

which book was written by KARL MARX. I know that this book condemns the American way of government in entirety. I asked him if he thought that the communist way of life was better than the American way of life and he replied there was not true communism in Russia. He said that Marx was a socialist and although communism is attributed to MARX, that MARX was not a communist but a socialist. He stated this was the reason he did not consider himself to be a communist. I asked him what his opinion was of the form of communism in Russia since he had lived there for two years and he replied 'It stunk.' He said they have 'fat stinking politicians over there just like we have over here' and that they do not follow the great concepts of KARL MARX, that the leaders have everything and the people are still poor and depressed. I asked OSWALD why he would not allow members of his family to learn English as this would be required to educate his children and communicate with people. He stated the reason why he did this was because he hated America and he did not want them to become 'Americanized' and that his plans were to go back to Russia. He stated he had already applied to the State Department for a visa to go back by using the excuse that his wife was a Russian. I asked him what he thought about President JOHN F. KENNEDY and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. He said he thought they got along very well together. I then asked him if he had to place allegiance or make a decision between Russia or America, which he would choose and he said 'I would place my allegiance at the foot of democracy.' I then asked him if he would consider himself a 'student of the world', explaining that I meant by this a person who attempts to find a Utopia on earth' and that he said he could be classified as such an individual. I asked him if he had any religious convictions and whether he believed in God since KARL MARX did not believe in God. I was trying to find out if he was an atheist. His answer to me was that he was christened as a Lutheran but that he has not followed any religion since youth. I asked him if he was an agnostic and he said he could be classified 'as a Marxist in his beliefs.' I spoke to him about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee again and

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The Commission continually refers to Oswald's dedication to Communism and Marxism. Every recorded Oswald opinion of Communism and the Soviet Union is contrary to this. Here is an early example. It is hardly a "dedication" to Communism to say the Soviet Union "stunk", or that they have "fat stinking politicians", and do not follow the teachings of Karl Marx.

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asked him if he knew that CASTRO had admitted that he was a Marxist-Leninist and he said he did. He was then asked if he truly believed CASTRO was really interested in the welfare of the Cuban people and he replied that he was not going to discuss the merits and demerits of CASTRO but was primarily concerned with the poor people of Cuba and that if this country would have good relations with the poor people of Cuba and quit worrying about CASTRO, that was his main concern; he stated this was the reason he was interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"OSWALD was then returned to the cell block.

"I then took my notes, along with several copies of the literature of OSWALD, and placed them in a file folder, in the file cabinet.

"The day after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Mr. ADRIAN G. VIAL, U. S. Secret Service, who had spoken to me earlier at about 3 a.m. Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, wherein he had obtained information regarding my interview with OSWALD, came to the First District Station on Saturday, November 23, 1963 at about 3 p.m. and told me the Secret Service was conducting an official investigation regarding the assassination of the President of the United States. At the outset of the interview I got out the original file folder on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, opened it and gave Mr. VIAL all of the literature I had obtained from OSWALD, which consisted of some pamphlets, leaflets and booklets put out by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters. Upon going through these pamphlets I discovered a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which appeared to be a passport photograph, and a small piece of white paper containing handwritten notes on same. This photograph and paper had inadvertently become misplaced with the literature during the interview I had with OSWALD. This piece of paper, which was folded over twice and was about 2" by 3" in size, contained some English writing and some writing which appeared to me to be in a foreign language which I could not identify. Before I gave

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this paper to Mr. VIAL, I made a copy of the information, which is as follows:

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Page 9 is a copy of a copy of this mysterious slip of paper, printed above in more legible and original form.

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Date November 30, 1963

Sergeant HORACE J. AUSTIN, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department, advised that on August 9, 1963, he was advised by Major PRESLEY J. TROSCLAIR, JR., Intelligence Unit Commander, that he had received a telephone call from Lieutenant WILLIAM GAILLOT of the First District Police Station, that they had in custody one LEE HARVEY OSWALD who had been picked up that day for distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets. Major TROSCLAIR instructed that AUSTIN and Patrolman WARREN ROBERTS, assigned to the same unit, interview OSWALD at the First District.

