

Oswald: He Had 'Strong Beliefs Against Violence'

By James R. Dickenson

Washington Star Staff Writer

In early 1963, shortly after she moved from the Soviet Union to the United States, Marina Oswald made this assessment in her broken English of her American husband, Lee Harvey Oswald: "Me like America. Lee no like Russia. Lee no like America. Lee like the moon."

That was an apt if inadvertent metaphor. The moon, a cold, lifeless, pockmarked planetary hanger-on, is an apt simile for Oswald, the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, if the description of him by his former associates in the FBI raw files is any indication.

Their testimony is in 40,000 pages of documents made public yesterday. They reinforce the image of Oswald as a lonely, bitter, scruffy loser who lived in poverty on the fringe of society while nurturing dreams of fame, or notoriety, and intellectual achievement.

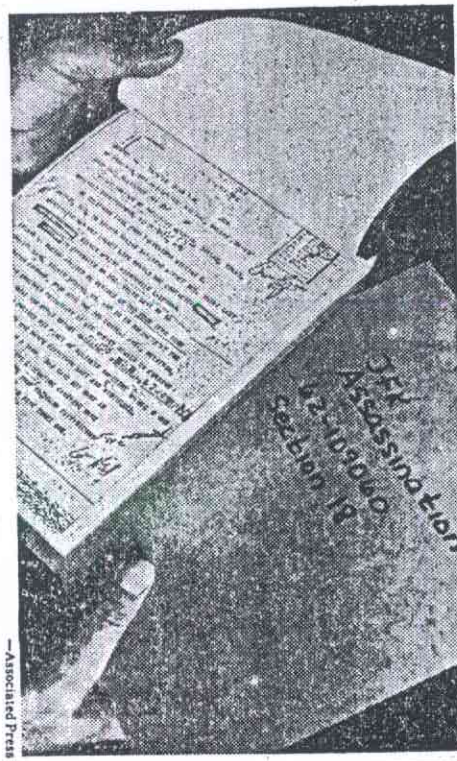
He is described by his acquaintances (he apparently had few if any friends) as a man who beat, slapped and otherwise mistreated his wife and whose development as a social misfit is steadily chronicled, beginning with his being repeatedly sent to the principal's office in grade school for arguing with his teachers over political democracy.

HIS WIFE AND acquaintances indicated Oswald had early dreams



Lee Harvey Oswald

of violence and made previous attempts at assassination. His wife is described in the FBI files as telling how her "crazy" husband tried to assassinate Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, a noted right-wing political leader, in Dallas about eight months before the Kennedy assassination. Oswald, according to the FBI report, escaped from the Walker shooting scene on foot and by bus, as he did after the Kennedy assassination, after reportedly deciding that this would allow him to outwit police in patrol cars.



Rich investigative detail found in FBI packets released yesterday.

The few related black points in Oswald's life show up early. A cousin describes him as "outgoing as a child, but he built up strong beliefs against everything." A classmate in the Arlington Heights elementary and high schools in Fort Worth, described him as "well liked and the toughest guy in the physical education class."

Oswald attended several schools as his mother moved from New Orleans to Texas. While in the third to sixth grades in the Arlington Heights Elementary School he was described by

a classmate as one who "laughed a lot but was laughed at by all the others."

It was at Arlington Heights in the late 1940s that Oswald was sent to the principal by his social studies teacher because of his defiant rejections of the theory of political democracy.

This pattern persisted. In the 10th grade, he was kicked off the football team because he insisted on lying down on the sidelines when not engaged in drills and scrimmage during practice. The football coach in-

TIME	E. L. NUMBER	NAME OF PATIENT	ADMITTED	CHIEF COMPLAINT	PHYSICIAN
12:31	2477 38	Carl Walker	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -
12:38	2477 40	Marina Oswald	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -
12:38	2477 41	Lee Harvey Oswald	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -
12:38	2477 42	John F. Kennedy	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -
12:40	2477 43	John F. Kennedy	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -
12:54	2477 44	John F. Kennedy	10/1/63	Headache	Dr. G. S. O. -

The FBI files include the hospital log with Kennedy, Connally entries.

ainst Everything'

sisted that everyone not involved in the drills remain standing, but Oswald contended that this violated his constitutional right to lie down.

He dropped out of high school in 1956 to enlist in the Marine Corps.

There he became known as a "loner." He split from a group of Marines who were being transferred from the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla., to a Marine air base in Japan and took liberty by himself in New Orleans.

In Japan, his Marine Corps acquaintances said, he had a girlfriend who was probably a Japanese prostitute, and there are stories that he was court martialled for varying offenses such as hitting a noncommissioned officer, hitting a fellow Marine with a bottle and fighting a brig guard.

