

# Oswald Hated Kennedy, Not Personally, But As Symbol Of Authority

By CURTIS B. GANS  
**United Press International**  
**DALLAS (UPI)**—There is one gaping blank in all the information that now has been assembled against Lee Harvey Oswald. It is the complete absence of anything to suggest that he bore any personal hatred of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

By its very existence, this gap helps answer the biggest question of all: why would Lee Harvey Oswald want to assassinate John F. Kennedy?

On the basis of the recollections and records that have emerged in bits and pieces over the past three weeks, the answer lies in the strange and turbulent pattern of Oswald's entire life, a pattern of compulsive hostility to authority and all its symbols.

The evidence that is there, and the evidence that is missing, equally support the conclusion that it was John F. Kennedy, the symbol of authority, and not John F. Kennedy, the man, that Lee Harvey Oswald was aiming at on Nov. 22.

**Shoot Any President**

Put another way, it seems reasonable to believe that if someone named John Doe had been President of the United States on that sunny afternoon in Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald would have proceeded with the same determination — no more and no less — to pull the trigger of his \$19.95 rifle with its telescopic sight.

When the recollections of Lee Harvey Oswald were stirred into action by three rifle shots on Nov. 22, they were remarkable for their almost total lack of contradiction.

Whether they came from a grade school teacher, a high school classmate, a fellow Marine, a social worker, a psychiatrist in New York, a former boss or a newspaper reporter in Moscow, they pointed to the same kind of person:

The product of a broken home... a problem child in school who was spotted as a potential danger by a psychiatrist 11 years ago... emotionally unstable and given to violence, particularly at his own failures... as we will see in

the episode of the chess games... average in intelligence but shallow in intellect... politically immature but glib with phrases... above all, a person who felt cheated by his country and wronged by its institutions, a man with a grudge and a resentment of discipline that was apparent in the sixth grade and developed into a deep hatred of authority by the time he passed through the Marine Corps.

**Psychiatrist Warns Dangerous**

Probably the first person to recognize the dangerous potential of Lee Harvey Oswald was Dr. Renatus Hartogs, a New York City psychiatrist, when Oswald was 13.

He had been picked up for chronic truancy and spent four weeks in the Bronx Youth Hall. Domestic Court Judge Hubert Delany ordered him there because the boy "seemed disturbed."

Hartogs interviewed Oswald three times—and reported back to the court he was a dangerous youth who could grow into a dangerous man unless helped.

"He has a schizoid personality and passive aggressive tendencies," the report said. "On the surface, he is calm. But inside him there is much anger. The acting out tendencies of his fantasies and the paranoid coloring of his thinking represents a serious danger to himself and others."

Hartogs recommended treatment for Oswald, and for his mother as well. He said Mrs. Oswald was "an immature and emotionally unstable person."

**Released to Mother**

The four judges of the Domestic Relations Court—Delany, Patrick J. Fogarty, Walter McCleary and Dudley Sicher—agreed with the report. But there was nothing they could do to enforce psychiatric treatment. The boy had violated the criminal law and Mrs. Oswald had obtained a lawyer to help keep him from being sent to a mental institution.

Oswald was released into her custody. The help so urgently recommended was never obtained.

Even when he was barely nine years old the violence

showed.

Hiram F. Conway, a neighbor of the Oswald family in Fort Worth, remembers chess games Lee played with his older brothers Robert and half-brother John.

"Lee won occasionally, but when he lost he would explode," Conway said. "He would throw the pieces around. The older boys would attempt to hold him at arm's length, and he would kick them in the shins. They



tried to push him down and he would bite their hands."

It was a part of the pattern; when things went wrong, it never occurred to Oswald to seek the trouble in himself.

The sullen, brooding, resentful, rebellious nature carried over into the Marine Corps, which Oswald joined seven days after his 17th birthday.

"He would always end up in beefs with other guys," said former Marine Sgt. Donald Goodwin. "He was an officer-baiter," said former Lt. John E. Donovan. "He was a trouble maker — was kicked off the squadron football team because he argued with the quarterback."

Possibly the only person who ever showered love on Lee Harvey Oswald was his wife, pretty, dark-haired Marina Nikolaevna, who at the age of 19 met him in Russia. She was working in a Minsk Hospital as a

pharmacist.

Oswald's mother said she loved him. But it may have been difficult for her to demonstrate it fully because of their problem — plagued family life.

Social worker John Carro in New York put it this way:

"I asked about Lee and herself. She said she had seen better times. I got the feeling she was so wrapped up in her own problems that she never really saw her son. I got the feeling that the boy needed someone who cared, especially someone who represented a father."

