FBI File: Leon Trotsky

Reposted by AltGov2
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Trotsky, Leon
aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29/62 (Section 1)
MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE P. X. PAY

- Captain of the Naval Intelligence Unit, 641 Washington Street, New York City, Room 732, telephoned Mr. McGrath, and requested that an Agent of this office be sent to interview him, and indicated that he had some message of importance.

Special Agent A. D. Horn interviewed Captain at the latter's office, and was informed that Captain had information from sources which he declined to reveal, but which he said were very reliable, that Leon Trotsky is residing in New York City or over in New Jersey. Captain stated that he communicated with Inspector of the New York City Police, and was informed that Inspector had information to the same effect, but from a different source.

The report is, according to Captain, that Trotsky, disguised by shaving his beard, entered Canada and flew by airplane from Canada to New York.

Captain stated this information was being given for the confidential information of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

A. D. Horn,
Special Agent.

JUL 5, 1934
July 2, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEEHAN

July 5, 1934

As of possible interest to you, I am in receipt of information from the New York City office of this Division to the effect that Captain [name redacted], of the Naval Intelligence Unit, located in New York City, has advised that he possesses information from sources which he declines to reveal, but which he considers very reliable, to the effect that Leon Trotsky is now residing in New York City or in nearby New Jersey.

Captain [name redacted] stated that he communicated this information to Inspector [name redacted], of the New York City Police Department, who has also received information to the same effect but from a different source.

Trotsky is reported to have disguised himself by shaving his beard, and to have entered Canada, flying by aeroplane from Canada to New York.

No action, of course, is being taken by this Division in connection with this information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director
Room 1403,
370 Lexington Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

July 10, 1934.

Byron H. Uhl,
District Director,
Immigration & Naturalization Service,
Ellis Island, New York.

Dear Sir:

Captain Police Headquarters, Red Bank,
New Jersey, telephonically advised this office that a
person believed to be Leon Trotsky came into the Holly
Pitcher Hotel, Red Bank, New Jersey, at 5 A.M., on the
morning of July 8, 1934.

This is being transmitted to you for your
information and such action as you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay,
Special Agent in Charge.

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July 14, 1934.

Hon. Joseph B. Keenan,
Assistant Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Keenan:

Referring to your letter of July 6, this is
the first suggestion as to Mr. Trotsky's being in this
country that has come to our attention.

Will you be good enough to instruct your local
representative in New York to communicate with Mr. Byron H.
Uhl, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization
at Ellis Island whom I have instructed to cooperate with
him in investigating the truth of the reports you have
received.

Very sincerely yours,


J. T. MacCORMAC
Commissioner.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEERAN

July 21, 1934

There is returned herewith a letter addressed to you by Honorable D. W. MacCormack, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., dated July 14, 1934, which was forwarded under cover of your informal routing slips, undated.

Information relating to the belief that Leon Trotsky is presently in this country has been furnished to Mr. Byron H. Uhl, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Ellis Island, New York by the New York City office of this Division. No further investigative action is being taken by this Division in connection therewith.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 557213
September 24, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN.

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter from C. A. Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Executive Office, G-2, dated September 13, 1934, advising he is in receipt of information that Leon Trotsky entered the Port of San Francisco as Baron Rothschild's valet recently; also that Trotsky is in New Jersey for the sole purpose of leadership in the textile strike.

The War Department is being advised that this matter has been referred to you for whatever attention you may deem appropriate.

No action is being taken by this Division in connection with this information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 304687

Copies: 1 yellow
September 24, 1934

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Hulsen,
General Staff, Executive Officer, G-2,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated September 13, 1934 has been received wherein you advise that you are in receipt of information to the effect that Leon Trotsky as Baron Rothschild's valet entered the Port of San Francisco recently; also that Trotsky is in New Jersey for the sole purpose of leadership in the textile strike.

Please be advised that this matter has been referred to Assistant Attorney General Kuenun for his information and whatever action he may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Copies: 1 yellow
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

October 8, 1934.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

During my conversation with Walter Lippmann last night, he told me that it had been rumored around that Leon Trotsky is in New York City and that he might possibly be stopping at the Wellington Hotel. This rumor, however, has discounted from several other sources as not sounding plausible. I am sending it along to you for your general information.

Yours truly yours,

F. X. Fay
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

OCT 12 1934
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

EKT: CSH January 3, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TANK

2:20 P.M.

On December 23, 1934 Mrs. [redacted] of [redacted] Avenue, Bronx, New York, called and stated that she had read in the newspaper of the attempt by Leon Trotsky to overthrow the present Stalin government in Soviet Russia and she believed that Leon Trotsky was presently residing in New York, her reason being that no one but he could be responsible for the recent Communist demonstrations in New York by students of the various colleges in that city.

I thanked Mrs. [redacted] for her information and advised her that the Division was not interested in Trotsky.

Respectfully,

E. K. Thompson

Copies destroyed after Sep 2, 1939

65-29162x4
Trotzky Is Still In French Exile

PARIS, Jan. 10 (U.S.)—Leon Trotzky, exiled Soviet leader, is still in France, living at Tulle, capital of the Department of Corrèze, the weekly paper Camille said today. Trotzky is staying at the estate of Charles Spinasse, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, near an arms manufacturing plant at Souillac-Tulle.
Audience Here Awaits Voice of Trotsky in Vain

Wire Reported Cut. Speech Read; Offers to Give Up if Convicted Before World

Six thousand followers of Leon Trotsky assembled last night at the Hippodrome to hear the exiled Bolshevist leader answer the Moscow charge that he was masterminding an international counter-territorial plot, wanted in vain for nearly an hour while members of his defense committee sought to obtain telephone connections with his sanctuary in Mexico City. At the end of that time the telephone connection seemed to have failed, his prepared speech was read by Max Shachtman, editor of his works.

The former Soviet War Commis- sioner was scheduled to be heard in a one-hour message starting at 10:00 p.m., and transmitted from the villa of his friend Diego Rivera, the mural painter, in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City. For thirty minutes the crowd in the Hippodrome sat before the silent amplifier. There was a murmur of disappointment when Mr. Shachtman finally indicated that there would be no message. As an excuse for failure he announced that the telephone line connecting the Riveria villa with the Mexican capital was out of order.

Transmitted over 3,000 miles, Trotsky packed his speech with sharp exca- matory pauses. Frequently he asked, "Who are you?" and "Who is listening?" Only briefly did Trotsky assume the injured and slightly irritating expression that he used to tell how "Moscow's terrible economic pressure" had compelled the Norwegian government to place him "under lock and key." He expressed gratitude for his haven in Mexico but added, "The wheels to force me on more into silence have again been set into motion."

Says Moscow Fears Truth

"Why does Moscow so fear the voice of a single man?" he asked. "Only because I know the truth, the whole truth. Only because I have nothing to hide. Only because I am ready to appear before a public and impartial commission of inquiry with documents, facts and testimonies in my hands, and to disclose the truth to the very end."

As the meeting went on a dozen de- fectors moved silently among the audi- ence to squelch the first symptoms of an expected anti-Trotsky demonstration. One of the 150 patrolmen under command of Inspector Louis Schefflin ran up to five times to prevent the audience from getting out.

The meeting had been scheduled to start at 6:00 p.m. on the Committee on the Defense of Trotsky. George Novack, secretary of the committee, presided, and there were other speakers: Angelika Bobban, first secretary of the Com- munist International; Roy Burt, national executive of the Socialists; and Max Shachtman. Members of the Communist party had been asked by party leaders to boycot- t the meeting.

Trotsky opened his message with an apology in impeccable English. Then he took up the Zinoviev-Kamenev trial last summer which, he said, had first provoked the interest of the Western World for Soviet justice. The recent Piatakov-Radek trial had more than enforced this up- plication of a frame-up, he added. Moscow's attitude, he charged, was this: "We have our justice. The rest does not concern us."

After deprecating the opinions of three foreign observers, Pratt and Rosenbaum, lawyers, and Walter Dunbar, American journalist, who had expressed belief in the guilt of the accused, Trotsky insisted that the Moscow government at the time of the trial had clearly examined every judgment which would carry with it the sanctity of objectivity and impartiality."

Sees Second Trial Answer to World

"My task today," he continued, "is to unveil the fundamental, original viciousness of the Moscow trials, to show the mother-land its true political aims and the psychology of its participants and victims."

"The trial of Zinoviev-Kamenev is the inspiration of the current of the program of the so-called Center, not that of Zinoviev and Kamenev and the others. The leaders of the so-called Center do not have known what was the accused in the last trial, people of a secondary category."

"The trial of Piatakov-Radek is the inspiration of the program of the so-called Center, not that of Piatakov and Radek and the others. The leaders of the so-called Center do not have known what was the accused in the last trial, people of a secondary category."

In order to hide, even if only slightly, the glaring contradiction between the two trials, Piatakov and Radek testified, under the dictation of the GPU, that they had formed a parallel center, in which Trotsky's lack of confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev is a difficult to imagine and a more stupid and deceitful explanation. I really did not have confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev after their capitalization, and I have had no confidence in them since 1927. But I had confidence in Radek and Piatakov."

Already in 1920 Radek delivered into the hands of the GPU B. P. U. Gorbounov, Blumkin, and others and without trial. Here is what I wrote then: "The Bulletin of the Russian Opposition! What a shame! A free country. After having lost its last remnants of moral equilibrium, Radek does not stop at any objectives."

"It is outrageous to be forced to cite such harsh statements about the ungodly Radek and Piatakov. But it would be criminal to tell the truth only out of sentimental considerations."

The audience regarded Zinoviev and Kamenev with haughty superiority, and in self-approval they were not mistaken.
Among the 6,000 Who Didn't Hear Trotsky Talk

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

In the sea of faces at the Hippodrome gathering last night

As a member of the Joint Committee of the Municipal and the Bohemian Clubs, and a member of the central committee of the Workers’ Alliance, Mr. Amster himself was the chief speaker.

Local Communists Expel Suspects

Israel Amster, state organizer of the Communist Party, revealed yesterday that local Communists were carrying on a purge of their own. Five party members, suspected of being Trotsky sympathizers, had quit during the past six months, he said.

"In every instance they were white collar people," he added.

Mr. Amster said he had passed the word along to the city’s 26,000 party members and promised that none of them would turn up at the Hippodrome. The Communists were holding rallies of their own in the Bronx, one at the Bronx Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Avenues; the second at Grand Plaza; the third at Paradise Manor, 11 West St., Eden Avenue, where Mr. Amster himself was the chief speaker.
TROTSKY WIRE TALK SILENCED; SPEECH READ

Mysterious wire trouble somewhere south of the border last night blocked Leon Trotsky's scheduled telephone speech from Mexico City to an audience of 5,000 in the Hippodrome.

A voice thought to be his, speaking feebly in Russian, came through at 10:16 P.M., but a moment later an amplified click and rumble broadcast the fact that the connection had been broken.

While efforts were made to locate Trotsky in Mexico, Max Schachtman, the exiled Bolshevik's American representative, announced that he had definite information that the telephone wires to America had been cut.

Proposed reading is booted.

He put a motion to the audience proposing to have Trotsky's speech read, and although the proposal was defeated by a unanimous chorus of boos, he finally decided to read it.

In the midst of the reading, contact with Trotsky was finally established. He had driven to a telephone in Mexico City from the suburban home of Diego Rivera, painter, where he is a guest.

Speaks in Russian.

Speaking in Russian, Trotsky declared:

"I am deeply regretful that I have been unable to communicate directly with your meeting. The technical arrangements here were extremely poor, and I am extremely unhappy to have been unable to go through with the arrangement made. Between your meeting and me lie defects of a technical nature. I send you my heartiest and fraternal greetings."

He made no charge that the telephone wire had been cut earlier.

Challenge to Stalin.

His speech, which Schachtman read, was a bold, dramatic challenge to Moscow. In it he proposed to place himself "voluntarily in the hands of the executioners of the GPU" if found guilty by an impartial commission of plotting against the Soviet regime.

As read by Schachtman, Trotsky declared:

"I make this declaration before the entire world. But if the commission establishes that the Moscow trials are a conscious and premeditated frame-up, conducted with the blood and nerves of human beings, I will not ask my accusers to place themselves voluntarily before a firing squad. No, the eternal disgrace in the memory of human generations will be sufficient for them."

Charges GPU Inquisitions.

Trotzky's speech was prepared in defense of charges at the recent terror trials that he compiled with seventeen defendants to assassinate Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders, and connived with Japan and Germany.
TROTSKY PROMISES TO GIVE UP TO GPU IF PROVED GUILTY

6,000 in Hippodrome to Hear Over Phone Demand for Inquiry Into His Innocence

CALLS RUSSIA "MADHOUSE"

Charges Stalin Has Betrayed Revolution—Rally Here Is Heavily Guarded

In a speech prepared for delivery before more than 6,000 at the Hippodrome last night, Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevik leader and closest co-worker of Lenin in the October Revolution, declared that he stood ready to surrender himself to the Soviet Government if an impartial court could clearly prove his guilt of the charges of terrorist conspiracy and treason on which he was recently tried in absentia in Moscow.

He demanded such an impartial investigation, offering to place before it conclusive proofs that the trials were frame-ups.

Mr. Trotsky was to speak over the long-distance telephone from Mexico, D. F., where he now lives. The meeting was under the auspices of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky. The purpose of the committee is to obtain an investigation of the trials by a nonpartisan commission.

Plan for Inquiry Here

It was learned last night that prominent American lawyers, jurists and educators are being consulted by the committee on plans to have such an investigation held in New York City if permission can be obtained from Washington to have Trotsky come to the United States to testify. There is a possibility that the investigation may be held in Mexico if Mr. Trotsky is not admitted to this country.

Mr. Trotsky opened his address by apologizing for his "impossible England" and declared that he would appeal, not to the passions of the audience but to its reason.

"The Zinoviev-Kamenev trial provoked in public opinion terror, agitation, indignation, distrust or at least perplexity," Mr. Trotsky said. "The trial of Platakov-Radek has once more enforced these sentiments. Such is the incontestable fact. A doubt of justice signifies, in this case, a suspicion of frame-up. Can one find a more humiliating suspicion against a government which appears under the banner of socialism? Where do the interests of the Soviet Government itself lie? In driving these suspicions. What is the duty of the true friends of the Soviet Union? To say firmly to the Soviet Government: it is necessary at all costs to dispel the distrust of the Western world for Soviet justice.

"To answer to this demand: 'We have our justice, the rest does not concern us much,' is to occupy oneself not with the Socialism enlightenment of the masses, but with the policies of inflated prestige, in the style of Hitler and Mussolini.

Demands Soviet Evidence

"Every American of the U. S. S. R., who are convinced in their own hearts of the justice of the Moscow trials (and how many are there?—what a pity that one cannot take a census of consciences), even these unshakable friends of the bureau must demand the creation of an authorized commission of inquiry. The Moscow authorities must present to such an inquiry all the necessary testimonies. There can evidently be no lack of them, since it was on the basis of those given that forty-nine persons were shot in the Kiroff trials, without counting the 150 who were shot without trial."

Charging that up to now the Hol-
The government "has brutally repressed every examination which would carry with it the guarantee of objectivity and impartiality," including demands for an impartial inquiry into the Socialist and Trade Union Internationale. Mr. Trotsky challenged the Stalin regime to present an impartial international commission "serious, precise, and concrete explanations" of the "obscure spots" of the Moscow trials.

"And apart from these obscure spots there is—nothing!" he declared. "That is precisely why Moscow resorts to all kinds of measures to force me, the principal accused, to keep my silence. Why does Moscow so fear the voice of a single man? Only because I know the truth, the whole truth. Only because I have nothing to hide. Only because I am ready to appear before a democratic and impartial commission of inquiry with documents, facts and testimonies in my hands, and to disclose the truth to the very end. I declare: If this commission decides that I am guilty in the slightest degree of the crimes which Stalin imputes to me, I pledge in advance to place myself voluntarily in the hands of the executors of the GPU. Do the accusers of the Kremlin hear me? I throw my defiance in their faces, and I await their reply!"

"Through this declaration I repeat in passing to the frequent objections of superficial naysayers: Why must we believe Trotsky and not Stalin? It is absurd to bury one body with psychological incongruities. It is not a question of personal confidence. It is a question of verification! I propose a verification! I demand the verification!"

"Soviet Confessions False"—

Assailing the "confrontational hypothesis," among whom he named Mr. Duranig, whom he accused in the Moscow trials of references to the "Russian soul," Mr. Trotsky declared that the prosecution could not prove that the confessions were genuine, and inconsistent with the objective facts.

"I undertake a much more difficult task," he said. "I undertake to demonstrate that each of the confessions is false, that is, contradicts reality." He then entered into an analysis of certain important aspects of the testimony, declaring that he had conclusive proof, documents and testimonies, that such testimony was false. Among the important points he discussed was the testimony in the Zinovieff trial last August that Trotskoff, Mr. Trotsky's son, had come from Berlin in December 1922, to conspire with him and some of the accused in Copenhagen, and the testimony of Plakowka in the more recent trial that he was confronted with Trotsky in Oslo. On both these crucial points, as on others, there is incontrovertible evidence that the testimony was false, he asserted.

"The executions are based exclusively on forced confessions," he declared. "And when facts are mentioned in these confessions, they crumble to dust at the first contact with critical examination! The GPU is not only guilty of a frame-up. It is guilty of concealing a rotten, gross, foolish frame-up. If one carefully compares the fantastic nature of the accusation in its entirety with the manifest falsehoods of the factual depositions, what is left of all these monstrous confessions? The suffocating odors of the inquisitorial tribunal—and nothing more."

"Scores Stalin Regime"

Trotsky in closing assailed the Stalin regime for betraying socialism and discrediting the revolution. He pictured the Stalin government as dominated by a clique which holds the people in subjection by oppression and terror.

He predicted that, should fascism be defeated in Spain and the cause of the workers' triumph also in France, there will be profound political changes in Soviet Russia. On the other hand, he feared that the victory of the rebel forces in Spain would also signify grave danger for the Soviet Union.

The Moscow trials, he said, are a signal calling for opposition to the Stalin regime.

"Woe to them who do not heed," he said. "The Reichstag trials has already had a great importance. But it concerned only the dying of fascism. This embodiment of all the vices of darkness and barbarism. The Moscow trials are perpetrated under the banner of socialism. We will not concede this banner to the means of falsehood; if our generation happens to be too weak to establish socialism over the earth, we will hand the banner down to our children. The struggle which is in the offering transcends by far the importance of individuals, factions and parties. It is the struggle for the future of all mankind. It will be severe. It will be lengthy. Who seeks physical comfort and spiritual
Mexico Holds Ax Assailant

Specialists Sought To Save Bolshevnik

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21 (U.P.). Negotiations have been started in hope of bringing an eminent brain specialist either from New York or Los Angeles by airplane to save the life of Leon Trotsky, 60, exiled Bolshevnik writer. It was learned today.

Trotsky lay in a hospital here with one chance in ten for surviving an assassination attempt by a trusted associate whom his entourage now suspect of being an operative of the Russian secret police.

Police Quizzed

Trotsky's mystery man assailant lay in the same hospital, having been severely wounded by Harold Robbins, head guard at the fortified Trotsky villa in the Coyocan suburb where the attack was made.

The assailant, a trusted friend, who had been given the freedom of the villa, was known as Frank Jackson, an American, and was said to have an American wife. But he told Geo. Manuel, super- police chief, at the hospital, that he was Jacques Mornand, a Belgian, of Belgian parents, a newspaperman by profession.

Police said that they were questioning Sylvia Ageloff, 30, a striking blonde with blue eyes, reported to be a native Russian and a naturalized American. She refused to talk to newspapermen. Helpless, she wore octagonal eye glasses with a smart tailored gray suit, white blouse, and coffee-colored stockings.

It was reported she and Dresch met in Paris two years ago. They had been seen together frequently here and it was reported they had visited the United States recently.
Trotzky Dies After Attack By Follower

Assaulted in Home During Argument; Assailant Held

MEXICO CITY. Aug. 21 (UP).—Leon Trotzky died here early tonight.

Trotzky, who had undergone two brain operations in an effort to save his life, died at 7:25 P. M. (9:25 P. M. EDT.)

MEXICO CITY. Aug. 21 (UP).—Leon Trotzky lay close to death today as physicians sought to save his life.

Trotzky's condition was becoming rapidly worse despite an emergency operation.

Trotzky's assailant lay in the same hospital, having been severely wounded by Harold Robins, head guard at the fortified Trotzky villa in the Coyocan suburb where the attack was made.

TRUSTED FRIEND

The assailant, a trusted friend, who had been given the freedom of the villa, was known as Frank Jackson, an American, and was said to have an American wife. But he told Gen. Manuel Nunez, police chief, at the hospital that he was Jacques van den Brechth, 36, born in Tehran, Persia, of Belgian parents, a newspaperman by profession. He told Gen. Nunez he would give his life blood for Trotzky.
Trotsky's Death-Bed Statement Blames Slaying on Ogpu

Mexican Police Describe Pickax Assailant as American Citizen

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22—Leon Trotsky, world-famed leader of the Russian Revolution, died last night, the victim of a pickax assault, which the police described as being a tool of the "Ogpu or a Fascist—most likely the Ogpu."

The leader of the Fourth International, who long feared "death at the hands of Stalin," made his last statement against the crimson Russian secret police on his death bed. He succumbed to head wounds inflicted Tuesday.

An exile from Russia since 1922 and a refugee in Mexico since January 9, 1937, the former Soviet War Commissar lay today in a casket to which was pinned his last words: "I am sure of the final victory of the Fourth International. Go forward.

"Aspects of International Plot."

Coupled with the 60-year-old revolutionary's accusation against the Ogpu was the statement of Police Comdr. Jesus Gaulindo that his assassination "has the aspect of an international plot."

The police chief declined to elaborate on his statement concerning the fatal attack on Trotsky, the second within recent months.

Trotsky's brain was pierced by a pickax wielded by Frank Jackson, who for months posed as a "great admirer" of the chairman of the Fourth International. Jackson was arrested.

(Continued from first page.)

Trotsky

at first identified as "Jacques Van-dendreckx."

Jackson, beaten by guards, was taken to the same hospital where Trotsky died.

Trotsky's associates, as well as Trotsky himself, charged Joseph Stalin, head of the Soviet Union and long-time political foe of Trotsky, and the Ogpu with responsibility for the second assault on Trotsky within three months.

May 24 he escaped harm in a machine-gun attack, for which more than 20 Mexicans were arrested.

Jackson confessed immediately after the assault Tuesday night, but police resumed their questioning a few hours after Trotsky died.

In his first statement Jackson said he decided to kill Trotsky after hearing "disillusioned" by the Russian's recent expressed political views. Police said they would publish his latest statement, probably tomorrow.

They added that Jackson was not a Belgian, as he claimed, but an American citizen formerly of New York City.

Police also detained a woman listed as Sylvia Aasehoff of Brooklyn, N.Y., whom they said was Jackson's sweetheart, but whom Trotsky's associates said they thought was Jackson's wife.

She said she was unaware of any assassination plot and wept as she revealed she had introduced Jackson to Trotsky. She said she was a sister of a former secretary of the exiled Russian.

Mrs. Trotsky Weeps Softly

Mrs. Trotsky and doctors were in Trotsky's tiny hospital room when he died. Mrs. Trotsky wept softly and said "That is life."

At first the hospital said the body would be kept there over night for an autopsy but early today—after a death mask had been made by the noted Mexican sculptor, Ignacio Arriubido—it was removed to the chapel of a private funeral home to lie in state.

President Lazaro Cardenas, who gave Trotsky refuge after Norway expelled him at Russia's behest, sent Gen. Hernandez Lamont, a member of his official staff, and three aides to the chapel to pay Mexico's respects. The officers took a turn at standing guard of honor.

Lamont said he brought a "personal message of condolence from the President" for Mrs. Trotsky. She went to the home of friends to spend last night.

Funeral Plans Uncertain.

Funeral plans were uncertain.

Some of Trotsky's widowed family
THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR  
August 23, 1934

"very likely" would be in Mexico, Cypriot definite plans had not been made.

In New York James Cannon, secretary of the Socialist Workers party in the United States—and mentioned by certain Trotsky followers as likely new head of the Fourth International—said:

"We plan to hold the funeral here to give the working people of New York an opportunity to show their reverence for the memory of this great leader and their hatred and contempt for Stalinism."

In the chapel, Trotsky's face was covered by a glass cover of the casket. A satin coverlet extended to the chest, over which his hands lay folded. The bandage still remained on his head, but a deep slash showed over the right ear where the assassin drove the pick into his brain.

The face of the bearded little Russian appeared pale.

Crowd Gathered

On the wall was a red poster of the Mexican section of the Fourth International.

Despite the late hour at which the body reached the chapel, a crowd gathered and moved slowly through the chapel for the remainder of the night. In death the Mexican public saw more of Trotsky than it did in life. He was a virtual prisoner in his own walled-in house in nearby Coyocacan—mortal fearful of death at the hands of Stalin.

Police stood guard inside and outside the chapel.

Slayer Admits Acting

For Oguz, Lawyer Says

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Albert Goldman, American attorney for Leon Trotsky, asserted here that the assailant of the exiled Bolshevik leader had admitted acting as an agent of the Soviet Russian secret police.

"I talked by telephone with Trotsky guards shortly after the attack," Mr. Goldman said in an interview last night on arriving from New York by plane. "They told me that Vandenreischel admitted he had been ordered by the Oguz to kill Trotsky or forfeit the life of his mother in Russia."

Mr. Goldman learned of Trotsky's death on his arrival. He later boarded a plane for Mexico City, where he hoped to question the assailant, Jacques Vandenreischel, who became known as "Frank Jackson."

Mr. Goldman said Trotsky's slaying might dispel the mystery surrounding the attempts on Trotsky's life at his Mexico City home last May.

Kerensky Holds Trotsky:

Victim of Own Methods

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, Russian leader whose revolution overthrew the czarist government, said today that Leon Trotsky, "most merciless of all bolshevik terrorists, died by the same means he sponsored."

He agreed with Trotsky, however, that Trotsky's death was dictated by Stalin.

"He was the victim of the system of secret police instituted by him and Lenin against all opponents," Kerensky continued, describing Trotsky as an "admirer of the terroristic system of government."

Kerensky, who voiced his opinion in a press conference, asserted that this is not the first assassination by Stalin and his agents. In 1927 Stalin's agents assassinated a man of great influence in Switzerland, while in Paris two White Russian generals were killed by bolshevik secret police."

Moscow Press Prints

Short Story of Attack

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—The attack on Leon Trotsky in Mexico City was disclosed in the Russian public today by a seven-line dispatch in the newspapers, but up to noon his death had not been announced.

An official Moscow newspaper dispatch from New York merely quoted United States newspapers as reporting an attempt on the exiled Communist leader's life.
Girl Linked in Trotsky Death Is New York Social Worker

She Faces Quiz On Return Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (C.T.P.S.)—Sylvia Ageloff, the blonde psychologist who told Mexican police she was an unconscious "instrument in the hands" of Trotsky's assassin, was revealed here today as a social investigator for the New York City department of Welfare. In fact, home relief officials said, Sylvia is at present on a vacation which started August 1, and from which she was due back on the job "within a day or two."

Miss Ageloff, who receives $1,500 a year from the city, was appointed to the Civil Service rolls on May 16, 1934, one of eight high-ranking contestants among 25,000 persons who took the examination.

Reported Married

City officials knew nothing of any political activity on her part, although when she was absent last March, January, February, and March on a sick leave, women associates relayed several postcards from her in Mexico. Her record shows her listed as single. The Department of Welfare, while not contemplating any disciplinary action, will question her on her return as to whether she is married. Reports from Mexico declare her to be the wife of Franklin Johnson, Trotsky's slayer.

Sylvia was born August 1, 1900. She attended Brooklyn public schools, received a B.S. degree from New York University in June 1926, and obtained her M.A. from Columbia four years later.

Funeral Publicized

She majored in psychology. For the year ending September 1933 she did social work for the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau. From June 1934 to June 1936 she worked at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, as a volunteer. From 1936 to 1938 she was a clinical psychologist for the board of education. While Sylvia underwent police parliment in Mexico City, local Trotskyites tentatively planned a large public funeral here for their idol. James P. Cannon, national secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party, wants Trotsky's body "cremated and given to the sea—since Trotsky belonged to the whole world."

Alexander Kerensky, who headed the first Russian government after the Czarist fall, declared Trotsky was the "victim of his own system."

"Merciless Terrorist"

Kerensky, a guest of Kenneth P. Simpson, Republican leader, declared: "Trotsky was the creator and organizer of revolution in Russia."

Pound Seeks New Dog Tru

Marks Submits Budget for F" New Dog Tru

Three more dogs new truck to replace the old machine arm master Frank M. 1942. Budget $1,000,000 for the District. Two dozen cars to operate than while the time from 4:30 p.m. Marks all restored to normal $1 raises for total $1,000,000. A net $9,000,000 for budget mission $1,000,000. Total 1,000,000.
Trotsky’s Bier — Coming to U. S.
So Says Leading American Disciple

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23 (U. S.):-
The body of Leon Trotsky will be taken to the United States before being buried in Mexico, Albert Goldman, of Chicago, leading American Trotskyite, said today.

One thousand persons, including the ex-Soviet leader’s widow, heard Goldman denounce Dictator Josef Stalin as the “murdered” of Trotsky.

At the same time, Mexican police tried to solve the motives behind Trotsky’s assassination. Strong guards were posted around Trotsky’s confessor’ s slayer, Frank Jackson, and his friend, Sylvia Ageloff, of Brooklyn.

Miss Ageloff, whose father was reported on the route to Mexico City, was reported on the verge of collapse.

Examination of both Jackson and the girl was said to have given police little information apart from the contradictory explanation given by Jackson for his pickax attack on the former Soviet war commissar.

Nevertheless, some official investigators echoed charges made by Trotsky on his behalf and by his secretaries that Trotsky was the victim of an international plot—perhaps at behest of the Soviet interior police.
MOSCOW DEFENDANTS SHOT DESPITE WEIGHTY COUNTER-EVIDENCE GIVEN BY NORWEGIAN

Demand For Check On Facts Unheeded

By LEON TROTSKY

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 27.—All the accusations are based exclusively upon the confessions of the defendants; no objective evidence whatever is at the disposal of the court. Consequently one must ask: Are the defendants capable of forcing a court to obtain such evidence? Their prosecution has been characterized by the almost continuous fabrication of evidence. The accused have been sentenced with the same bombastic and brutal language as are used in the paper of the Norwegian government. Any trial that is in danger of revealing the truth should be put out of court, and the defendants should be kept the way they are, defamers of the Soviet government and its history. We are concerned here with the distortion of history by the accusers, not with the truth. The case was brought before the court, and the truth was heard. The trial was sham; the accusations were sham. The court cannot be trusted to deliver a fair verdict.

Why?

Georgyi Platov and 12 other defendants in the recent Moscow trial were shot twenty-four hours after an official announcement was made in Oslo proving Platov’s “confession” was false.

Five days before the executions, while the trial was still in progress, Trotsky publicly asked for the release of Platov and the others, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand.

He asked that the check be made before Platov was shot.

Acting on his own initiative the Oslo authorities conducted an investigation of their own and announced to the world that no such record of Partov as that described by Plavtov in his “confession” ever came to Oslo.

This information was officially wired to Andrey Vatshinsky, the Soviet prosecutor, on Jan. 31.

Nevertheless on Feb. 1 Platov and the others were shot.

What did the Moscow prosecutors fear?

The day before the executions the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky wired to Stalin himself asking for a stay of sentence for the accused “pending investigation by an independent commission of inquiry composed of genuine foreign experts of the Soviet Union.”

This appeal too was unheeded.

We repeat: What saw the Moscow authorities afraid of?

Why do they seek to shoot men although the most serious doubt has been raised as to the validity of their testimony?

These questions can only be answered when all evidence has been studied and sifted by a group of men in whom public confidence can be placed.

RUSH FUNDS!!

Do you want to continue receiving bulletins like this?

Money Is Needed!

Send now your contributions to SUZANNE LAFOLETTE, Treasurer

American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky

Room 111, 22 East 17 St., New York City

Hear Trotsky at the N. Y. Hippodrome, on February 9
HEAR

LEON TROTSKY

who will telephone his answer to his accusers in a one-hour speech to be heard only at the

HIPPODROME

Sixth Avenue and 43rd Street

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at 8 P.M.

Trotsky will speak in English for 45 minutes and in Russian for 15 minutes.

Other Speakers

ANGELICA BALABANOFF
First Secretary of the Communist International

ROY BURT
National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party U.S.A.

MAX SHACHTMAN
Editor, Trotsky's Works

GEORGE NOVACK
Secretary, Trotsky Defense Committee

and other liberal and labor speakers.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ROOM 911, 22 E. 17 ST.; LABOR BOOKSHOP, 25 East 12 Street; Call-Bookstore, 21 East 17 Street; Columbia University Bookstore, at the Hipposdrome Box Office: Orchestra, $1; Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c.

AUXILIARY: AMERICAN COMMITTEE for the DEFENSE of LEON TROTSKY
Room 911, 22 East 17 Street, New York City

MASS MEETINGS on the MOSCOW TRIALS

CHICAGO
NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Leader

Albert Goldman
Editor, Socialist Appeal

FRANK MCCULLOUGH
Chairman

CAPITOL BUILDING
120 North State Street

BOSTON
MAX SHACHTMAN
Editor, Trotsky's Works

Gus Tyler
Editor, Socialist Call

James Rorty
Writer, Lecturer, Journalist

Chairman

Richard Babb Whinett
Former Director Communist College

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
Washington and Milk Street

FRIDAY, EVE., FEB. 12, 1937
8 P.M.

AUXILIARIES:
American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky
New England Sub-Committee

25 Everett Street, Boston

HEARST REPUDIATED

The following telegram was received at Committee headquarters from Leon Trotsky:

"Editors concerning article goaded to Hearst absolutely false. All articles and statements concerning the trial are not being sold but are sold to press. They are not given Hearst press and Universal cause of their connection and reaction throughout the world.

Leon Trotsky"
DIRECT FROM MEXICO

In a one-hour exclusive telephone address

MOSCOW TRIALS

on the

SPREADS

LEON TROTSKY

Is There A Solution?

