

12 • CASE CLOSED

usual hooky playing type . . . the type of boy who does not go to school, to truant with his other friends, to go to the park, fish, play, or whatever it is," recalled Carro. "This [Oswald] was a boy who would not go to school just to remain home, not do anything."⁵⁸ Carro found that Oswald "did not want to play with anybody, he did not care to go to school."⁵⁹ In the few classes Oswald attended at P.S. 117, Carro discovered he had been disruptive.

At Youth House, Oswald told Evelyn Strickman, his case-worker, that he felt his mother "never gave a damn" about him. In her report, Strickman wrote that Lee "feels almost as if there's a veil between him and other people through which they cannot reach him, but he prefers this veil to remain intact."⁶⁰ After the social workers interviewed Lee, he was sent to the staff psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, a Ph.D. in clinical psychology and an M.D. He vividly remembered Oswald eleven years later when he testified before the Warren Commission. Hartogs gave seminars for other professionals in which he discussed interesting and unusual cases discovered at Youth House. One week, he chose Oswald as the seminar subject. The reason Hartogs considered him so interesting was "because he came to us on a charge of truancy from school, and yet when I examined him, I found him to have definite traits of dangerousness. In other words, this child had a potential for explosive, aggressive, assaultive acting out which was rather unusual to find in a child who was sent to the Youth House on such a mild charge as truancy from school." Hartogs thought Oswald "in full contact with reality" but "intensely self-centered."⁶¹ He also said the thirteen-year-old "showed a cold, detached outer attitude" and "talked about his situation" in a "nonparticipating fashion."⁶² Hartogs found it "difficult to penetrate the emotional wall behind which this boy hides."⁶³ He perceived that Oswald had "intense anxiety, shyness, feelings of awkwardness and insecurity" as the main reasons for his withdrawal tendencies (emphasis in original). Oswald told him his main goal was to join the Army, although Hartogs noticed he had developed a "vivid fantasy life, turning around the topics of omnipotence and power."⁶⁴

Oswald admitted that he became very angry with his mother whenever she returned home without having brought food for

supper, and confided in a psychiatrist, "I do not like people." When asked why he responded, "I dislike people."

Hartogs's diagnosis of Oswald as schizoid features could be seen as an emotional reaction under the impact of the boy's isolation, lack of self-involvement, and the fact that he "was quite clear in his intelligence by 'the diagnostician' state it since. Instead, he recorded as long as he was under the

The New York diagnosis serious of Oswald and tried treatment for this his ninth school refused to bring adapted well to failing, and combative tempered," "conflict with others."⁶⁵

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Harold Weisberg's conclusions. Sylvia M. writes, "There is, in his histories for alleged unsound in any detail Hartogs but also failed suicide attempt

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supper, and confessed he occasionally hit her. He also told the psychiatrist, "I don't want a friend and I don't like to talk to people." When asked if he preferred the company of boys or girls, he responded, "I dislike everybody."

Hartogs's diagnosis was "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. Lee has to be seen as an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a selfinvolved and conflicted mother."⁶⁵ Although Hartogs thought he "was quite clear" in emphasizing Oswald's potential for violence by "the diagnosis of passive-aggressive," he did not explicitly state it since that would have mandated institutionalization. Instead, he recommended that Oswald be placed on probation so long as he was under guidance, preferably from a psychiatrist.*

The New York Domestic Relations Court considered Hartogs's diagnosis serious enough that it assigned a probation officer to Oswald and tried for the next nine months to find appropriate treatment for the disturbed youngster. Meanwhile, Lee was at his ninth school, P.S. 44. On several occasions, Marguerite refused to bring him to court, claiming he had returned and adapted well to school. Instead, his grades were low, sometimes failing, and comments from his teachers noted he was "quick-tempered," "constantly losing control," and "getting into battles with others."⁶⁶ Oswald refused to do his homework or salute the

*Many of the critics ignore Hartogs's testimony. He is not even listed in books written by Mark Lane, Josiah Thompson, Jim Garrison, John Davis, Robert J. Groden and Harrison Livingstone, Robert Blakey, Henry Hurt, David Scheim, or David Lifton. Among the few who mention the tests, Jim Marrs disingenuously says: "The results were essentially inconclusive. They showed him to be a bright and inquisitive young man who was somewhat tense, withdrawn, and hesitant to talk about himself or his feelings."

Harold Weisberg tells of the tests but does not quote any of Hartogs's conclusions. Sylvia Meagher, in her acclaimed book *Accessories After the Fact*, writes, "There is, then, no basis in any of the available medical or psychiatric histories for allegations that Oswald was psychotic, aberrant, or mentally unsound in any degree." Meagher's conclusion is contradicted not only by Hartogs but also by two Soviet psychiatrists who evaluated Oswald after his failed suicide attempt in Moscow in 1959 (see page 51). *How many*

years later?