By all accounts he resented Marine discipline, was irritated by orders from superiors and sneered at the tradition of an esprit de corps.

Little is known about Oswald's three years in Russia during which he met and married Marina while he was working in a factory in Minsk. According to her testimony and that of others, he did not like Russia.

HE COMPLAINED that Russians were "repressed" by their political governors and described his life in the Russian factory as one of long hours, low pay and no time off.

He complained bitterly that the Russian government delayed his return to the United States with his new wife. When he returned to America, however, life did not improve.

In October 1962 he went to work for a company in Dallas that did photo-

graphic work and provided graphic supplies for printers and graphic arts companies.

He lasted six months as a trainee whose job was to make photographic enlargements and reductions, but was fired because his work never improved. A foreman said he just simply "fouled up" everything he tried to do.

His fellow employees described him as aloof, saying they never got to know him and said that he talked mostly about his years in Russia and carried copies of the American Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker.

Employment agency representatives, including the regional director of the AFL-CIO, described him as a man who thought society ought to help him "make his way in life" and as one without qualifications who wanted a "good job," well above the average.

ONE LANDLORD said Oswald, who moved frequently, "raised Cain" with him when he moved into his apartment and found that the utilities were not hooked up.

Others described him as tight-lipped and hostile, a man who never responded to a greeting or made conversation.

They described him as being scruffy, generally needing a haircut and a shave, and as being shabbily dressed. He did not own an automobile and depended on acquaintances to take him and his wife to the Orthodox Russian Church they attended irregularly. Some neighbors and acquaintances invited them to go to other local churches with them, according to the FBI files.

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Quarter Ton of Files Fail to Change Varying Views on Kennedy Death

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Star Staff Writer

The 500 pounds of raw files on the John F. Kennedy assassination made public this week by the FBI is, in effect, a quarter of a ton of reinforcing material. There is every reason to believe that the other quarter ton of documents the FBI will release next month will be more of the same.

Whatever beliefs you hold about the murder of President Kennedy, they will be unshaken regardless of how strenuously you examine the bulky files. What these files contain is overwhelming circumstantial evidence that on Nov. 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald alone shot President Kennedy and John B. Connally, then governor of Texas, from the Texas Book Depository, with a 6.5mm Italian rifle.

Those who subscribe to the various conspiracy theories, however, including involvement of the Mafia, pro- and anti-Castro Cubans, or such governmental agencies as the FBI and the CIA, will find nothing in the files to assuage their suspicions.

There is a great deal of emphasis on FBI denials that either Oswald or Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald, were ever on the FBI payroll as informants.

THE FILES INDICATE that Oswald's fingerprints were on the brown paper in which the assassination weapon had been carried and which was found in the depository. "A latent fingerprint on the brown bag on the sixth floor was of Oswald's left index finger," the file says. "In addition, one latent palm print on specimen Q10 (the wrapper) was identified as the right palm print of Oswald."

They also indicate that analysis of Oswald's hands indicate that he had fired a weapon that day. A diphenylbenzidine reagent test showed "punctate traces of nitrate and the paraffin on the right and left hands is consistent with that of a person who handled or fired a firearm," the FBI reports say.

A neutron activation analysis also "revealed deposits on the (paraffin) cast characteristic of powder residues. However it is not possible to

at work, Oswald took this package from the car and went into his place of employment while Frazier stayed in car for a short time to recharge his battery.

Frazier said that Oswald told him that Mrs. Ruth Paine had given him some curtain rods, but Mrs. Paine subsequently told the FBI that she knew nothing about any curtain rods.

The FBI report raises a question about the three bullets that the Warren commission, which was appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination, ultimately determined were fired at Kennedy.

THE COMMISSION at one point had the opinion that the first shot had struck the then-president in the right shoulder, that the second hit Connally in the right shoulder and came out his chest, then hitting his wrist and penetrating his thigh. The third shot was believed to be the one that killed Kennedy.

The commission subsequently decided that the first shot hit Kennedy and then hit Connally, and that the second shot missed the car entirely. This was because of their inability to find enough fragments to account for three bullets and because of a lack of interior damage to the limousine.

Testimony by Navy doctors who performed the autopsy on Kennedy was that "shot one struck the president high in the right shoulder area penetrating the torso near the base of the neck damaging the flesh of the throat but not tearing the throat wall." This bullet, according to the doctors, continued and entered Connally's right shoulder, emerging below the right nipple. The bullet, the doctors reported, then apparently was snagged in clothing, eventually falling out on Connally's stretcher.

"Shot two struck the wrist of the governor continuing on into his thigh.