(There will be no radio broadcast)

45 minutes in English

15 minutes in Russian

My message as over the Moscow-American public been so complete.

Not within a generation has the
DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

For an important investigation of the charges against Leon Trotsky.

Committee Office, Room 511, 22 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.
Columbia University Book Shop, 2960 Broadway.
Labor Book Shop, 28 East 11th Street.
Call Book Shop, 21 East 11th Street.

Hippodrome Box Office, 43rd Street and 6th Avenue.

Admission—$1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents.

American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky.

New York Hippodrome.

Tuesday, February 9, at 8 p.m.

Leon Trotsky and others.

Secretary, American Committee for the Defense of

George Novack

Editor of Trotsky's Witness, analyzing the trials

Max Schachtman

Other Speakers:

Angelica Balabanoff

U.S.A.

Secretary of the Communist International

Roy Burt

National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party.
Memorandum

TO:         Mr. McDermott
FROM:      W. L. Bailey

DATE:       9-4-75
SUBJECT:   JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESNDE
           (BUFILE 65-29162)

During a survey conducted of all file material in
the Filing Unit to establish a data base for the proposed File
Automated Control System (FACS), an extensive number of enclosures
behind file which bore no serial number were detected. Most of
this material is very old and some may possibly be destroyed
when time permits a review of these enclosures by the appropriate
substantive desk supervisors. However, the immediate objective
is to record this material in the data base now being prepared.
A serial number is necessary to provide a means of entry and
recall of such enclosures in the proposed automated file request
system. Attached is one of these enclosure behind file envelopes
which should be assigned the same serial number that is given to
this cover memorandum to be placed on record in above-captioned
case. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within
the Records Section and is to be filed without further routing
after being placed on record and the enclosure detached. When
the enclosure is detached for appropriate filing, this action
should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

RECOMMENDATION:

That this cover memorandum be placed on record as a
not recorded "green" serial in above-captioned case in order to
assign a serial number to the attached enclosure as indicated
above.

Enclosure
WAA
ENVELOPE ATTACHED

20 SEP 5 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Re Communist Activities,
Assault on Leon Trotsky.

June 4, 1934.

Mexico, D.F.

The police have not uncovered a single clue that would point to the possible solution of the assault on Trotsky.

The case is in charge of Colonel Salazar, who was appointed Chief of Detectives during the shake up of the Police Department, for political and Revolutionary purposes; he has had no police experience whatever but he insists on personally handling this case, much to the disgust of one or two men in the Department who are really good officers.

The man I had hoped to work with quietly on this case had to leave Mexico on a confidential mission (not connected with this case) and will return on the 15th. instant at which time we will follow out some well defined ideas that both of us have in connection with the matter.

Chief Salazar has announced in the press that his department is looking for Santiago Barco, or Garcia, a Spanish refugee to question him about the Trotsky affair—the police have not located Barco.

Santiago Barco, who also was an under the name of Garcia, was the principal killer used by the Republican Army in Spain. He has boasted of committing over five hundred assassinations in Spain. He is reputed to be at the head of a Spanish "Cheka" here with several hundred killers under his command. Previous reports have been submitted mentioning this individual.

One of the servants of Trotsky has stated that one of the leaders of the assault spoke very good English and in that connection it is known that Barco speaks English fairly well. However in my opinion the most likely suspect among that line is Carlos Contreras whose real name is Sorrento and who has been mentioned as leading the purge of laborers from the communist party. This individual is a killer and a Spanish refugee and speaks excellent English.

Upon the return of my friend it is believed that we may have some luck in connection with this case.

Diego Rivera, who has been in hiding since his place was raided by the police, quietly left Mexico via Pan-American plane at 7:45 this morning enroute to San Francisco, Cal. He will be absent from Mexico until after the election in December. It is fortunate that he was able to get out as his life was really in danger here from more than one direction. The San Antonio office was advised of his contemplated departure and instructed to advise the Bureau.

Attached hereto are translations of published articles and letters on Leon Trotsky.

COPIES DESTROYED
9 Oct 2 1934
From "El Universal" of June 1, 1940:

LEON TROTSKY BLAMES STALIN FOR THE ATTACK
TELLS HOW THE C.G.P.U. FUNCTIONS

A PETITION SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Mr. Leon Trotsky has sent us a copy of the following documents sent to high officials of the Mexican Government:

The Attorney General of the Republic.
The Chief of Police, General Huidobro.
The Secretary of Foreign Relations.

During my interrogation by you on May 24, the representative of the Attorney General's office, among many others, asked upon whom my suspicions precisely rested as organizer of the attack. I gave a detailed explanation of the methods of organization of the C.G.P.U., assuring that I suspected Stalin. This portion of my reply was completely excluded from the record, surely due to reasons of international etiquette or perhaps, to technicalities of procedure. But, inasmuch as the authorities are interested, above all, in clearing up the crime, I believe that it is my duty to complete my brief declarations here, since, in my opinion, these statements are of definite importance in the general direction of the judicial investigation.

Above all, it is necessary to state that the truth will only originate at the treason, only from treason by means of the foreign agency of the C.G.P.U. During the last two years Stalin has shot hundreds of real or alleged friends. In fact, he has exterminated my entire family except my wife and one of my grandchildren. In foreign countries, by means of his agents, he assassinated one of the former directors of the C.G.P.U., Ignacio Feixes, who had declared publicly that he was my friend. This fact, he has recorded by the French police and ecclesiastical courts. The same C.G.P.U. agents that killed Ignacio Feixes thwarted my son in Paris. On the night of November 7, 1930 the agents of the C.G.P.U. broke into the scientific Institute of Paris and stole a portion of my files. Two of my secretaries, Emílio Núñez and Héctor Klement, were assassinated by agents of the C.G.P.U.: the first in Spain, and the second in France. All the criminal processes in Moscow during the two years 1936-37 had as their final aim my delivery into the hands of the C.G.P.U. The summary of all these crimes could be considerably enlarged. They were all intended to bring about my physical annihilation. Behind all these acts is Stalin. The arm which appears in his hands is the Gestapo secret police, rooted in all foreign countries and led by the C.G.P.U. To deny these well-known facts or to doubt them for a moment could only be the act of persons of no interest, interested in the traces of past crimes.

1938 SEP 2

I do not mean by this to say that it was not possible for the agents of the Gestapo, Hitler's secret police, to have taken part in the attack. At present, the C.G.P.U. and the Gestapo represent, u, to a certain point, allied interests; it is possible and probable that in special cases the same agents are available to each for dangerous missions. From public statements made by responsible representatives of the German Government it is deduc-
ed that the cooperation of the two secret police forces is in the interests of the Italian government. In any case the C.G.P.U. unilaterally directed it, intending to halt any activities of its agents. One must consider cooperation of the C.G.P.U.

The organization of the C.G.P.U. in foreign countries has its traditions and rules well established. Several very important collaborators of the C.G.P.U. (Generals Privatky, Ignaciewicz and others) broke with the C.G.P.U. during recent years, and have made a series of disclosures which are of great importance. In these disclosures as well as other sources to which I have access I have characterized the methods of the C.G.P.U.

It is particularly important to establish categorically that the attitude of the C.G.P.U. is linked closely with the activity of the Comintern, rather with the apparatus, with its directors and its most trusted partisans. For its activities the C.G.P.U. needs legal or semi-legal protection and a sympathetic environment for recruiting its agents; this environment and protection it finds in the so-called "Communist" parties.

The general plan of foreign organization of the C.G.P.U. is as follows: in the Central Committee of each section of the Comintern enters a responsible director of the C.G.P.U. in that country. He is jointly informed only to the secretary of the party and one or two of the most trusted members. The other components of the Central Committee can only guess at the exceptional position of such member. I have no special data regarding the functioning of this activity, in which, however, that it regards the methods of organization of the C.G.P.U., which is not an exception.

As a member of the Central Committee the national resident of the C.G.P.U. is able to approach legally all the members of the party, study their characteristics, choose them for positions and, little by little, bring them to the work of espionage and terrorism, or calling them to their duty to the party, as well as by agitation.

All this mechanism was discovered in France and elsewhere in connection with the assassination of General mussolini and the reappearance of terrorist acts against him and other persons. As regards the United States, Viktor Pravdytky proves that the sister of the secretary-general of the American Communist Party, Mrs. de (sic) was, at the suggestion of her brother, in the service of the C.G.P.U. as a secret agent. This example does not represent an exception, but a rule.

All this leads to the belief that the principal organizers of the attack are from abroad. It is possible that they left Italy after having prepared their enterprise and distributed the papers on the eve of the attack. Such a plan of action is a habit with the C.G.P.U. which, as a department of the government, is interested in leaving no trace whatever.

The foreign emissaries of the C.G.P.U. are sent to certain countries on a definite mission set down through the national resident of the C.G.P.U., the above mentioned member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Without this, the foreign emissaries would be deprived of the possibility of orientation in national
conditions and find the necessary executioners to carry out their mission. The foreign emissary, together with the national resident and his most trusted associates, work over the general plan of the mission, they study the list of possible collaborators and, step by step, bring them near to the secret of the plan. In this technical work, the national resident and his secret general staff play the decisive role.

I have no data in regard to the true role of Sergeant Casas and the five policemen under his command who were charged with guarding the exterior of the house. I only know that they are under arrest. It is not possible to know whether or not they were dragged into the conspiracy: the O.G.P.U. has at its disposal such means of convincing, imposition and subornation, as, perhaps, has no other institution in the world. They might systematically insinuate to the police that I am an enemy of the Mexican people; they might have promised them a career under certain conditions; and, lastly, they might have offered them an exceptionally high price for their services. But the foreign agents could not have found the means of approaching the Mexican police; national agents were necessary. These agents of demoralization, subornation and preparation of the terrorist act must be sought in the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and around the edges of that same Central Committee.

The O.G.P.U. is greatly interested in politics as regards the question of preparation of public opinion for the terrorist act, especially if it concerns the assassination of persons well known in large circles of national and international public opinion. This portion of the task is always imposed upon the communist press, communists and the so-called "friends of Russia." From this point of view, the judicial investigation, it appears to me, must not overlook the work of the following newspapers: "El Popular," "La Voz de Mexico," and some editors of "El Nacional." I do not refer to the political criticism of my convictions, for such a criticism, even the most severe, is the most elementary right of each. Because neither "La Voz de Mexico" or "El Popular" have ever paid any attention to criticism. Their specialty, like that of some orators, particularly Mr. Lombardo Toledano, during the three and a half years of my residence in Mexico, have continued a campaign of calumnies against me, incredible because of their rudeness and phantasy. I recall that many times they have accused me of criminal relations with all the reactionary circles of Mexico and other countries; in one of his public addresses, Mr. Toledano declared that I was preparing a general strike against the Government of General Cardenas; in "El Machete" and later in "La Voz de Mexico" they accuse me, from Sunday to Sunday, of preparing a revolution with General Cedillo and many other real or supposed revolutionaries; they describe my secret interviews with a certain Dr. Atl; in cooperation with the German fascists in Mexico, etc., etc. In more recent times, "Futuro," "El Popular," as well as "La Voz de Mexico," repeat systematically that I have secret relations with the reactionary congressman of the United States, Dies, and that I furnish him information detrimental to the interests of Mexico. Seen in a sensible light, all these accusations lack common sense, since I am accused of acts which are,
not only contrary to my convictions and the work of my lifetime, but to my most immediate interests, since I must have lost my reason in order to commit acts which are disloyal to the Mexican Government which has offered me such magnanimous hospitality.

I recall that, by means of the press, I have addressed myself on repeated occasions, to my accusers in order to take the case before an impartial commission, constituted by the Government or the P.R.M. (Mexican Revolutionary Party), for the purpose of publicly studying the accusations made against me. Lombardo Toledano and the heads of the Communist Party have always guarded against accepting my proposal.

One cannot fail to ask: Why do Mr. Lombardo Toledano and the heads of the Communist Party consider themselves obliged constantly to scatter calumny upon me systematically, with the ostensible aim of denigrating me in the eyes of the authority and the public opinion of Mexico? Personally, these gentlemen cannot have any enmity whatsoever against me, since I have never had any personal relations or conflicts with them. They act thus, so diligently and shamelessly, only because they have been ordered to do so. Who could have done this? Evidently the boss of the Kremlin, Josef Stalin.

I do not mean by this that Lombardo Toledano and the heads of the Communist Party took part directly and immediately in the preparation of the attack against me. In this respect, the O.S.P.U. draws a clear line of demarcation in work. To the most known persons are assigned the tasks of systematically propagating calumny. To those lesser known, but more serious agents, is assigned the task of assassination. Nevertheless, Mr. Toledano is not an inexperienced young man who acts through blind luck. He knows perfectly well the methods of the O.S.P.U., particularly systematic persecution, to which I, the members of my family and my friends have been and are exposed to in all countries in the world. It is not a secret to Toledano that the O.S.P.U. aspires to physical annihilation. Therefore, I am perfectly within my rights in saying that, in occupying himself with the systematic, venomous defamation against me, Mr. Toledano took part in the moral preparation of the terrorist act. Consequently, Toledano would be of tremendous interest as a witness in the judicial investigation.

In the future there cannot be even the slightest doubt that the former and present heads of the Communist Party are aware who is the national resident of the O.S.P.U. in Mexico. I shall also suppose that David Alfaro Siqueiros, who took part in the civil war in Spain as an active Stalinist, cannot fail to know who are the prominent and active members of the O.S.P.U., Spaniards, Mexicans and other nationalities which have been arriving in Mexico on various occasions, especially by way of Paris. The interrogation of the former and of the present secre-
tary general of the Communist Party, and also of Mr. Siqueiros, would help greatly in shedding light upon the preparation of the attack and to discovery of all the accomplices.

A LETTER TO COL. SANCHEZ SALAZAR

Mexico, D.P., May 31, 1940.
Colonel Leandro Sanchez Salazar,
Present.

Simultaneously with the protest which I am sending to the President of the Republic, General Lazaro Cardenas, I am forced to call your attention urgently to the following circumstances:

1.-The attack is not an accident which may be attributed to Díez, to Diego Rivera, etc. The attack is not the first of its kind; all the measures for defense were taken by me in the face of an inevitable attack by the O.P.R.U. Now that the attack is an accomplished fact, my friends and defenders are arrested, my friends of yesterday are suspected, but not the true enemies, well known to all the world.

2.-I know nothing of the chauffeur of Mr. Rivera, but the attempt to involve the famous painter in the conspiracy is an absolutely absurd fantasy.

3.-This attack coincides surprisingly with the attempt of the attackers themselves, who cried: "Long live Almazán," in order to give the impression that the attack is an incident of internal politics. Rivera, as may be seen in the press, was connected with the campaign of General Almazán. The classic rule of the O.P.R.U. is: kill an enemy and throw the blame on somebody else."

4.-In one of today's newspapers the following is published:
"Later, personal differences arose between Trotsky and Diego Rivera. It also happened that there were several questions between Rivera and his wife, Mrs. Frida Kahlo, which culminated in divorce. Trotsky left the home of his friends and took the house in which he lives at present."

I am sure that this ignominious statement originated with some demoralized newspapermen and has nothing on a common footing with the information officials.

My differences with Rivera were of a political, theoretical and artistic nature, and were aggravated by his impulsive temperament. All the correspondence concerning the breach of our relations is at the disposal of investigators, if a serious investigation is
made on this point C.6, which has nothing to do with the attack of the C.G.P.U.

My family left Rivera's home 13 months ago. We learned of his divorce through the press only five or six months ago. I indignantly and with displeasure reject the idea that this episode had anything to do with the attack of the C.G.P.U., morally protected by Mr. Lombardo Toledano and others.

5.-I have nothing in common with the political activities of Diego Rivera. We broke off personal relations 15 months ago. For more than a year I have not had any relation with him, directly or indirectly, which might even supply an exterior pretext for the monstrous construction which imputes to Rivera the responsibility for the act which was undoubtedly committed by the C.G.P.U. and politically covered up by the hateful campaign of Messrs. Lombardo Toledano, Laborde, Encinas, Salgado and others.

6.-I am absolutely sure that the arrests of my collaborators and friends are based upon facts of the same value as those concerning Diego Rivera. I am sure that the investigation is headed to a dead end. Each new day, each new fact, each new serious trail, all of these artificial constructions disappear and unmakes the true criminals, together with those who inspired and protect them intellectually.

7.-To date I have maintained absolute silence in order not to obstruct the investigation. But in view of its trend, unexpectedly false, I reserve the absolute right to appeal to public opinion of Mexico and other countries in this matter.

Your humble servant, Leon Trotsky.

----------------------------------
NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED
----------------------------------

Up until last night the police had not progressed at all on the Trotsky affair, according to information obtained in that department.

Unofficially, we learned that the police as well as the bodyguards of the ex-commissar of Russia continued making statements and that the secretaries of Trotsky will return to Coyocan with their chief when they finish.

We learned, also that, in order not to obstruct the investigations, secrecy has been maintained up to the present concerning the statements which have been made.

DATE NEWS

Leon Trotsky told newspapermen last night that it is not
unlikely that the Stalinists will make an attack against him, but that he has taken due precautions.
August 23, 1940
3:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. OLECK

Re: Leon Trotsky

I telephonically communicated with Assistant Special Agent in Charge Guerin at New York concerning the above letter, Assistant Director Foxworth having previously contacted the New York office in this regard. Mr. Guerin was furnished the pertinent information contained in the letter from the State Department dated August 22, 1940, together with that contained in its enclosure, namely, a copy of an application for a transit certificate executed on June 12, 1940, before the American Consulate at Mexico City by Frank Jacson, who is identical with the assassin of Trotsky.

Mr. Guerin informed that Sylvia Adloff, of 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, who was given as a reference on the above application and who was Jacson's companion, holds a Civil Service position with the Department of Welfare of New York City and that a contact of the New York office in the Mayor's office can get the Civil Service application of Sylvia Adloff for the Bureau's information.

Mr. Guerin also informed that a number of newspapermen are frequenting the above address – 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn – and he was cautioned to warn the agents to be extremely careful and not become involved in any publicity in connection with their investigation there.

Mr. Guerin stated that Jacson has a lot of baggage, and he was requested to arrange, if possible, for a search thereof.

I instructed Mr. Guerin to cause an investigation to be conducted relative to the letter of credit which the application in question reflected Jacson had with the American Express Office, advising him that although the application did not reflect the location of this office, it probably was Brooklyn, New York.
I advised Mr. Guerin that copies of an enlarged photograph of Jacson would be sent to the New York office as soon as they are made. He was told that the Bureau was not in possession of a photograph of Sylvia Agleoff but that one had appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Guerin was told that this matter should be handled very discreetly and that the Bureau was vitally interested in any information that can be obtained relative to Jacson.

I advised Mr. Guerin that the Albany office was being requested to check the address 1269 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Ontario, Canada, which is given on the above mentioned application as Jacson's permanent residence.

Mr. Guerin was requested to submit a report as soon as possible and to advise the Bureau telephonically if any information of importance is obtained.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

C. H. Carson
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

August 31, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The New York Office telephoned on August 30, 1940, advising that a demonstration was planned for August 31, 1940, at noon in front of the Soviet Council General's headquarters. The demonstrators were to be members of the Workers Party, Fourth Internationale, and they are known as Schachtmanites. They are protesting the death of Trotsky.

The New York Office has informed the New York City Police, and I telephoned Mr. Craine in the office of Mr. Fletcher Corren, and in the latter's absence immediately upon receipt of this information he expressed his appreciation.

Respectfully,

H. H. Cleen

65-29/62-3
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

(Rel: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDERSCHDWAAS; et al: ESPIONAGE)

Dear Mr. Berle:

In connection with the pending matter, receipt
is acknowledged of a copy of the communication from the
American Consulate General dated September 1, 1940, at
Mexico City, which was forwarded by Mr. Raymond Murphy
of your office to Mr. J. B. Little of this Bureau as a
result of a telephone conversation yesterday.

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum
incorporating information developed to date in this
matter, of which you have apparently not been previously
advised. There is also transmitted herewith a photo-
static copy of a four-page letter from the Chief of the
Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary
of State, Canada, dated August 23, 1940, concerning the
naturalization certificate revocation, referred to in
the memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL
MESSENGER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 9 1940

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM

September 6, 1940

The following information is submitted in connection with the investigation relating to Frank-Jackson, alias Jacques Mornard van Dentreschaud, and other aliases:

The vacant lot where the road turns from entering the village of San Angel to the village of Goyoacan, where Mornard claims to have burned his passport and other documents, has been subjected to a thorough search which failed to divulge any evidence of anything having been burned.

The woman named Marguerite who frequently called Mornard at the Shirley Courts in Mexico City has been ascertained to be Marguerite Rosemore. It appears that Marguerite Rosemore and her husband are friends of the Trotsky's for many years standing and brought the Trotsky grandson from France to Mexico last year. They were residing in the Trotsky home during the attack of May 24, 1940, and left the Trotsky home shortly thereafter via automobile for Vera Cruz, Mexico, where they boarded a Ward Line steamer for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Trotsky. The car in which they were driven from Goyoacan to Vera Cruz was driven by Mornard.

Sylvia Agoloff stated that Mornard claimed to have been employed by Peter Lubeck or Lubek at $50 a week in connection with trading in oil and sugar. Mornard stated, however, that this individual was a purely fictitious person and that the Chase National Bank Building address in New York City and the address of Edificio "Ermita" in Mexico City are likewise fictitious; that he thought of the Ermita Building because he had had occasion to drive by it several times, but had never been in it. Investigation disclosed, however, that this building, located in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City, is in fact the residence address of David Alfaro Siqueiros and his brother Jesus, both of whom are fugitives from justice in connection with the first assault upon Trotsky in May of 1940. The wife and children of Jesus Siqueiros still reside in Apartment 604 of this building. Mornard claims to have been unaware of this circumstance.
Mornard, upon refreshing his memory, now states that he flew from New York to New Orleans, thence to Houston, Texas via Eastern Air Lines on June 30, 1940. The following day he proceeded to San Antonio, Texas; via the same line, thence to Laredo, Texas, by rail, where, as he has previously stated, he walked across the International Bridge and took a train for Mexico City, using his original tourist card in order to board this train.

The opinion was advanced that Mornard has deliberately fixed an alibi, as he entered Mexico through the port of Laredo, Texas, on October 12, 1939, on the tourist card issued him by the Mexican Consul General in New York in October of 1939. On June 13, 1940, he made a record at the American Consulate in Mexico City by applying for and obtaining a visa on the Canadian passport in his possession. This visa was obtained for his alleged intention to return to Montreal, Canada. By walking across the International Bridge at Laredo, Texas, and using the original tourist card to travel to Mexico City by train, he was able to return to Mexico City without any record being made as to his reentry, since the train guards make no record of tourists who exhibit their tourist cards for train travel. It, therefore, appears that should Mornard have escaped from the Trotsky home and surreptitiously made his way back to the United States, the only official record that would have been on file was the fact that he left Mexico on June 13, 1940, and had never returned.
A check of the immigration records at Ellis Island reflects that one Frank Jackson arrived at New York City on September 9, 1939, on the S. S. Ile de France, having sailed from Southampton. He is described as being thirty-four years of age, an engineer and able to read and write the English language, and his nationality is given as Great Britain. The records further reflect that this individual is a Serbian, born in Lovinak, Yugoslavia; that he was permitted to land on what is referred to as an "executive order" from Washington, D. C. His last residence was given as Montreal, Canada, and 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France. His final destination was given as Canada via Rousses Point, New York. The immigration records at Ellis Island further reflect that this man had been in the United States previously in 1939, having left on August 3, 1939, to return to 63 Rue Notre Dame de l'Ouest, Montreal, Canada. The immigration records give additional descriptive data that he is five feet seven inches tall, complexion fair, brown hair and eyes, no marks of identification and no notations that he was ever in prison or was ever an anarchist.

Morinard has furnished no additional information of value with the exception that at the time of his last arrival in New York he stayed at the home of Sylvia Ageloff located at 601 West 110th Street, New York City, prior to his departure for Mexico in October of 1939. Information has been received confidentially that Sylvia Ageloff will be held for possibly a week or two longer and then will be discharged by the Judge of the Court at Coyoscan and permitted to return to the United States.
MEMORANDUM

Jun 13, 1940

Ref: JACK COOPER

Through information obtained from a confidential source it was ascertained that Cooper spoke at a conference of the Ohio branches of the Young Communist League held at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 31, 1937. At that time Cooper made a report on the Fisher Body strike and spoke of its progress, the issues involved, and the demands of the Union. He also stated the Young Communist League was utilized in contacting the youth involved in the strike.

In his testimony before the Dies Committee, as reported in a special publication, Walter S. Steele listed Jack Cooper as a Young Communist League organizer in Ohio. In this same connection a confidential source advised under date of February 15, 1939, that Cooper was City Chairman of the Young Communist League in Cleveland, Ohio, and a Communist Party member.

Cooper, according to information received from a confidential source, was elected to the Presidium of the National Conference of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party U. S. A. held at the Centre Hotel, New York City, from December 26 to December 28, 1938. He was also elected to the National Council of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party at this conference.

The Daily Worker of December 28, 1938, in reporting the proceedings of the above conference, stated that Jack Cooper "a Captain of the American Forces in Spain who recently returned" addressed the conference to which he was a delegate at Carnegie Hall, New York.

In connection with Cooper's participation in the Spanish Civil War, it is noted that the 1937 Yearbook published by the Ohio Historical Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. lists Cooper as a member of the International Brigade. It also states: "Jack writes from Spain: 'While our comrades here are ready at any moment to give their lives in the fight against fascism, I appeal in the name of all those here to intensify the recruiting drive for new members in the Party and YCL, and to build the circulation of the Daily Worker.'" Cooper is described in this Yearbook as
a youthful member of the Painters' Union in Cleveland who was previously active in the lettuce workers' strike in California; that he organized sport and cultural activities in the 1937 Fisher Body strike.

ADDITION

It is noted that the Jack Cooper referred to by Mr. Jesse Harte as having been among those persons at the home of Leon Trotsky in from Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in view of his association with Trotsky, it would appear probable he is not identical with the subject of the above memorandum who would seem to be a faithful follower of the Communist Party.
September 3, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Confirming the telephone conversation between Mr. Clegg of the Bureau and Special Agent Milenky of the New York Office, you are advised that this Bureau has received information that Carmen Henriquez Coveda, Jarque, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, on the night of August 26th by train. She is said to be on an errand to New York City in order to make a contact with Carmen Meandra, a well known Communist of New York City, and it is her further plan to contact Miss Ernestina Graishman of 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. Jarque obtained a visa from the United States Embassy at Mexico City.

A check through the District Immigration Office at San Antonio, Texas, failed to disclose information confirming the entrance of Jarque into the United States. However, further checks are being made on this, and it is believed that this errand might be relative to the alleged murder of Trotsky by Jackson and that the conference planned may lead to the uncovering of the activities of the GPU in the United States. I want to impress upon you the keen importance of every effort being made to discover the GPU operatives in the United States who are said to be centered in and around New York and the case involving the murder of Trotsky in Mexico.

In further confirmation of telephone call to you on the afternoon of September 1, 1940, it is important and urgently necessary that this matter be given close attention and personal supervision by you in order that the identity of Agents, scope of plan and methods of operation of secret Russian Agents be developed by your office.

Very truly yours,
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**
**This Case Originated At:** New York, N.Y.
**File No.:** 65-796

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Report Made At</th>
<th>Date When Made</th>
<th>Period For Which Made</th>
<th>Report Made By</th>
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<tr>
<td>Albany, N.Y.</td>
<td>9/16/40</td>
<td>8/23, 28, 9/11-13/40</td>
<td>F. C. Wood</td>
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**Title:**
Jacques Mornard Van Dendre, w.s.s. et al.

**Character of Case:** Espionage

**Synopsis of Facts:**
- RUC -

**Reference:**
Bureau letter to New York Office dated 9-4-40, (65-29162) and report of Special Agent George J. Starr, New York City, 9-3-40.

**Detail:**

**Spies Destroyed:**
193 SEP 2 1940

**Approved and Forwarded:**

**Copies of This Report:**
1. Bureau
2. New York
3. Albany
It was ascertained that 1269 St. Denis Street does not exist nor has it ever existed.

It was noted through review of the file in this matter that on page 11 of the referenced report of Agent SWAT, information to the effect that JACKSON gave the address of 63 Rue Notre Dame de L'oest, Montreal, Canada as his home and destination when he disembarked at New York City on September 9, 1939.

The writer ascertained through observation that there is no 63 Notre Dame East or West. The space where 63 Notre Dame West would be is occupied by the Aldrich Bldg., a modern office building. There are no consulates in this building. 63 Notre Dame East does not exist and there did not appear any point in making investigation in the district which is a business section, close to the Quebec Provincial Police headquarters and across the street from the Montreal Court House. It is further pointed out that "L'oest" is not the way streets are designated "East" or "West" in Montreal. This should be "Est" or "Ouest".

It will be noted that the referenced Bureau letter of September 4, 1940 sets forth on page 6 information to the effect that FRANK JACKSON, 1651 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Canada was issued naturalization certificate #18506, Series C, (not #18556, Series H).

Investigation was conducted to ascertain who this FRANK JACKSON might be.

First it was ascertained that 1651 St. Dominique Street is in the center of the "red light district" of Montreal.

At 1651 St. Dominique Street, a lady was interviewed. She is the proprietor of a small, poor appearing confectionary store.
She advised that prior to her coming to this address someone named RAPPAPORT had lived here for a few months. She advised that most of the folks on St. Dominique do not live at the same address for more than a two weeks period and then under an alias.

It was learned that on Gilford Street, Montreal had charge of the renting of the premises at 1651 St. Dominique.

[Redacted] on interview advised that he has had charge of these premises about 5 years; that his uncle owns the property and purchased it from the estate of a Jewish family who had received it as part of an inheritance from a suicide. This individual is probably known to KYACINTSPOREJO, a Belgian who lives at 1653 St. Dominique Street which address is in the second floor above 1651. The entrance, however, is not in the same building.

......REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.................
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, N.Y.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY
DATE MADE: 9/3/40
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/21-31/40
REPORT MADE BY: GEORGE J. STARR

TITLE: FRANK JACSON alias Frank Jackson, Jacques Dornard
O.S. van den Creschi, Jack Horton.
SILVIA AGELOFF alias Sylvia Ageloff Haslow.

CHARACTER OF CASE: INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LEON TROTSKY was assaulted by JACSON on
August 20, 1940. Died August 21, 1940. In
quiry conducted locally through Confidential
Informant gives brief history of political
affiliations of SYLVIA AGELOFF. She is
believed to be member of WORKERS PARTY (COHART-
MAN'S) at present time. A. J. MESTE, now of
Labor Temple was long leader of group she was
in. Trunk shipped by FRANK JACSON from Mexico
City via Brownsville, Texas, about June 17,
1940, examined at Appraisers Stores Bldg., NYC.
Postcard found therein addressed to MSS B.
HASLOW, Tauba, Mexico, from CONWAY (?) and SABATA
DAVIES, 5449 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.
Local paper gave second subject's correct name
as SYLVIA AGELOFF HASLOW. Man named H. CHRISTIE
tried to claim trunk for JACSON but it was not
released to him by forwarding agents. CHRISTIE
gave Pennsylvania Hotel as his address but is
not known there either as guest or employee.
Persons now or formerly in radical movement
communicated with but no information of value
obtained. Personal history of SYLVIA AGELOFF
obtained from person knowing her or her family.
Immigration records show JACSON arrived 9/30/40
from Southampton on SS "ILE DE FRANCE". Came
Montreal and Paris as places of residence. Variously
reported that RUTH AGELOFF or RUBY WILSON
alias RUBY WILSON introduced JACSON and SYLVIA
AGELOFF in France at founding conference of 4th
International.

COPY OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Houston
2 - Albany
4 - New York
DETAILS: This investigation is predicated on teletype instructions from Assistant Director F. E. Foxworth, on August 21, 1940, who furnished information to the effect that LEON TROTSKY had been attacked on the previous day by JACKSON, who when interviewed gave several names it not being known at this time which is the correct name. TROTSKY died of his wounds on August 21, 1940. It should be noted that throughout this report, when referring to the main subject, the name JACKSON is used. However, when referring to documents or other records where the name appears as Jackson, it is so given in the report.
of H.S. DORF & COMPANY, 89 Broad Street, New York City; telephone: DIBBY 4-0144, telephoned this office to state that his firm had handled a package from Mexico City for a man by the name of F. JACKSON and that in view of the name being similar to that given as one of the aliases of the person responsible for the murder of LEON TROTSKY, he thought it should be reported to this office.

At the office of H.S. DORF & COMPANY, exhibited to this agent the correspondence and at the same time explained that when passengers traveling by PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS have baggage over and above 40 pounds, the excess baggage is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, handled by H.S. DORF & COMPANY who ship it by some means other than by air to its destination. He stated that a man giving the name of H. CHRISTIE and his address as the PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, came to the office of H.S. DORF & COMPANY and brought with him a letter which had been written by the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC., on June 15, 1940, to Mr. F.JACKSON, c/o AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, New York City, N.Y. The letter carried in a paper where a title might be shown identification #1923-C. The letter itself states:

"In accordance with the instructions received from our Mexico City office, we have forwarded to you all in bond and c/o the Collector of Customs in New York, one small trunk containing your personal effects.

"In connection with the above, we are hereewith attaching one copy of Customs Form No. 7512 IT, Entry No.701-D, one key to the trunk and the Railway Express Agency's Receipt # .