"He never really had one. He was just a small lonely withdrawn kid who seemed to me like he was headed for trouble."

Even Marina found it difficult to live with Oswald. Not long after he returned from Russia and brought her and their baby with him, Marina left him and went to a friend's home.

"She had called in October and said that he was mistreating her," the friend said. "Then they came to a party a few weeks later. She had bruises on her face."

"She smoked. She learned that in Russia. But when she would pick up a cigarette, he would hit her."

Marguerite Oswald, his mother, was a robust blonde of 31 who already had been divorced and widowed by Oct. 18, 1939, the day she gave birth to her third and last son.

**Didn't Like Children**

She met Edward J. Pic when she was 21 and married him. Less than two years later she became pregnant. She said she walked out on her husband "because he didn't want any children." Thus, Lee's half-brother, John Edward Pic, born in January, 1922, also never knew his father.

By the middle of 1933 she had divorced Pic and wed Edward Lee Oswald, a New Orleans life insurance salesman. In April, 1934, had their first child, Robert Edward Lee Oswald, Jr.

Five years later, less than two months before Lee was born, Oswald died leaving nothing more than a \$3,500 insurance policy to cover burial

costs and, barely, obstetrical bills.

She sold the house and rented an apartment, living for nearly two years on the proceeds. When the money ran out, she put the two older boys in a Lutheran children's home. Her sister, Mrs. Dutz Murret, kept Lee during the day but in less than a year, when he was three, Lee, too, went into the Lutheran school.

Mrs. Oswald saw her sons infrequently during the next two years. Then, on May 5, 1945, she married Edwin A. Eckdahl, an electrical engineer with a \$10,000 salary, took her sons out of the school and moved with Eckdahl to Fort Worth.

It was far from an ideal home for the boys. The two older ones were soon put into a Georgia military school.

"We never got along," Mrs. Oswald said. "We were married nearly three years, but we lived together as man and wife for eight or nine months. We shared the same house for the rest of the time — that's all."

**Divorces Third Husband**

Oswald's mother and stepfather fought frequently. In 1949, they were divorced.

Mrs. Oswald could no longer afford to keep the older boys in military school. A few months later John, the oldest, joined the service.

"Lee had little supervision at this time," Mrs. Oswald said. "But both he and Robert knew how to take care of themselves." Robert later also joined the service.

On Sept. 8, 1955, about a month before his 16th birthday, Oswald enrolled at Warren Easton High School in New Orleans. Approximately two weeks later, as he walked down Canal Street toward the school, a little old lady thrust a pamphlet into his hand. It was a defense of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted of espionage in 1951, and executed in 1953, and it altered Oswald's life.

There is no evidence that Oswald had any political ideas before this time. But with the pamphlet as a catalyst, whatever ideas and thoughts he might have had came surging to the surface. Oswald had

been a rebel. Now he had a cause.

Five years later in a Moscow hotel he told UPI reporter Aline Mosby:

"I still remember that pamphlet about the Rosenbergs. I don't know why. Then... I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time."

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

**Learns to Shoot**

On Oct. 24, 1956, one week after his 17th birthday, he joined the Marines—and learned how to shoot a rifle.

Oswald had a difficult time in the Marines. He went to Japan as a private first class. It was not long before he was demoted to private—the highest rank he was to ever again achieve.

On April 11, 1958, Oswald was court-martialed for carrying an unregistered pistol, demoted and sentenced to a short term in the brig: Two months later, he was court-martialed again—for using profane language to a superior—and got a reprimand. Seven weeks later he was assigned to the Second Marine Air Squadron at El Toro, Calif.

"He was kind of the outfit janitor," said Kerry Thornley, "because he had lost his security clearance. What I remember most is his sense of humor. He used to crack jokes about communism. He was resentful of authority—sort of a poor lost soul."

Oswald got a Marine Corps hardship discharge because his mother had injured herself seriously. She could not work and what hospitalization she had ran out.

In Fort Worth, he stayed with his mother three weeks, then told her he had decided to travel. He booked passage to En-

terprise and soon arrived in Moscow.

Oswald walked into the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Oct. 31, 1959 and renounced his citizenship.

"Why," an official asked.

"Because of imperialism and lack of money. I served imperialism in the military in foreign lands."

**Soviets Reject Oswald**

At his request, the embassy took up his passport. Oswald



then made formal application for Soviet citizenship. But on Nov. 14, his citizenship application was rejected. He was allowed to remain as an alien.

The Soviet Union turned down the application, it was recently learned from official Soviet files turned over to the State Department, because Russians "judged him to be more of a 'crackpot' than a Communist."