"SHOT THREE STRUCK the right side of the president's head, carrying much bone and brain tissue away, leaving a large cavity. There is nothing controversial about where shot three occurred inasmuch as the Zapruder movie indicates with much clarity where this happened."

One of the most intense controversies surrounding the assassination is

had heard the first two, he said. Brennan described the rifleman as a white male in his early thirties wearing light colored clothes "in the khaki line."

BRENNAN LATER picked Oswald out of a police lineup as a person who resembled the man he had seen in the window. He was not able to make a positive identification, however.

Another witness, James Richard Worrell, saw the rifleman fire the shots and a few minutes later saw a man running from the depository building. When he saw the film clips of Oswald on television that evening he thought Oswald was the man he had seen.

There is other circumstantial evidence. Officials of the Texas Employment Commission told the FBI that Oswald had been contacted several times in the two months prior to the assassination and was referred to a better paying job than the one he had in the depository, but that he refused it.

For many people, however, circumstantial evidence that a neurotic and maladjusted young man acting alone could commit such a crime is not convincing. Many people want conclusive evidence in such cases but, like the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and other historic murders, there will always be profound and unanswered questions.

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A neutron activation analysis also "revealed deposits on the (paraffin) cast characteristic of powder residues. However it is not possible to distinguish the powder residues of the rifle cartridges from that of the revolver cartridges."

This is because a cast had been chemically treated and washed prior to the neutron analysis, the report says.

THE REFERENCE to the revolver involves the Smith and Wesson revolver in Oswald's possession when he was captured in a movie theater shortly after the assassination. The revolver was the weapon with which Dallas police officer J.D. Tippitt was killed less than an hour after Kennedy was shot.

The revolver was sold to a person named A. Hidell and was shipped to a post office box rented by Oswald's mother. Oswald carried a draft card with the name Alex Hidell and his membership card in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was signed by an A.J. Hidell.

The FBI reports also say that fibers caught in the buttplate matched those of Oswald's shirt. "Included in this tuft of fibers were gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers which match in microscopic characteristics the gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow fibers composing the (specimen) Q11 shirt of the suspect," the report says.

Fibers on the brown bag in which the rifle had been wrapped matched the microscopic characteristics of the Q12 blanket, the report continued. This is a reference to the blanket in which Oswald also had wrapped the rifle and which was left on the sixth floor of the depository.

THE BLANKET HAS been identified by the family with which Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina, was living at the time of the assassination.

"Michael Paine (the head of the family) identified a blanket in possession of Dallas police officers as the same one he had previously seen in said garage," the report says.

Buell Wesley Frazier, a fellow employee at the book depository, drove Oswald to work on the morning of the assassination. Oswald had with him a package in a large department store paper sack which he said were curtain rods, the FBI report says. Frazier states this package was large enough to have accommodated a "broken down" rifle. Upon arrival

falling out on Connally's stretcher.

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One of the most intense controversies surrounding the assassination is the belief that Oswald could not possibly have fired three accurately aimed shots with a bolt-action rifle, even though he had a telescopic sight, in the five-second time period indicated by the Zapruder movie and by witnesses.

The FBI files indicate that marksmen using Oswald's rifle were able to fire three well-aimed shots in that time and the exhibits have a chart indicating that, even with an aiming error of one millimeter, the chances of hitting a target as large as the head and shoulders of a human being are 100 percent up to 270 feet. The estimated distance at the time of the shots was 90 feet.

The firing tests indicated that the telescopic sight was off and that the rifle would fire slightly high. Witness told the Warren Commission that an assassin would aim at the upper torso rather than at the head to have a better chance of hitting the target and that this might account for the fact that Kennedy was hit in the head.

CONSPIRACY THEORISTS point to the fact that the Zapruder movies show that Kennedy's head was driven forward by the force of the fatal shot and then snapped violently backward. They cite this as evidence that other gunmen hit him from the front, firing from the grassy knoll on which some witnesses contended they saw shadows and silhouettes of possible gunmen and puffs of smoke as from rifle shots.

Ballistic tests on human skulls filled with gelatin show that the skulls move forward under initial impact but that the jet effect of the material blown out the front of the skull causes it to snap back.

The FBI files have nothing on these theories that Oswald acted in conjunction with other assassins. The late J. Edgar Hoover entertained the possibility of some sort of conspiracy but by the end of the day concluded that Oswald was the assassin and that he had acted alone.

The FBI files contained other, inconclusive, evidence against Oswald. One witness, Howard L. Brennan, a steamfitter, was on his lunch break and seated across the street from the book depository. He looked up in time to see the assassin on the sixth floor take dead aim at Kennedy's car and fire the final shot. He

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