

Leftist Charged With Murder in Assassination of Kennedy and Policeman's Death

PRISONER LINKED TO CASTRO GROUP

He Is Subdued in Theater — Ex-Marine Defected to Soviet and Returned

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

fessed," Chief Curry said. "Physical evidence is the main thing we have."

He murmured seeming assent to a suggestion that such evidence included the assassination gun.

Fingerprint experts had been conspicuous in the procession of officers into and out of the homicide bureau during the afternoon and evening. They included agents of the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who collaborated with city, county and state law enforcement officers in investigating the crime.

Three and a half hours before Chief Curry's announcement, Oswald had been arraigned on a charge of murder in the death of the policeman, J. D. Tippitt.

Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade said there were "a few loose ends" in the case to be wrapped up, and he expected that the case would not go to the grand jury before next week.

Oswald faces a death sentence if convicted.

Appears in Line-Up

After the arraignment, the suspect, a slight, dark-haired man, was taken downstairs to appear in a line-up, presumably before witnesses of the Kennedy assassination.

The sequence of events leading to his arrest was as follows:

As a citywide manhunt began during the hour following the assassination, an unidentified man notified police headquarters, over a police-car radio, that the car's officer had been shot and killed. The car was in the 400 block of East Jefferson Boulevard in the Oak Cliff section, on the edge of the downtown area.

The car's driver, Patrolman Tippitt, had not made any call that he was going to question anyone.

Eight other officers converged on the spot. They found Patrolman Tippitt lying on the sidewalk, dead from two .38-caliber bullet wounds.

They began a search of nearby buildings for the killer.

Then another call came to police headquarters from Julie Postal, cashier of the Texas Theatre at 231 West Jefferson Boulevard, six blocks from the scene of the policeman's slaying.

She said an usher had told her that a man who had just entered the theater was acting peculiarly.

The investigating police officers were dispatched to the theater. They began checking patrons, starting at the front of the house.

One of the officers, Sgt. Jerry Hill, said that when they came to Oswald, sitting in the rear four seats in the aisle, the suspect jumped up and exclaimed: "This is it!"

The Dallas Police Department appeared to be the nerve center of the overall investigation of the President's death, although the various lines this might be taking were not defined.

State Has Jurisdiction

The Justice of the Peace before whom Oswald was arraigned, David Johnston, said the assassination was a matter of state jurisdiction so far.

Little was known here about Oswald, except reports published locally in 1959 when he went to the Soviet Union after his discharge from the Marine Corps. He was said to have tried to renounce his United States citizenship by turning in his passport to the United States Embassy in Moscow. The Embassy, it was reported then, advised him to hold on to it until he had some assurance of Soviet citizenship. He was reported to have worked in factories in the Soviet and to have married a Russian girl.

At the time of his quasi-defection, his mother and his brother, a milkman in nearby Fort Worth, sent messages vainly trying to dissuade him.

Shortly after he was escorted from his arraignment last night, a tall, slender man with a little girl about 2 years old and a baby in her arms left the homicide bureau. An officer said they were the suspect's wife and daughter.

A housekeeper at Oswald's rooming house said the young man entered his room shortly after the shooting of the President, got a coat, and went back out.

The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, said: "He came in in a hurry in his shirt sleeves and I said, 'Oh, you're in a hurry,' and he didn't say anything. He went on in his room and got a coat and put it on. He went out to the bus stop and that's the last I saw of him."

Mrs. Roberts said Oswald rushed into the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley Road in suburban Oak Cliff. This was shortly after Mrs. Roberts had learned, in a telephone call from a friend, that the President had been shot. She said she had not connected Oswald's appearance with the shooting.

She described Oswald, who had lived in the house since the end of October, as quiet.

Justice of the Peace Johnston said he was one of four from adjoining communities, assembled for the Kennedy visit, who



CHARGED WITH ASSASSINATION: Lee H. Oswald, in handcuffs, at police headquarters in Dallas. He was charged by police last night with the murder of President Kennedy.

Truman Calls Slaying A Tragedy for Country

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 22 (UPI)—Former President Harry S. Truman, who himself was an intended victim of assassins' bullets 13 years ago this month, said today the assassination of President Kennedy was a tragedy for the nation.

"I am shocked beyond words at the tragedy that has happened to our country and to President Kennedy's family today," Mr. Truman said in a statement. "The President's death is a great personal loss to the country and to me."

"He was an able President, one the people loved and trusted. Mrs. Truman and I send our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and the family."

Mr. Truman said he planned to attend the funeral and burial services for Mr. Kennedy in Boston.