Oswald soon learned that if he had managed to escape from one "prison," he had landed himself in another. Russian society far from conformed to his expectations. He could not win the chess game here, either, and he tried to kick over the board.

In January, 1962, Oswald wrote a letter to Sen. John G. Tower, R-Texas, asking for help and completely overlooking the fact that he had renounced his American citizenship.

On Jan. 30, Oswald wrote another letter. He had learned that because of his defection, the Marine Corps had changed his discharge from hardship to undesirable. The letter was to John Connally, secretary of the Navy and the man who was later to be wounded by one of his bullets. Connally had resigned the post to run for governor of Texas. In the letter Oswald complained that the dishonorable discharge was unfair. The letter said in part:

"I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake and injustice to a bon-fide (sic) U.S. citizen and ex-service man. The U.S. government has no charges or complaints against me."

**Returns to U.S.**

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, notified Oswald that exit visas for him and his wife were being processed.

Oswald wrote his mother for money. She was unable to get it. The State Department, through the embassy in Moscow, loaned him \$435.71 for return passage.

Oswald and Marina and their baby landed at Hoboken, N.J., on June 13, 1962.

For Lee Harvey Oswald, "turncoat," "Communist sympathizer," with a Russian wife and a Russian child, it was difficult to find a job. In Fort Worth, employer after employer turned him down. He finally landed a factory job, but it lasted less than a month. He was fired for "incompetency."

He landed two other jobs which ended in the same manner.

Oswald then set himself up as the leader of a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, although he had no authorization from its New York headquarters.

He had his own literature printed and stamped "A. J. Hidell"—the same name he had used March 29, 1963, to purchase his rifle from a Chicago mail order house. He sent a copy of the pamphlet he had printed to V. Theodore Lee, national director of the Pro-Castro Committee.

On Oct. 16, he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository in downtown Dallas. He made \$1.25 an hour as an

order filler. Four days later, Marina, who had been staying with friends, went to Parkland Hospital to have her baby. The state paid the bill.

For the first time in his life, Oswald made a hit with his employer.

**Begins Final Week**

"He was a quiet, rather modest chap who was doing an extremely good job," said Supt. R. S. Truly.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was staying, said: "He seemed in exceptionally high spirits." This was when he visited his wife the day prior to President Kennedy's arrival in Dallas. Oswald told his wife "things are looking up" and that soon they would have enough to look for an apartment, buy furniture.

Oswald had never visited Marina at the Paine home on a weekday... until the evening of Nov. 21, the day prior to the Kennedy motorcade. He watched television and went to bed early.

The subsequent events have been reconstructed by Dallas police as follows:

The next morning he slipped out into the Paine garage, where he had hidden his rifle and wrapped it in brown paper. He rode back to Dallas with Wesley B. Frazier, a neighbor who also worked at the Book Depository. He told Frazier that the brown package contained "window shades."

At noon he picked up his package, and a bottled soft drink. The other employees went outside to watch the motorcade. He took an elevator to a sixth-floor storeroom overlooking the route.

He unwrapped the package—rested the rifle on a stack of books, and sighted his four-power scope on the center of Elm Street, about 75 yards away. Then he finished the drink.

A few minutes later he picked up the rifle. At 12:31 p.m., the limousine carrying President and Mrs. Kennedy, Gov. and Mrs. Connally, slid into the cross-hairs of the scope.

It was the symbol of authority, that he saw. He squeezed off three shots in 6.8 seconds.

## Blabber Mouth Can't Keep Secrets

By ANN LANDERS  
**UPI Education Specialist**

Dear Ann Landers: I am only 11 years old and already I have a very big problem with myself. It is my great big mouth. I wish I could keep it shut. There are times when I feel like biting off my tongue because I am a teller of secrets. Please help me before I lose every friend I have in the world.

There are five of us girls who go together. We tell each other all sorts of things. Sometimes one of the girls will tell me something that is super secret. I promise not to breathe a word—and I really do mean to keep my promise when I make it—but the very first time I am alone with one of the other girls I find myself spilling everything like a rat, but then it is too late to take the words back.

Please Ann, tell me how to get over this babyish habit. I don't want to be this way. Thank you. — BLABBER MOUTH

Dear Mouth: You seem to think that blabbing is a childhood disease. Well, you're wrong. Many adults are afflicted with it.

Kids call it blabbing secrets. Older people call it betraying a confidence, but it's the same thing. People who do this are attempting to make themselves appear important because they are "in the know."

The next time you are tempted to blab a secret tell yourself, "I am bigger than that. I will not betray a friend to build myself up for the moment."

