appeared about 5:00 PM. On this occasion JACK RUBY was alone and brought with him a microphone and cable for repair. PATTERSON was instructed by RUBY to have the microphone and cable ready by 9:00 PM that night. PATTERSON stated he actually returned the microphone and cable to the Carousel at approximately 8:00 PM, and handed it over to a Negro boy employed by the Carousel Club. This individual paid PATTERSON in cash for the work and also paid PATTERSON a 50 cents parking fee which PATTERSON had incurred having parked on a nearby lot.

PATTERSON stated he could not recall seeing anyone else at the club on this occasion other than the Negro boy and possible the Master of Ceremonies.

PATTERSON stated that it is his belief on the basis of the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he has observed in various newspapers that OSWALD was in fact the individual present in the Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above.

PATTERSON stated he has discussed this matter with his partner DONALD C. STUART and employee CHARLES ARNDT and he stated they are likewise of the opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the individual with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above. According to PATTERSON the man with RUBY in his shop on the occasion set out above was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	20's
Nationality	American

Height 5'8 - 5'9
Build Not to heavy, not to thin

He was believed to have a tattoo on the left forearm; was wearing blue jeans (very tight fitting) and possibly a white shirt. He was not wearing a hat nor was he wearing a jacket.

The following group of photographs were made available to ROBERT PATTERSON for examination:

BILLY RAY GRIMES
Dallas Police Department No. 29069
Photo dated October 11, 1949

JAMES HENRY DOLAN
Dallas Sheriff's Office No. 109263
Photo dated February 9, 1961

JOE SOFIE GEBRON
Dallas Police Department No. 25526
Photo dated February 27, 1962

CECIL BERNARD SIMMONS
Dallas Police Department No. 29032
Photo dated October 3, 1949

RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS
Dallas Police Department No. 28253
Photo dated January 9, 1959

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
New Orleans No. 112723
Photo dated August 9, 1963

After viewing these photographs PATTERSON selected the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans No. 112723 and stated he believed that this photograph depicted the individual who was present in the Contract Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY on the occasion set out above.

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is a student at the Metropolitan Technical Institution, 402 North Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas. He stated he was born on January 24, 1930 at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while in the US Navy. His US Navy Serial No. is 4278665.

The name of DONALD C. STUART's wife is NANCY and they reside on Pleasant Street turning left off Second Street while driving away from the downtown area of Dallas, Texas. Their residence is in the first group of apartments on the lefthand side of Pleasant Street. He stated the number might possibly be 1314 Pleasant. According to PATTERSON, DONALD C. STUART is a full time employee of Radio Station KLIF, Dallas, Texas. He is employed as a broadcast engineer and is on duty at the station several nights a week.

PATTERSON stated that it is his understanding that DONALD C. STUART has reported this matter to the Dallas Police Department.

This interview was terminated at approximately 1:50 PM.

800

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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Date 11/27/63

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division on November 27, 1963. PATTERSON advised that he resides in Room 511 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. PATTERSON advised that at the present time he is a student at the Metropolitan Technical Institute, 402 North Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas.

According to PATTERSON, he was born on January 24, 1930, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while in the U. S. Navy. His U. S. Navy Serial Number is 4278665.

PATTERSON informed that he is a homosexual and as such has access to the so-called "gay" bars and lounges in the City of Dallas, Texas. He said that although he has only been in Dallas for approximately two years he is acquainted with many of the "gay" people in Dallas.

PATTERSON stated that on the evening of November 26, 1963, he was at one of the "gay" spots in town, specifically The Villa-Fontana, 1315 Skiles. PATTERSON said that he was broke and prevailed upon JERRY, the bartender at the Villa-Fontana, to set up some beer for him. While at the bar drinking, JERRY, the bartender, introduced him to another chap named JERRY, who was also sitting at the bar. JERRY, the bartender, who is a member of the "gay" set in Dallas, vouched for PATTERSON's standing with the "gay" set to the other JERRY, and the conversation thereupon flowed freely. During the conversation, the unknown JERRY, the customer, whom PATTERSON described as about 33 years old, heavy set, approximately 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair and round face, made the statement that he is the former lover of JACK RUBY. PATTERSON also heard one or the other of the JERRYs mention that GEORGE SENATOR, roommate of JACK RUBY's at the time of RUBY's arrest, was also a "gay" person.

PATTERSON likewise stated that he heard it mentioned at the Villa-Fontana on November 26, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been seen at the Holiday Bar and also in Gene's Music Bar, both of which PATTERSON described as hangouts for the "gay" crowd.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
89-43

by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN/jam/esh Date dictated 11/27/63

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