Mrs. Truman said the 79-year-old former President had suffered "quite a shock" when he heard the news of the assassination, and was "too upset" to make the statement until four hours later.

had been recruited to assist law enforcement officers with the inquiry.

Judge Johnston said Judge Theron Ward had been assigned to the President's death and Judge Joe B. Brown Jr. to the death of the policeman. Judge Johnston and Judge Lloyd Russell were assisting in such matters as the issuance of search warrants and handling the arraignment.

The arraignment involved no plea. Oswald was held without bail for grand jury action and was advised of his rights to counsel.

Captain Fritz emerged from the homicide bureau after the arraignment and said: "We've charged this man with the killing of the officer."

Asked whether Oswald had been linked with the assassination, the officer replied: "He doesn't admit it—we have some more work to do on that case."

The revolver carried by Oswald in the theater was not suspected of having figured in President Kennedy's death.

Police ballistics experts were still studying, with apparently no conclusive findings, the rifle found in the book warehouse.

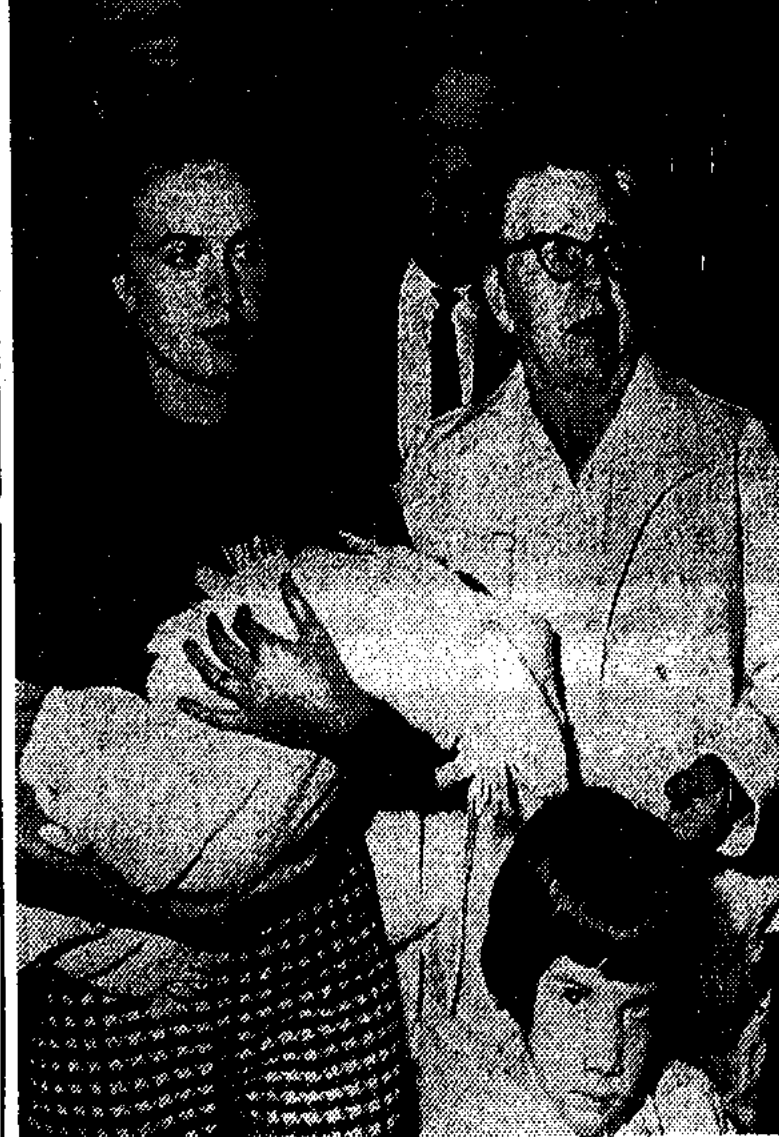
Captain Fritz said it was of obscure foreign origin, possibly Italian, of about 1940 vintage, and of an unusual, undetermined caliber. He displayed a bullet he said fitted the gun. It was about .30 caliber and about two and one-half inches long, with a narrow tapered nose.

Sergeant Hill said Oswald had a .38-caliber revolver under his shirt, and that in a scuffle that ensued, it was fired once, harmlessly. The time was 2:15 P.M. yesterday.

Oswald was subdued, handcuffed, rushed to downtown police headquarters and put in a fifth-floor cell.