"Presentation of these documents at the New York Customs House will enable you to release the above shipment.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

B. COMBS H.
Clearance Agent.

S\H/r

cc-F.O. Willy-Mexico"

Submitted with the letter was Customs Form No.7512 which is:
"Transportation entry and manifest of goods subject to Customs inspection and permit" which was issued in District No. 83, Port of Brownsville, Texas, and filed on June 17, 1940, to cover goods imported by the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS in bond for RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, INC., to Collector of Customs, at New York City, N.Y., and the signee being F. JACKSON, c/o AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. The goods were stated to have been imported in the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS station wagon from Mexico, D.F. The record also shows that the shipment sailed from Matamoras, Tampa, 6/17/40 and arrived 6/17/40."
The description of the material is: Marks and numbers; F. JACKSON. Description: 1 small trunk containing personal effects of passenger Wt. 115#, Par.1798; the value is given as $300. Entry number is shown as 701-D, class IT. According to [redacted] before they can release a shipment to the consignee under such circumstances it is necessary that they obtain a copy of the Customs declaration from the Port of entry. For this reason they wrote to Brownsville, Texas, for the Customs declaration and were informed that he, JACKSON, had not entered on June 13 or 14. They then communicated with CHRISTIE by sending a postcard to the PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL and CHRISTIE called on [redacted] and stated that he had no additional information, that JACKSON was then in the United States but he did not know just where he was and would have to await his return. The impression was that CHRISTIE did not know very much about JACKSON but seemingly was merely doing a favor for an acquaintance trying to fix the date when CHRISTIE had called on him, [redacted] said he had sent him a postcard asking him to call on July 25 and that CHRISTIE called in response to the postcard probably a day or so later.

According to [redacted] the trunk is in the Baggage Bureau of the Appraiser's Stores Building of the Customs Service, Second Floor, 201 Varick Street; that it is designated as GO Lot No. 8397, and Inspector W.H. RATTNER of the Customs Service is familiar with the matter.

Confidential informant [redacted] informed this agent that SYLVIA AGELOFF was with the MUSTE group in 1934. In December, 1934, the organization which included the MUSTE group, which the informant believes was the American Workers Party, joined with the Communist League in America, which was the Trotskyite organization, to form the Workers Party of the United States, then at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

When the above merger took place, SYLVIA AGELOFF joined in with the Abernites, which was the group headed by MARTIN ABERN which continued to act as a unit within these various organizations as the mergers and splits occurred. She has remained a member of the Abernites group ever since.

[Redacted] spoke to ABERN about SYLVIA AGELOFF inquiring as to whether or not she was still in the movement and ABERN said he did not know of her having dropped out, so that it is the conclusion of [redacted] that she is at the present time a member of the Workers Party which is the MAX HACHMAN organization which recently split away from the Trotsky movement and is located at 114 West 14th Street, New York City. HACHMAN, incidentally, left for Mexico by plane on August 22, 1940.

Elucidating the matter of the mergers, the informant stated that the Workers Party of the United States, which included
the groups which followed CAMON and MUSTE, merged with the Socialist Party to become the Socialist Party of America. There was a factional fight and they were expelled from the Socialist Party and they formed the Socialist Workers Party.

With further reference to ABERN faction, the informant stated that it went with MAX SHACHTMAN in the recent split.

A fellow by the name of LYMAN PAYNE is believed by the informant to have been "kicking in money" for the support of SHACHTMAN group.

The informant mentioned that another ABERNITE was SOLOMON LAWKIN, commonly known as SOL, who was employed for a time as a guard at the Trotsky residence at Coyocan, Mexico. When SHACHTMAN split from the Socialist Workers Party, LAWKIN sided with him and quit his work as a guard and returned to New York City. His wife, MARTHA LAWKIN, is in the Workers Party as MARTHA BURNS. Both she and her husband are still in the so-called ABERNITE faction which is now in the Workers Party. She is active in Local 5 of the Workers Alliance and is on relief through the Home Relief Bureau, Precinct 48, and was, at one time, and may still be in the Needle Trades Project of the W.P.A. on 11th Avenue somewhere in the vicinity of 33rd or 35th Street.

A member of the Socialist Workers Party named BILL KITT told the informant that NATHAN GOULD, who is now a New York City organizer for the Workers Party, had come here from Chicago originally and shortly after he came here had been living in very intimate relationship with both of the AGELOFF girls.

Among others who were in the MUSTE group along with SYLVIA AGELOFF, the informant mentioned ARNOLD JOHNSON now in the Communist Party and also ERNEST TRUAX who is also in the Communist Party at the present time. The informant also mentioned that SYLVIA AGELOFF's picture appears in the 1930 New York University Year Book.

This informant also stated that the TROTSKYITES (S.W.P.) are going to have a mass meeting at the Center Hotel on the night of Sunday, August 25. Later, however, he called and stated the mass meeting had been postponed until 8:00 P.M., August 23 (Wednesday) at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 East 43rd Street, New York City. He also mentioned at the time he called up with this last information that all three of the AGELOFF girls, RUTH, SYLVIA and one other, were members of the American Workers Party in 1934.

Confidential informant Knew SYLVIA AGELOFF and said she and her sister were members of MUSTE's Conference for Progressive Labor Action, which organization, in the latter part of 1934, merged with the TROTSKYITES and became the Workers Party of America, or some such name. At that time the official publication of the organization was changed from the "MILITANT" to the "New MILITANT"; that
the two girls came in with the MUSTE group. When MUSTE dropped out of the movement SYLVIA AGELLOFF had taken the SHACTHMAN political viewpoint and was at the same time in the ABERN caucus within the SHACTHMAN group. Informant states that her father was wealthy and that the girls have the use of a car; that their father built a large apartment house at 4th Street and Avenue A known as the AGELLOFF TOWERS. They also understood that JACSON had been here around the end of 1939. For some reason the informant gained the impression that JACSON had traveled on an American passport. He also understood, rather indefinitely, that JACSON and SYLVIA AGELLOFF had stayed together at some hotel and were supposed to be engaged in writing.

Workers

Last April when the split occurred in the Socialist/Party, SYLVIA AGELLOFF went with the SHACTHMAN group, while JACSON adhered 100% to the TROTSKYITE viewpoint. He is supposed to have left Mexico after the first attack on TROTSKY and returned to the United States.

According to the informant, a man by the name of FELIX MORGAN (Party name) was in charge of the business of recruiting and sending men to Coyocam to serve as bodyguards for TROTSKY. Most of the men sent down were men who had some financial means so that they could support themselves while there. The informant had met SYLVIA at what was then the TROTSKY headquarters at 55 East 11th Street, New York City, and both of the girls, SYLVIA and RUTH, were active in the movement. The informant never saw and never heard of JACSON until the recent publicity in the press.

Agent communicated with the office of the JEWISH DAILY FORWARD and, in the absence of DAVID SHUB, talked with SIMON WEBBER, previously known to this agent. WEBBER stated that so far the paper had no knowledge of the developments other than what had appeared in the press; that their MELECH EPSTEIN, formerly of the JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT was in Mexico City and would undoubtedly communicate with the DAILY FORWARD and furnish any inside information that he might be able to obtain. EPSTEIN was one of the Jewish intellectuals who broke away from the Communist DAILY FREIHEIT at the time of the Comu-Nazi pact and would be well able to recognize and identify any prominent members of the Communist Party from New York who might have been in Mexico at this time.

WEBBER subsequently furnished the address of EPSTEIN as 110 Avenida Mexico DF, Mexico. This address was furnished by telephone to Assistant Director P.E. FOXWORTH of the Bureau.

WEBBER stated that EPSTEIN might have left Mexico for Cuba but unquestionably would return to Mexico City immediately upon learning of developments there as he would want to obtain material for news articles.

JAY LOWESTONE of the Independent Labor League of America, formerly the Communist Party Opposition, was interviewed at his office, 131 West 33rd Street, New York City, but had no information at hand.
He did state, however, that he had a good contact then in Mexico City who he was sure would forward to him any information which he might be able to obtain there which had not appeared in the regular press and LOVESTONE will communicate with this agent if anything of interest is developed.

VICTOR REISEL of the "NEW LEADER", official organ of the Social Democratic Federation, who writes the column "Heard on the Left" which is bitterly anti-Communistic, was communicated with but he had no information at the moment as to the developments in Mexico City or the persons involved, namely, JACSON and SYLVIA AGELLOFF.

A. E. KAHN of "THE HOUR", anti-Nazi refugee publication, was also communicated with and stated that he had no information at this time as to the developments in Mexico City or as to the individuals named in connection with the killing of TROTSKY.

All of the people mentioned above stated that in the event any information comes to them locally they will immediately communicate with this office.

BENJAMIN GITLOW and NELSON FRANK were interviewed by this agent but could throw no light on the matter and did not know either SYLVIA AGELOFF or JACSON. They will communicate with this office in the event they should obtain from any source any information bearing on this matter.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. P. Morin.

Under date of August 23, 1940, the New York papers carried the information that SYLVIA AGELOFF had been employed from September 1931, to September 1932 by the JEWISH CHILDREN'S CLEARING BUREAU, 1646 York Avenue, New York, N.Y.; that she also had been employed by the JEWISH HOSPITAL in Brooklyn; that from June 1934 to June 1936, according to the WELFARE DEPARTMENT records she was a volunteer worker for the JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA; that she was employed as a clinical psychologist in the Bureau of Attendance of the BOARD OF EDUCATION from July 1936 to June 1938; that on May 19, 1939 she was appointed to the Welfare Department at which office she is still employed as a social investigator.

In order that information could be learned relative to SYLVIA AGELOFF's friends, a contact was made of MR. FRANK SHAFFER, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission at 299 Broadway, New York City, who has charge of all applications and records. Mr. Shaffer advised that Mayor F. La Guardia's office had requested the complete file of SYLVIA AGELOFF that morning, therefore, the file would not be available. SHAFFER advised that the file would contain all applications made by Sylvia Ageloff and also give her complete history since becoming employed by New York City. This information was transmitted to Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. Guerin, who advised the writer not to do anything further regarding obtaining the file from the Mayor's office.

MR. EDWIN WEISL, Attorney, connected with SHEPSON, THATCHER & BARLETT, a well-known law firm in New York City, located at 120 Broadway, whom the writer has contacted on other occasions, advised that MR. MAX ADELMAN, Secretary to the President at the JEWISH BROOKLYN HOSPITAL, Brooklyn, N.Y. would be the person to contact relative to making an examination of any records at that institution.

MR. MAX ADELMAN, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, 55 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N.Y. stated that he had checked the records at this hospital and was unable to locate any work record for SYLVIA AGELOFF; that he also checked his records to determine if she had ever been a patient at that institution but this search resulted negatively. He advised that it was possible that MISS AGELOFF might have been employed as a special employee and that no records of her employment were kept, although this would be very unusual.
He further advised that he had spoken with a
Brooklyn, N.Y., who advised him that morning,
that his wife had known RUTH AGELOFF, a sister of SYLVIA's.
ABELEMAN further advised that was presently in the hospital and
phoned him for any additional information which he might possess.

stated that he did not know SYLVIA AGELOFF
but that his former wife had known both girls quite well.
requested that the source of information be kept secret and not
revealed to N.Y., her present marriage name being MRS.

He further stated that the AGELOFF's lived
at 1869 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn, where in 1932 they had owned
their own home; that the father's name was SAMUEL, that they had sold
home to a firm he thought was SHAPIRO & BLEISTEIN, address unknown, who
built an apartment house on the site and that the Ageloffs later
moved to Lenox Road in Brooklyn.

MR. ABELMAN advised that SYLVIA AGELOFF's father, SAMUEL
was a well known real estate operator in Brooklyn; that he appeared to
have plenty of money; that he was respected in the real estate market
as being a hard working individual and that he had married a second time
after the death of his first wife; that he is presently residing at 70
Rosen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and has an office at 197 Joralemon St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

A check of the birth records at the Hall of Records, Brooklyn,
N.Y. reflected that there was a SOPHIE AGELOFF born to Samuel and Annie
Ageloff, 50 Thane St., Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 13, 1910, that birth
certificate #731 was executed to record this birth; that the Doctor in
attendance was M. ROSTER, 26 Norrell St., that both parents were born in
Russia and that they had four other children. (It cannot be determined
if the above is identical with SYLVIA AGELOFF unless verification can be
had of the street address and her mother's name).

N.Y. upon being interviewed, advised that she knew RUTH AGELOFF, but
that she did not know SYLVIA AGELOFF very well. She stated that she
knew Sylvia Ageloff had attended NEW YORK UNIVERSITY and COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY but she did not know any of her friends. (An article in the
NEW YORK TIMES, reflects that Miss Ageloff attended Public School #26,
Quincy St., Brooklyn; GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL; that she majored in dramatics,
and French at WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, grad-
uating in 1932, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree and that in 1934
she received a Master of Arts degree from COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, where she specialized in Psychology. MRS. [redacted] further advised that RUTH AGLOFF was very much interested in Communism from statements that she had made and the courses which she studied. She further advised that she thought the two girls had gone to Europe immediately after their mother had died which she stated was about five or six years ago. She stated that she has not heard from RUTH AGLOFF in five years.

A neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., the residence of SYLVIA AGLOFF but no information of value could be learned. Individuals residing in this apartment house were contacted under pretext but none could give any information which would be helpful to this investigation. The majority stated that they had never seen SYLVIA AGLOFF around the apartment building.
The following investigation was conducted at Ellis Island, N.Y. where [redacted] in the Record Room, Immigration Station was interviewed, and it was disclosed that a FRANK JACSON arrived on the Ile de France of the French Line on September 9, 1939, having sailed from Southampton on September 3, 1939. The information contained in the manifest and other records disclosed that this was a man 34 years of age, giving his occupation as engineer, who was able to read and write English. The records showed Great Britain under the heading "Nationality" but then goes on to state that the man is a Serbian born at Lovinak, Born in Yugoslavia and that he was permitted to enter the United States through what is known as "an Executive order", this apparently meaning that he was cleared on order from the Headquarters of the Immigration Service at Washington, D.C. Two last residences were shown; one being given as Montreal, Canada, and the other as 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris. His destination on this arrival was given as Canada via Rousses Point, N.Y. The man paid his own passage and had a ticket to his final destination and in excess of $50.00 in cash. The records likewise disclosed that the man had been in the United States previously in 1939 and left on August 3, 1939 to go to his home at 63 Rue Notre Dame de L'Est, Montreal, Canada. There was additional descriptive data to the effect that he was 5' 7" tall, had a fair complexion. Brown hair and eyes, had no marks of identification, no deformities; had never been in prison and was not an anarchist. The foregoing is not being set out as the subject's description for the reason that a more correct description will presumably be obtained from the Mexican police records by agents covering that end of the investigation.

The trunk which was at the Appraisers Stores Building and which was referred to previously in this report, was examined by this agent through the cooperation of the floor foreman of the Customs Baggage Warehouse, [redacted] on August 27, 1940. The trunk is of the type known as a steamer trunk and contains labels and tags showing that it was handled by the C.G. TRANSATLANIQUE (FRENCH LINE) and presumably had been shipped under the name of JACSON inasmuch as the trunk bore the identifying tag with the initial "J". It also has a name card on it which is inserted in a slide provided for that purpose which gives the name FRANK JACSON. There is also a Railway Express COD shipment envelope tag which had been opened. Also American Railway Express Agency tags and U.S. Customs Transportation Entry No.701-B from Brownsville, Texas. There was a customs plain paper label attached to the trunk showing that it was G.C. Lot /8397 C/Mise, 6/21/40, and the name FRANK JACSON. 1 Trunk. This is understood to be the type of label which is affixed
to the baggage when it is admitted to the Appraisers Stores Building. There is also a label on plain paper in long hand and also traces of another similar label part of which had been torn off reading substantially as follows: "W. M. GOMEZ, H. AGENTE, CIA MEXICANA DE AVIACION, S.A. NATALGROS, TELS. " The trunk contained a number of books in French as follows:


LA CARTE MARINE by EDOUARD PEISSON, Edicion Grasset.

SANG ET LUMIERES by JOSEPH PEYRE, Edicion Grasset.

LE MYSTERE de la PALAISE by ESTHER TYLER. Edicion de la Nouvelle Revue Critique.

GUIDE AU CANADA by GABRIEL DE JOUBERT. Edicion Franz Amerique.


In this book was found the business card of HABAT MARITIMES, representing the General Service Company S. E. M. Servicio Autorizado Buick. Av Morelos 9; Tels. 8-52-38 & 37-38, Mexico, D. F. The jacket from the book "The Four Just Men" was in this volume also.

L'AFRIQUE EN FLAMMES by Commandant Casal, Edicion Tallandier.

LE MAGASIN AUX POUDRES, by Franz Hollens. Edition Gallemard. This bears a label indicating it was purchased at the Central de Publications, Av. Juarez 4, Mexico.

ICI un MORT by Vincent Starrett. Edicion de la Nouvelle Revue Critique.

LES USINES de L'ESTROI, by Gaston Boca, Edicion Callemand.


LE RENDEZ-VOUS de DIMANCH SCTR, by JACQUES DE CREST. Edition Callemand.

LA PETITE FILLE de BOIS COLOMBES by JACQUES DE CREST. Edition Callemand.
TROIS DETECTIVES by Leo Bruce. Edicion Librairie des Champs<br> Elysees

The book L'ENFANT des FEMMES mentioned above was apparently purchased through the Central des Publications, Av. Juarez 4, Mexico.

LEICA, a book on the use of a Leica Camera by Marcel Natin.


REGLAMENTE de TRANSITO en LOS CAMINOS NACIONALES Y EN PARTICENALOS de CONCESSION FEDERAL, Mexico, 1939. Badecker-U.S. 1939, labeled in the back showing the numbers 132-60. This looks like it might be a price tag. It is noted that the book was at the page devoted to "The City of Mexico".

THE FIRST SPANISH BOOK by Lawrence A. Wilkins. This has every indication of being a used book. It is considerably marked up as if it might have been marked by some child. It has in it a rubber stamped imprint of what appears to be The Mainland High School, Daytona Beach. Also in long hand lettering along the edges of the closed book "Mainland P.T.A."

AN ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BOOK: "SAMI" by Michel Artzibashov, published by Illustrated Editions Co.

THE INTERPRETER, an Spanish-English Conversational Guide. In this was found a postal card addressed to Miss E. Maslow Legraia, 83 Tacuba, Mexico, which has been photographed and copies of the photograph furnished to the Bureau and the Los Angeles office together with the details of the writing on the card. There was also the torn letterhead of a firm with the name "EL INCENDIO at Mexico City. This bears the long hand date of November 17, 1939. The book itself came from the American Book Store, Mexico City.


LAIRD & LEE'S VEST POCKET STANDARD ENGLISH-SHANISH; SPANISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. This apparently came from the American Book Store.

DICTIONARY - FRENCH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-FRENCH, published by Larousse, the compiler being LOUIS CHAFFUIN.

THE DECEMBER 1939 issue of the Spanish Language magazine "CAMINO Del AIRE". This is the official organ of the Mexican Aviation Co.
MARCH 21, 1940 ISSUE of the magazine, "TODAY" which contains a long article by LEON TROTSKY.

Also in the trunk was a Lico-SCOP photograph light meter with case.

One pocket type flashlight with a dark bulb.

One Ernst Leitz Wetzlar lens marked 1s

One yellow-green filter Utrasorben.

One lens or filter case bearing the name "LIFA"

One Leica lens cap.

Two pair sun glasses

One pocket steel ruler marked in metres (i.e. the type which automatically winds itself when a button is pressed)

One small aluminum container marked "LEICA" with what appears to be a roll film container in it.

One roll of film wrapped in black paper.

There was also one Centavo coin; one five Centavo coin, and one one-Centavo coin in a pocket of a pair of trousers.

There was a quantity of clothing in the trunk as follows:

One suit - blue with stripe, with the label of JOHN BATTLE & Co., Paris.

One suit - gray, striped, with the label of CHOCQUE, Rue Aubert (no city given).

One full dress suit

One blue vest with stripe.

One blue gabardine top coat with label LE MORSE, Diestroper, Belgium

One bathrobe

One gray suit, no label.
One brown overcoat
One gray topcoat with label of Emilio Perez, Mexico.
One white turtle neck sweater
One pair brown sport trunks
One pair blue swim trunks
One gray sweater
One light machette (scabbard)
Five pairs shoes, including a pair of evening slaps
and a pair of sandals.
One pair riding boots.
One pair spurs.
One pair boot hooks
One waterproof windbreaker.

Parts of two newspapers had been used to line the bottom
of the trunk when it was packed. These are El Universal, of April 3, 1940,
and Novedades of April 9, 1940.

The card of RAFAEL MARTINEZ, the Buick representative mentioned
above, bears on the back of it some long hand notations which are not
entirely distinct, reading "Victoria 95" and the numeral 43242, and
another numeral which appears to be 448. Photographs of the reverse of the
card as well as of the lens and filter and the lens or filter cases and the
Leica cap referred to above have been furnished to the Bureau. Also pho-
tographs of the bill-head of EL BENDICIO.

From confidential informant information was obtained to
the effect that LARRY COHEN, who has a book store at 114 4th Avenue, New
York City, known as The Book Row Book Shop, was in the radical movement
with the ACELOFF girls. He was in the OELER GROUP which became The
REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA. The information was also fur-
nished that ERNEST RICE MCKINNEY, a colored man in the movement was
intimate with one of the girls at Pittsburgh.

A fellow named SOTZMAN, whom the informant meets up in the
Bronx, quoted LARRY COHEN as describing SILVIA ACELOFF as "dog" and
raised the question as to why a fellow like JACOB who handsome and had
monevand a car would tie up 'with a dog like that.' The same informant
said that in 1938 at the founding conference of the Fourth
International in France, RUTH AGELOFF went over to do secretarial
work and then SYLVIA went over to join her and RUTH was supposed to
have introduced SYLVIA to JACSON at one of the public meetings; that
JACSON was not a member of the organization and would have been present
only at the public meetings. According to gossip heard by the same
informant, a man named ROCHER, a Frenchman, may have been the man
who introduced JACSON to TROTSKY either in person or by mail.
According to the informant a girl named PEARL RUGER who was either in
the Socialist Workers Party or the Socialist Party went to Mexico with
the DEMKY COMMISSION as a secretary, said that Rosmer was the man who
introduced them. ROCHER, according to the informant was a member of the
Executive Committee of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL and was sympathetic
toward TROTSKY. He was here in the latter part of 1937 or the
beginning of 1938 and is supposed to have visited Mexico to call on
TROTSKY and then went back to France.

Information was picked up by confidential informant [redacted],
from some fellow whom he met who had been in the TROTSKY movement, to the
effect that JACSON, while he was here had been a guest for dinner at the
home of MANUEL GARRETT. This man whom TBI-K was talking to was supposed
to have been a close friend of MANUEL GARRETT.

New York City, was inter-
viewed at the office of [redacted] and stated that SYLVIA AGELOFF
had been in the Conference For Political Action, the organization headed
by DR. MUSTE, which subsequently became the AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY. They
fused with the COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA and formed the WORKER'S PARTY
probably in 1935. LOUIS BUDENZ, a man named REICH of Allentown, Pa., a
man named HALLST of Allentown, and a man named HONE and
whose party name is RUBY WILSON and real name RUBY HEILL, were active
in this group, particularly RUBY WILSON. In 1936 this Worker's Party was
making preparations to go into the Socialist Party. The above mentioned
individuals worked against the fusion while at the same time the Communist
Party opposed the fusion and fought it from the outside while the above
named individuals carried on the fight within the organization. All of these
people went with the Communist Party after the fusion was decided upon and
almost the next day LOUIS BUDENZ was writing articles for the DAILY WORKER.
According to [redacted] who has been in the radical movement and is well
informed, BUDENZ rose entirely too rapidly within the Communist Party for
it to be natural. It is apparently [redacted] theory that these people
were working for the Communist Party all the time. RUBY WILSON has entirely
passed out of the knowledge of informant at the present time. The purpose
in giving all of the above history is to place her with the above group
because, according to [redacted] it is understood to be RUBY HEILL alias
WILSON who was in Paris at the time of the founding conference of the Fourth International and who introduced SYLVIA AGELOFF and JACSON. He mentioned also that SYLVIA AGELOFF apparently had money and made trips to Europe and Mexico.

He understood that a man named INNESS had said that JACSON was tied up with GEORGE MINK and ROY HUDSON in the organization which preceded the NATIONAL MARITIME UNION. INNESS is now in the National Maritime Union and is one of the leaders of the opposition, this being the faction which allegedly fights against JOE CURRAN and the Communists. He states, however, that INNESS is not friendly disposed toward the Government and indicated that he had been "pushed around" by Government agents.

With further reference to JACSON's trunk, inquiry was made through the PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL of Assistant Manager and no record could be found of a H. CHRISTIE being a guest of that hotel. There had once been a guest named H. C. CHRISTIE there. This however, was in February of 1937, who checked in on February 12th and out on February 13th. He gave as an address Croton, Connecticut.

He made inquiry of the Clerk in charge of the mail desk but she did not remember the name CHRISTIE. It was explained both by the clerks at the desk and by that persons could have mail directed to themselves at the hotel and pick it up there without being registered and without any record being made of this. This, they state, is constantly being done by what they call "the lobby guests."

Agent communicated with an old timer in the Communist and Radical Labor movement in this city, not with the C.I.O. Building Service Union, but he could throw no light on the identity of JACSON. Like other persons interviewed who are familiar with the radical movement, he is under the impression that the murder of LEON TROTSKY was engineered by the STALINITES.

At a subsequent interview confidential informant said that a man named THOMAS who was in the ABRAM LINCOLN BATTALION, mentioned to him that SYLVIA AGELOFF had introduced JACSON to him last summer under the name of JACSON. He fixes the time as about one year ago. THOMAS explained that he was going to "make a play for her" but that he dropped the idea when he found that she was with JACSON.

With reference to RISNER mentioned above, the informant furnished his name as ALFRED RISNER and described him as a French
syndicalist who had come here and warned TROTZKY against JACSON and passed through New York about the Spring of 1938 and passed through here again about two or three months ago. The same informant also stated that one of SYLVIA's sisters was a member of the WORKERS PARTY in Boston while the other was a member of the WORKERS PARTY here. This is the organization headed by MAX SCHLACHTMAN which split from the TROTZKY group.

Special Agent W. J. McNulty brought to this office a clipping from the MONTREAL MORNING STAR, dated August 29, 1940, which states that the photostatic copy of the Immigration Card issued to subject JACSON shows him to be F. JACSON, 1269 St. Denis St., Montreal, Canada. This item states that the 1939 Directory shows there is no such address as 1269 St. Denis St., Montreal, nor is there anyone by the name of JACSON in the Montreal Directory.

The news item goes on to state that his Immigration Card was issued in New York on October 8th by the Mexican Consul General on information supplied by JACSON, according to RAFAEL NIETO, the Mexican Consul General at Montreal. NIETO also said that the Mexican newspapers stated that the same man had previously entered Mexico once posing as an American and once as a Belgian.

All of the people interviewed who might be expected to be familiar with the persons involved in this matter, express surprise at the total lack of information available in this city among people in the radical movement concerning JACSON.

Furnished information to the effect that RAY SPIEGEL, alias RAY SAUNDERS was until fairly recently in Mexico (Coyoacan) as secretary to Trotsky and should know JACSON and SYLVIA AGEEOTT. MRS SPIEGEL, he said, could be reached through Ext. 94 at CANAL 6-2100. Inquiry of the telephone company shows this number was changed to CANAL 6-4000, the Federal Building at 641 Washington Street, New York City. Name should be kept confidential in this matter.

A telephone communication from the Bureau on August 23rd, gave information to the effect FRANK JACSON executed an application for a passport at Mexico City on June 12, 1940. He said he was born on June 13, 1905 at Lovinac, Jugoslovakia; that he was the bearer of British passport No. 31377, issued March 22, 1937, at Ottawa, Canada; gave his permanent address as 1269 St. Denis St., Montreal. In view of the indefiniteness of JACSON's nationality it might be well to check at the English, French, Belgian, Mexican and Yugoslavian Consulates as to his passports and visas.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City, will interview [redacted] for information as to political history of SYLVIA AGELOFF.

Will consider the advisability of interviewing [redacted] for details of both subjects' association with LADY TROIZKI in Mexico.

Will consider the advisability of interviewing [redacted] regarding both subjects.

Through [redacted] will locate and interview [redacted].

Will consider advisability of interviewing [redacted].

Will obtain good photographs of JACSON and exhibit them to persons who may be interviewed in connection with the investigation.

Will check with [redacted] authorities, if this has not been done by the Albany office, as to JACSON, at 63 Rue Notre Dame de L'Oest, Montreal; also as to the address 1269 St. Denis St., Montreal, mentioned in the MONTREAL MORNING STAR of August 27, 1940.

Will consider advisability of interviewing [redacted] who returned to the United States after the split between Cannon and Shachtman. Locate through [redacted] or through his wife who was on relief, [redacted], who also worked on [redacted] as her correct name is [redacted], but she is known as [redacted] in the Workers' Party.

Will consider advisability of interviewing [redacted] as to any connection between JACSON and ROY HUDSON or GEORGE HARK.

Will interview [redacted] for same details as listed above for interview with [redacted].
will keep in touch with [redacted] for any leads that might come to his attention.

Will consider the advisability of a more open and thorough inquiry at vicinity of SYLVIA AGELOFF's home to determine whether JACSON was ever seen there (50 Livingston St., New York, N.Y.).

Will check with the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. as to any letter of credit or other information on JACSON. (See memorandum of August 23, 1940 of telephone communication from Bureau).

Will consider the advisability of checking with Yugoslavian, French, Belgian, English and Mexican Consulates for any records they may have of JACSON as applying for visas, passports or otherwise.

Will consider the advisability of checking records on SYLVIA AGELOFF which were furnished to the office of MAYOR E. M. LACOMBE.

Will check with the FRENCH LINE for any and all information concerning JACSON, who arrived at least once on one of the French Line boats, i.e. "ILE de FRANCE" on September 2, 1939.

No leads are at this time set out for other offices as they have been covered by requests transmitted from the Bureau or the New York Office by telephone, teletype or letter.

- PENDING -
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

August 23, 1940
4:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR K. CLEGHORN

Re: LEON TROTSKY

I telephonically communicated with Special Agent in Charge Stevens at Albany and requested that he cause an appropriate investigation to be conducted relative to the address "1269 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Ontario, Canada," which is given on an application for a transit certificate executed on June 17, 1940, before the American Consulate at Mexico by Frank Jackson, who is identical with the assassin of Trotsky, as Jackson's permanent residence. Frank Stevens was advised that Jackson apparently recently visited the above address.

Mr. Stevens was informed that copies of an enlarged photograph of Jackson would be forwarded to the Albany office as soon as they are prepared.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

C. H. Carson

RECORDED & INDEXED
Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson  
Director, Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
SPECIAL MESSAGER

My dear Admiral:

For your additional information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr, dated at New York City on September 3, 1940. This investigation is being continued and upon receipt of additional investigative report copies of the same will be furnished to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Mr. Berle:

For your additional information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr, dated at New York City on September 3, 1940. This investigation is being continued and upon receipt of additional investigative reports copies of the same will be furnished to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ SEP 13 1940 ☆

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACKSON, W.,
SYLVIA AGELOFF, M.,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of Special Agent George J. Storr dated at New York City on September 3, 1940, and has noted that no copies of this report were indicated for the San Antonio Office. You are, therefore, requested to furnish two copies of this report to that Office for its information, and in the future copies of all reports in connection with this case should be furnished to the San Antonio Office.

It is also noted that the letter from the Houston Office to your Office dated August 23, 1940, carried the true name of the subject as Jacques Bernard von den Dreschd, and since it appears that this is the individual's correct name the title of your case should be changed accordingly. A review of this file in the Bureau indicates also that this individual has also used aliases of Jack Morton and Jack Monard. He is also referred to as Jacques Bernard von den Dreschd.

The San Antonio Office is requested to verify the spelling of the name Monard so that in future reports this name may be correctly spelled.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

COMMUNICATIONS
MAIL:

SEP 18 1940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

September 6, 1940

Re: CAPTAIN HENRIETTA GORDER; CAPTAIN EATON; W.S. HALLOCK; MARGARET ONSNESS; YPPS. CRETEANIS; CONNIE EMMANUEL

Dear Sirs:

Special Agent W. F. Griffin made a surveillance of the premises at 26 East 33rd Street, New York City. This is an apartment house located at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and 33rd Street. It was ascertained that the owners of the building are COFFY & COMPANY, Inc., 19 East 42nd Street, New York City, telephone Nickerbocker 2-6200.

Mrs. [name redacted] was interviewed and advised that Mrs. [name redacted] occupied apartment 3A, consisting of four rooms and the bath. She has been living at this location for the past five years. She has told the owners that she intends leaving the apartment at 26 East 33rd Street on October 1, 1940 for larger quarters at another location. Her reason for doing this is that she needs a room for her "career."

Advised that about ten years ago Mrs. [name redacted] was an enlisted man in the Spanish Lincoln Brigade and fought in Spain for the Communist Government. He was killed in the fighting and since that time Mrs. [name redacted] has been ill and has required the services of a "professional nurse." She said she is "well off" financially and is required to have been related to GAUL, INTEREL, or present address attorne of New York City.

At Agent Griffin's suggestion an [name redacted] telephone to secure further information.

Copies Destroyed
1938 Sep 2
Letter - Director - Confidential

especially regarding the "professional nurse,"
advise that the "nurse" was Mrs. FLEISCHMAN'S daughter-in-law,
who had been married to the son killed in Japan. He stated that
the wife was OLGA FLEISCHMAN and that only the mother and
dughter-in-law lived in this apartment.

It should be noted that there is a difference between
her name as given by [redacted] that is OLGA A, and
the name furnished by the Bureau, OLGA A.

stated that he was surprised to learn that
the "nurse" was not actually a nurse but the daughter-in-law of
Mrs. FLEISCHMAN, as such as he has always heard her referred to
as a nurse. He could not account for the fact that Mrs.
FLEISCHMAN intended leaving this apartment for larger quarters,
to accommodate the daughter-in-law as such as he considered
four rooms and two baths enough for any two people...

stated that he considered [redacted] to be a reliable person
and a good American and thought no risk would be entailed in
contacting him directly, therefore, he was interviewed by Special
Agent Griffin.

stated that the FLEISCHMAN apartment was
used as a hang-out for Communists. He stated he could always
tell when a Communist demonstration or parade was about to take
place because materials were brought into the FLEISCHMAN apartment
with which to make banners and placards to be used by the
Communists. He stated on the night that a demonstration or
parade was to take place numerous Communists would come in and
carry the banners and placards out of the apartment hours
and at this time Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her daughter-in-law would
accompany them to the demonstration.

He said that frequently Mrs. FLEISCHMAN has visitors
who stay two and three days in the apartment and that these
persons are all foreigners, particularly Spaniards. He said
that some of these persons were refugees from Spain whom Mrs.
FLEISCHMAN assisted.