AUSTIN related that he and ROBERTS went to the First District and determined that three Cubans had been arrested with OSWALD as they were involved in a disturbance on Canal Street. These Cubans were CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ. AUSTIN said that he conducted the interviews of BRINGUIER and CRUZ, and ROBERTS conducted the detailed interviews of OSWALD and HERNANDEZ. At the completion of these interviews AUSTIN related that he and ROBERTS got together and prepared a memorandum setting forth the details of these interviews. This memorandum was dated August 12, 1963, and is set forth in its entirety hereinafter.

"DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

"INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

"TO : Major Presley J. Trosclair Jr. DATE August 12, 1963

"FROM : Sgt. Horace J. Austin & Patn. Warren Roberts

"SUBJECT: Interview of four male subjects at the First District Police Station, on Friday, August 9, 1963, after their arrest from Canal Street.

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY :SMS Date dictated 11/30/63

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"Sir:

"The following information is respectfully reported relative to the interview of four arrested subjects in the First District Police Station, beginning at about 4:45 P.M., Friday, August 9, 1963. One of the four subjects, identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, WM, age 23, residing 4907 Magazine Street, had allegedly been distributing communist literature on Canal Street, and three Cubans, the other three arrested subjects, had become involved in an altercation with Oswald, which resulted in the arrest of the four subjects.

"Lee Harvey Oswald furnished the following information when interviewed.

"He is a member of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, whose address is 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y., telephone OR4-8295. Oswald had in his possession a National Membership card issued on 5/28/63, and the president's name on this card was "V. T. Lee." Oswald had also a local membership card dated 6/6/63 (N.O. Chapter of the FPFCC), and the president of the local chapter, whose name was on the card was "A. Hidell."

Oswald presented his Social Security Card, which did not bear his signature, and the number of this card was 433-54-3937.

Oswald presented his U. S. Marine Corp. discharge card (Honorable) bearing service number 1653230, and date of active duty from 24 Oct 1956 to 11 Sept. 1959.

"Oswald stated he was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, that he is about 5'9" tall, about 140 lbs., and is a mechanic by trade. He stated he did mechanic work in the Marine Corps, and that he is presently unemployed and has been so about three weeks. Before he was laid-off,

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Oswald was not "a mechanic by trade" and he did not do "mechanical work" in the Marine Corps. He was a radarman, possessed of codes and other intelligence of the highest security. He had a higher security clearance than most servicemen, was one of the few in his outfit, all of whose members held "confidential" clearance, to hold this higher status.

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Oswald stated, he worked at the Louisiana Coffee Company for about three months, and before that he had worked at Fort Worth, Texas, at a sheetmetal place. Oswald stated he worked in Fort Worth at the sheetmetal place for several months, but was very evasive in answering any further questions of employment prior to that time.

"Oswald stated that he lives with his wife, whose maiden name was Marina Pross, WF, age 21. They were married in Fort Worth, have one child seventeen months of age, and reside presently at 4907 Magazine Street, lower center, New Orleans.

"Oswald stated that he has two brothers, who reside, like his mother, in Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that his father, John Lee Oswald, is deceased.

Oswald's mother: Margarette Oswald, resides by herself in Fort Worth, Texas.

Oswald's brothers: Robert Oswald, WM, age 27,
John Oswald, WM, age 32,

"Oswald stated he had talked to Major Trosclair about getting a permit for F.P.F.C.C. and the Major advised him to consult his attorney. Oswald said he never did go and see about a permit at city hall.

"Oswald further stated the Cubans came up to him where he was giving out the leaflets and began to tear them up and throw them in the street. Oswald stated that they started to yell that he was a communist and about that time the officers from the First District came up and a crowd had gathered. Oswald stated he joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee when he found a leaflet on the street one day and read what was on it, and sent \$5.00 to the address which was in New York city and after

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Each of the New Orleans police who interviewed Oswald gave a different wrong maiden name for Marina Oswald, each attributing it to the husband. Oswald's account of the fracas with Bringuer as here represented is accurate. If the police were motivated by considerations of regular police work and not by political considerations, the charges against Oswald, who proclaimed his guilt, would have been dropped, for he did not start the fight and, in fact, by Bringuer's own sworn word, stood with his hands crossed in front and did not resist the attack.

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