At 6:35 P.M. he was taken down to the third-floor homicide bureau. He wore black slacks, black loafer shoes, a white undershirt and an olive plaid sport shirt, unbuttoned.

His left eye was slightly blackened, and there was a contusion on his right cheekbone.



FAMILY OF ACCUSED: Mrs. Marina Oswald, wife of Lee H. Oswald, carrying one of her children as she left police headquarters in Dallas where she had attempted to visit her husband. With her was her daughter, in foreground, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of accused.

NASSER SAYS DEATH IS HUMANITY'S LOSS

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
CAIRO, Nov. 22—President Gamal Abdel Nasser, in a condolence message to Mrs. Kennedy today, said that humanity, progress and peace had suffered a loss in President Kennedy's death.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
ALGIERS, Nov. 22—President Ahmed Ben Bella accused "partisans of racial segregation" tonight of having carried out the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a declaration issued after the United States Ambassador, William J. Porter, had informed him of Mr. Kennedy's death, the Algerian leaders said:

"We denounce with vehemence this absolutely infamous act which through President Kennedy sought to brake his humane actions in favor of desegregation."

Kennedy Photo Requests Flood Party Office Here

Requests for photographs of the late President Kennedy were so heavy at the Democratic state committee headquarters in Manhattan last night that a special desk was set up in the Hotel Commodore to accommodate them.

The committee said it had received as many requests late yesterday afternoon after the President was killed as it had since his election.

Hundreds of citizens telephoned, saying they wished to place floral memorial displays in their homes

CAREER OF SUSPECT HAS BEEN BIZARRE

U.S. Loan Enabled Oswald to Return From Soviet

By PETER KIHSS

It was a \$435.71 United States Government loan that enabled Lee Harvey Oswald to return to this country 18 months ago after living two and a half years in the Soviet Union.

The 24-year-old Texan who was charged last night with the murder of President Kennedy has had a bizarre career.

An ex-marine, he applied for Soviet citizenship in Moscow in 1959, only to appeal later to a United States Senator for help in getting back home no ground that the Soviets were holding him and his Russian wife against his will.

Last July, he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, seeking to overthrow Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, according to Cuban exiles in New Orleans and Miami.

Turned down, he appeared later as asserted chairman of a New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, propagandizing in favor of the Castro regime.

Passport for 'Photographer'

Currently he has been holding a passport obtained on his contention that he was a photographer and wanted to go abroad during October, November and December of this year to visit the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy and Poland.

In Buffalo yesterday, a man who said he served in the same Marine Corps unit at El Toro, Calif., that Oswald in 1954-55, said was a "lonely, introverted aloof boy" during that time.

The Buffalo man, Allen D. Graf, of 31 West Utica Street, said Oswald "always said he hated the outfit," and was bitter about the "tough time his mother had during the depression."

"We all thought it was the usual gripes of a guy in service," Mr. Graf said, according to The Associated Press. Mr. Graf said Oswald stayed by himself much of the time, and was "somewhat of a problem boy then."

Teacher Recalls Him

It is also as "an introvert" that Oswald is remembered by Mrs. Howard Green, wife of a Texas State Representative from Fort Worth.

Mrs. Green said yesterday in Austin that she had taught him in the sixth grade at Riddle Elementary School in Fort Worth.

He was a loner who sought escape in books, but did not apply himself in school and wound up with below-average grades, Mrs. Green said, according to United Press International.

Recently Oswald has described himself as a "Marxist." The Dallas police said he had been working in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, from which, it is believed, the rifle bullet that killed President Kennedy was fired.

Newsmen called him arrogant when they saw him yesterday in the custody of the Dallas police. A sharp-featured man with dark, intent eyes, he raised his handcuffed hands in a clenched fist.