[redacted] said he believed the care of the daughter-in-law
was OLGA A and said it was possible that she might be away...
in this, and it might be KUZMA. It appears from his statement regarding the visitors who stay with the KUZMA family that the four-room apartment is not large enough. This is a different situation from the idea of

who, of course, is not personally acquainted with the situation at the apartment house. It may be that the reason the KUZMA are getting larger quarters is to accommodate the Spanish Communists who visit them.

Further stated that Mrs. KUZMA had a niece in the name of KUZMA also living at 26 East 33rd Street. This woman's husband is supposed to be a doctor and is supposed to be a wealthy man who visits this place occasionally. He stated he very much doubted if this man was her husband. He also stated that there is a Mrs. MUSGON living at 26 East 32nd Street who is associated with Communists and at one time ran a musical in her terrace apartment for the benefit of the Communist Government in Spain and that it sold chances, conducted jaffles, etc. to raise funds, very much to the annoyance of the tenants of the building.

He stated he never heard of KUZMA who

CAPPED THE QUOTA COVERED. He said that Mrs. KUZMA gave specific instructions that no visitors to her apartment were to be announced and that therefore he does not know the names of any visitors. He said this situation might be changed because of the fact that several process servers have recently gone into Mrs. KUZMA's apartment, and that when she complained of it, he reminded her of her instructions not to announce anyone.

He stated he would give every assistance possible to the Bureau and would advise the New York office of any information that he received.

Through Superintendent of Station K of the United States Post Office, located at 211 East 87th Street, New York City, Agent Griffin interviewed letter carrier, who delivers mail to the KUZMAN apartment at 26 East 32nd Street, New York City. He stated that Mrs. KUZMAN and her "nurse" had just returned from a three-week's vacation at Chalet Indian Hotel, Pooleville, Ulster County, New York. He stated she received quite a bit of mail as well as some foreign newspaper which may be Spanish or Italian.
It should be noted that the letter carrier was also unaware of the identity of the daughter-in-law and thought that she was a "nurse."

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

F. A. SICK
Special Agent in Charge
August 24, 1940

CHC:NTP

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

I am informed that Frank Jackson, the individual who fatally attacked Leon Trotsky in Mexico on June 12, 1940, executed an application for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City, this certificate being sought for the purpose of permitting travel through the United States on route to Montreal, Canada.

In this certificate, Jackson furnished the following information:

He stated that he was born on June 13, 1905 at Novisad, Yugoslavia, being a British subject and the bearer of British passport No. 2137 issued on March 22, 1937 by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, the passport being valid until March 22, 1942.

Jackson, in this application, indicated that he is unmarried and maintains a permanent residence at 1359 Ste. Denis Street, Montreal, Canada and he previously arrived in Mexico on October 11, 1939 for the purpose of recuperating from an accident. He also indicated that he is a mechanical engineer by profession.

He advised that he intended to remain in the United States for approximately two days where his address would be 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. He furnished...
as references the following:

Sylvia Ageloff, 50 Livingstone Street,
Brooklyn, New York

American Express Company (address unknown)

There were also furnished as references on this application a number of people in Mexico.

Upon applying for the above mentioned transit certificate, Jackson exhibited a letter from the Cia. Mexicana de Aviacion dated June 12, 1940, which indicated that Jackson had previously deposited money for a plane ticket to Montreal, Canada and a reservation had been made for this trip.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
August 24, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Res: FRANK JACOB, SYLVESTER ASLOFF
ESPLORER

Dear Sirs,

In confirmation of the telephone conversation between Assistant Special Agent in Charge H. A. Cavin and Mr. Carson of the Bureau on August 24, 1940, you are advised that on June 12, 1940 Frank Jacob executed an application for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City. This certificate was sought to enable Jacob to travel through the United States en route to Montreal, Canada.

In the above application, Jacob furnished the following information:

It was stated that he was born on June 13, 1906, in Lovinac, Yugoslavia, being a British subject and the bearer of British passport No. 31377 issued on March 22, 1937 by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, Canada, the passport being valid until March 22, 1942. He stated that he was unmarried and that his permanent address was at 1203 St. Louis Street, Montreal, Canada. Jacob advised that he previously arrived in Mexico on October 25, 1940 for the purpose of recuperating from an accident.

Jacob indicated that he is a mechanical engineer by trade. He indicated that he intended to remain for approximately two days in the United States at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York and to furnish as references the following:

Communications Mailed
★ AUG 27 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York

American Express Company (address not shown), indicating that he possessed "a letter of credit there."

(Signed)

[Signature]
Evelyn Andreas, Ramón Gusman 6,
Mexico, D. F.

H. A. Schults, Hotel Canada, Mexico,
D. F.

When applying for the above certificate, Jacson presented a letter from the Cia. Mexicana de Aviacion dated June 12, 1940 and containing information that Jacson deposited money for a plane ticket for Montreal and a reservation had been made by this individual.

The transit certificate in question was granted on June 12, 1940 and two copies of an enlarged photograph 6" x 8" of Jacson are being furnished herewith for your information and for use by your office in connection with the inquiry presently being conducted in regard to this matter.

The Bureau desires that a very careful and thorough investigation be conducted concerning this matter in the area covered by your Field Office. Every possible effort should be expended to ascertain all available information regarding Jacson's background, associates and activities. As you were previously advised, the Bureau desires that every precaution be exercised to avoid any publicity of any kind whatsoever concerning this investigation.

Two copies of a 6" x 8" enlarged photograph of Frank Jacson are also being furnished herewith to the
SAC New York

Albany Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Albany - with enclosures
April 11, 1941

Mr. Gus T. Jones
c/o the American Embassy
Mexico City, Mexico

Dear Mr. Jones:

The following information has been received from a source the reliability of which is unknown and is being passed on to you for your information:

"The killing of Leon Trotsky was set up by a plot hatched in Los Angeles, California. One of the leaders was W. Colfax Miller, who went to California some time ago. He was one of the leaders in the Communist group in New York City, and later became one of the Lincoln Battalion in Spain. While in California, he was very friendly with Frank Tuttle, Dorothy Parker, Gela Sondagard, and the rest of the Red mob. Later on, Miller, whom I know very well, went into Mexico and immediately went to the little town of Toluca, which is a suburb of Mexico City. In this little town is a building known as the Casa Blanca, which is actually the Communist Party headquarters, and the Reds reside there. Among those living there were Miller, Katherine Burke, who is contact woman for Gela Sondagard of Hollywood, Ludwig Uren, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kyan, who was a C.P.U. spy in Spain during the Loyalist uprising. In the Casa Blanca, this group had the floor plans of the Trotsky residence. And another Red mixed up in the plot was David Alfura, a famous Mexican painter and Communist. Lewis Aronhal, another Mexican painter, was in on the plot, too.

"Being personally acquainted with this man, know that he was sent to Mexico by the Communist leaders of the N.C.C.I., and another woman who went with him was Mildred Schultz, who formerly was from Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

VIA DIPLOMATIC POUCH

RETURN DIRECTLY TO SIS DIVISION
The killing of Leon Trotsky was set up by a plot hatched in Los Angeles, California. One of the leaders was W. Colfax Miller, who went to California some time ago. He was one of the leaders in the Communist group in New York City, and later became one of the Lincoln Battalion in Spain. While in California, he was very friendly with Frank Tuttle, Dorothy Parker, Gale Sondegard, and the rest of the Red crowd. Miller, whom I know very well, went into Mexico and immediately went to the little town of Tacuba, which is a suburb of Mexico City. In this little town is a building known as the Casa Blanca, which is actually the Communist Party headquarters, and the Reds reside there. Among those living there were Miller, Katherine Burke, who is a contact woman for Gale Sondegard of Hollywood, Ludwig Wren, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Nvz, who was a C.P.U. spy in Spain during the Loyalist uprising. In the Casa Blanca, this group had the floor plans of the Trotsky residence.

And another Red mixed up in the plot was David Alfaro, a famous Mexican painter, a Communist. Lewis Aranhel, another Mexican painter, was in on the plot, too.

Being personally acquainted with this man, know that he was sent to Mexico by the Communist leaders of the E.C.C.I. and another woman who went with him was Ida Schultz, who formerly was from Pennsylvania.
Re: MEXICAN MATTERS?
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
ASSAULT ON LEON THORSKY.

Photographs of the body of SHELTON HARTE.
Photograph of SHELTON HARTE.
MARIANO HERRERA VASQUEZ.

RICARDO.

HOUSE WHERE BODY WAS FOUND.
CHANGED TO
15-01-1950
La policía parece dispuesta a deshacerse de los organismos que se consideran sospechosos de vinculación con el caso. La policía ha detenido a varios individuos con antecedentes criminales, incluyendo a varios miembros de organizaciones subversivas. Estos individuos han sido interrogados y detenidos en varios puntos del país, incluyendo la Ciudad de México y la Ciudad de Guatemala. Los agentes de la policía han informado que los detenidos están siendo interrogados por sus posibles vínculos con organizaciones extranjeras y con la conspiración para cometer delitos violentos.

Uno de los secretarios de la policía, Jacko Cooper, ha sido detenido y es objeto de una fuerte presión policial. Según fuentes policiales, Cooper ha sido interrogado durante horas sobre sus posibles conexiones con organizaciones subversivas. Las declaraciones de Cooper han sido registradas y almacenadas para uso futuro.

En el centro de la ciudad, se ha establecido un campamento policial para vigilar el área. Los agentes de la policía han sido instruidos para mantener el orden y evitar cualquier incidente violento. Las calles vecinas del campamento están cerradas al público para garantizar la seguridad de los agentes y los detenidos.

La situación es tensa y volátil, con la policía trabajando en estrecha colaboración con los organismos internacionales de seguridad. Las negociaciones entre las autoridades y las organizaciones subversivas continúan, buscando una solución pacífica al conflicto.
August 29, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases;
SYLVIA ACELOFF, with alias.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

This office is conducting a discreet investigation of the history and background of FRANK JACSON and SYLVIA ACELOFF, the two individuals now being detained by the Mexican Police in connection with the recent murder of Leon Trotsky at Coyocan, Mexico. It is believed that JACSON may be an agent of the Soviet Secret Police, commonly known as the GPU, or that he was acting on behalf of that organization.

In the course of the investigation an examination was made of a trunk which has been held since June 21, 1940 in the baggage warehouse, Appraisers Stores Building in this city. On the trunk was a name card of FRANK JACSON and, while the trunk contained mostly clothing, there was found in it a postcard addressed to ENRIQUE MASLOW, Legaria 83, Tacuba, Mexico DF. It was cancelled at San Francisco January 1, 1940 and shows it was returned for postage due. However, it also bears the cancellation of Tacuba, Mexico, January 3, 1940.

The postcard bears the return address of 5440 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, California and a signature which appears to be CONWAY and SARA DAVIDS and indicates that the signers of the card were leaving San Francisco January 1, 1940 for Hollywood and would go from there to the Rancho at Escondido.

The local press carried an item indicating that the correct name of the girl involved in this investigation is SYLVIA ACELOFF MASLOW. On the basis of the name MASLOW on the postcard and the correct name of the girl given above, as well as the card affixed to the trunk bearing the peculiar spelling of the name...
JACSON, coupled with the fact that this trunk was shipped from Mexico by a passenger who presumably left Brownsville by Pan-American Airways at about the same time, it is believed that this is the trunk of FRANK JACSON, the Subject in this case and the man who actually killed Leon Trotsky.

Photographs of both sides of the postcard are enclosed herewith for your information, as well as a copy of a teletype sent to the Bureau dated August 29, 1940, and you will be guided by instructions received from the Bureau as to the extent of any investigation you should make concerning the people who sent this postcard.

Very truly yours,

B. L. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

VIA AIR MAIL
Enc. (3)
cc Bureau
SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH OF THESE CLIPPINGS.

1. Taken from the "Excelsior" of Mexico City on June 2, 1940.

   This clipping is headed "Secret Agent follows new clues in the matter of the assault on the house of Leon Trotsky."

   It is said that Governmental Agents are trying to locate Siqueiros in order to interrogate him about this shameful attentat on the life of the Russian refugee.

   This clipping goes on for parts of three columns giving other details in connection with the search of the police in Mexico for those connected with the attempted assassination of Trotsky. The above-mentioned David Ulfaro Siqueiros is described as having taken part in the Spanish Civil War, and due notice is given to another suspect, a Spanish refugee named Santiago Garces, who is said to belong to the Communist Party in Mexico, and to have taken part in the assassination of Calvo Sotelo in Madrid, which assassination was the starting point of the Spanish Civil War. It is stated that various other suspects have been released from custody.

   The clipping closes with a reprint of the declaration of the Attorney General of the Republic, Genaro V. Vasquez, stating that this case does not fall under the jurisdiction of his department, but that it fell under the authority of the police of the Federal District.

2. Taken from the "Discusión" of July 17, 1940.

   This is a very brief clipping, expressing the hope that the President of the Republic will sign a decree exempting sugar destined for the condensed milk industries, from taxes.

3. Taken from the "Alerta" of Havana, Cuba, for July 15, 1940.

   This clipping is date-lined at San Jose de Costa Rica, July 14, 1940, and was released by the Associated Press.

   It concerns the demands made by the German Reich that bank deposits belonging to her in the bank of Costa Rica, be regarded as frozen assets remaining at the disposition of the Reich, in
order to care for the maintenance of Nazi boats and crews presently refueled at Costa Rican ports. It is also stated that this same communication from the German Ministry complained about the treatment given to the German boats at Punta Arenas in contrast to the excellent treatment given to the allied boats found there.

This same communication is also said to have demanded that no attitude prejudicial to the Reich be taken by Costa Rica in the coming conference of Chancellors at Havana, Cuba.

It is also stated that the other four Central American Republics have been sent similar notices, and that all five of these Republics will answer in the same way. These other four Republics are those of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH BY:
Paul A. Neuland
9/3/40.
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. E. B. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Res: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
aliases: Jacques Mornard, Frank
           Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Monard;
           SYLVIA GELOFF alias Silvia Aceloff;
           ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky was murdered in his home at Coyocacan, Mexico, by Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd through the use of an Alpine climber's ax. The Bureau's investigation in this case is not concerned with the murder of Trotsky, but with an exhaustive and comprehensive inquiry into the background and contacts of both van Dendreychd and Aceloff with a view to determining the identities of those responsible for directing the death of Trotsky. Representatives of the OGPU in the United States were probably responsible for the murder of Trotsky by van Dendreychd, and exhaustive and expeditious efforts should be directed toward verifying information furnished by van Dendreychd and Aceloff and to developing full and complete information concerning their activities and contacts.

For the information of the interested offices, data secured to date in this matter is being set forth.

SEP 5 1940

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Van Dendreschd claimed to have a brother, Robert, in the Belgium Diplomatic Service. In Paris, van Dendreschd claims to have lived at Boulevard Poniatovskoy 578 on the sixth floor. He married Henrietta van Pouchet in 1934 and was divorced in 1939. He became acquainted with Ruby Well, an American, to whom he loaned his apartment during her few weeks stay in Paris. Ruby's sister later arrived in Paris, accompanied by Sylvia Ageloff, and van Dendreschd entertained them at Ruby's request. Through his close contact with Sylvia, she taught van Dendreschd Marxism, Stalinism, Trotskyism and other isms, and he became very interested in these matters, in the course of which she introduced him to several followers of the Fourth International. One of these individuals, whose name van Dendreschd did not disclose, inquired what he thought of making a trip to Mexico, stating that Trotsky needed followers such as van Dendreschd. Van Dendreschd accepted the proposition and was furnished with a passport under the name of Frank Jackson of Canadian origin and $200 for traveling expenses, being advised he would be supplied with funds as required. He obtained $5,000 from his mother under the pretense of travel to escape the horrors of war and, upon his arrival in the United States, he became reunited with Sylvia, explaining to her that he had changed his name and had traveled to the United States in order to escape military service and that he was continuing to Mexico on business matters.

He obtained a tourist card from the Mexican Consulate and upon arrival in Mexico City, stopped at the Hotel Guardiola under the guise of a common tourist. He was joined shortly thereafter in Mexico City by Sylvia Ageloff. He became acquainted with Trotsky who desired to send him on a mission to Russia by way of Shanghai, but refused to permit Sylvia Ageloff to accompany him, and he claims he became obsessed with the idea of killing Trotsky and then committing suicide.
On the day of the murder, van Dendreschd visited Trotsky with an article he had written containing statistical data on France, and was invited by Trotsky into his office. On this occasion van Dendreschd was armed with a piolet (Alpine climber's pick) inside of his raincoat, a .45 caliber pistol hung between his shoulder blades and a dagger sewed in the lining of his coat. When the opportunity presented he struck Trotsky with the piolet, and was prevented from being slain by the guards through the efforts of Mrs. Trotsky.

Additional information obtained regarding van Dendreschd's background and activities reflects that he left France on September 2, 1939 on the S. S. Ile de France, arriving in New York six or seven days later; that he proceeded to Mexico by train about a month later, entering Mexico about the middle of October, 1939. Van Dendreschd speaks good Spanish, excellent French and, due to his good command of English, appeared to have resided for some time in the United States. Sylvia Ageloff resides at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and it was through her that van Dendreschd gained entrance to Trotsky's home, since she was quite well acquainted with Trotsky's wife.

On June 17, 1940, van Dendreschd as Frank Jackson obtained visa #326 from the American Consul General's Office in Mexico City for a transient trip through the United States to Montreal, Canada. His
application in this respect reflects that he was a subject of Canada and held Canadian passport #31377, issued in Ottawa, Canada, on March 22, 1937, which was good until March, 1942. He also claimed on this occasion that he entered Mexico on October 20, 1939, on a visit and gave his occupation as engineer. He gave as references in addition to Silvia Ascoli, the names of Evelyn Andrews, Ramon Guzman Street 36, and H. A. Schults, Hotel Canada, both of Mexico City. At the time of making this application Jecson produced a letter from the Pan-American Airways Company, certifying he had purchased passage for Montreal, Canada, intending to depart on June 13, 1940, and the air line records reflect that he did leave at 1:20 p.m., on that date for Montreal.

Subject as Frank Jecson registered in the Shirley Courts in Mexico City on April 11, 1940, giving his address as 1359 St. Dennis Street, Montreal, Canada, which is the same address he had given the American Consulate in Mexico City when applying for a visa. At the time he registered at the Shirley Courts, he was driving a Buick 3ecan bearing Mexican license plates D-2147, and during his stay there acted very mysteriously, being absent for three or four days at a time, stating that he was traveling to other points in Mexico. On these absences he never left anything in the room and insisted on keeping a steamer trunk in the Manager's office during his absence. He had several Mexican callers at the Shirley Courts and received a number of phone calls from a woman named Marguerite. He appeared nervous and impatient and closely observed all people coming to the Shirley Courts. On one occasion while at the Shirley Courts he claimed to be one of six men who knew the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits perfectly, claiming that at one time the Canadian Government offered him a salary of $1,200 a month to do surveying work in the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits country. He stated that the steamer trunk contained engineering equipment and claimed to have learned his Spanish during the time he worked as an engineer for three years in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. He also claimed to have lived for twelve years in Belgium.

While at the Shirley Courts, Jecson is reported to have expressed a rabid hatred for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, claiming that they had killed his father and brother. Jecson left the Shirley Courts on June 13, 1940.
The possibility exists that Jackson engineered the first assault on Trotsky and that he may have been the individual who spoke French and got into the car with Sheldon Harte, who was taken by the assaulted and later murdered.

Jackson is reported to have admitted that when he left Mexico City on June 13, 1940, he did not go to Montreal, Canada, but stopped in New York City, where he stayed at the Piedmont Hotel, leaving New York via Eastern Air Lines on June 30, 1940, for Laredo, Texas. At Laredo he claims to have walked across the International Bridge and to have taken the Mexican National Railway to Mexico City, stopping en route for two or three days at San Luis Potosi. He registered upon his arrival in Mexico City about July 5 or 6, 1940, at the Maria Cristina Hotel. Sylvia Ageloff arrived on August 8, 1940.

Sylvia Ageloff verified the fact that Jackson stopped at the Piedmont Hotel in New York City and that he left there on June 30, 1940, by Eastern Air Lines for New Orleans; and that she made the trip by Pan-American Air Lines to Mexico City on August 7 and 8, 1940, upon Jackson's appeal that he was ill. After her arrival in Mexico City, she lived with Jackson as man and wife at the Montejo Hotel.

A Western Union telegram dated August 22, 1940, at Newport, Rhode Island, was addressed to Frank Jasson at the Mexico City Hospital, reading, "Congratulations for exterminating the snake," signed Fred, and bore identification marks C-D 274-9.

On October 5, 1939, J. Jasson purchased a letter of credit from the American Express Company in New York City for $2,500. In making withdrawals from this letter of credit in Mexico he established his identity through Canadian passport #31377, and a naturalization certificate #135586, reflecting that he was naturalized as a British subject in Ottawa, Canada, on December 14, 1929.

Jasson also purchased American Railway Travelers checks in the amount of $1,000 in New York City.
Information was furnished to the Bureau by telephone on August 7, 1940, to the effect that on the previous evening one Carmen Henriqueta Covata Jarque, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, by train on a Communist errand to New York City in order to make contact with Carmen Mendres, a well known woman Communist in New York City. The Jarque woman was also to contact Miss Ernestina Bleishman, 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. The Immigration records at San Antonio fail to disclose any record of this woman; however, there was some indication that the errand might have been connected with Trotsky's death and may offer a possible key to the OGPU in this country.

The New York Office has advised that a postcard was found in a trunk of Jackson held by the Customs authorities in New York City, which bears the return address of 3449 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, California, the signatures on which appear to be Conway and Sara Davies. This card is dated December 31, 1939, and directed to "Dear Bass", and indicated that the writer was leaving San Francisco on January 1, 1940, for Hollywood, thence to Rancho Escondido. Another card was found addressed to Miss B. Mushow, Ladera 33, Tacuba, Mexico, bearing post office cancellations of San Francisco January 1, and Tacuba January 3.
A communication with enclosures has been received from the State Department under date of August 19, 1940, requesting certain lines of inquiry in the matter and copies of the letter and enclosures from the State Department are being furnished to the New York City Office with copies of this letter for appropriate attention.

The State Department has further advised that Boris Shub, referred to in the teletype from the New York City Office dated August 27, 1940, has been unable to furnish any information of value.

The State Department has also advised, aside from the information contained in the enclosed letter, that a book entitled "Agriculture of Persia" was published by C. Logan Shuster in 1932 by which reference to a reward in Persia, possibly Bachman's father, Shuster is the son, and the name of Simon Shuster, Publicity Director in New York City, should be contacted in an effort to identify subject's photograph as having any similarity to the individual mentioned in Shuster's book.
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. B. E. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORIARD VAN DENDRASCH with aliases; et al. ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
W2 NEXWQ F GOVT

SN NEW YORK NY 10:38A SEPT 5 1940

DIRECTOR

RECOERED

FBI JUSTICE WASH DC

FRANK JACOBS ETAL INFORMATION CONCERNING IF AVAILABLE, FORWARD FINGERPRINTS SUBJECT TO NYFD FOR LOCAL SEARCH.

NYFD ALSO CON AND PICTO.

SACKETT

COPIES DESTROYED 193SEP 2 1960

1124A
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. B. L. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

To: JACQUES WORMAR VAN DEN DREESCH
with aliases; et al; Espionage

Dear Sir:

Supplementing Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940, information has been received to the effect that van Dresesch states that upon his arrival in New York in September of 1999 he stayed at the home of Sylvia Ageloff located at 601 West 110th Street, New York City, until his departure for Mexico in October of that year. Appropriate inquiry should be conducted at this address in order to obtain all information available regarding the subjects of this case.

Hilda Ageloff, who is supposed to reside at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, sister of Sylvia Ageloff, is reported to know the present address of Marguerite Roesmer, who is the Marguerite with whom van Dresesch was in contact during his residence at the Shirley Courts in Mexico City. After the assault on Trotsky in May of 1940, van Dresesch drove the Roesmers and Mrs. Trotsky to Vera Cruz, Mexico, from the Trotsky home in Coyoacan, Mexico, where they boarded a ship for New York. Hilda Ageloff should be interviewed to determine the present address of the Roesmers and to determine what information she possesses concerning the Edificio "Ermita" located in Taxubaya, Mexico, where Jackson claimed "his boss" had an office. She should further be interrogated with reference to the statement made by Sylvia Ageloff that Hilda made an investigation at this building in an effort to locate Jackson's employer and did, in fact, locate a Mexican who claimed that he knew Jackson and that he worked for him in the building. It is important to know if Jackson actually had any connections in this building for the reason that David Alfaro Siquieros and his brother Jesus are both fugitives from justice in connection with the assault on Trotsky in May of 1940, and resided at this address.

SEP. 7, 1940

B. L.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
The Rosenners should be interviewed thoroughly with reference to their acquaintance with Jackson and their observations of him while they resided at the Trotsky home in Mexico.

This matter should be given preferred and expeditious attention and reports on the investigation in this case should be submitted without delay. Teletype summaries should be submitted to the Bureau upon completion of each phase of the investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: JACQUES MOREAU VANDENBERGH, MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

August 28, 1940.

I have confidentially ascertained that the assailant of TROTSKY, under the name of J. JACSON on October 5, 1939 purchased a letter of credit from the American Express Company in New York City for $2500 dollars. In Mexico City, in making withdrawals from this letter of credit, he submitted as identity Canadian passport #421394. He also submitted Naturalization certificate #A60596, showing that he was naturalized as a British Subject at Ottawa, Canada on December 14, 1929.

The records here also disclose that in New York City he purchased American Railway traveler's checks in the amount of $1000 dollars.

His record of withdrawals on the letter of credit with the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Mexico City are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/15/39</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/12/39</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/14/39</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>12/21/39</td>
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<td>12/22/39</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/29/39</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12/40</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This amount of $1050 was drawn in cash at the office of the Wells-Fargo in Mexico City. The record further discloses that he drew a total of $1150 dollars on this letter of credit as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Payee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/12/40</td>
<td>MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12/40</td>
<td>BANCO NACIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19/40</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/23/40</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2/28/40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11/40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This left a balance of $200 dollars which he drew out on June 27, 1940 at the Office of the American Express Company at #65 Broadway St., New York, N. Y.

It will be discretely ascertained what transactions he had with the MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY, incident to the withdrawal in favor of that company. It may be assumed that he purchased airplane passage to some point. It can be assumed that the withdrawals at the BANCO NACIONAL were in cash. It is impossible to obtain information at any Government bank. The statement of SILVIA AGELLO.
to the effect that the steamer trunk had been shipped to the United States by the assailant is not true, as the records at the Wells-Fargo Express Company office fail to disclose such a record of shipment.

This information was furnished by long-distance telephone.
MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS,
Communist Activities.

According to confidential information received, a Communist meeting is to be held in Mexicali, Mexico opposite Calexico, California on August 25th and 26th. JULIO ABIDE and MANUEL ATMAR will attend as Delegates from Mexico City, and ROY HUDSON will attend as a Delegate from the United States.

This information was furnished by long-distance telephone.
August 23, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN TENDERSCHOUT
alias FRANK JACSON.
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940 between the hours of 6:30 and 7:30 P.M., one FRANK JACSON who was apparently a friend of TROTSKY's assaulted the latter in his home at Coyoacan, Mexico, striking TROTSKY with the point end of an alpine climber's ax. Apparently the assailant intended striking TROTSKY a death blow killing him without a sound being made, and to possibly escape from the house before the crime was known. His first blow however, was apparently anticipated by TROTSKY who dodged, and the blow was a glancing one on the head of TROTSKY who was able to make an outcry which caused his personal body-guards to rush into the room and subdue the attacker. The attacker however, was able to deliver the death blow before they entered. This blow drove the point end of the ax into the skull and through the brain of TROTSKY. The assailant was very severely beaten over the head with revolvers by the guards; however Mrs. TROTSKY prevented his death.
been ascertained that he had a lady friend with whom he has been living as man and wife, by the name of SILVIA AZELOFF, whose home was at Number 30 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. He claimed that he met this girl in France, and that her sister RUTH was formerly a Secretary of TROTSKY's in Paris, and that it was through this girl SILVIA that he gained entry to the TROTSKY home, and developed a friendship with TROTSKY. It appears that SILVIA knew TROTSKY's wife well, and this added to the establishment of the friendship between the assailant and TROTSKY. It was also ascertained that on June 12, 1940, the assailant under the name of FRANK JACOB obtained a visa from the American Consul General's Office #528, for a transient trip through the United States to Montreal, Canada. His application reflects that he was a Canadian Subject, and held Canadian passport #31377, issued in Ottawa, Canada on March 22, 1937, and was good until 1942. Also in his application he stated that he entered Mexico on October 20, 1939 on a visit, and that his occupation was that of an engineer. On his application he also gave as references, SILVIA AZELOFF, Number 30 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and EVELYN ANDREAS, Ramon Guzman Street #6, Mexico City; also H. A. SCHULZ, Hotel Canada in Mexico City.

He also produced a letter from the Pan-American Airways Company, certifying that he had bought passage via this line for Montreal, Canada, and intended to depart on June 13, 1940. A check of the records of the Pan-American developed that he had left Mexico City at 1:20 P.M. via Pan-American Airways enroute to Montreal, Canada.

There has not as yet been located any record as to the mode of travel and the exact date upon which he returned to Mexico; however, the records of the Pan-American Airways disclose that SILVIA AZELOFF arrived in Mexico City via Pan-American Airways on August 8, 1940, and registered at the Montejo
Hotel on that date. The records of the Montego Hotel disclose that FRANK JACSON also registered at the Hotel on August 11, 1940 as Mr. and Mrs. FRANK JACSON and that the woman with him was SILVIA AZELOFF.
It is noted in the Mexican press that the Police state that no doubt \[\text{JACSON} \text{ was involved in the first assault on TROTSKY, as they had information that he left Mexico on May 25, 1940, the day after the first assault on TROTSKY.}\]
Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESCH, was...
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.
Page #5.

Attorney ALBERT GOLDMAN arrived in Mexico City via Pan-American Airways plane from Chicago, Illinois on August 22, 1940. GOLDMAN claims to be the personal Attorney for TROTSKY, and came to Mexico to take care of TROTSKY's affairs.

Attached hereto also, is photograph of the Tourist Card on which JACSON first entered Mexico. It will be noted that it was issued by the Mexican Consul General's Office in New York City on October the 6th or 8th, 1939, and that he entered Mexico through the Port of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico on October 12, 1939. There is also attached a newspaper clipping of JOSEPH HANSEN, private Secretary and body-guard of TROTSKY, taken with Attorney ALBERT GOLDMAN by newspaper reporters.
However, she stated that she first met the assailant in France in 1938; that she was formerly engaged in social service work in New York City, and affiliated with the Communist Workers Party; that she met a girl named RUBY WEILL, who was also engaged in Social Service work in New York City; that she and this girl became affiliated with the 4th Internationale; that they both visited France in June 1938, and there she was introduced to the assailant by RUBY, and knew him in France under the name of JAQUES MORNARD; that he also claimed to her that he was a Belgian subject; that she did see a French registration card where he was registered in France as a Belgian. She said further that MORNARD, or JACSON, had told her in France that the source of funds on which he was living was supplied him by a man named MARCEL GODFROYD, who resided in Brussels, Belgium. She admitted that she was in Mexico in January and February, and resided with JACSON in an apartment on Humboldt Street; that in this apartment, she had en
several occasions seen the Alpine ax with which the crime was committed; she claims that she knew nothing concerning JACSON's apparent relative purpose in committing the crime, nor why he came to Mexico City; that she was with him at the Piedmont Hotel in New York City, and that he did make reservations, in her presence, over the Easternairlines for New Orleans on June 30, 1940 last; that during the first week in August JACSON appealed to her to come to Mexico City as he was ill, and that she made the trip via Pan-American Airlines on August 7, arriving in Mexico City on August 8, 1940, and registering at the Montefio Hotel where she was joined by JACSON and lived with him as man and wife until the crime was committed.

Due to this woman's hysterical condition, it was impossible to interview her further.
(Above) JOSEPH HANSEN and ALBERT GOLDMAN, TROTSKY's SECRETARY and LAWYER respectively.

(Above) Tourist Card with which FRANK JACKSON first entered Mexico on Oct. 12, 1939. (see over)

FRANK JACKSON

Calling Card of FRANK JACKSON.
TARJETA DE REGISTRACION - REGISTRATION CARD

NOMBRE: Frank Jackson
CIUDAD: Montreal
CITY: State: CANADA

DOMICILIO: 1249 Saint Denis

NACIONALIDAD: CANADIAN
PROFESSION: ENGINEER

FECHA: 12/09/1919
DIA "MARCHA"

PLACA NO: 82147
TIPO: SEDAN

FIRMAS:

FORMA DE LLEGADA: Lift 6-13 by air

CIUDAD: MONTREAL
MONDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
August 27, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Jacques Morhard Vandenberghe, Murder of Leon Trotsky.

I have ascertained that the woman Marguerite, who frequently called Morhard at the Shirley Courts, was Marguerite Rozenmeir. It appears that Marguerite Rozenmeir and her husband are friends of Trotsky's of many years standing, and brought the Trotsky grandchild from France to Mexico last year. They were residing at the Trotsky home during the last attack on May 24, 1940. They left the Trotsky home shortly after the attack via automobile for Veracruz, where they took a Ward-Line Steamer for New York. They were accompanied on this trip by Mrs. Trotsky. The car was driven to Veracruz by Morhard.

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-16
It is suggested that a thorough check be made in New York relative
to his purchase of a letter of credit from the American Express Co.; the
Pierpoint Hotel in Brooklyn; the alleged arrival of MORNARD alias JACSON
on the French Steamer "L'ile de France" about September 7, 1939. Also
cause a check to be made in Ottawa, Canada relative to the issuance of the
Canadian passport and certificate of Naturalisation presented by MORNARD
to the Wells-Fargo Express Co., at the time he made withdrawals on the
letter of credit.
Trotsky / Leon

aka

Bronstein / Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Sept
Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated August 29, 1940, with reference to Frank Jackson. Your assistance and cooperation in this matter are sincerely appreciated and there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum covering information developed in this case to date for your information.

Enclosure

P.M. F.B.I.