Dear Ann Landers: Will you please answer a question about divorce which is almost as common as marriage these days?

Dear Just: Nothing, Superstition.

I'm aware that when a girl breaks an engagement she returns her ring and also the gifts her fiance gave her. She also returns the gifts from friends and family. Does the same convention hold true when there is a divorce?

My daughter recently went through an ugly divorce proceeding. She has two children who are old enough to read the papers and it was very humiliating. Another woman was involved and the woman's husband is making it as hot for her as he can.

The question my daughter poses is this: Should she give her husband back her rings and the other pieces of jewelry he gave her? There are some rather valuable family heirlooms involved (his mother's) and she wants to know what to do. Please advise.—DILEMMA

Dear Dilemma: A wife who has been married long enough to have two children who can read the papers is entitled to keep the jewelry her husband gave her—yes, even the heirlooms. She can give them to her children when they are of age. That's what heirlooms are for.

Dear Ann: I'm a widow who has been going with a nice widower for over a year now. We get along together nicely, but one thing about him makes me wonder if perhaps he is a little odd. The man is superstitious.

If he drops the salt shaker he always tosses a few pinches of salt over his left shoulder. He will go blocks out of his way to prevent a black cat from crossing his path. He would never step on a crack because "it would break his mother's back." (His mother has been dead for 20 years.) What do you make of this?—JUST WONDERING

Dear Just: Nothing, Superstition.

## Elementary School Demand Increases For Teachers Of Foreign Languages

By DAVID NYDICK  
**UPI Education Specialist**

There is an increasing demand for the teaching of foreign languages in the elementary school. This is due in part to the increasing ease of travel and international atmosphere of recent years.

During World War II great success was achieved in the teaching of foreign languages by the armed forces. Within a matter of months personnel were often able to speak and understand a foreign language. The public schools rarely achieved similar results even after several years of courses.

Of course the armed forces program was highly concentrated and involved many more hours per week than the normal public school program. An additional major difference was the

method of teaching. The armed forces used a conversational approach. The student actually lived the language. This is comparable to the traveler in a foreign country who picks up the language very quickly due to necessity and constant exposure. The public schools used a reading and grammar approach.

The logic of the conversational approach is based on the way a child in the United States learns English. He learned to imitate sound which he hears and then identifies these sounds with objects and meaning. He is later taught reading and grammar. It is also true that a real master of a language must learn to think in that language. He cannot understand its real meaning if he must constantly translate it into his mother tongue.

In line with these facts, it is difficult to master a language when a student is only exposed to it during a single period in the school day. He really needs additional exposure and practice.

What are the implications of teaching a foreign language in the elementary school? There is no doubt that young children can learn a second language. It has been accomplished in many other nations. As an example, Canada teaches both French and English in the elementary schools. Elementary children

tend to have an aptitude for imitating sounds and are also less self-conscious than older children and adults. Opinions differ as to the best grade level to start a program, but the feeling tends towards the primary grades.

Based upon the armed forces experience, the conversational method is generally accepted. It is also recommended that short daily periods are more effective than long and less frequent sessions.

A major question to answer is which language should be offered. This really depends upon the community. In the southern states where Spanish speaking countries are nearby Spanish might be appropriate. Similarly, in the states near Canada, French may be most useful.

The national need for understanding Russia makes Russian valuable. The choice depends upon local circumstances.

## Tired Of Bright Lights? Then Head For Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI) — Anyone who really wants to get away from bright lights, flashing neon signs and billboards could come to Moscow.

Communism and Madison Avenue techniques do not go together, so Moscow probably is the world's most signless city — advertisingly speaking.

The only signs you see in Moscow are either public service announcements or propaganda slogans for communism. Most are painted on the sides of buildings. A very few are lit up.

Samples of those you do see: "Beware of fire." "Put your money in a savings bank." "Take a taxi — it's fastest — it's fastest and most convenient" and "Glory to the Communist party."

The nearest thing to a catchy jingle is "Krasnaya svet, Perekhoda nyet" which means

"Don't cross against a red light."

A few signs on building that do advertise goods or services are strictly downbeat. They say the Aeroflot, the staterun airline, is "convenient and fast," that such and such is the latest movie, that tomato juice is "healthy" and ice cream "tasty and nourishing."

According to the Soviet Encyclopedia, the development of advertising in capitalist countries was stimulated by unrestrained competition and oversupply.

"Huge sums are spent on advertising which ultimately is a burden laid on the backs of consumers," it says, commenting: "By contrast, in socialist countries advertising has been put to the service of the consumer."

**LITTLE PEOPLE'S PUZZLE**

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