Born in New Orleans

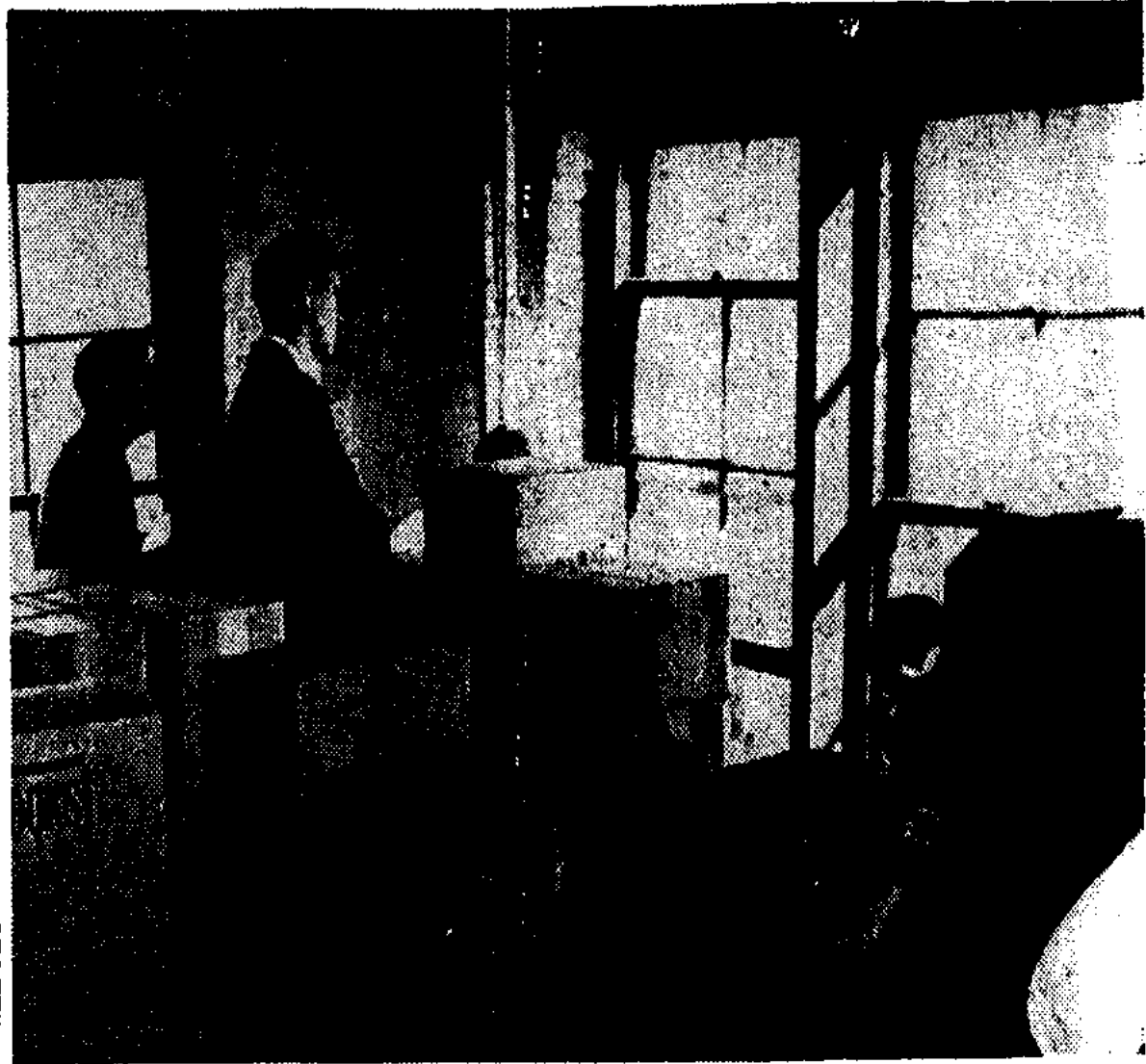
As pieced together from various quarters, including reports of The Associated Press and United Press International from various points, Oswald's career has gone like this:

He was born in New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1939, after his father had died. He lived two years in New York. He attended two Fort Worth elementary schools and then enrolled in a high school in September, 1956. But he withdrew from high school only 23 days after starting classes, and joined the Marines.

He served three years in the Marines, including service in Japan, and was discharged Sept. 11, 1959, as a radar operator. The discharge was granted on a plea of hardship.

When he was discharged, he visited a sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert L. Oswald, in Fort Worth. She recalled later that "he said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba."

Instead, he turned up in Mos-



ROOM FROM WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED: Police officials and newsmen examining the store room at the Texas School Book Depository which was used in fatal shooting.



WEAPON FOUND: A rifle, found on a fifth-floor landing of the building overlooking the place where President Kennedy was shot, is carried by a Dallas detective.

Oswald, When a Marine, Was Not a Crack Shot

As marines go, Lee Harvey Oswald was not highly regarded as a rifleman.

When he first entered the Marine Corps in 1956, he qualified as a sharpshooter with a score of 212 out of a possible 250. On his second proficiency test two years later, he fell back to marksman category with a score of 191.

The Marine rifle ratings are: marksman, 190 to 209; sharpshooter, 210 to 219, and expert, 220 to 250.

Understood to have worked in a factory at Minsk, where he ostensibly became disillusioned with life under Communist rule. He married a Minsk hospital employee, Marina Nikoloyevna, now about 22 years old.