Central Bureau of Investigation

S. Department of Justice
September 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM

Res: JACQUES MORNARD/VAN DENDRESCH
alias(es): Jacques-Monnard, Frank
Jackson, Frank Jaspon, Jack
Monard, Jack Monnard, SYLVA
AGAFLEI ally Silvius Galaff,

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky was murdered in his home at Coyocacan, Mexico, by Jacques Mornard van Dendresch through the use of an Alpine alister's gun. At this time van Dendresch was residing in Mexico City with Silvius Galaff.
of these individuals, whose name van Dendreschd did not disclose, inquired what he thought of making a trip to Mexico, stating that Trotsky needed followers such as van Dendreschd. Van Dendreschd accepted the proposition and was furnished with a passport under the name of Frank Jasson of Canadian origin and $200 for traveling expenses, being advised he would be supplied with funds as required. He obtained $5,000 from his mother under the pretense of travel to escape the horrors of war and, upon his arrival in the United States, he became reunited with Sylvia, explaining to her that he had changed his name and had traveled to the United States in order to escape military service and that he was continuing to Mexico on business matters.

He obtained a tourist card from the Mexican Consulate and upon arrival in Mexico City, stopped at the Hotel Guadalupe under the guise of a common tourist. He was joined shortly thereafter in Mexico City by Sylvia Anelloff. He became acquainted with Trotsky who desired to send him on a mission to Russia by way of Shanghai, but refused to permit Sylvia Anelloff to accompany him, and he claims he became obsessed with the idea of killing Trotsky and then committing suicide.

On the day of the murder, van Dendreschd visited Trotsky with an article he had written containing statistical data on France, and was invited by Trotsky into his office. On this occasion van Dendreschd was armed with a picket (Alpine climber's pick) inside of his raincoat, a 45 caliber pistol hung between his shoulder blades and a dagger sewed in the lining of his coat. When the opportunity presented he struck Trotsky with the picket, and was prevented from being slain by the guards through the efforts of Mrs. Trotsky.
Additional information obtained regarding van Dendreschd's background and activities reflects that he left France on September 2, 1939 on the S. S. Ile de France. The Immigration records in New York reflect that he sailed from Southampton on September 3, 1939, and arrived in New York, September 9, 1939, on the Ile de France under the name of Frank Jackson. At that time he gave his age as thirty-four years, his occupation as engineer, and his nationality as Great Britain. The information submitted by him on this occasion, however, continues to reflect that he is Serbian, was born in Lovinak, Yugoslavia, and he was permitted to land on what is referred to as an "executive order" from Washington, D.C. His last residence was stated to have been Montreal, Canada, and also 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France. He gave Canada as his final destination via Rouses Point, New York.

The Immigration records further reflect that this man had been in the United States previously in 1939 and had left on August 3, 1939, to return to 63 Rue Notre Dame de l'Espet, Montreal, Canada. His description on this occasion was given as five feet seven inches tall; fair complexion; brown hair; brown eyes; no marks of identification and 60 rotations that he was ever in prison or an anarchist.

Van Dendreschd proceeded to Mexico by train about a month after his arrival in September of 1939, entering Mexico about the middle of October, 1939. Van Dendreschd speaks good Spanish, excellent French and, due to his good command of English, appeared to have resided for some time in the United States. Sylvia Agoloff resides at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and it was through her that van Dendreschd gained entrance to Trotsky's home, since she was quite well acquainted with Trotsky's wife.

On June 12, 1940, van Dendreschd as Frank Jackson obtained visa #328 from the American Consular General's Office in Mexico City for a transient trip through the United States to Montreal, Canada. His
application in this respect reflects that he was a subject of Canada and held Canadian passport #31377, issued in Ottawa, Canada, on March 27, 1937, which was good until March, 1942. He also claimed on this occasion that he entered Mexico on October 20, 1939, on a visit and gave his occupation as engineer. He gave as references in addition to Envia Avila, the names of Evelyn Andres, Ramon Cuizon Street No, and F. A. Schulte, Hotel Canada, both of Mexico City. At the time of making this application Pavone produced a letter from the Pan-American Airways Company, certifying he had purchased passage for Montreal, Canada, intending to depart on June 13, 1940, and the airline records reflect that he did leave at 1:30 p.m. on that date for Montreal.

Van Dandresch, as Frank Jackson registered in the Shirley Courts in Mexico City on April 11, 1940, giving his address as 1209 S. Dennis Street, Montreal, Canada, which is the same address he had given the American Consulate in Mexico City when applying for a visa. At the time he registered at the Shirley Courts, he was driving a Buick Sedan, bearing Mexican license plates D-2417, and during his stay there acted very mysteriously, being absent for three or four days at a time, stating that he was traveling to other points in Mexico. On those absences he never left anything in the room and insisted on keeping a steamer trunk in the Manager's office during his absence. He had several Mexican callers at the Shirley Courts and received a number of phone calls from a woman named Marguerite, who it has been ascertained is Marguerite Nescaree. It appears that Marguerite Nescaree and her husband were friends of Trotsky of many years standing and brought the Trotsky grandson from France to Mexico last year. They were residing at the Trotsky home during the previous attack on May 24, 1940. Shortly after that attack they left the Trotsky home by automobile for Vera Cruz, Mexico, where they took a first-class steamer for New York. They were accompanied on this trip by Mrs. Trotsky and the car was driven from the Trotsky home to Vera Cruz by Nescaree.

Van Dandresch appeared nervous and impatient and closely observed all people coming to the Shirley Courts. On one occasion while at the Shirley Courts, he claimed to be one of six men who knew the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits perfectly, claiming that at one time the Canadian Government offered him a salary of $1,600 a month
to do surveying work in the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits country. He stated that the steamer trunk contained engineering equipment and claimed to have learned his Spanish during the time he worked as an engineer for three years in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. He also claimed to have lived for twelve years in Belgium. While at the Shirley Courts, Jason is reported to have expressed a rabid hatred for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, claiming that they had killed his father and brother. Jason left the Shirley Courts on June 13, 1940.

The possibility exists that Jackson engineered the first assault on Trotsky and that he may have been the individual who spoke French and got into the car with Sheldon Merte, who was taken by the assailants and later murdered.

Jackson is reported to have admitted that when he left Mexico City on June 13, 1940, he did not go to Montreal, Canada, but stopped in New York City, where he stayed at the Piedmont Hotel, leaving New York via Eastern Air Lines on June 30, 1940, for Laredo, Texas. At Laredo he claims to have walked across the International Bridge and to have taken the Mexican National Railway to Mexico City, stopping en route for two or three days at San Luis Potosi. He registered upon his arrival in Mexico City about July 5 or 6, 1940, at the Maria Cristina Hotel. Sylvia Agoloff arrived on August 6, 1940.

Sylvia Agoloff verified the fact that Jackson stopped at the Piedmont Hotel in New York City and that he left there on June 30, 1940, by Eastern Air Lines for New Orleans; and that she made the trip by Pan-American Air Lines to Mexico City on August 7 and 8, 1940, upon Jackson's appeal that he was ill. After her arrival in Mexico City, she lived with Jackson as man and wife at the Montejo Hotel. It

was inexcusable, however, that Jackson stopped at the Piedmont Hotel in Brooklyn, New York, rather than the Piedmont Hotel in New York City.

A Western Union telegram dated August 22, 1940, at Newport, Rhode Island, was addressed to Frank Jason at the Mexico City Hospital reading, "Congratulations for exterminating the snake," signed Fred, and bore identification marks C-8 274-4.
On October 5, 1939, J. Jason purchased a letter of credit from the American Express Company in New York City for $2,500. In making withdrawals from this letter of credit in Mexico he established his identity through Canadian passport #225777, and a naturalization certificate #185586, reflecting that he was naturalized as a British subject in Ottawa, Canada, on December 14, 1929. J. Jason also purchased American Railway Travelers checks in the amount of $1,000 in New York City.

Information was received to the effect that on the evening of August 6, 1940, one Carmen Henriqueta Crevecoeur Jarque, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, by train on a Communist errand to New York City in order to make contact with Carmen Mendesa, a well known woman Communist in New York City. The Jarque woman was also to contact Miss Ernestina Meichman, 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. The Immigration records at San Antonio fail to disclose any record of this woman; however, there was some indication that the errand might have been connected with Trotsky's death and may offer a possible key to the CCP in this country.

A postcard was found in a trunk of Jackson held by the Customs authorities in New York City, which bears the return address of 5549 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, California, the signatures on which appear to be Conway and Sara Davies. This card is dated December 31, 1939, and directed to "Dear Boss," and indicated that the writer was leaving San Francisco on January 1, 1940, for Hollywood, thence to Rancho Escondido. Another card was found addressed to Miss E. Nulov, Legeria 67, Yucuna, Mexico, bearing post office cancellations of San Francisco January 1, and Yucuna January 3.
Information has been received that there is no record of anyone by the name of van Denderen or Marnard having held a Belgian diplomatic post in Persia. However, a book entitled "The Strangling of Persia" by W. Morgan Shuster, published in 1912, refers to a Marnard, which may possibly have some connection with van Denderen.

Additional information obtained from Sylvia Ageloff reflects that Marnard claims to have been employed by Peter Lubesik or Lubek, a sugar buyer, and that his reason for coming to New York from Mexico was for the purpose of purchasing Mexican currency which could be obtained at a lower rate of exchange in New York than in Mexico. During his visit to New York, he returned to the Pierson Hotel on June 29, 1940, with a brief case containing a large amount of Mexican currency and left the following day via Eastern Air Lines for New Orleans, claiming that he was proceeding by ship to Mexico City from there.
In connection with the references given by Honestos on his application for visa at the American Consulate in Mexico City, it is reflected that Schulte, Hotel Canada, Mexico City, is one of the guards at the Trotsky home and that the name of Evelyn Andrews is apparently fictitious since no one by that name is known at Ramon Aguirre Street 36, Mexico City.

Information furnished by Sylvie Ageleff on still another occasion reflects that the endeavor to locate Jackson at 820 Milford "Kueta" in Ponbah, a suburb of Mexico City, but found it to be a building of only six stories containing no room numbered 820.

Information has been received to the effect that Jackson is unknown at this building, either by name or by photograph. It was disclosed, however, that David Alfaro Siqueiros and his brother, Jesus, both reside at the apartment and are both fugitives from justice in connection with the first assault on Trotsky. The wife and children of Jesus Siqueiros still reside in apartment 504 of this building.
FBI NEW YORK CITY 8-27-40 8-10 PM HP

DIRECTOR AND SAC HOUSTON

FRANK JACSON WAS AND SYLVIA AGELOFF. INFORMATION CONCERNING BENEFICIAL OWNER

TOLD SA GEORGE J STARR THAT HE HAD 1940

RECEIVED UNCORROBORATED INFORMATION FROM A SOURCE HE BELIEVES TO BE RELIABLE THAT JACSON NEW YORKER AND THAT HIS SISTER IS AN ENTERTAINER IN NIGHT CLUB OR SIMILAR PLACES. HAS APPOINTMENT WITH AGENT MURPHY OF STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON FOR THURSDAY AUGUST TWENTYNINTH. WILL NOT GIVE INFORMATION OUT NOW WITHOUT CONSENT OF STATE DEPARTMENT. CUSTOMS HERE HOLDING TRUNK SHIPPED FROM BROWNsville ABOUT JUNE SEVENTEENTH FOR F. JACKSON CARE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. INFORMATION AS TO PASSENGER AND TRUNK WOULD BE WITH PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS OFFICE BROWNsville. MAN GIVING NAME H. CHRISTIE PRESENTED A LETTER TO FORWARDING AGENTS HERE. H. S. DORF AND COMPANY, BUT LATTER UNABLE GET A RECORD OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE FROM BROWNsville SO DID NOT RELEASE TRUNK. HAVE NOT HEARD FROM CHRISTIE SINCE THEN. HE RECEIVED MAIL ADDRESSED TO PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL BUT IS NOT KNOWN THERE AS EMPLOYEE OR GUEST. NO RECORD KEPT OF PEOPLE WHO MIGHT GET MAIL THERE. CHRISTIE TURNED OVER TO DORF AND COMPANY A LETTER ADDRESSED TO F JACKSON ON LETTERHEAD PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND SIGNED BY M. GOMEZ H., THE PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS CLEARANCE AGENT
PAGE TWO

AT BROWNSVILLE. IN TRUNK QUANTITY CLOTHING MOSTLY FROM FRANCE, SEVERAL FRENCH BOOKS, OTHER UNIMPORTANT ITEMS, ALSO A POST CARD ADDRESSED TO MISS E. MASLOW, LEGARIA EIGHTY THREE, TACUBA, MEXICO READING QUOTE DEAR BESS UNEQUOTE. LOCAL PRESS TODAY GIVES SYLVIA'S NAME AS SYLVIA AGELOFF MASLOW. SUGGEST INQUIRY THROUGH PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND CUSTOMS AT BROWNSVILLE FOR INFORMATION AS TO JACSONS TRAVEL.

SACKETT

END PLS ACK

BUREAU OK FBI WASH DC LCB
HOUSTON OK FBI HOUSTON CRH
ALL DISCONNECT
Sylvia Ageloff, in a third interview with her, states that Mornard, alias Jacson, told her that his boss Peter Lubecik or Kubek, mentioned in a memorandum of August 27, 1940, had an office at 820 Edificio "Ermita", located in Taxubaya, a suburb of Mexico City. She claims to have visited this building and found it to be only six stories high, and there was no room #820 in the building. She claims, however, that during her trip to Mexico, her sister Hilda, had at her request made a check of this building and had reported to her that a Mexican boy on the sixth floor of this building had told her that a man by the name of Jacson was known there, but was not there at the time.
This visa was obtained for his alleged intention to return to Montreal, Canada. By walking across the International Bridge at Laredo, Texas, and using his original Tourist card to travel on the train, he was able to return to Mexico City without any record being made as to his re-entry into Mexico. The train guards do not make a record of any tourists who exhibit their Tourist Cards for train travel, as the official entry into Mexico by Tourists, is in the Immigration Office at the border-point where they enter. Should JACSON have escaped from the TROTSKY home, and surreptitiously made his way back to the United States, the only official record that would have been on file was the fact that he had left the country on June 12, 1940, and had never returned.

It is not believed that JACSON will ever divulge the truth concerning his motives, and what was really back of the killing of TROTSKY, and even if he changes his previous "tale", no dependence could be placed on what he says, as he is very careful never to mention dates or places or names of persons that could be checked.

An interview was had with MONTE/AGELOFF, brother of SYLVIA AGELOFF, and it was impressed upon him that his sister was really in trouble, and that the Mexican Authorities believed that she was shielding the assassin JACSON, and that they probably would consign her to the Penal Court as an accomplice, and that if he could have any influence over her, he should persuade her to tell the whole truth. The writer was present at the first interview between MONTE and his sister, and heard him give her the advice that the writer had given him. Notwithstanding this advice, a subsequent interview with her develops that she is standing pat on the proposition that she had no idea that JACSON intended to commit the crime which he did, and she has no idea of who his accomplices might be. She now firmly believes that he is an Agent of the Stalinist group, and he had used her as a "cat's paw" to obtain entry into the TROTSKY home.

She was questioned closely as to any suspicious associates JACSON may have had since he came to the United States in September 1939. She does not recall any person or persons with whom he associated, to her personal knowledge, that were strangers to her. She being a Trotskyite, and member of the Fourth International had only introduced JACSON to her friends and associates who were followers of TROTSKY, and members of the Fourth International. She contends that even on the day of the assault, she and JACSON were in downtown Mexico, and they met OTTO SCHLUSSLER, one of the guards at the TROTSKY home, near the Palace of Fine Arts, and they all had lunch together; that JACSON had told her that he had been to the American Embassy two or three times in order to obtain a visa so the two of them could return to New York, and that on that day he had a date at the Embassy to complete arrangements for his visa; that as soon as they completed lunch, he left stating that he was going to the American Embassy concerning his visa.
While this girl is very adept in pulling hysterical fits at the proper time, she in my opinion, is a tough customer and may never tell all she knows that might be useful in determining just what was behind JACSON's killing of TROTSKY.

It is understood confidentially that the girl will be held for possibly a week or two longer, and then be discharged by the Judge of the Court at Coyocacan, and will be allowed to return to the United States. It may be that further questioning of her in the United States might develop more than has been developed in the difficult questioning of her in Mexico.

It is suggested that the New York Office, in addition to the investigation that they are already conducting, should contact and investigate at 601 West 110th St., New York, where JACSON claims he lived with SYLVIA for about one month prior to his leaving on October 5th or 6th, 1939. It is also requested that HILDA AGELOFF, who is supposed to reside at 380 Livingston St., Brooklyn, New York, be interviewed, and it be determined from her the present New York address of MARGUERITE ROSEMERE, and that the ROSEMERE woman and her husband be interviewed relative to their acquaintance with JACSON, and their observations of the man while they resided at the TROTSKY home in Mexico. HILDA should also be interviewed relative to the Edificio "ERMITA", located in Tacubaya, Mexico, where JACSON claimed his "boss" had an office. She should be questioned relative to SYLVIA's statement, that HILDA had made an investigation at this building in an effort to locate the boss of JACSON, and did locate a Mexican who claimed that he knew JACSON, and that he had worked for him in the building. It is important to know if JACSON actually did have connections in this building, for the reason that the SIQUEiros Brothers, who were involved in the first assault on TROTSKY, actually live in this building.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Murder of Trotsky in Mexico

Mr. Murphy, State Department, telephoned. He is in receipt of a report that the newspaper "Excelsior" in Mexico has indicated the real name of Jackson is Jacques Mornard, whose father was alleged to have been a Belgian Ambassador to Persia in 1906. The State Department records fail to disclose any individual by this name who was a representative as a Belgian Ambassador in Persia in 1906 or any other date; however, in 1911 and 1912, an individual by the name of Mornard was a Belgian Customs Inspector stationed in Persia.

Mr. W. Morgan Shuster of New York wrote a book in 1912 entitled "The Strangling of Persia". Shuster is said to be a good man, his name appears in Who's Who and he is rather prominent. Shuster refers to an individual with whom he had a great deal of difficulty in Persia by the name of Mornard and it was believed that from Shuster there might be obtained some information which would be of value with reference to the Mornard family and perhaps the subject in this case.

The New York Office was furnished this information during the course of a telephone conversation and Special Agent Leon Levin, who was on duty at the New York Office, was instructed to have Mr. Shuster interviewed and the photograph of the subject presented to him and to obtain any additional information along the lines suggested.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

H. H. Clegg.

cc Mr. Foxworth
  Mr. E. A. Tamm
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY

Mr. Kingman from San Antonio furnished the following information received from SAC Jones:

Kingman stated that the assailant of Trotsky under the name of Frank Jackson had purchased in New York City on October 5, 1939, a $25,000 letter of credit from the American Express Company. On the same date, he bought $1,000 worth of Wells-Fargo travelers' checks. The letter of credit bore the #41789. Some of the money was withdrawn on November 15, 1939, May 11, 1940 and the entire balance remaining on June 27, 1940. The American Express Company is located at 65 Broadway, New York City. Jackson also had on his person a Certificate of Citizenship, #185536 issued at Ottawa, Canada on December 14, 1929.

I asked Kingman to tell Jones to get a certified copy of his passport as Mr. Carson had requested this.

A copy is being referred to Mr. Clegg for such action as desired.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

CC - Mr. Clegg
Tamm

Signature
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. L. E. Kingman of the San Antonio Office called and stated that SAC Jones had telephonically advised him that one, Carmen Henriqueza Coveda-Jarque, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas last night by train. This individual is on a Communist errand to New York City in order to make a contact with Carmen Meandra, a well known woman Communist of New York City, as well as to contact Miss Ernestina-Eleishman of 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. Mr. Jones stated that the individual had obtained a visa from the United States Embassy at Mexico City.

A check with the District Immigration Office at San Antonio, Texas failed to disclose that such an individual had entered the United States by train last evening. A further check is being made both with the Immigration authorities and with SAC Jones by Mr. Kingman.

Mr. Kingman stated that he believed this errand might be in connection with Trotsky's death and may be the key to the Ogpu in this country.

It is noted that Mr. Clegg's Division will be interested in this information and it is being sent to him.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

CC - Mr. Clegg
FBI NEW YORK CITY 8-29-40 9-11 PM HP
DIRECTOR FRANK JACSON WAS SYLVIA AGELOFF WA RE TELETYPE AUGUST SIXTH TWO SEVEN POSTCARD FOUND IN JACSON TRUNK IN CUSTODY LOCAL CUSTOMS BEARS RETURN ADDRESS FIVE FOUR FOUR NINE VIRGINIA AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AND SIGNATURE RESEMBLES CONWAY AND SARO DAVIES. IT IS DATED DECEMBER THREE ONE, ONE NINE THREE NINE AND DIRECTED TO DEAR BESS, INDICATES WRITERS LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY ONE, ONE NINE FOUR NAUGHT FOR HOLLYWOOD AND THEN FOR RANCHO AT ESCONDIDO. CARD ADDRESSED TO MISS B MUSLOW, LERERIA EIGHT THREE, TACUBA, MEXICO MDM POST OFFICE CANCELLATION SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY ONE, TACUBA JANUARY THREE, ONE NINE FOUR NAUGHT. DETAILS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF POSTCARD OF ABOVE FURNISHED LOS ANGELES OFFICE BY AIR MAIL TOGETHER WITH COPY THIS TELETYPE. ADVISE LOS ANGELES OFFICE EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

SACKETT

END OK FBI WASH DC CLZ

COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 2 1960
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  

New York, New York

GJS: MR
52-6870

August 30, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: FRANK JACKSON, with aliases;
STILVA-AGELOFF, with alias.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

There are herewith forwarded to the Bureau three photographic copies each of the front and back of the postcard which was in FRANK JACKSON's trunk in the local customs baggage warehouse; also three copies of the top of a billhead of a firm in Mexico City "EL INCENDIO" and of the reverse of a business card which bore on the face of it the business address of:

"General Service Co. S. de R.L.  
Servicio Autorizado Buick"

and in the lower left-hand corner:

"Rafael Martines-Gerente  
Av. Morelos 9"

and also bore the telephone numbers "Tels. 8-52-38, L-37-38, Mexico, D.F."

These are being furnished to the Bureau in triplicate so that they may be available in the event the Bureau desires to forward copies to agents conducting investigations at Mexico City or on the border.

The inquiry conducted locally through the Immigration Service shows that FRANK JACKSON (the spelling being JACKSON), sailed from Southampton, September 3, 1939, arrived New York, September 9, 1939 on the S.S. "Ile de France." He is described...
CJS:MR
62-6270
8/30/40

as being 34 years of age, an engineer, able to read and write
English, nationality Great Britain. It then went on to state
that he is a Serbian, born in Lovinak, Jugoslavia; that he was
permitted to land on what is referred to as an "executive order"
from Washington, D. C. His last residence was stated to have
been Montreal, Canada; also 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France.
His final destination was Canada via Rouses Point, New York. He
had paid his own passage and had a ticket to his final destin-
ation and cash in excess of $50.00.

The Ellis Island record also shows that this man had
been in the United States previously in 1939 and had left on
August 3, 1939 to return to 63 Rue Notre Dame de l'Ouest, Montreal,
Canada. The record carries the additional descriptive data that
he is 5'17" tall; has a fair complexion, brown hair, brown eyes,
no marks of identification and no notations that he was never in
prison and that he is not an anarchist.

This is being furnished to the Bureau for its infor-
mation should it desire to have inquiry made through the Montreal,
Canada Mounted Police or other Canadian authorities.

The printing which appears on the photograph on
which the back of the business card was photographed, is merely
the cover of a book which was used to build up the card to the
proper height for photographing.

In addition to the photographs mentioned above, there
are also submitted as a matter of information three copies of a
photograph of two filters or lenses and what appeared to be two
filter or lens cases and one leica lens cover which were among
JACSON's effects.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Encl. (15)
SPECIAL DELIVERY
121 S.E. 3rd Ave.

Dear [Name],

Last night of our term to-morn we leave Boston for New York.

We leave tonight.

We esteem the kindness you have shown us.

Don't you dare forget we mean to see you at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It's terrible and the whole thing's most likely to wind up right.

Hope you all enjoy yourselves.

H varies are all right.

Will write to you about a new home.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
ŒUVRES DE
EDOUARD PEISSON

Hans le Ma
Prix de lis
L Étoile No
Parti de lis
Gens de Ma
Une Femm
Passage de
Le Chalou
Mar Blanx
Le Cour
Blanche
Le Pêche
elle

ÉRARD GRASSET
September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES HENRIK VAN DENDERSCHID, with alias: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

[Redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

We San Antonio -- with enclosures
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

On August 27, 1940, I telephoned Acting Special Agent in Charge Kingman at San Antonio. I informed him that he should communicate with Special Agent in Charge Jones and advise him that it was absolutely necessary that he, Jones, get to the bottom of the Trotsky murder, particularly as it related to the uncovering of a ring of GPU Agents said to be located now in New York. Subsequently, Mr. Kingman telephoned that Jones had interviewed Jackson. Jackson admits the murder, and he states that he alone is responsible; that no one else inspired him to do it; that he did it because of his hatred for Trotsky. I told him that this was not sufficient; that through proper channels in Mexico he should do everything possible that would lead to the disclosure of the identity of other GPU Agents wherever they might be, particularly those who may have been connected with Jackson.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

H. H. Clegg

cc: Mr. Tamm
Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York  

Re: Jacques Lorrain Van Derscheld,  
with aliases, et al; Espionage  

Dear Sir:  

Reference is made to your letter dated September 12, 1940 specifically to the first complete paragraph appearing on Page 2 of that letter, which contains information furnished by a confidential informant concerning one [redacted], who is presently in jail in New Orleans, charged with the murder of [redacted].  

According to your informant, [redacted] was very well acquainted with Jason and if properly approached might be able to furnish considerable information concerning the subject of this case. It is noted your informant is very friendly with [redacted] and stated he would furnish proper information so that the interviewing agent could secure the necessary entry for an interview with [redacted].  

It is suggested that the New Orleans office be furnished sufficient background information concerning Van Derscheld so that this interview can be conducted within the immediate future.  

Upon receipt of the necessary information from the New York office the New Orleans office is requested to thoroughly interrogate [redacted] to secure complete information concerning the identity, background and activities of Van Derscheld who was responsible for the death of Leon Trotsky on August 21, 1940.  

Very truly yours,  

John Edgar Hoover  
Director  

cc - New Orleans
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DEN DRESCHER; with aliases; Et Al.
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

In the course of investigation to ascertain the identity and activities of FRANK JACSON, and his possible connection with the O.C.P.U., Special Agent (A) M.R. GRIFFIN of this office made contacts with various informants with the following results.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] was shown a picture of FRANK JACSON and advised that he had seen JACSON along the waterfront on a number of occasions during the past few years and that he had been associated with a man named FONTHUDSON and one GEORGE MINK. These two men are notorious members of the National Maritime Union. [REDACTED] did not know the name JACSON went under but believed that it was KAHLENDRESS.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] was shown a picture of JACSON and stated that he knew him to be a former member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a radical Communist Union which preceded the National Maritime Union on the waterfront. He said he knew the man under the name of ALBERT JACSON. He said that JACSON had been very active in the Marine Workers Industrial Union and that he believed he made a trip abroad and disappeared for awhile in 1937 or 1938.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] was shown a picture of JACSON and said he did not know his name but he had been a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and had been associated with ROTHUDSON and GEORGE MINK.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] was shown a picture of JACSON and stated that he was very well acquainted with him and in the year 1933 saw a great deal of JACSON while JACSON was working for the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Buffalo, New York, organizing units of the union on the Great Lakes. He said that...
at that time JACSON came to him on a number of occasions and asked him for a dollar or two to buy food and lodging and that he passed money out to JACSON for this purpose. He stated that JACSON worked along the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic Coast as well as the Great Lakes in organizing units of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and that he saw JACSON on a number of occasions along the waterfront in New York City.

He said that in 1937 he received a postcard from one advising him that AL JACSON was going to Europe for a trip and that he still has this postcard in his possession. He said that JACSON left New York for Europe right after the Marine Workers strike in 1936 or 1937. He believes that JACSON holds an A.B. (Ablebodied Seaman) certificate and that he has worked on ships at sea. He further stated that [redacted] who is presently in jail in New Orleans on a charge of murdering one [redacted], was very well acquainted with JACSON and, if properly approached, might furnish considerable information regarding this man. [redacted] is very friendly with [redacted] and would give the agent interviewing him proper information to secure the entree necessary to get information from [redacted].

GEORGE MINK, who is the head of the "Goon" Squads of the National Maritime Union, is believed by informants to be an agent of the O.C.P.U. and is called the "O.C.P.U. butcher". These "Goon" Squads or "dumping" squads are the persons who discipline or liquidate members of the National Maritime Union who have offended the persons in power and informants [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] have received severe beatings on several occasions for offending the Communist leaders of the union. On a fairly recent occasion, informant [redacted] spent [redacted] in [redacted] Hospital, New York City, as a result of a beating received from a "dumping" squad.

Special agent M.R. GRIFFIN attempted to contact another possible informant named [redacted].
Confidential informants and each stated that GEORGE MINK had made several trips to Mexico City since the first of the year by way of the underground system of travel which has been established by the National Maritime Union in the United States Merchant Marine Service.

Informant appeared to have more definite information on this matter and stated that MINK went to Mexico City around the first part of the year and returned to the United States shortly before the first attempt was made on the life of TROTSKY in May, 1940. MINK remained in the United States for awhile and then returned to Mexico City. Shortly before the second attempt on TROTSKY's life, MINK again left Mexico. None of the informants were able to state the exact dates of MINK's trips nor the names of the ships on which he traveled and they advised that the information they have is what they heard along the waterfront.

For the information of the Bureau and according to the above mentioned informante, the underground system of travel from the United States to Mexico works in the following manner.

Ships traveling between New York and Mexico are very closely watched by the ship owners and the United States Maritime Commission and for this reason no stowaways are placed on ships leaving the Port of New York. Men desiring to go to Mexico go to Miami where they contact a man by the name of JONES who is the National Maritime Union representative there. JONES, through his organization, controls the steamships of the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company running from Miami to Havana and places persons desiring to go to Mexico aboard ships of this line as stowaways. When they get to Havana they contact one EDDIE GORDON, National Maritime Union representative there, and an alleged official of the O.C.P.U., and he sees that they are placed aboard ships going from Havana to Progresso, Tampico or Vera Cruz, Mexico. At these points one TOLEDOANO, head of a powerful Communist waterfront union in Mexico, arranges for the men to enter Mexico and go to Mexico City or any other place they desire.

Confidential informant stated that this underground travel system is also used for smuggling guns and ammunition and propaganda into Mexico from the United States and, working in
the reverse, for smuggling propaganda into the United States from Russia through EDDIE GORDON in Havana. He said that the system is controlled not only in the United States Merchant Marine but in the Merchant Marine of other nations and that it is possible for stowaways on Communist work to circulate freely throughout the world without any record being made of their passages. [Redacted] stated that EDDIE GORDON is an extremely important member of the Communist setup and [Redacted] believes that GORDON is an O.C.P.U. member. Havana, [Redacted] says, is the center of Communist activity for the United States and Central and South America.

[Redacted] stated that the SS "ORIENT" of the Ward Line is a completely controlled Communist ship and that aboard this ship are two seamen known as ROSENBLUM and BLONDELL who are believed to be O.C.P.U. agents and who appear to exercise considerable authority over the National Maritime Union leaders in the United States. In addition, [Redacted] said that the Labor Research Association, located at 80 East 11th Street, New York City, and some house in Westchester County, New York (location will be ascertained later) are points which are contacted regularly by ROSENBLUM and BLONDELL.

Confidential informant [Redacted] stated that the Labor Research Association was a clearing house for Communist reports on industrial activities in the United States.

Confidential informant [Redacted] stated that he was closely associated with HARRY BRIDGES on the West Coast and, on further interview, he will furnish information regarding the activities of BRIDGES of which he has personal knowledge.

Arrangements have been made to employ [Redacted] as a confidential informant after he has submitted to this office a report regarding the activities of the National Maritime Union in the United States which he is presently typing. He is coordinating the information he presently possesses and stirring up his memory regarding past incidents. This report will include the activities of BRIDGES, the activities of the trained sabotage agents of the O.C.P.U., sabotage school, and all other information which he possesses regarding waterfront activities in this country.
The other confidential informants mentioned will be thoroughly interviewed to secure further and more definite information from them and will be cultivated by this office to make use of their services in securing confidential information regarding this case.

Very truly yours,

B.F. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following information was received from Special Agent Ralph Winton of the San Antonio Office concerning Jacques Mornard Van den Dresch:

Under the name of Frank Jacson, he had a Canadian passport #31377 issued on March 22, 1937 at Ottawa, Canada. He arrived in Mexico City on October 20, 1939. On June 12, 1940, he applied at the United States Embassy at Mexico City for a transient visa #328, which he obtained and used en route to Montreal, Canada from Mexico City. He left Mexico City on June 13, 1940, on the Pan American Airlines en route to Montreal, 1269 St. Vincent Street, Montreal after posing as a mechanical engineer and claimed he was born in Lovinace, Yugoslavia on June 13, 1905. He claims he was a British subject.

In his application at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, he gave as a reference, Sylvia Azeloff and her address as 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. He was registered at the Shirley Hotel, which is a tourist hotel, in Mexico City on April 15, 1940 and left June 13, 1940, when he took the Pan American Air Lines and went to Canada. He was driving a Buick automobile when he first arrived in Mexico City, which had a Canadian license, but the license number has not been obtained. He exchanged license plates for Mexican license plates, but the number is not known at this time.

Agent Winton advised that SAC Jones desired it to be pointed out that the first attempt on Trotsky's life was in May, 1940. This man, of course, was there during this attempt. He might have had something to do with it, and it looked as though this man apparently left after the first attempt failed in order to report to someone at Montreal and came back to finish the job. It has not been possible to find out at the present time when this man came back into Mexico after leaving on June 13, 1940.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following information was transmitted from SAC Jones by Special Agent Kingman at San Antonio concerning the assault of Leon Trotsky at Mexico City last night, August 20th:
Mr. Jones is distinctly of the opinion that this same individual had something to do with the former assault on Trotsky when the Harte boy was murdered. Probably this fellow was the inside man on that deal. He may have let the assailants into the house.

Trotsky is still alive this morning. His brain has been punctured. The doctors say there is no use to operate and he can live but a short time.

The tool that was used in fracturing his skull and puncturing his brain is the type of short-handled small pick, used by mountain climbers and used as a prospector's pick or used by geologists. When he was arrested, the subject had, in addition to this tool, a .45 caliber automatic pistol in a holster between his shoulders in the back. He also had a six inch dagger sewed up in his coat.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Special Agent Kingman of the San Antonio Office telephonically communicated the following information furnished to him by SAC Jones:

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Death of Leon Trotsky - Mexico

During a telephone conversation with Miss Norma Abrams of the New York Daily News, she inquired if the Bureau had received the fingerprints of the person who killed Trotsky in Mexico. She advised that she is very anxious to learn the true identity of this person. I informed Miss Abrams that it would not be possible to give out any information with regard to the fingerprint files of this Bureau, so I would not be able to comply with her request to check the Bureau files to ascertain whether the fingerprints had or had not been received. She advised she appreciated the Bureau's position.

Miss Abrams stated that she has a very firm conviction that Trotsky must have had something "on the fire"; something that was probably due to break or to take effect in the very near future. She had nothing specific upon which to base her belief except a firm conviction that such strenuous attempts would not have been made on his life unless they were afraid of something he was going to do or start. She requested that if there is any background in the Bureau's files that would be of assistance to her in checking up on the recent activities of Trotsky, she would appreciate it if Mr. Hoover would make this information available to her.

I told her I doubted if there was any such information available; however, she requested that she be called in the event there is.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JACK MONARD
SYLVIA AGELOFF

I called SAC Sackett in New York and gave him the information concerning the abovenamed persons and their connections in New York.

I requested that he conduct the appropriate investigation having in mind the fact that it might be possible to develop facts concerning the Communist movements and agents in this country. I made it clear that we were not interested in the investigation of the Mexican assault.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

RECORDED 165-27-32-07
10:20 P.M.  
August 23, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACKSON
Mexican Matter

At the above indicated time Special Agent in Charge George Stevens called from Chicago, N.Y., to report on the captioned matter in accordance with instructions conveyed to him earlier by Mr. C. H. Carson.

The above data was conveyed to me by Mr. J. C. Strickland, Supervisor on late duty, who received the call.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford Jr.
Night Supervisor

RECORDED
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Murder of Trotsky Case

I telephoned Acting SAC Kingman, San Antonio, and told him to get word to SAC Gus Jones that it is desired Jones find out the real inside of the Trotsky murder case; that it was not just the identity of the murderer, who appeared to be well known according to newspaper accounts, which is desired, but from whom did he get his orders and what is the conspiracy behind it, and what is the underground grapevine connection that he has in New York and in Canada.
I explained the necessity of trying to tie this in with the Reubens case. I explained the necessity of trying to tie it in with a ring of OGPU Agents in New York or even in Canada; that it was important this information be developed without fail. I called his attention to articles by Isaac Don Levine. I told him he could find those articles in papers there, to endeavor to get them and forward them to Jones as a guide as to the possible connection between the Trotsky case and the Reubens case.

He said he would get this word to Jones today.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

cc Mr. E. A. Tamm
August 27, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENBOSCH
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

I have ascertained that the woman MARGUERITE, who frequently called MORNARD at the Shirley Courts, was MARGUERITE ROZEMERE. It appears that MARGUERITE ROZEMERE and her husband are friends of TROTSKY's of many years standing, and brought the TROTSKY grandson from France to Mexico last year. They were residing at the TROTSKY home during the last attack on May 24, 1940. They left the TROTSKY home shortly after the attack via automobile for Veracruz, where they took a Ward-Line Steamer for New York. They were accompanied on this trip by Mrs. TROTSKY. The car was driven to Veracruz by MORNARD.

In an additional statement, SYLVIA AGELOFF states that from June 14 to June 30, she and MORNARD stayed at the Hotel Pierpoint in Brooklyn, and not at the Piedmont as previously stated. She states that MORNARD had told her
that he was working for a man named PETER LUBECIK of LUBEK, who was a sugar buyer; that while in Brooklyn at the Pierpont Hotel, MORNARD told her that they were losing money on account of the drop in the Mexican peso, and that the Mexican peso could be bought on the market in New York at a cheaper rate than in Mexico, and that was his main reason for coming to New York; that he would leave the hotel stating that he was going to the office of his boss, which was located in the Chase National Bank building; that on Saturday, June 29, he returned to the hotel with a brief case which he said contained a large amount of Mexican currency, that he had purchased on the market and which he was taking back to Mexico. She stated that he left New York June 30, via the Eastern Airlines and she understood that he was going via air as far as New Orleans, and then proceed via rail from there. She claims that the next she heard from him was a long-distance telephone call from Mexico City, where he said he was ill and wanted her to come to him; that is when she left New York on August 7th, arriving in Mexico City on August 8th.

The references given by MORNARD on his application for a visa at the American Consulate, H. A. Shultz, Hotel Canada, Mexico City, is one of the guards at the TROTSKY home. The name of MALYNN ANDREAS, Rm 18 Guzman St. #5 Mexico City is evidently fictitious as this person is unknown at that address.

SYLVIA AGELOFF still insists that she was not the cause of MORNARD's entry to the TROTSKY home, and that before he was ever introduced to TROTSKY, he would drive her to the house for a visit and would remain outside in the car, until one day MARGHERITE ROSENBERG asked her, "Why don't you bring your friend in to lunch". She then went out with MARGHERITE and MORNARD was invited into the house, and was introduced to TROTSKY by MARGHERITE as an ardent supporter and sympathizer of the 4th International. She states that thereafter, she and MORNARD, and Mr. and Mrs. ROSENBERG would go on picnics together; that MORNARD apparently became very friendly with the entire TROTSKY household after she left Mexico in March 1940.

The girl still insists that she had no idea that MORNARD intended committing the crime that he did, or that he was an agent of any secret police organization.

It is suggested that a thorough check be made in New York relative
to his purchase of a letter of credit from the American Express Co; the
Pierpont Hotel in Brooklyn; the alleged arrival of Mornard alias JacksoN
on the French Steamer "L'Ile de France" about September 7, 1939. Also
cause a check to be made in Ottawa, Canada relative to the issuance of the
Canadian passport and certificate of Naturalization presented by Mornard
to the Wells-Fargo Express Co, at the time he made withdrawals on the
letter of credit.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Date: August 29, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JACQUES VORARD VANDEVERECHT;
Murder of Leon/Trotsky.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

1 enclosure

C. O. W. 25

J. E.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
New York, N. Y.,
August 23, 1943.

The killing of Leon Trotsky was set up by a plot hatched in Los Angeles, California. One of the leaders was W. Colfax Miller, who went to California some time ago. He was one of the leaders in the Communist group in New York City, and later became one of the Lincoln Battalion in Spain. While in California, he was very friendly with Frank Tuttle, Dorothy Parker, Gale Sondergard, and the rest of the Red mob. Later on Miller, whom I know very well, went into Mexico and immediately went to the little town of Tacuba, which is a suburb of Mexico City. In this little town is a building known as the Casa Blanca, which is actually the Communist Party headquarters, and the Reds reside there. Among those living there were Miller, Katherine Burke, who is contact woman for Gale Sondergard of Hollywood, Ludwig Kron, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kyze, who was a C. P. U. spy in Spain during the Loyalist uprising. In the Casa Blanca, this group had the floor plans of the Trotsky residence. And another Red mixed up in the plot was David Alfaro, a famous Mexican painter and Communist. Lewis Aranzhel, another Mexican painter, was in on the plot, too.

Being personally acquainted with this man, know that he was sent to Mexico by the Communist leaders of the E.C.C.I. and another woman who went with him was Mildred Schultz, who formerly was from Pennsylvania.
CHANGED TO

AUG 17 1956
2205
Houston, Texas,
August 29, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES KARNARD VANDENDRESCHD
alias FRANK JACSON
ASSAULT ON LEON TROTSKY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

On August 21, 1940 Special Agent R. H. WINTON of the San
Antonio Office by long distance telephone advised that VANDENDRESCHD
alias FRANK JACSON was the individual who had assaulted LEON
TROTSKY and that the Bureau was interested in ascertaining when
he had gone into Mexico and when he had left Mexico. Agent
WINTON stated that it had been ascertained that VANDENDRESCHD
had entered Mexico on a Canadian passport, #31377, issued to
FRANK JACSON, which was obtained on March 22, 1937 at Ottawa,
Canada; that he had arrived in Mexico City on October 20, 1939
and had been registered at the Shirley Courts, Mexico City, on
April 15, 1940, leaving there June 13, 1940. At the time he
went to Mexico he was driving a Buick car with Canadian license
plates which later had been changed to Mexican license plates,
the numbers of both plates being unknown. On June 12, 1940
JACSON applied at the U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, and obtained
a transient visa #328 and at that time stated that he would be
enroute from Mexico City to Montreal, Canada.

JACSON left Mexico City on June 13, 1940 by Pan-American
Airlines enroute to Montreal, giving his address at Montreal
as 1269 St. Venice Street and his occupation as that of a mechanical
engineer. Agent WINTON requested that this office make a check
at Brownsville and Laredo, Texas to ascertain if there was any
record of subject's entry into Mexico after he had left Mexico,
apparently on June 13, 1940.

At Brownsville, Texas it was ascertained by Special Agent
R. N. HOSTENY from the original application for the temporary
visa on file at the office of the U. S. Immigration Service that
VANDENDRESCHD had gone through Brownsville on June 13, 1940 and
had left Brownsville on the 6:13 PM sleeper via Eastern Airlines
which should arrive in New York City at 8:30 AM on June 14, 1940.
On this application for visa VANDENDRESCHD stated that he intended
to stay in the United States for two days at 50 Livingston Street,
Brooklyn, New York. For references he gave SYLVIA EGELOFF, 59 Livingston Street, Brooklyn; the American Express Company, no address given; EVELYN ANDREAS, Remon Guzman 6, Mexico City, D. F.; and H. A. SCHULTZ, Hotel Canada, Mexico City, D. F. The news item of August 21, 1940 carried the name of SYLVIA AGALOFF (instead of EGELOFF) as a friend of WANDENDRESCH and also indicated that SYLVIA was a sister of RUTH AGALOFF, who had been a secretary to TROTSKY during his visit in Paris some years ago.

Included in this application for passport a letter was attached signed by the Mexicano de Aviacion, which is a Mexican Company of the Pan-American Airlines, indicating that FRANK JACSON had deposited money for a ticket for Montreal, Canada and that a reservation had been made for him.

At Brownsville and Laredo, Texas to check the entrance of anyone into Mexico it is necessary to check with Mexican Immigration officials in Mexico. Before any such check was made in this matter the writer called Mr. P. E. FOXWORTH of the Bureau and Mr. FOXWORTH stated that no check should be made in Mexico concerning the subject. The information above related was furnished to Mr. FOXWORTH late at night on August 21, 1940 and was furnished to the San Antonio Office on the morning of August 22, 1940.

On August 27, 1940 a teletype message was received from the New York Field Office of the Bureau suggesting inquiry through Pan-American airways and through the Customs officials at Brownsville for information as to JACSON'S travel. Inasmuch as this investigation had been conducted on August 21, 1940 and the results reported to the Bureau, no further action will be taken on this teletype.

Very truly yours,

E. L. RICHMOND
Special Agent in Charge.

c/o New York
San Antonio

ELR:etj
August 29, 1920

Rear Admiral Walter H. Anderson
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral:

The enclosed is a copy of the cable received August 26, 1920, from Mr. A. W. Foxworth, Home Office, Washington, D.C.

Enclosure

John N. Hardy
Director

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mailed:

SEP 4, 1920

RETURN-DIRECTLY TO Mr. Foxworth
August 30, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

[Redacted text]

Recorded 14 yrs.

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL  SEP 4 1940
RETURN DIRECTLY TO MR. FOXWORTH
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. M. H. CLEGG

Re: MURDER OF TROTSKY IN MEXICO

On September 3, 1940, I contacted Mr. Raymond Murphy of the State Department telephonically with reference to [redacted], who, when contacted by Agents of the New York Office, refused to furnish information, stating that he was coming to Washington to talk with Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy advised that [redacted] was unable to furnish anything of value, could give no names in connection with the matter, and that all the information he had was purely conjecture. He stated that should [redacted] furnish any information at all, he would promptly advise the Bureau, but that he considers [redacted] information to be "a complete wash-out."

Mr. Murphy further stated that the Hornard statement appears to be sixty per cent incorrect. He stated that in connection with Hornard's confession to the effect that his father was a Belgian diplomatic officer in Persia, the old records in the State Department fail to reflect any Belgian diplomatic officer by that name. However, he stated that the name Hornard appears in a book, "The Struggling of Persia," written by W. Borger, published in 1915; that Shuster is presently connected with the publishing firm of Simon & Schuster in New York City and that Shuster might be able to furnish information regarding the Hornard in Persia and advise whether the photograph of Jackson bears any family resemblance to the individual mentioned in the book.

Mr. Murphy is of the opinion that the Jackson situation, so far as passports, etc., are concerned, "is another Rubens case."

On September 4, 1940, Mr. Murphy called with reference to the progress of the investigation in this case and was advised that the State Department will be furnished with a summary of the information developed to date.
Mr. Murphy advised that in connection with the Feldman case the sum of $3,000 was deposited by Sylvia and that Eda Walance wanted Robins to deposit $3,000. The same is true in connection with the Rubens-Robins case and with reference to Willy Brandes in the Feldman case. Mr. Murphy advised that the deposits of $3,000 on the part of these individuals seems to be uniform in connection with the operation of Russian agents, and that he was calling this to the attention of the Bureau for its consideration.

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
AIR MAIL  
San Antonio, Texas  
September 14, 1940  

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Sir:

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCH  
aliases: JACQUES MONARD,  
FRANK JACKSON, FRANK JACSON,  
JACK;MONARD; SYLVIA AGELLOFF  
alias SILVIA AZELOFF;  
Espionage

Reference is made to Bureau telegram dated September 11, 1940, and Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940, Bureau file 65-29162.

SAC Gus T. Jones advises from Mexico City that he forwarded to the Bureau a personal and confidential memorandum dated August 27, 1940, which sets out that SYLVIA AGELLOFF stated to him that from June 15th to June 30th, she and MONARD stayed at the Hotel Pierpont in Brooklyn and not at the Piedmont as previously stated.

SAC Jones advised that he would forward any further information he might obtain to the Bureau as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones  
Special Agent in Charge
Trotsky, Leon
aka: Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 3)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>JACQUES VONEFAD VLAHOVAKCHID allyes: ARTHUR HOWARD, FRED JACKSON, FRED JACOB, SAMUEL HALEFF, ZEILA SILIVA, ZEILA HALEFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date the case was made</td>
<td>9/14/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period for which case made</td>
<td>9/9/40, 11/14/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case made by</td>
<td>MR. TAKEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Y.F.S.L. OF FACTS:**

Congratulatory messages sent to subject at Newport, Rhode Island, on 7/22/40 signed Fred, sent by Mrs. VOGELITZEN, a white Russian servant at the home of VLAHOVAKCHID, a wealthy white Russian member of the Jewish colony at Newport, Rhode Island. Mrs. VOGELITZEN is a customer's wife at brokerage of AUSTIN STEWART CO. in New York City and married a LIEBERG HOFFENDORF, a wealthy Jewish from Newport, Rhode Island. Mrs. VOGELITZEN resides winters at New York City and is alleged to be violently anti-Jewish and strongly pro-Nazi. Unable to secure any information regarding contacts and background of VOGELITZEN at Newport, Rhode Island except that she is reported for FBI for several years and one other to whom obtained him through USA. No friends of VOGELITZEN reported at Newport, Rhode Island.

**DESTRUCTION ORDERED**

17 SEP 2 1940

**ATTACHMENT:**


**FILING:**

At headquarters, N.Y. CIV.

The writer contacted Inspector [redacted] of the Newport, Rhode Island Police Department, a graduate of the FBI and informed of the subject to whether or not his department had contacted any investigation regarding the previous mentioned in the letter of reference. Inspector [redacted] advised that his office had heard no information regarding this and knows of his numerous contacts in the state of Rhode Island.

**APPROVED AND SIGNED:**

[Redacted]

65-29/42-46

Copies of this report:

- Bureau
- New York
- Albany (information)
- Houston (information)
- Los Angeles (information)
- New Orleans (information)
- San Francisco (information)
- New Haven
On the following investigation:

Informant A was contacted at Newport, Rhode Island, and advised that the telegram addressed to FRANK JACKSON at Mexico City Hospital on August 22, 1940, had been sent from Newport, Rhode Island, and the telegram read as follows:

Newport, Rhode Island 8/22/40 8:51 P.M. (Standard Time) addressed to "FRANK JACKSON Mexico City Hospital Mexico. My congratulation put out terrible snake from this world. Signed FRED."

The address of the sender of this message was shown to be 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island. The original telegram was printed in pencil and the word world was spelled world and world. It was learned that the individual sending the telegram appeared to be a servant of one of the members of the summer colony, probably either a butler or houseman inasmuch as he wore the usual black clothes worn by this type of individual.

An attempt was made to ascertain the residents of the address at 127 Rhode Island Avenue and it was learned that the house was the property of TOWNSEND PHILLIPS but that Mr. PHILLIPS had not used same during the summer of 1940, his telephone being disconnected in June of that year. Through inquiry at the telephone company it was ascertained that the residence was presently being used by one VLADIMIR ZEEH, who also owned property on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island, which is the very wealthy section of town but that he had rented his property on Bellevue Avenue to a family named von DEHNE, who were residing there for the summer.

Contact was made with at which place most of the wealthy residents of Newport, Rhode Island purchase their and at which place accommodations are made and at which most of advised that he knew the chauffeur of VLADIMIR ZEEH but that he was a very close-mouthed individual never associating with any of the other chauffeurs and that he personally did not
know his name. He advised that besides acting as chauffeur
this person also acted as butler and house man; that he believed
the man to be either Polish or Russian and that he was about 5'7"
in height; weight about 160 lbs; heavy build; round face; dark
hair, and a dead pan artist, in that he never showed any
enthusiasm or any emotions and was always very stolid.

Inquiry was also made at the [redacted] of [redacted]
who sells [redacted] to most of the wealthy families
in Newport, and he advised that he occasionally sold [redacted]
to BEHR; but that he did not know the name of the butler, who was
employed by BEHR. He stated, however, that it was his impression
that this same butler had the previous season worked for Mr.
and Mrs. EDUARD GRINNELL. He advised further that this individual
did not associate closely with any of the other butlers or servants
to his knowledge and in addition to working as chauffeur and
butler he was also house man at the BEHR estate.

Newport, Rhode Island,
was contacted, and he advised his records did not show who the
present resident of 127 Rhode Island Avenue was. He advised,
however, that this route was covered by [redacted], the postman
and that undoubtedly he might have information regarding the
resident at this address. [redacted] was contacted at his home,
Rhode Island, which adjoins the city
of Newport, and he advised that VLADIMIR BEHR and his family were
presently residing at that address. He stated that they had two
servants so far as he knew, one of whom was a German girl whose
name was KRISSEL if he remembered correctly and that there was a
Russian butler who had a very peculiar name. He stated that he
did not remember this name inasmuch as this individual got very
little mail. He stated, however, that he thought that if necessary
he could obtain the name of this person from the chauffeur at
the estate of Mr. and Mrs. EDUARD GRINNELL who had previously had
the butler that BEHR was now using for two seasons. He agreed
to make inquiry of Mr. GRINNELL on the following morning and
immediately advise the writer.

Informant B was located and questioned and advised that
approximately ten minutes before the time that the telegram in
question was dated an individual had come into the office in Newport, Rhode Island, and asked whether or not it would be possible to send a telegram to Mexico City. He was told that it would, and he went to one of the desks in the office and sat down for several minutes apparently writing out the telegram. That he then tore the telegram sheet from the pad and left the office walking up the street and was gone for a period of not more than five minutes at which time he returned to the office, went immediately to the counter and requested that the telegram be sent. He was advised that the price of the telegram was $1.31 at this time, and it was noted that he had made no inquiry as to the price until he returned for the second time to send the message. This individual was described as being in his late thirty's or early forty's and approximately 5'8" in height; 150 pounds in weight, with dark hair, round face with a rather sullen look, wore a dark suit which gave one the impression that he was probably a domestic servant in some of the summer residences in Newport.

Informant B further advised that because of the odd nature of the message, an address which the sender had given upon request without any hesitation whatsoever, was placed on the telegram. This address was 127 Rhode Island Avenue. It was noted that in the original message, the spelling of congratulation was incorrect and also that the word world was spelled both world and worldly. Informant B was asked whether the telegram had been changed in any manner whatsoever and agent was advised of only two changes, one to make the word congratulation spell correctly and the other to spell the word world correctly.

Informant further stated that inasmuch as the individual who sent the telegram had given the address of 127 Rhode Island Avenue quite readily, it was not believed it was necessary at that time to obtain his name, it being thought that this could be located later if necessary through the address. Informant further stated that this individual had not been seen either before he came in to send the telegram or since that time.

Informant B further stated that the sender had not been absent from the office for a long enough period to allow him to
return to his address on Rhode Island Avenue and then get back to the office. It was his impression that he had probably gone to a car and discussed the matter with somebody, although this could not be verified in any way. Informant advised that this individual could be identified if ever seen again.

On the following day agent was contacted by [redacted] who advised that through contact made with Mr. EDWIN CRINNELL he had learned that this individual's name was either THEODORE or FRANK TOHRITZEN. Further advised that Mr. CRINNELL had advised him that when he obtained this individual as a butler, he had furnished the name of THEODORE TOHRITZEN but stated that both he and the other held had always known him as FRANK during the period he had worked for them. Both CRINNELL and his butler had advised that this individual was presently working for Mr. BEHR on Rhode Island Avenue. On the pretext that he had a letter which might possibly be addressed to TOHRITZEN made inquiry at the home of BEHR on 127 Rhode Island Avenue, at which time he was advised by the maid, whose name he learned was MISS LOUISE ZIEGLER, rather than KRISSEL, as he had formerly stated, that the servant was out for the afternoon and would not return that day. However, she stated that his name was FRANK TOHRITZEN and upon examining the letter [redacted] had stated that it apparently was not for him. Also stated at this time that there had formerly been some servants working at the BEHR estate who had left and were presently employed by Mrs. HENRY WALTERS who resides on Bellevue Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island.

[Redacted] advised, however, that he did not remember the names of these servants but that he thought that they had only left BEHR's employment recently and that probably they could be located through the WALTER's household. Advised that since first contacted he had been trying to recall what he knew regarding TOHRITZEN and that as nearly as he could remember TOHRITZEN had, while employed by CRINNELL, received a Russian newspaper daily from New York City but that he had not received that paper while he had been with Mr. BEHR during the 1940 season. He also stated that TOHRITZEN had on several occasions talked with him and that as he remembered he had told him that he was a white Russian and had been forced to leave the country during the Red Revolution; that he was very bitter against Stalin and had spoken of having served in the White Russian Army. He advised that as a rule TOHRITZEN was very close-mouthed and did not engage in conversations to any extent; that so far as he knew he had never heard TOHRITZEN mention any friends of his in Newport nor had he ever seen TOHRITZEN in the company of anybody outside of the BEHR's household. He stated, however, that he was sure that there were no other servants employed presently at the BEHR's household other than TOHRITZEN and Miss ZIEGLER. Inasmuch as it appeared that there was no individual living at the BEHR's home by the name of FRED, which name had been signed to the original message, it was believed advisable if possible to obtain an
identification of the sender of the message by informant B and if possible to secure information regarding the background of BEHR, inasmuch as his servant might have sent it at the request of BEHR. Inquiry was also made at the GRACE B. ROSE employment agency at Newport which concern furnishes many of the domestic help to the summer colony at Newport but she advised that she had not furnished any help to Mr. BEHR during the 1940 season with the exception of one cook who had been employed for a few weeks in the early part of the season and who had left town. No information was available in her records regarding TOORITZEN.

Inspector advised that was assigned to Newport, Rhode Island, was a member of the summer colony in Newport and possibly might be able to give background information regarding BEHR. was contacted at______ who advised that he had known BEHR for approximately six or eight years since he had been a member of the summer colony at Newport; that so far as he had been able to ascertain BEHR was alleged to be a white Russian, former officer in the Czar's army and who had been forced to leave Russia during the Red Revolution. He advised that BEHR was listed in the social register at Newport and that he had married MME LIVINGSTON BOST the daughter of a former United States Army colonel, who had been married several times prior to marrying BEHR. That Mrs. BEHR was very wealthy and that BEHR himself had no personal fortune except that which he had obtained from managing his wife's money. He stated that in his opinion BEHR was a phony in that he, had been with the United States Navy and active in the evacuation of the white Russians from the Crimea Peninsula during the Red Revolution; that as such he had become acquainted with various members of the Russian nobility and had come into close contact with numerous well-known and leading army officers of the Czar army; that because of this association and because of the interesting events that had taken place at this time he remembered these Russians very well and that he had questioned BEHR regarding some of the army officers and BEHR had expressed complete ignorance regarding them.

stated that in his opinion had BEHR actually been a member of the Russian army as he claimed, he could not have helped but know the persons that had been mentioned by . He further stated that BEHR was not too popular with the summer set at Newport inasmuch as he had made various violently pro-Nazi statements and was, until a short time ago, frequently expressing the opinion that he hoped Hitler would win in the present war. advised that if BEHR's story regarding his background was correct he undoubtedly would be violently against the Communist party and all members connected with it but stated that due to the facts mentioned above he presently very much doubted
to whether BNR was correct in his statements regarding his background and for this reason he might be getting on an act as to his hatred of Communism.

It stated that he had considered BNR as a possible contact for subversive activities in this country but he had never been able to obtain any definite information regarding this.

Inspector [redacted] advised that he had a very good contact among the wealthy Russian residents at Newport who might possibly be able to furnish further information regarding BNR; that his contact was

[redacted] that he had formerly been a member of the

[redacted] in the last war and that he was a very patriotic and reliable

[redacted] who would not hesitate to give any information in his possession

[redacted] regarding BNR and could be trusted to keep any inquiry confidential.

His contact at his office on [redacted] had stated that he had known

[redacted] BNR for approximately eight or nine years; that

[redacted] which BNR presently owned and that he resided

during the winter months at 115 [redacted] St [redacted] New York. He knew BNR was supposed to be a German Russian in that his father was a Russian of German

[redacted] and his mother a German; that BNR was allegedly born in

Moscow, Russia and that he is supposed to have an elaborate family home

there. That his father was among the upper class in Russia and was formerly

an industrialist, no banker before the Red Revolution. He stated that BNR

at the present time was conducting some sort of a [redacted] and a exchange

[redacted] in New York City. He stated that BNR had been independently

[redacted] in his own right in coming to this country but that he had married

[redacted] LIVINGSTONE, [redacted], the daughter of a retired army colonel, who had been

[redacted] four times previous to marrying BNR and who had a considerable fortune

[redacted] in her name; that BNR had acquired this fortune for his wife and had been

[redacted] quite successful, although he had suffered some severe losses in

the stock market in recent years.

He stated that BNR was violently anti-Jewish in his sentiments

[redacted] and that he expressed himself quite frequently on this point to a marked

degree. He advised that BNR had left Russia during the Red Revolution and

[redacted] that he was supposed to have been either an artillery or cavalry officer

in the white Russian army. He stated that BNR has several times at the reading

club, a select drinking club, in Newport expressed the opinion that the present

Soviet government will fail and that Germany will win and that Germany will

be successful and that a campaign will be instituted to wipe out the entire

Jewish population of Russia and Germany.

[redacted] was questioned as to whether he had any knowledge

[redacted] the servants presently employed at BNR's home and he stated that
BEHR rented a rather moderate establishment at Newport; that so far as he knew he had only one man who served as chauffeur, butler, and footman, and if he remembered clearly a German maid, a cook. He did not remember off hand the name of the butler but when the name TOORITZEN was mentioned he stated he believed that was the name of BEHR's butler. Further stated that BEHR was approximately forty to fifty years of age, 6'2" in height, 220 pounds in weight, baldheaded, ruddy complexion, spoke with a slight accent; he also advised that BEHR's butler was about forty years in age, 5'7" in height, weighing about 160 pounds with a round face, dark hair and a rather stoic manner. He advised that as he remembered clearly BEHR's butler had at one time served as butler in the home of EDUARD GRINNELL for two seasons and stated that he could without creating any suspicion contact GRINNELL and find out from what source he had secured TOORITZEN and any information he had regarding his background. He finally agreed to do this and advise agent on following day.

On the following morning agent was contacted by [redacted] letter carrier, who advised that he had recently received a change in address from 127 Rhode Island Avenue to General Delivery of a Mr. and Mrs. L. A. KRUGER. [redacted] stated that he did not know who this party was but that possibly this might be the maid who had moved to the HENRY WALTERS establishment.

Inquiry was made by Inspector [redacted] through a personal contact which he had with the caretaker of the WALTERS estate and the records were checked and no individual by the name of KRUGER was a member of the official staff at the residence. The last arrival among the help was Mr. and Mrs. FRITZ ANDERSON, who had come with the WALTERS' staff in early July, 1940. No information could be developed at that source as to the place from which ANDERSON's had come from nor was there any information available regarding there possible contacts.

The writer was contacted by [redacted] who advised that a letter had been received at the Newport, Rhode Island, Postoffice that morning addressed to Mr. T. TOORITZEN at 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport. Arrangements were made at that time with [redacted] that he would contact postman [redacted] and secure from him definitely the time at which this letter would be delivered to the BEHR's household. It was also suggested that the change in address card which had been located by [redacted] also be returned by him at that time to the BEHR's household and a full name obtained for KRUGER on the possibility that possibly his first name might be FRED. At the same time arrangements were also made with informant A to have informant B and also informant C, who had been in the office at the time the message was sent available so that they might be in a position to identify TOORITZEN as the sender of the letter should he be the person who came to the door at the time.
delivered the letter in question. This was done and at approximately one o'clock on September 11, 1940, called at the residence of BEHR, at which time the door was answered by TOORITZEN and from a position across the street both informant B and informant C identified him as the sender of the message. At this time a 1930 grey Buick Sedan bearing Rhode Island license 56374 was noticed parked in front of the BEHR residence. A check was made with the Rhode Island Motor Vehicle Department which advised that this registration had been issued to ANNE L. BEHR, Bellevue Avenue, Newport Rhode Island, for a grey Buick sedan, Motor Number 63714410. Inspector advised upon inquiry it was not necessary for chauffeurs of summer colony to obtain Rhode Island driver's licenses for any of them were permitted to drive in the city on out-of-state driving licenses. However, it is believed advisable to check the Rhode Island Bureau of Motor Vehicles in an attempt to ascertain if a driver's license had been issued to TOORITZEN in Rhode Island and a lead is being set forth to that effect.

At this time TOORITZEN furnished the full name of KNUCKE as being FRITZ ANDERSON KRUEGER and it was determined that he was the party presently employed at the WALTERS establishment. was recontacted and advised that prior to his contacting Mr. GRINNELL he had been in the reading club and that BEHR had stopped in for a drink and that he had engaged in a conversation at which time BEHR had told him that his father was a Finn who had been naturalized as a Russian and that his mother was a full-blooded German; that he, BEHR, had been born in Bremen, Germany during a visit of his mother to that city to see her relatives. In the course of the conversation BEHR mentioned the fact that his family estate was in Moscow and also had made a statement to the effect that he had recently been in New York City and had been conversing with the man in charge of the Italian propaganda in the United States and had learned from him that England would fall in the present war on the twenty-fifth of September; that the fall would be either five days prior to or after this date. He appeared to be quite pleased with this news and again stated that Germany would undoubtedly win the war and that then Germany and Russia would fight and Germany would again win. stated that at this time he had not attempted to get any information from BEHR himself regarding his servant, feeling he could probably obtain it from GRINNELL but upon contacting GRINNELL he had remembered that GRINNELL had secured the services of TOORITZEN through BEHR and, that he had no other references for him nor did he have any information whatsoever regarding his background. GRINNELL had advised that TOORITZEN was very close-mouthed and rather sullen and did not make too good a servant which was the reason that GRINNELL had not hired him for the 1940 season. GRINNELL had also advised that prior to his having TOORITZEN he understood that he had worked for BEHR for sometime and that he had occasionally worked for some garage in New York.
City, the name of which he did not know. GARELLI was unable to give any information regarding TOGNITZEN'S contacts.

advised that he would in the next few days, when the opportunity presented itself, contact BEHR in the pretext that he was endeavoring to obtain a list of possible servants who would be available for the 1941 season at Newport and obtain some information regarding the background of TOGNITZEN and other pertinent information. He stated that upon obtaining this information he would immediately contact Inspector of the Newport Police Department who agreed to immediately notify this office.

advised that possibly BEHR might have retained the services of TOGNITZEN through one of the several New York agencies who specialize in furnishing help to the wealthy families who usually summer at Newport. He listed the possible agencies as being Byllye, Stuyvesant, Macfie, Hutchinson and Luxo. He advised that all of these were located in New York City and were well known although he did not have the addresses in his possession of these agencies.

A copy of the letter following: Mr. T. TOGNITZEN 894 8th Ave. New York, New York, September 10, 1940. Stating the return address either A. C. ROUTSRGF or KOLLER, 540 136th Street, New York City, Department 26. The letter reads:

The request made that this office be notified immediately of any change of address placed by any of these individuals.

Inasmuch as investigation of Newport although definitely determining that the responses sent by FRANK TOGNITZEN does not eliminate the possibility that perhaps his employer WADDEN, BEHR might have been involved in the same and therefore, it is believed necessary to obtain information as possible bydeveloping the background and activities of both FRANK TOGNITZEN and WADDEN, BEHR.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK OFFICE

Through Fennstock and Company the inquiry concern where BEHR is employed or a customer's name will endeavor all possible information regarding his background and present contacts and any indication that he might be connected with the instant matter.

- 10 -
At 415 East 57th Street will conduct appropriate investigation to endeavor any information regarding both BEMR and TOORITZEN, their backgrounds and contacts and anything which might tend to establish any connection with the instant matter.