The United States Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that a daughter was born to the couple last year.

In Washington, Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, made public yesterday a letter he had received from Oswald from Minsk in January, 1962. With misspellings, it read:

"Dear Senator Tower, My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Ft. Worth up till Oct. 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took a residential document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the U.S.S.R. The American Embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

"Since July 20th, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country, the Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife, (who applied at the U.S. Embassy Moscow, July 8, 1960 for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (Passport Number 1733242, 1959) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to raise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S., against his will and expressed desires.

"Yours very truly, Lee H. Oswald."

Request Relayed
Senator Tower passed on this word by a letter Jan. 26, 1962, to Frederick G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. The Senator said he did not know Oswald or any of the facts, or what action, if any, this Government should take.

A memorandum by one of the Senator's aides, Miss Linda Gwendy, said the State Department reported on Feb. 1, 1962, that Oswald "now wishes to return to U. S. with his Soviet wife, who is pregnant."

The memorandum said his mother was living in Vernon, Tex., and "unable to pay for his return—State Department will probably finance this on a loan basis."

The State Department decided Oswald had not expatriated himself, and still held United States citizenship. As it does for United States citizens stranded abroad, it provided for a loan of \$435.71—to pay for the transportation of Oswald, his wife and newborn child.

Government records indicate he left Moscow at the end of May, 1962. It is not clear whether he ever repaid the loan.

The Soviet authorities had granted exit permits for him and his family, not always the easiest problem for foreigners with Russian wives.

In Miami, José Antonio Lanuza, spokesman for the Cuban Student Directorate, said yesterday that Oswald had approached that anti-Castro group's New Orleans delegate, Carlos Bringuier, last July. Mr. Lanuza said Oswald asserted he wanted to help Cubans in a fight against Communism, and offered a \$10 contribution and his aid in military training for an invasion.

"I was suspicious of him from the start," said Mr. Bringuier, 29, who has lived in New Orleans since February, 1961, and who operates a retail clothing store. "But frankly I thought he might be an agent from the F.B.I. or the C.I.A. trying to find out what we might be up to."

Mr. Bringuier said in New Orleans that Oswald had given him a blue paperback, "Guidebook for Marines," with his name pencilled on the first page. "Pvt. Lee H. Oswald."

According to Mr. Lanuza, Oswald showed up with some pickets on Canal Street, New Orleans, some days later. They signs read "Hands Off Cuba," "Viva Castro!" and "Let's Send Medicine and Food to Cuba Instead of Cuban Raiders."

Mr. Bringuier and some other anti-Castro Cubans grabbed his literature away, and Mr. Bringuier and Oswald and some others were arrested. The New Orleans police reported that Oswald was fined \$10 in City Court last August for disturbing the peace.

Discussion on Radio
On Aug. 21, Oswald took part in a panel discussion on radio station WDSU in New Orleans. He had identified himself as secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee—although last night that national organization's director, Vincent Theodore Lee, said there was no such chapter and denied knowing Oswald.

In the discussion, Oswald said he was a Marxist but denied he was a Communist, and said there was "a very great difference." He noted that many diverse parties were "based on Marxism."

Oswald said his three-year residence in the Soviet Union "gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that Cuba and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's Communist controlled." He said the committee had been investigated and "the total result was zero."

"Ideals Are Very Clear"
"The principles of the Fair Play for Cuba," he went on, "consist of restoration of diplomatic trade and tourist relations with Cuba. We are striving to get the United States to adopt measures which would be more friendly toward the Cuban people and the new Cuban regime in this country. . . .

"Our aims and our ideals are very clear, and in the best keeping with American traditions of democracy."

A participant asked if Oswald agreed with a Castro statement describing President Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief.

"I would not agree with that particular wording," Oswald said.

The panel program "so discredited" Oswald, Mr. Lanuza asserted in Miami, that "the Fair Play for Cuba Committee transferred him to Dallas." Mr. Lee denied last night that there were any Fair Play chapters in Texas.

Recently he and his wife have been living in Irving, a suburb of Dallas. The Dallas police said they now have two children. His wife does not speak English.

His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, lives in Fort Worth. When told yesterday her son had been arrested, she said: "I am heartbroken about this. He is really a good boy."



TRIP: President Kennedy flew to San Antonio (1) Thursday, speaking there and at Houston (2). Yesterday, he continued his trip to Fort Worth (3) and Dallas (4). Mexicans briefly sealed their border with U.S. (dotted line).