Through the following employment agencies: Secreys, Wechters, Hutchinson and Inzore will endeavor to obtain information regarding TOORITZEN his background and contacts and anything which might develop information connecting TOORITZEN with the instant matter. It should be born in mind that TOORITZEN sometimes goes by the name of THEODOR AND FRANK TOORITZEN and also by the name of TOORITZEN.

At 540 West 136th Street Apartment 45 will conduct discreet investigation to determine the identity and activities of either A. O. or V. C. KOLOBOFF and his connections with TOORITZEN and ascertain if he has any business connection with this case.

NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

Will recontact Inspector and obtain from him photograph of original telegram and also any information furnished by regarding TOORITZEN.

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will ascertain if a chauffeur's license has been issued to FRANK TOORITZEN. It should be remembered that TOORITZEN sometimes uses the name of THEODOR TOORITZEN and also spells his last name occasionally as TOORITZEN.

PENDING
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
September 13, 1940

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory
RE: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCH, with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of registration card No. 93320 of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, bearing the signature of one "P. JACKSON" giving as his address 159 Hamburgo Street, Mexico City, D.F.

It is requested that comparison be made of the handwriting on this card with any known handwriting of subject which may be in the Bureau's possession, in order that it may be definitely determined if "P. JACKSON" is identical with the subject of this case. A copy of the Laboratory report should be furnished each to the New York and New Orleans Offices.

Very truly yours,

A. C. RUTZEN
Special Agent in Charge

NOS:ALS (65-738)
Enclosures

cc-New York (AMASD)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject as FRANK JACSON purchased ticket Eastern Airlines for San Antonio, Texas, via Houston, Texas, 7/2/40, departing New Orleans 7:30 a.m., that date. A person apparently subject, registered St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, 7/2/40 as F. JACSON, giving address 159 Hamburgo St., Mexico City, D.F.; checked out 7/2/40; no phone calls or known contacts made while at St. Charles Hotel. New Orleans Police Dept. has no record of OGPU agents and no record of subject.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Bureau dated September 4, 1940 (65-29162), to New York Division.

DETAILS:

At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Agent contacted [Redacted], Division Traffic Manager, Eastern Airlines, 211 St. Charles Street, telephone Raymond 8465. [Redacted] produced his records, which disclosed that subject under the name of FRANK JACSON purchased personally and paid cash for ticket Form #042, #19, #10. This ticket was purchased on Tuesday, July 2, 1940, at approximately 7:30 a.m. on Trip 11-1, which plane left New Orleans around 7:30 a.m. for Houston, Texas, where subject had a layover for 30 minutes, and then proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, where he arrived at 12:05 p.m.

[Redacted] advised that his records here in New Orleans did not disclose on which trip subject left New York. He further advised that C. O. OGDEN made the reservation for subject here in New Orleans, but due to the fact that OGDEN is off on his vacation, he was not contacted but will be.
interviewed at a later date as to any information he may be able to supply regarding subject. He further advised that the records would show in New York exactly the time subject left New York, provided he came to New Orleans via the Eastern Airlines, stating that these records were in New Orleans only show the trip out of New Orleans, and he could not state definitely whether or not subject had arrived in New Orleans via plane, and in fact, he could not state when subject had come to New Orleans.

Agent contacted [redacted] of the St. Charles Hotel, who produced his records which disclosed that on July 1, 1940 under registration number 93,320, a party registered at the St. Charles Hotel under the name of F. JACKSON, street address Hamburgo 159, City: Mexico, State: D. F. This party was assigned to Room 742 at the rate of $4 per day. Upon examination of the ledger sheet maintained on F. JACKSON at the hotel, it was determined he registered in on July 1, 1940 and checked out July 2, 1940; that he made no telephone calls, and had meals charged to his room in the amounts of 50¢ and 82¢. No other charges were made to his room. [redacted] stated he was not at all familiar with JACKSON, and upon general inquiry at the hotel no pertinent information could be obtained regarding this individual or any contacts made by him or his activities during his brief stay in New Orleans. Due to the fact that it is not possible to state definitely if F. JACKSON is the subject in this case, photostatic copies were obtained of his registration card and these are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover for comparison with subject's known handwriting, in order that it may be definitely established if F. JACKSON is the subject of instant case. Photostatic copies of this registration card are also being retained in the New Orleans Division file.

Agent contacted [redacted] of the New Orleans Police Department, advised that there is no file in their department regarding the Russian OGPU, and that no file is maintained there on foreign agents. He further advised that a check of their records discloses no record of subject under his name or any of his aliases.

**UNDEVELOPED LEADS**

**THE HOUSTON DIVISION:** At HOUSTON, TEXAS, through the Eastern Airlines will check the arrival of subject there on July 2, 1940 and attempt to ascertain if he made any contacts during his stay there.

**THE SAN ANTONIO DIVISION:** At SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, will contact the Eastern Airlines and conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain any contacts and activities of subject. It will be noted he arrived in San Antonio at 12:05 p.m., July 2, 1940. His destination, if possible, should be ascertained also.

**THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:** At NEW ORLEANS, will contact [redacted] of the Eastern Airlines within the next week or ten days and ascertain from him if subject entered into any kind of conversation while making his
reservation or if he recalled anything at all that subject might have said regarding any contact, or his activities while in New Orleans.

PENDING
September 26, 1940

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

In connection with a pending matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of the following investigative reports:

Report of Special Agent K. O. Scott, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 13, 1940.

Report of Special Agent R. P. Hair, dated at Los Angeles, California, September 14, 1940.


Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 23 1940

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
October 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCH
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter of September 6, 1940, concerning Carmen Enriqueza Coveda Jarque; Carmen Maendra; Mrs. Pauline Fleischman; Mrs. Cristine Fleischman alias Ernestina Fleischman, and to the letter from the Bureau to your office dated September 3, 1940, wherein you were advised that the Bureau had received information to the effect that Carmen Enriqueza Coveda Jarque had crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, on the night of August 26, 1940, by train.

For your further information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of Dispatch #240, which was directed to the Secretary of State by Mr. George F. Shaw, American Consul at Mexico City, under date of August 28, 1940. Copies of this dispatch were furnished to the Bureau by the Department of State at Washington, D. C. Copies of the same are also being furnished herewith to the San Antonio and Houston Office for their information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC: San Antonio — Enclosure
Houston —
September 10, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

Honorable Adolph A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

(Re: Jacques Hornard Van Dendriesch, with aliases)

Dear Mr. Berle:

Confirming telephonic advice in connection with a pending matter furnished to Mr. Raymond Murphy of your Department by Mr. J. E. Little of this Bureau on September 6, 1940, a check of the manifests of the S. S. Ile de France at the time of its arrival on September 9, 1939, failed to reflect that Narciso Bassols was a passenger on that trip. In checking the records, it was disclosed, however, that Bassols arrived in New York City on October 15, 1939, aboard the S. S. Manhattan en route to Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSAGER

[Signature]
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

September 11, 1940

Transmit the following message to: SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
ALBANY, NEW YORK
HOUSTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHID WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

HOOVER

JEL: ERM
65-29162

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA POSTAL 10:54 A.M. Per N.K.
BI BOOK MESSAGE 9-11-40 10:54 PM GOVT COLLECT

JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD WAS ZTAL ESPIONAGE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

HOOVER

BI

OPR PLEASE SEND ABOVE MESSAGE TO FOLLOWING OFFICES:

BI 27 TO B. E. SACKETT FBI JUST 607 U S COURT HOUSE FOLEY SQUARE NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK VIA MRT

BI 88 TO G. A. STEVENS FBI JUSTICE 707 NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK ALBANY, NEW YORK

BI 89 TO E. L. RICHMOND FBI JUSTICE 2706 GULF HOUSTON TEXAS

BI 90 TO A. CORNELIUS FBI JUSTICE 527 US POST OFFICE & COURT HOUSE, LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA FIXX VIA MRT

BI 91 TO J. J. MCGUIRE FBI JUSTICE 510 THE TRUST NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

BI 92 TO A. C. RUTZEN FBI JUSTICE 1308 MASONIC TEMPLE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA VIA MRT

BI 93 TO GM T. JONES FBI SU JUSTICE 478 FEDERAL SANTONIC, TEXAS

DIS 87-93
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGH

Re: FRANK JACKSON

On September 5, 1940, Mr. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that the Department had received information through the American Consulate at Mexico City to the effect that the Canadian Legation had advised that Canadian Passport #31377 had been issued at Ottawa, Canada, on March 2, 1937 to one Tony Babich, who went to Spain and fought with the International Brigade, where he was killed. The Canadian records contain a death certificate on Babich dated May 12, 1939.

Mr. Murphy stated that this is the first instance of a passport of a soldier fighting for the Loyalist cause in Spain being used by a Russian agent.

He stated that he was forwarding a copy of a communication from the American Consulate at Mexico City for the Bureau's attention, and suggested that in communicating with the State Department in this matter, the Bureau refer simply to "in connection with a pending matter."

Respectfully,

J. B. Little

RECORDED 65-29162 5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 2 US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 17 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DATE WHEN MADE
9-14-40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
9-12-13, 1940

REPORT MADE BY
E. P. HAIR (A)

FILE NO. 65-2183

TITLE
FRANK JACKSON, with aliases.
Sylvia Ageloff, with alias.

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
CONWAY DAVIES, now residing at
829 Island Court, Mission Beach,
San Diego, California. His
occupation is ornamental iron
worker, and his home was in San
Francisco, California, where his
parents still reside. He married
SARITA GORDON about 1933, and they
lived in New York City approxi-
mately 4 years, returning to
California approximately a year
ago. No indications of political
activities on part of Davies.

REFERENCE:
Letter from New York City office to
Los Angeles, dated August 29, 1940.
Letter from Bureau to New York City
office, dated September 4, 1940.

DETAILS:
AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960

The Los Angeles City Directory reflects JOHN J.
GORDON as the resident at 5449 Virginia Avenue,
Los Angeles, California. Reporting Agent called
at this address which was found to be a four-unit
apartment house, each unit bearing a separate

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED: IAR
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
1/2 - Bureau
1/2 - New York City AUSD
1/2 - Los Angeles
Los Angeles, [redacted], was interviewed, first by telephone and then in person. Regarding [redacted], JOHN J. GORDON, [redacted] advised that he had worked for Warner Brothers Studios for nearly twenty years; that he is now in his 70's, and has been in poor health and just about two weeks ago, left Los Angeles to go to a ranch owned by him at Escondido, California. The mail address of the ranch is Box 759, Route 2. He further advised that the GORDON family is originally from London, England, and that they lived in Canada for several years and came to Los Angeles, California, from Canada in 1917.

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] SARITA were born in London, England. Regarding CONWAY DAVIES, [redacted] advised that CONWAY DAVIES married [redacted] SARITA GORDON, about 1933. He said that he understood Mr. DAVIES had always lived in San Francisco, and that his parents are now residing there although he does not know their names or addresses.

[redacted] further advised that he had not met CONWAY DAVIES until after the marriage had been consummated and has seen him but little since that time. According to [redacted] CONWAY DAVIES and his wife SARITA lived in San Francisco for a year or two after their marriage and then spent some time at the ranch of Mr. JOHN J. GORDON at Escondido, California. They also lived in Los Angeles for a very short time and he believes that DAVIES worked at his occupation which is that of an ornamental iron worker for various concerns, none of which he remembers. He advised that probably about 1935, DAVIES and his wife went to New York City to live. He said that while they were there there was no correspondence between the families and he does not know where they lived, where CONWAY DAVIES worked, and does not have any idea as to their activities in New York City.

[redacted] advised that they returned to California approximately one year ago and he believes that they came through Los Angeles from San Francisco and went to the ranch at Escondido, California, to stay. [redacted] advised that he had just received information that DAVIES was in poor health brought about because he was allergic to certain conditions
at the ranch and they found it necessary to move. He said that he believes that DAVIES secured a job at the Consolidated Aircraft Company in San Diego, California, and for the past ten days has been living at 829 Island Court, Mission Beach, San Diego, California. He advised that as far as he knows, DAVIES has not had any other occupation other than ornamental iron worker. However, he does do a considerable amount of painting but only as a hobby.

He advised that DAVIES is approximately 42 to 45 years of age, and is a rather timid individual. He said he did not believe DAVIES is active politically or in any labor unions. He does not know whether he has any membership in any labor union. He advised that as far as he knows, DAVIES has always been able to support himself and has never been on relief; that at the present time the DAVIES have a small automobile but this was given to them by Mr. JOHN J. GORDON. He further advised that the DAVIES have one child, a son about 2.5 years of age. He said that he has absolutely no information as to friends or associates of Mr. and Mrs. DAVIES and is unable to name any.

In connection with the interview with the reporting Agent did not reveal the purpose of the inquiry other than to state that the name of CONWAY DAVIES had come out in connection with certain people the Bureau has under investigation, and that reason information was desired as to the identity of CONWAY DAVIES.

The matter of a direct interview with CONWAY and SARITA DAVIES at San Diego, California, is being left to the discretion of the New York City office and no lead for such an interview is being set out in this report.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
Pursuant to instructions received from Mr. M. C. Spear, the writer telephoned Mr. F. B. Lyon at the Department of State, who stated he is acting in place of Mr. Warren who is on his vacation.

Mr. Lyon stated that a telegram was received at the Department of State late Saturday afternoon from the Embassy (American Consulate Office) in Mexico City from a source believed to be reliable that Jose Horari or Harari, an Argentine citizen who received transit certificate #347 on June 28, 1940, at the American Consulate General’s Office, knows Trotsky's assassin.

This message indicated that Harari may be found at “J. H. Cargo—message garbled—351 West 19th Street, New York City.” The informant stated that Horari may change his address or leave the United States on September 18, 1940, and that he is strongly suspected of being an Ogpu Agent. He is also said to be politically undesirable in Argentina.

In view of the garbled state of the message, the Department of State requested a repeat and in a telegram received on the afternoon of September 15, 1940, it was indicated that the address was probably in care of J. H. Cooper, 351 West 19th Street, New York City.

Mr. Lyon requested the Bureau to take appropriate action. He was advised that inquiries would be made at New York City.

At 11:40 a.m. Mr. Loy Henderson of the State Department also called to furnish the above information and was advised that it had previously been furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Lyon.

Respectfully,

(Handwritten signature)

R. J. Brandt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 SEP 17 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
New York, N. Y.

September 16, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BOMBING OF BRITISH PAVILION,
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, July 4, 1940.
EXPLOSIVES.

Dear Sir:

On September 6, 1940, the telephone of the New York Field Office stated that he had some information to convey regarding the recent bombing at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

prefaced his remarks by indicating that he has previously furnished information to the New York Field Office, particularly to Special Agents J. R. Hall and J. L. McCabe, in the Bureau's investigations of various bank cases.

then went on to relate that one of his confidential informants, a person who is connected with the Soviet Intelligence Service, informed him about a month ago that the bombing of the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair had a direct connection with the bombing of a German travel agency at 17 Battery Place. He said that it was his information that the followers of the late Lev TROTZKY had bombed the German travel agency at 17 Battery Place because of the fact that the German Intelligence Service, located in New York City, had been sending information on the movements of the TROTZKY followers in this country.

According to the followers of LEO H. TROTZKY have been operating an espionage activity in Russia, and their espionage activity has been noted by German Intelligence officers in Russia, who in turn transmitted their findings to their superiors in Berlin. The German authorities at Berlin, in turn transmitted such information to STALIN in Russia, and the representatives of the German Intelligence...
Service at New York were advised of the movements of the TROTSKY followers in Russia, and because of a leak in the German Intelligence Office in New York the followers of TROTSKY themselves were apprised of the fact that the activities of their fellow comrades in Russia were being observed. Thus, according to [redacted] informant, the bombing of the German travel agency in New York was the result of a vengeful spirit on the part of TROTSKY's followers.

[Redacted] also stated that his informant, whom he considers most reliable, contends that the bombing which occurred at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair occurred as follows: An employee at the British Pavilion is a follower of LEON TROTSKY. This follower was aware of the fact that German Intelligence agents and Italian Intelligence agents were holding meetings at the Italian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The TROTSKY agent employed at the British Pavilion secured a bomb, placed it in the British Pavilion for safekeeping, and intended later to place it in the Italian Pavilion. However, this TROTSKY agent, after placing the bomb in the British Pavilion for safekeeping, became fearful of discovery and hesitated to place it in the Italian Pavilion. In the meantime, this bomb was discovered in the British Pavilion, and while being removed and investigated by detectives, it exploded.

[Redacted] stated that about three weeks ago he related the above story to [redacted], Inspector [redacted], New York Police Department, at which time he informed [redacted] that he intended to follow out a private investigation in this matter in order to determine the identity of this TROTSKY agent employed in the British Pavilion, who was responsible for the bombing at the World's Fair. [Redacted] stated that he informed [redacted] that he did not want to investigate this case in conjunction with the New York Police Department, but preferred to conduct his own private investigation in this matter.

[Redacted] further stated that he had transmitted this information to the New York Field Office in order that this office might be made aware of his findings in this case and of his activities in seeking to solve this case.

[Redacted] also stated at this time that he was assured from a confidential source that the agents of the British Intelligence Service had been responsible for the death of the late LEON TROTSKY,
41-7
Director

that TROTSKY was an enemy of JOSEPH STALIN and the present Russian regime, and since England might eventually line up with Russia in an alliance against Germany, the agents of the British Intelligence Service were assisting STALIN in eliminating a dangerous rival in the person, the late LEO TROTSKY.

The above informant was interviewed by Special Agent E. P. McMAMARA of this office.

Very truly yours,

D. E. SACKIT
Special Agent in Charge

cc New York file 93-70
New York file 62-6870
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

(Re: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd
with aliases)

As of possible interest to you in connection with a pending matter, [redacted] has reported that he knew an official named Mornard who was Collector of Customs for the northern portion of Persia about 1911 or prior thereto. Mornard succeeded another Belgian named Haus, under an arrangement in which Persia obtained experienced customs officials from Belgium to supervise Persian customs. The northern portion of Persia was in a so-called Russian sphere of influence, and [redacted] is convinced that Mornard obtained his position through the intercession of the Russians and that he was on the Russian payroll while serving as a Persian Customs Collector.

[redacted] believes that Mornard was in Persia as early as 1906 and states that he was never the Belgian Ambassador to Persia. Mornard would be about seventy years of age at the present time. He became Treasurer General of Persia, [redacted], and charged that there was a deficit of approximately $356,000, which [redacted] denies. [redacted] observed this statement in the press after he left Persia.

[redacted] does not know whether Mornard was married, but had a vague thought that he probably was. He knew of no children of Mornard. The photograph of Frank Jackson was exhibited to [redacted] and he could observe no resemblance between Jackson and the Mornard whom he knew. Mornard was known to [redacted] slightly as Monsieur Mornard.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Communications Section
Mailed.

Sep 16, 1940
FBI NEW YORK CITY 9-11-40 8-38 PM HP

DIRECTOR

DE FRANK JACOB ETAL ESPIONAGE. UNRECORDED, STATE.

THEM OFFICIAL NAMED MORNARD WHO WAS COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS NORTHERN
PORTION PERSIA ABOUT NINETEEN ELEVEN AND PRIOR THERETO. HE SUGEST
ANOTHER BELGIUM NAMED NAUS. THIS WAS UNDER ARRANGEMENT WHERE PERSIA
OBTAINED EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FROM BELGIUM TO BE SUPERVISES
OF PERSIAN CUSTOMS. NORTHERN PORTION OF PERSIA WAS IN SO CALLED
RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND CONVINCE MORNARD OBTAINED
POSITION THROUGH INTERCESSION OF RUSSIANS AND THAT HE WAS ON THE
RUSSIAN PAYROLL WHILE SERVING AS A PERSIAN OFFICIAL AS CUSTOM
COLLECTOR. BELEIVES MORNARD WAS IN PERSIA AS EARLY AS
NINETEEN NAUGHT SIX, HE WAS NEVER THE BELGIUM EMBASSADOR TO PERSIA
BUT WAS A PERSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. WOULD PROBABLY BE ABOUT
SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE NOW. MORNARD BECAME TREASURER-GENERAL OF PERSIA
AND CHARGED THAT THERE WAS A DEFICIT OF AP-
PROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH
DENIES. THIS SITUATION RECEIVED PUBLICITYT AT LEAST IN ENGLISH PAPERS

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960
SAW THE NEWS ITEM. DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER NORHARD WAS
MARRIED BUT HAS VAGUE THOUGHT THAT HE WAS. KNOWS OF NO CHILDREN HOWEVER.
PHOTO OF SUBJECT FRANK JACKSON DOES NOT RECALL OLDER NORHARD TO
DOES NOT KNOW INITIALS OR GIVEN NAME OF OLDER NORHARD AS LATTER WAS
ALWAYS REFERRED TO AS MONSIEUR NORHARD. NOW ASSOCIATED WITH

SACKETT

END ACK PLS
HOLD LINE PLS
OK FBI WASH JAR
Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD; with aliases; et al.
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

The confidential informant mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential," is actually who is employed by the

It is extremely important that the identity of this man be kept confidential inasmuch as it would seriously embarrass the and result in the loss of his position should his identity become known. has insisted upon unusual arrangements being made with him when being contacted in order to prevent any person not trusted by him from reaching his office.

This man has informants of his own in the various organizations and is in a position to secure valuable information.

He will not be a paid informant.

Very truly yours,

B.F. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL informant [REDACTED] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is actually [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] in order to secure information.

It is extremely important that this man's identity be kept secret inasmuch as it would cause embarrassment to the [REDACTED] and would probably result in the loss of [REDACTED] position if his identity became known, and, furthermore, it might result in serious injury to [REDACTED] inasmuch as he occasionally [REDACTED] in order to secure information.

He appears to be an intelligent, reliable person and to have a considerable knowledge of the activities of the [REDACTED]. He advised Special Agent M.R. GRIFFIN that at one time he actually worked for this [REDACTED] and he is guided by a patriotic motive entirely in cooperating with the Bureau. He will not be a paid informant.

[REDACTED] stated to Special Agent GRIFFIN that he has learned from experience that the [REDACTED] has informants in the office of Mayor LaGUARDIA, the New York Police Department and various other law enforcement agencies in and around the City of New York.

He asked particularly that no mention ever be made of his name to [REDACTED] organization outside of the F.B.I., and is genuinely concerned regarding the possibility of being "dumped" if he is ever "pulled out".

Very truly yours,

D.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge
October 22, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

REOORDERED
65-29162-1-3
66-2542-6197
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1940, advising of arrangements made with the above individual to serve as a confidential informant of the New York Field Division.

From a perusal of your letter, the Bureau is somewhat in doubt as to the reliability of this individual. Therefore, it is suggested that you be circumspect in your dealings with him and that any information furnished by him be checked before it is assumed to be reliable.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
* OCT 23 1940 *
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is one .

was formerly and has been fighting the Communist for several years. He is presently .

It is not possible at this time to give the address of inasmuch as he and, is liable to suffer severe beatings or worse by the "dumping" squads of the union who are presently searching for him.

Upon discovering the loss, was advised that he would immediately move from his rooming house and secure other quarters at which time he would advise Special Agent GRIFFIN of his new location so that he could be further contacted.

He swells fanesly to

Ew. 9/12/40.
Particular care is being exercised in contacting this informant both from the angle that he is inclined to put a lot of his activities in writing, and from the angle that he may at any moment be "worked over" by the "dumping" squads. Precaution is being taken by this office to see that another agent accompanies Special Agent GRIFFIN in making contacts with this man.

While this man will not be a regularly paid informant, it may be necessary as occasion arises to furnish him with some money. Agent GRIFFIN believes, however, that this can be kept to a small figure inasmuch as appears to be the type that will be satisfied with a few dollars now and then.

Very truly yours,

B.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge
Mr. Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES HORNARD VON DENDRESCHD; with aliases; Et All

ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [redacted] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is actually [redacted] who is presently located at [redacted]. This telephone is listed to

[redacted] for many years was very active in

and has followed the [redacted] until such time as he began to fight against the Communist control [redacted]. At the present time he has been put out [redacted] and is able to secure employment only on

[redacted] is an intelligent and apparently well educated man who appears to have a considerable knowledge of the regular activities of the

as well as a knowledge of the criminal activities. During his

time in [redacted] he has been closely associated with

and

He is also personally acquainted with other prominent members such as ROY HUDSON, GEORGE LINK, ALFRED LAVON, FREDERICK ("Blackie") MURPHY and others. He is presently working on a report covering the outcome of the

and the setup of the sabotage plan, his associations with

and complete information regarding his knowledge of the union activities so

that with this plan before us we may proceed to make use of his services

and contacts which he presently maintains within the union to secure information that the Bureau desires. Upon completion of this report, which is

expected to be this coming Saturday, this man will be employed as a confidential informant at the rate of $50 per week for several weeks trial. In

the event that he is unable to produce successful results it is understood

between us that he will be dropped. However, from the information furnished to Special Agent M.R. GRIFFIN so far and from the discussions the agent has

had with him, it appears that his services will be very valuable.

Very truly yours,

B.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLARK

Time: 6:56 PM

RE: FRANK JACOB ATTOR

Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Robert Guerin telephoned from New York City, making reference to a telephone call he received from Mr. C. H. Carson of your Office to endeavor to locate Joso-Harari, 351 West Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Mr. Guerin stated that two Agents of the New York City Office this morning called at that address, the same being located in a poor neighborhood, and they there talked to a person who assumed a very defensive attitude and made no admissions of any consequences. She wanted to know how the Agents knew Harari had stayed there, and the Agents indicated to her that Harari had written a letter to the FBI.

The Agents commented they believed Harari was probably a Communist. She did state that Harari visits her house now and then, and he was recently there for a short time but was now gone, and she did not know when he would return. She indicated that she could possibly reach him within forty-eight hours, however, refusing to inform the Agents where he was.

Some remark was made about a registered letter having been received by Harari at that address, and the Agents are going to endeavor to check further on this letter to ascertain the identity of the sender thereof, not having received any information concerning the same from the mail carriers.

Mr. Guerin informed that he would keep the Bureau advised of any further information received concerning Harari.

RECORDED & INDEED

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Office Stamp]

6 Sep 1940

U.S. Department of Justice
September 18, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACOB, Via;
SILVIA ACOLOFF, etc.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sirs:

For the information of the interested offices and their assistance in the investigation of this case, there are being enclosed here-with the following documents:

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul in Mexico, to the State Department, N.Y.C., and its enclosure which is a memorandum dated July 13, 1940, containing the results of a conversation had by Mr. Robert G. MacGregor, Jr. with Leon Trotsky prior to his assassination.

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, to the Secretary of State, and its enclosure which concerns one Enrique Martinez Ricci or Richo, who is said to be one of the GPU representatives in Latin America. It is noted that this individual is reported to have an office in New York City in connection with the Political Committee, and further he is reported to have direct contact with Moscow. The New York Office is instructed to conduct appropriate investigation to determine the location of this individual's office in New York City and appropriate investigation should be conducted to ascertain the nature of his activities, particularly as to whether he was implicated or responsible for the death of Trotsky.

Copies of a summarized translation from the Spanish newspaper clippings which were received in the case, relating to the assault on Leon Trotsky, which occurred in May 1940.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

F.B.I. Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

MAILED
SEP 19 1940

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECORDED 4/16/40

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT COURT OF TEXAS

[Handwritten note: "Houston, Texas"]
TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH
NEWSPAPER "LA PRENSA" (The Press)
Editions printed in Mexico City during the second week of October, 1940

"Him, I Accuse" - by Leon Trotsky

This document will be published exclusively by "La Prensa."

(Installment I)

This interesting document, which was the last written by the Russian leader, will contain various headings, among which will be found the following: "Why do the followers of Stalin deny their own works?", "What is the essence of my accusation?", "The aim of the Komintern and its economic aid to its foreign divisions and publications," "The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo," "Testimony of E. Patonens and V. Krivitsky", "Supplementary information contributed by B. Gitlno about the assault experienced by Trotsky on May 24."

Under the heading "Financial Aid to the Communist Parties of Latin America", Trotsky makes sensational revelations, the true facts of this, and of the subjects mentioned above being hitherto unknown.

This document, which is of unquestionable political and historical importance, was written by Trotsky after the assault of May 24, it was supposed that the painter David Alfaro Siqueiros was responsible for the assault, but in reality, according to Trotsky, its intellectual directors were Stalin and his principal agent in Mexico, Carlos Contreras.

The declarations of Trotsky constitute a very great accusation which acquires significant importance in view of the assassination of the Russian Leader by Jackson Fernand.

- Goldman Speaks Again -

Mr. Albert Goldman, Leon Trotsky's attorney, recently declared that Stalin is the one responsible for the assassination of the old revolutionary, but that he alone succeeded in killing him because the opposition of the masses had allowed the existence of a capitalistic class.

In the last analysis, Stalin has succeeded in maintaining the subjection of the Russian workers because Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt, representatives of the capitalistic system, have been defrauding the masses.

On asking Mr. Goldman what the revelations were, which the group of writers were going to make on the "Trotsky Case", he made it clear that there

193 SEP 6 1950

65 - 29/6.
were no such revelations and that the investigation of the assassination is being carried on by the police; but several men who were not Trotskyites, and Mr. Goldman himself, who is a Trotskyite, were going to give a public explanation of the causes that motivated the assassination and the results that followed it.

Trotsky was convinced that his struggle would have no more success than to create an international party made up of the most active and intelligent workers—a party which would excite the enthusiasm of the masses in such a way that they would destroy Stalin and his revolutionary policy.

We intend to continue Trotsky's struggle, said Goldman, paying particular attention to the United States, which Trotsky considered as the most important factor in the imperialistic world.

At the present time, this imperialism is attempting to seize control of all the possessions which were formerly under Britain's rule.

Startling Decadence of the World

Actually, the representatives of American imperialism use mild words in order to flatter and soothe the feelings of the Latin American people who are being exploited; however, it is inevitable that the masses of Mexico, Central and South America start a serious struggle against the Colossus of the North; in this struggle, the (Communist) Party of the United States, a branch of the Fourth International, will necessarily call on the American workers to help the masses of Latin America in their conquest for liberty.

This party, accepting Trotsky's principles, will be able to work in no other way; if anything is certain, it is that the assassination of Trotsky will not stop our struggle. The barbarous and stupid slaughter of millions of human beings, the utilization of the productive capacities of humanity in the manufacture of armament, instead of using them in the production of wares that would be useful to the people, constitute startling testimony of the decadence of the world.

Who will be at the head of the Fourth International?

On asking Mr. Goldman who would take Trotsky's place, he was silent for a moment and then replied that it would be decided this month who would take his place. There is not a single man who is equal to Trotsky in intelligence and ability, Goldman stated, but there are many members of the Fourth
International intellectually capable and politically prepared to play such a role.

He declared that each member of the Fourth International ought to consider himself a capable and efficient soldier; thus the task ought to be accomplished by united, and not isolated, effort.

- I believe that Sylvia is innocent -

On asking Mr. Goldman if he had the faintest idea as to the real identity of Jackson Mornard, he replied that he did not; and as for Sylvia Ageloff, he believed that she was innocent.

Goldman further stated that Trotsky's widow, as well as the members of the Fourth International, were confident that the Mexican police would succeed in disclosing the identity of the assassins who plotted the crime, using Jackson as a tool to carry it out.

(Installment 2)

- The Gestapo, Organizer of the Assault -

To those who do not know the facts, it appears to be incomprehensible why the followers of Stalin first expelled me from Russia and then later tried to kill me. Would it not have been easier to execute me in Moscow, as they did to so many others. The explanation is as follows: In 1928, when they removed me to Central Asia, they were not able to speak, much less kill me, without a little apprehension: The generation, with which I passed through the October Revolution, and through the Civil War, was still alive. From Central Asia I was able to maintain continuous connections with the opposition, which was making progress. These being the circumstances, Stalin, after hesitating for a year, decided to deport me to a foreign land. His reasons were: isolated from the U.S.S. R., deprived of political machinery and of money, Trotsky will be unable to undertake anything. Moreover, Stalin, assured of getting me out of the country, was counting on his ability to obtain at any time, from the friendly Turkish Government, my return to Moscow, so that he could finish me there.

Events show, however, that I was able to participate in political life without machinery and without economic resources. With the aid of some young friends, I laid the foundations for the Fourth International which is developing slowly but surely. The legal processes in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 were carried out in order to obtain my deportation from Norway, that is, my delivery to the Gestapo; but this failed; I had the opportunity of moving to Mexico. I know that Stalin had declared very often that my deportation was a great mistake.
In order to compensate for it, the only thing that remained was an act of terrorism.

In the last few years, the Gestapo in the U.S.S.R. has killed hundreds of my friends, including members of my family. In Spain, the Gestapo killed my ex-secretary, Erwin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris they killed my son, Lew Sedow, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reiss, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Santos, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely.

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1938, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

After the active and really brutal participation of the Gestapo in the affairs in Spain, I received many letters from my friends, principally from New York and Paris, denouncing the agents who were heading for Mexico from France and the United States. The names and photographs of some of these men were submitted to me by the Mexican police. The start of the world war made the situation even worse, taking into account my continual struggle against the internal and external political system of the Kremlin. My communications and articles in the world press, on the dismemberment of Poland, on the assault of Finand, on the weakness of the Red Army, etc., were reproduced in every country of the world in millions of articles. Discontent in the U.S.S.R. is growing. At the beginning of the last war, the Third International was much weaker than the Fourth International today.

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coulon bre informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, G. Bernet, about the dramatic interview with Adolf Hitler at 5:30 P. M.

"If I really thought," he observed, "that we would remain victorious, I would also be afraid that at the end of the war there would be only one real victor: Trotsky." Interrupting me, the Chancellor cried out, "Then, why have you given Poland a white letter?" (Diplomatic documents 1938-1939, page 260, document 242).

Two authorities, both representing imperialistic countries, one democratic, the other fascist, at a critical moment, on the verge of war, concern themselves with the name of a revolutionary, whom the agents of the
GPU have tried to disgrace for years, representing him as "an agent of the imperialists." There is also in evidence other testimony, but there is no need to relate it. Hitler and Coudre are both political experts, and both are much more important than David Alfaro Siqueiros or Lombardo Toledano.

Being an ex-revolutionary, Stalin understands that the progress of the war will give a strong impetus to the growth of the Fourth International, even in the U.S.S.R. itself; for that reason he ordered his agents to get rid of me as soon as possible.

- continued tomorrow -

Installment III

Did the GPU have anything to do with the assault? Only the disciplined insolence of the agents of the GPU can have given any appearance of truth to the absurd idea of a "counter-offensive."

What would be my goal in undertaking such a monstrous, repugnant and dangerous enterprise? No one has ever answered that question. It was insinuated that I was attempting to disgrace Stalin and his GPU. But could such an offense add anything to the reputation of a man who has destroyed all the old generation of the Bolshevik Party? It is said that I wish to show the existence of a "fifth column." Why? Besides, to attain their goal the agents of the GPU are in themselves more than sufficient; there is no need of a secret "fifth column." It is said that I wish to stir up trouble for the Mexican Government. Why should I stir up trouble for the only government that has been hospitable to me? It is said that I wish to provoke a war between the United States and Mexico; but that is a lie. To provoke such a war, the most natural thing to do would be to commit an offense against the American Ambassador or against the oil magnates, but not against a Bolshevik revolutionary who is a foreigner and is hated by imperialistic circles.

Stalin's object, in organizing this unwarranted proceeding against me, is clear: he wishes to liquidate his "enemy No. 1." Stalin personally risks nothing; he acts far away. On the other hand, if I organize a "counter-offensive," the responsibility for the undertaking rests wholly on me and on my family, my political reputation, and the reputation of the movement which I serve. Of what use would all that be to me?

But even if this were possible, that I give up my life's work and organize a "counter-offensive" with an unknown object, these questions would have to be answered: Where and how would I get twenty or thirty executioners? How could I give uniforms to the police? How could I arm them and give them other necessary equipment? -- In other words, how can a man who lives almost completely isolated from the outside world contemplate a
campaign which is possible only for a powerful political machine. I confess
that I feel rather stupid to be criticizing an idea that does not deserve it.

The leaders of the Communist Party are carrying out complicated
stratagems through the work of David Alfaro Siqueiros. The object of these is to
endanger me by sacrificing Alfaro Siqueiros and thus save themselves. However,
the result of the intrigue, which is very complicated, can be the exact
opposite of what the strategists of the GPU hope.

The stratagem was suggested by Davis Serrano, member of the
Political Bureau, and consequently one of the official leaders of the Communist
Party. On June 19 their assertions appeared in the newspapers, blaming
Alfaro Siqueiros of the offense.

This accusation by his closest colleagues, accomplices in the
assault, would be absolutely impossible in a revolutionary party. "Salus
GPU Suprema Lex" (The Welfare of the GPU is the Supreme Law) is the
motto of the Stalinists. Treating Alfaro Siqueiros as an "uncontrollable
element and half-lunatic", David Serrano was encouraged to leave the Kremlin,
and thus divert the investigation from himself.

On June 23, when the general nature of assault and the number
of accomplices had been revealed, the periodicals of Stalin's group announced
that "none of them were members of the party."

This statement was repeated, with several variations, for several
days thereafter; and Alfaro Siqueiros was called not only "half lunatic"
but also "an inciting agent."

The declarations of David Serrano about Alfaro Siqueiros and Pujol
were the signal for similar declarations by other individuals, to the effect
that Alfaro Siqueiros would be wholly responsible.

Mataco Martinez, a member of the party, confessed at the beginning
that David Serrano, a member of the Political Bureau, is "fully capable of
any general sort of offense against Trotsky"; but surely, under the beneficent
influence of his protector, Dr. Pavan Flores, member of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party, Mataco Martinez fully understood that David Serrano
had nothing to do with the affair, that only agents like Alfaro Siqueiros
were capable of such actions.

Secure in their position, the Stalinists began to attack. In their
periodicals on August 2, Serrano declared that I had given David Alfaro
Siqueiros money for a "counter-offensive". The result of this new absurdity
is evident: David Alfaro Siqueiros is slowly being converted into a .......
Trotskyite. "The more apparent the lie, the quicker it will be believed,"
is the motto of Hitler and Stalin.

In back of official investigation, there is doubtless a great deal of tension. The GPU does not want to yield. In spite of the evidence of R. S. Harto's body, in spite of the confessions of various people who have been accused, the GPU tries to revive the version of the counter-offensive. It is a very convenient method for people with such bad reputations.

In totalitarian Moscow, a machine of this sort is easy to set up. In Mexico, it is accomplished through certain fraudulent schemes; the Stalinists repeat the same versions which characterized Gomez Lorenzo as a simple thief who appropriated party funds; then later they defend him, writing, "Similar fury was experienced by the writer Rosendo Gomez Lorenzo, to whom his colleagues showed marked resentment because of his revolutionary beliefs."

Yesterday declared a thief, excluded from the party, he appears today as a martyr to the revolutionary idea.

We also saw how David Serrano disdainfully called Pujol a "disciple and personal aid" of the half-mad Alfaro Siqueiros. Apparently Davis Serrano had nothing in common with Pujol. However, the daily newspaper of the C. T. M. (Mexican Workers' Union of which Toledano, mentioned above, was President—Translator's note) on January 4, 1939, printed a telegram from Barcelona, dated January 2, 1939, stating "We wish you a prosperous New Year in your united revolutionary struggle against reaction and fascism. From the Committee: Pujol, General Secretary; Talavera, Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda; Justo, Secretary of Organization."

Justo is none other than David Serrano. This telegram is unanswerable evidence of the intimate collaboration existing between David Serrano, Pujol, and even Alfaro Siqueiros.

Will not the GPU demand, under threat of death, that Alfaro Siqueiros declare himself to have been secretly a Trotskyite? Will not David Serrano confess to have been simply an agent of the bride committee for the purpose of organizing political assassinations? Wasn't an editorial on this theme already been prepared for publication in the daily news of the C.T.M.? For a long time now, Moscow has had such a remarkable system for matters of this sort.

— to be continued —
Installement 4

Stalin’s periodical, on June 1, wrote, “The Communist International, The International of Lenin and Stalin, and with it the parties of the whole world have never authorized nor have practised a terrorist struggle, but the organized violence of the masses . . . .

On June 16, “La Vox de Mexico”, (The Voice of Mexico), repeated: “The Communist Party has declared many times that its program neither accepts or authorizes individual terrorism, but it does accept the open action of the masses in defense of its interests.”

On June 30 — “How can it be possible that the Communist Party, denying its principles, acting against its own interests, would participate in a terrorist act which is completely contrary to our tactics and methods.” (Translator’s note: This linguistic usage of our would indicate Communist control of “La Vox de Mexico,” see below).

David Serrano, Mateo Martinez and their lawyer repeated the same argument. They all avowed a hatred of the individual terror plan. No one said a word about actual deeds. No one mentioned the Gestapo. Is it possible that they did not know about the existence of this institution? Is it possible that they did not know that the Gestapo concerns itself with assassinations, not only in the U.S.S.R. but also in all the civilized countries of the world? I shall not describe here the benefits and evils of the “principles” of the Communist Party, but I will discuss the party’s activity and the real relationship between the Central Committee and the Gestapo.

The GPU is not only a secret police force of the U.S.S.R., but it is something much more important. The GPU is the instrument of the totalitarian domination, by the Stalinist group, over the U.S.S.R., and the Komintern. One of the most important tasks of the GPU is the extermination of the most dangerous adversaries of Stalin’s government. Within the Soviet Union, this extermination is performed through legal channels. Outside of those limits, the extermination is carried on by conspiracies, assaults and assassinations.

As organizations, the GPU and the Komintern are not identical but they are inextricably connected. The GPU completely dominates the Komintern. This domination explains the sudden changes in the Central Committee.
Those members of the Central Committee who are also agents of the GPU are careful to see that the conduct of the party's affairs is never in opposition to the interests of the GPU. As there is no semblance of free discussion and democratic decision, as in the Central Committee, the agents of the GPU can force other party members to carry out the plans of the GPU under threat of death or physical punishment. Without the knowledge of this political machine, it would be impossible to give a complete picture of the policy of "La Voz de Mexico".

In June 1937, Hermann Laborde, at Moscow's order, disclosed the policy of the Central Committee and his own policy. Here is one of his confessions:

"We demand that the agreement which permits the extradition of Trotsky in Mexico be revoked, and we threaten new action which at the present time we cannot put into effect due to the lack of necessary forces" (Herman Laborde, "Unity at any cost", 1937.)

This citation is important: Moscow naturally prefers my expulsion under pressure of some masses. But there are no masses, and the Party fell into a ridiculous situation. Moscow entrusted the task of successfully mobilizing the workers of Mexico under Lecumberri Tolosa, with the expulsion of Trotsky as their aim. But under Tolosa the workers obstinately refused — they did not want to become persecutors. But with the war becoming more imminent, Moscow realized, all the more, the necessity of having us silenced. Moscow lost patience daily. History shows that when organizations do not have sufficient political power to execute their tasks, they resort to acts of terror.

The denial of the use of terror by "La Voz de Mexico" is a simple device for avoiding the responsibility. For example — the case of Dr. Cárdenas. On March 5, 1939, acting as Stalin's speaker before a group of Mexican professors, he praised the necessity for fighting the "traitors", saying, "And we must be sure that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the utilization of the masses." (El Popular, March 5, 1939, Page 1, Column 1) Alfredo Cárdenas adopted the same formula, which later appeared in "La Voz de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro". Through that formula, he hoped to escape responsibility, but it was an useless effort.

There is a great deal of difference between the use of terror by revolutionary parties and by the GPU. Russia was the most famous country for individual terrorism. The revolutionary party publicly took upon itself the responsibility of any of its own violent actions. The Irish and Polish terrorists did the same in their struggle for national independence. In the case of the Stalinists, it is completely
different. They commit a crime, deny that they did it, and then blame their political adversaries. They act, not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of a totalitarian band. They believe themselves obligated to deceive the public. Their duplicity adds a dishonest and repulsive touch to the horror of the GPU.

Installment 5

What is the essence of my accusation? On July 2, I confirmed my assertion that "La Voz de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futura", are organs of the GPU and enjoy its financial support. They considered it necessary to send me to the attorney's office on a charge of libel. That was a prudent step! The KGB is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Voz de Mexico" be a periodical of the Comintern, if, at the same time, it regards as libelous a man who points out its connection with the Kremlin?

Moscow's financial aid to the revolutionary movement in other countries began soon after the Bolsheviks took power. On December 26, 1917 the Soviet of the People's Commissars promulgated the following decree:

"A sum of money to support the world revolution -"

Considering the fact that the Soviet power supports, in principle, the international solidarity of the proletariat, as well as the fraternity of the workers of all countries; and that the struggle against war can be victorious only if it is directed on an international scale, the Soviet of the People's Commissars considers it necessary to give aid of all sorts, even money, to the international left wing of the worker's movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war, allied with Russia, or are neutral.

"For this reason, the Soviet of the People's Commissars allocates two million rubles for the needs of the international revolutionary movement, putting them at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. (Signed) V. Ulianov (Lenin), President of the Soviet of People's Commissaries; L. Trotsky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs."

I would not even be willing today to withdraw my signature from that decree. This decree obviously deals with financial aid to revolutionary movements in other countries, under the sponsorship
of worker's organizations. The parties which receive aid enjoy the privilege of free criticism of the Soviet Government. In the congresses of the Comintern there was always passionate argument of ideas, and very often Lenin and I were in the minority.

Under the reign of Stalin, the question of financial aid to the foreign organizations suffered a complete reversal. "The Comintern and Peasant's Government," which was controlled by the party and was responsible to the Soviets, was transformed into a personal dictatorship, supported by a totalitarian system of impersonal functionaries.

International solidarity was transformed into an unworthy dependency of the Kremlin. Financial aid is a sort of bribe. The Moscow agents recognize the fact that this aid is a disgraceful business which they could not openly confess. Then the Moscow agents accused me of "libel," they considered me a traitor of the Comintern.

I do not reproach "La Voix de Theatre" and the other publications for having taken money from their fellow-Stalinists in Moscow; in that alone, there is nothing reprehensible. I was accusing and I now accuse, not the workers and peasants, but the extortioners and exploiters of the workers and peasants. I accuse them of having performed criminal acts for the sake and for the benefit financially on the state.

The motive of the Comintern and its financial aid to its foreign divisions and publications —

The intervention of the GPU in the affairs of the Comintern and the system of corruption among the leaders of the workers' movements in other countries began to develop systematically in 1926, when Stalin was still head of the movement. At this time there began the irresistible will of the opposition ("Those Reds") against the arbitrary system of the Comintern.

For example, the opposition discovered that the well-known chief of the British Trade Unions, Pocock, received a secret stipend of twenty-five pounds a month for his "friendship" toward the Soviet Union; that is, toward the Kremlin. Other well-known leaders of the same trade union benefited similarly. Their wives received gifts of gold and platinum. It goes without saying that all these people, who did not formerly belong to the Comintern, considered Trotskyite as "traitors."

Fearful of the revelations of the opposition, Stalin considered it necessary to publish a sort of financial report of the Comintern. He obtained from this report, information on the economic situation for three years: 1929, 1930, and 1931. However, this in-
formation, coming from the laboratory of the C.I.U., is completely false. The size of the appropriations has been diminished several times in the report. The secret expenditures are not mentioned. The sources of income are not given. The diminished sums, referred to above, were listed as: $675,000, $956,000, and $1,228,000 (American money) in the years mentioned.

Also reported is the following: "Grants to the party's periodicals" — for the sums of $435,000, $641,000, and $756,000, respectively in the years quoted. In the three years cited, the grants to the publications of the Komintern amounted to three quarters of a million dollars. Thus, financial aid from the Komintern to its periodicals is obvious. The financial reports naturally refer to the official press of the Komintern as "La Voix de L'Orco", "El Populista", and "Futuro" will be dealt with later.

Installment 6

There may be an objection to my using financial reports published by the Komintern in 1929, 1930, and 1931. The reason for that is simpler; after the persecution of the Trotskyites, the publication of these reports was suspended. Their falseness provoked suspicions everywhere, without satisfying anyone. The fact that the Komintern no longer publishes its reports is evidence in itself that the Komintern deems it necessary to conceal the results of its financial operations.

That doesn't mean that they ceased paying grants to the various divisions and "friends." On the contrary, they increased year after year. Actually the total cost was ten million dollars, most of which went to the publications and "friends" who nominally do not belong to the Komintern.

The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo —

B. Gitlow, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the "C.C." for many years, a member of the Executive Committee of the Komintern, and its residuum, gave the following characteristics of the reciprocal relations between the Komintern and the F.I. in a letter to my lawyer, Alberto Goldman.
in New York.

Crompond, New York
July 25, 1940

Mr. Albert Goldman
116 University Place
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

When I was a member of the executive committee of the Communist International, I helped to direct its affairs and was well informed as to the methods in which the organization functioned as an agency for the GPU.

Every representative of the Communist International, sent from Moscow to foreign countries, always carried special instructions from the GPU, and if he were a member of the GPU, he worked under its direction.

The special department of the Communist International in Moscow, which was in charge of passports, visas, and financial grants for the Communist parties and the Communist periodicals outside of Russia, was under the charge of the GPU, and its director was an agent of the same. It was obvious to me that the financial matters of the Communist International were in the hands of the GPU.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Benjamin Gitlow

The authenticity of this letter is certified by the special testimony of Mr. Goldman.

Testimony: Albert Goldman, under oath, stated:

1. That he resides in the city of New York, State of New York, U.S.A.

2. That he received a letter from Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940, dealing with the relationship between the Communist International and the Gestapo.

3. That he knows the writing of Benjamin Gitlow and is sure that this letter was written by Gitlow.

Sworn and signed before me, July 27, 1940.
Concerning the dependency of the Communist parties on the GPU, B. Gitlow makes these exceptionally important and exact statements in his book, "I Confess."

"But the party was connected with the Soviet Government by even stronger ties. The most important of these was the Gestapo. On the direct summons of the GPU, the party aided its members to join its espionage staff. Its members became agents of the GPU, employed and paid by the Soviet Government. They were the connecting link between the party and the GPU; contacts were established by the secretary of the party, who from time to time told them how to proceed.

"A member of the party, who became an agent of the GPU, gave up his assignment when he was selected. He consequently was subject to the severe discipline which the GPU imposes on its agents. The party leaders rarely know when a party member becomes a GPU agent. Whenever the GPU required aid from the party, it paid for all expenses and included much more.

The extra amounts were placed in the party's treasury. But we leaders, who knew that the GPU was keeping a strict watch on us, longed for any opportunity to serve it, to help it in its work, and to enjoy its confidence. At times, the GPU agents sent a complete report on each of the leaders of the American Party, with information about the party as a whole. We all knew that the Soviet Government did not consider our party as simply a section of the Communist International, which the leaders of the Soviet Government directed, but that it considered the American Communist Party as one of its agencies.

"The Soviet Government used members of the American Communist Party in a wide area, including China, Japan, Germany, Mexico, and in the countries of Central and South America." (From "I Confess", B. Gitlow, Page 303.)

The denial of intimacy with the Kremlin is not an invention of "La Voz de Mexico". B. Gitlow writes, "The American Communist Party has always declared that it has no connection with the Soviet Government; but the truth is that the American Communist Party is in the same relationship with the Soviet Government as the Nazi squads in the United States are with the government of the Third Reich." ("I Confess", Page 303)

To be continued —
Installment 7

Testimony of Matarras and Ariztizbay.

Although they are not yet completed, very important reports concerning the financial dictatorship of the Comintern over the divisions of the Communist International, have been disclosed by Enrique Matarras, Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Youth in Spain, in a document edited in Madrid in 1933.

"The International financially aids the Communist movement with rather large sums, but usually it has a fixed sum for each country.

In Spain, the following approximate sums were received every month:

- The Communist International, for the party, 12,000 pesetas.
- The Red Medical International, for the medical guild movement, 10,000 pesetas.
- The Young Communist International, for tours, 5,000 pesetas.
- "El Socorro Rojo Internacional" (The Red International) for the Spanish Division, 5,000 pesetas.
- "El Socorro Obrero Internacional" (The workers' International) for the Spanish Division, 2,000 pesetas.
- "El International deportivo" (The international sports) for the sports cultural federation, 1,000 pesetas.
- The press division of the Communist International, for the party's periodicals, 10,000 pesetas.

Total: 42,000 pesetas."

This quantity is separate from the apportionments for the maintenance of the delegates and is sent only to encourage the activity of the party and its various organizations. In other words, every member of the Political Bureau of the Party and of the Youth is paid monthly four hundred pesetas as a bonus; besides, they are also ten pesetas a day for expenses on trips outside the city. To get such large quantities of money into Spain, they use various methods. Sometimes individuals carry it in. Other times it is received through periodicals connected with the party, for example, the "editorial behind" (editorial behind), thus the international has any relations.
It maintained a paid staff of agents in every country."

(Communism in Spain, its orientations, organization, methods, by Enrique Vattonas, Secretary of the Central Committee for Communist Youth in Spain. Madrid, 1935. Sole right of sale, "Editiones Fad", Santa Domingo Square, 13, Post Office Box 80, Madrid, page 13.)

The amounts cited above are relatively small. But we must not forget that Vattonas' book appeared in 1935, before the civil war, when the intervention of the GPU in Spain's affairs took on a definite character. The testimony of Enrique Vattonas shows, at any rate, that the suspension of the publication of financial reports by the Communist International did not mean that the grants to the divisions were suspended.

The citation above mentions aid on the part of the Communist International, but not of the GPU. But that is only a terminological disquisition. The Communist International does not have its own funds. For financial remittances, the Kremlin puts the custom house work on reports from the Komintern, and international aid, the international for Cultural Relations, the Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all these works lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts incognito.

Concerning the financial dependency of the divisions of the Komintern in regard to the Kremlin, it has the testimony of General V. S. Travisaki, who until 1935 was chief of the GPU in all Europe.

"The real operation of the Komintern is never disclosed although it is known to several Russian bodies, such as the CMS (Cidyal Veshdunaradnoi Svyazi), (Division for International Coherence) of which Travski is the chief.

A whole network of permanent agents of stonies across the world; these agents, responsible to the GPU, act as intermediaries between those and the Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, America, and the United States, which are technically revolutionaries. These agents from the Komintern, representatives of the GPU can easily intimidate the leaders of the Communist Party in whatever country they are stationed. The identity of all members of the GPU is kept secret; each member is responsible to Moscow and does not directly participate in Party discussions.

In recent years the GPU has taken over many of the functions of the CMS, particularly all cases of treason against Stalin.

The most important work of the permanent agents of the GPU is the distribution of funds to support the Communist Parties and its
various subterfuges, such as The League for Peace and Democracy, Workers' International Defense, Workers' International Aid, Friends of the Soviet Union, and a multitude of apparently unrelated organizations which were interwoven, especially when Moscow embarked on the Popular Front.

No Communist Party in the world can alone pay for the least percentage of its expenditures. It is estimated in Moscow that the Central Government supplies from ninety to ninety-five percent of the money to cover the expenses of all foreign Communist Parties. This money is paid through the Soviet Treasury by means of the GUS, in sums allotted by Stalin's Political Bureau.

An GUS agent is the judge in each case a Communist Party wishes to make a new expenditure. In the United States, for example, if the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party plans to publish a new periodical, it consults the GUS agent. He decides whether or not the suggestion merits attention and then contacts the Headquarters of the GUS. One of the favorite methods of sending money and instructions from Moscow to any foreign country is by means of diplomatic pouches, guaranteed against inspection.

Installment 3

How the Komintern distributes money all over the world. Parcels arrive bearing the seal of the Soviet Government; inside these parcels are packets of orders and instructions, each packet being stamped for distribution. The GUS representative hands the orders to the Communist leader with whom he is in direct contact. Very often, English, French, and American orders are sent, each bearing the mark of the bank of the Soviet States. (K in Stalin's Secret Services. J. Krivitsky, pages 51-53)

Krivitsky thus makes sure that all the divisions of the Komintern are financially independent of Moscow, and that the immediate organ of financial control over the Komintern is the GUS.

The citation shown from Krivitsky's book is as good as legal testimony, since Krivitsky made the same statements, under oath, before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Supplementary information from S. Gillow.

In attempting to show the forced subjectiion of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs

- 10 -
and documents; I shall have to reduce the number of citations to the minimum.

The above-mentioned B. Gitlow, who for twenty years held one of the leading positions in the direction of the Communist movement in the United States, has published a book in which he gives indisputable evidence of the complete subjection of the American Party to Moscow. In the last few years, B. Gitlow broke off his relationship with the Communist International. Gitlow's actual political leanings do not interest me. It is sufficient that the fundamental aspect of his book is based on indisputable data. Gitlow writes:

"The 'Daily Worker', far from covering its paper-purchases, was losing money daily; the Komintern has spent many times the initial sum of $300,000, which was invested to begin the publication of the periodical... And the 'Daily Worker' established its headquarters in New York, we hoped that it would show some results of its investments, in view of the increase in its circulation. The total cost of the building, general repairs, new presses, etc., surpassed the $300,000 sum allotted." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 307.)

"Today, the party has moved into different fields, its importance for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, as a consequence of the Japanese situation, makes it necessary to conduct an unprecedented campaign of propaganda, using all sorts of methods, even that of the mails. The party recently began publishing two new daily papers, one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco, in spite of the fact that the annual deficit of the 'Daily Worker' was more than fifty thousand dollars.

"It is obvious that the Soviet Union has to subsidize the American Communist party more than ever before." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 339.)

"I returned from Moscow to attend the convention and to nominate the Presidential candidate of the Party, with five thousand dollars of Russian money in my pocket as Moscow's initial contribution, and thirty-five thousand dollars for our presidential campaign.

"This sum was part of the four million dollars which we were accustomed to receive every year as a grant for special propositions for our presidential campaign in 1924, Moscow contributed fifty thousand dollars.

"Having established the 'Daily Worker' with thirty-five thousand dollars, Moscow continued to contribute at least that sum every year. Naturally Moscow's financial contributions to the American Communist Party were much smaller than they are today, when Moscow is the indisputable master." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 496.)
To what extent did Moscow give financial aid? B. Gitlow, through whose hands Moscow's money passed quite frequently, says:

"Moscow was a generous donor; but it did not pay for all our activities; without any exaggeration, our expenditures every year were about a million dollars, more than half of which was taken from the United States." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 59.)

Therefore Moscow paid for the other half of the American expenditures.

The same author states the following about the founding of a Communist periodical in London:

"The Communist Party in England was treated as a sick child. The party had to receive aid from Moscow every time it took a step. The Kominthen tried to force the English Party to set up a periodical. The leaders gave all sorts of excuses because they were not able to obtain the money. When the periodical was published, it was with the Kominthen's money; the Kominthen supplied all the funds necessary to establish and maintain the periodical. The situation was the same in many other countries." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 59.)

As we say, there is no reason to believe that Mexico is an exception.

I cite Gitlow's book, not as a literary work, but as legal testimony; in the first place because Gitlow gave the same information to the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; in the second place, because he is required to answer, under oath, the questions of the Mexican Court.

Installment 9

**Financial Aid to Communist Parties in Latin America.**

It is evident that the Communist Parties of Latin America are in the same situation with respect to their relations with Moscow as other Communist Parties in other parts of the world. There is no doubt of this even in case we do not have special data in regard to them. But let us see. I am going to present the very important statement of Mr. Joseph Nuck, who for fifteen years had an important post in American Communism and in Latin America. Here is what Mr. Nuck has written under oath:
Thursday—Joseph Zuck declared under oath:

1. That I am a resident of the City of New York, in the United States.

2. That I was for a period of about fifteen years a member of the Communist Party of the United States and that during this time I was a member of the Central Committee of the party and occupied many responsible posts.

3. That in 1929-1930 I worked for the International Red Syndicate in Moscow and in 1930 I was sent by Plattinsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Emilsky, president of the Communist International to Bogota, Columbia, for the purpose of directing the work of the Communist Party of Colombia, for and in the name of the Communist International.

That I remained fifteen months in Colombia, as a representative of the Communist International, and seven months in Venezuela, also representing the Communist International.

That while there I had contact with the office of the Kominform, which was located at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That the witness affirms that after having been authorized to spend money, he spent during his residence in Colombia, nearly six thousand five hundred dollars to further the work of the Communist Party of Colombia, which was at that time affiliated with the Communist International. While I was in Venezuela I also spent money with the object of subsidizing the work of the Communist Party in Venezuela.

That most of the money came from Kitty Harris, resident of New York and a worker of the Communist Party.

1. I know her perfectly well and on one occasion I received personally from the representative of the Communist International, known by the name of Williams, the sum of eight hundred dollars; that according to his own statement the said William was a member of the GPU.

Signed—Joseph Zuck.

Signed and sworn before me this day 23rd day of July, 1940.

Halter A. Smith, (Signed,) Notary Public.
The truth is that J. Buck did not have contact with Mexico; but there is no doubt that if the GPU did not forget Columbia and Bolivia, it would have even greater reasons for paying attention to Mexico.

In 1931 the attention of the Mexican government had been attracted to a certain Manuel Biaz Ramírez, who had great quantities of money in the bank under his name. "The Universal" of May 6, 1931, wrote about this situation.

"It is well known that for ten years he has been a member of the Mexican Communist Party and is actually the representative of the Third International in Mexico. He attended the Third International and remained in Russia for one year. From 1927 to 1928 he was in charge of the treasury of the party, controlling thirty thousand dollars. And all expenses of his trips were paid out of these funds."

("The Universal," first section, page 7, column 7)

It is thus perfectly evident, that this money came from Moscow. The judicial powers may easily verify this statement.

In the days of the rupture of relations between Mexico and the U.S.A., the government of Mexico had a chance to discover the opinion of Russia with respect to the relations of the sections of the Komiintern and the government, politics of the U.S.A. I leave aside the question of the justice or the injustice of the breaking off of relations between Mexico and the U.S.A. and the persecution of the Mexican Communist Party. I am most interested in officially recognized acts. The communication of the Mexican Government on the 23rd of January said:

"The Government of Mexico knows perfectly well that groups of Russian Communists do not work and cannot work independently since every such political organization of any country is subject to the government of its own."

The statement that no organization in Russia can work independently of the government of that country, is completely indisputable. The direction of all the organizations of the GPU is made particularly severe and overwhelming in the case of foreign relations. Financial aid to foreign sections of the Komiintern is given in the same manner as the aid to friendly publications is an affair taken care of by the GPU. Mexico is not an exception.

The methods of corruption and bribery used in Russia on foreign leaders of the workers' movement have been known for a long time. All opposition within the Komiintern is either suppressed or bought off. Then the delegation from the Communist Party of the
United States, hoping for a legal congress, goes to Moscow, the leaders know beforehand what to expect.

Installment 10

"We must protect our delegates against Moscow's system of corruption. We warn those who have not had the experience of going to Moscow that they may expect all sorts of tricks. We also explain to them the methods of the Komintern. We tell them that they have immense resources, that their agents will treat them sumptuously, and that all kinds of temptations will be put before them, in order to make them change their point of view, and if they are not effective, compulsion will be used. Our delegates then swear to remain loyal, and to fight for the cause when we are fighting, to the utmost of our ability."

(I Confess" — Gitlow, page 529.)

Rivalry among the leaders of a party is taken care of by transferring some of them to the GPU. When L. Gitlow fell into disgrace for having intended to begin an independent policy, they decided in Moscow to transfer him to the GPU. Gitlow himself said in regard to this incident:

"They made plans to bribe me. They offered me a lucrative position doing confidential work for the GPU in Latin American countries, with a very good salary, which included living expenses, travel by first class, and lodging in the best hotels."

—I refused the tempting offer, because I knew that it was a bribe, and also because I understood that if I was ever an employee of the GPU I would forever remain at its mercy." (I Confess" — Gitlow, page 550.)

This incident throws a bright light on the dealing of many of those who have been expelled or retired, such as J. R. Bigelow, J. T. Harlan, and others. The plan to send to America a personage so important as Gitlow, shows the special interest that the GPU had in it.

Fred Eisele, one of the leaders of American workers, tells in his book, how he was in Moscow:

BEGIN

"The Komintern to look after me with loving solicitude. They made me comfortable in Moscow. I was well quartered, well fed, and received invitations to make speeches and write for periodicals." ("Proletarian Journey", P. Eisele, page 257.) (Translator's note — the Eisele or Real misspelled on original.)

Gitlow tells how the Kremlin put the well-known American negro, James Ford, at the side of Stalin.
"He was covered with admidations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" — Citlow, page 425)

It is not superfluous to note that this same Ford represented the Kornilov in Mexico during the last assembly of the party before the assault on May 24.

These examples of the personal corruption adopted by the Kremlin represent only isolated examples of a general system. The main element in this system is the double salary which has initiated by Stalin; one of these is sent officially to the employees of the party; the other comes to responsible members of the party from a secret chest which is controlled by the GPU. This system, energetically combated by the Trotsky opposition when it was started in Moscow, was quickly extended to all the Kornilov. There is no doubt that it was applied and is being used now in Mexico. The members of the central committee that enjoy this secret salary, are able to dedicate their strength to the work of the "friendly" organizations, which is an important form of economic aid to them.

Citlow recalls how, on solemn occasions, Stalin likes to speak of the purity and chastity of the Kornilov.

"The Kornilov is the sacred place of the working party. The Kornilov is not to be confused with the army; but it has in precisely this manner that Stalin used the Kornilov, lying, and, then, and reining his leaders." ("I Confess" — Citlow, page 555.)

The leaders of the Mexican Communist Party, undoubtedly, are not an exception.

"The Voice of Mexico" on the 7th of July, 1945, called my attention to the fact that it received financial aid from Moscow, in "old currency." Presumed myself from the influence which accustoms the Stalinists, I should like to add one quotation.

"We are not surprised that the Party newspaper "Era a Bots" out of the old currency; but we are still waiting for proof that it is true; knowing that no will not be able to present any proof of it, since this periodical is proud to state that it exists in its humble way, on the voluntary contributions of workers, farmers, and other sympathizers."

These gentlemen think, without a doubt, that the insolvency of their tone relieves them of the duty of relying upon deals recognized even by themselves.

Denying it receives financial aid from Moscow, "The Voice of Mexico" pretends to believe that the Mexican Party is the one exception.
in the world, from the rigid rules of the Kedtern. Moreover, the
same periodical wrote on May 1, of this year.

"The economic situation in which the party finds itself, arises
from the fact that the old heads of the group were made dependent
upon the governors, senators, and deputies, to the party of the masses.
...it was also under the control of the bourgeois; abandoning its
principles, renouncing its obligation to defend the interests of the
workers and the common people; opposing itself to the rights of the
masses for their rights."

Therefore the party is not too scrupulous in regard to its
financial affairs, as it pretends to be in its statement of July 7th.

During the last congress (March 1940) one of the heads of the
party, Sr. Calzada, charged that the ex-Mex, Labor, had been a tool.

"For a thousand pesos per month, all the suffering and danger
of the people of Tecuatín (translator's note — a state in Mexico),
resulted to the benefit of the few group of politicians which controlled
the state, " (Enemies of the People in the Ranks of the Revolutionaries.)

Installment II

Actions of the leaders of the Mexican Party Congress.

Another head, Rafael Carrillo, wrote in April of 1940 about
the last Congress of the party.

"The extraordinary National Congress has been an invaluable
work; it has expelled from its ranks the people responsible for the
state of disorganization and corruption."

Our aim here is to discover exactly what direction the dis-
organization and corruption of the party took. It is not just a
casual episode. Herman Laborde, the guilty one, was at the head of
the party since 1928, during 12 years his power over the party, par-
ticularly during the latter years was unlimited. One has inclines,
the new head, said about this:

"What has been the direction of our party, except a narrow
direction, the secretary does not carry everything, reducing the
other members of the political bureau to the status of auxiliaries."

and later:

"From the fourth Congress until today, that is to say, during
the five years that the party has been under the direction of abriche and gama. (laga 102.)

in regard to the actions of the mexican stalinists, m. s. siqueiros once said, "it is better to receive money from moscow than from the mexican capitalists." in 1940 they admitted publicly that they received money from the mexican capitalists, which does not mean of course, that they did not also receive money from moscow.

i am not concerned now with the relations between the communist party, the governors, senators, deputies, and mexican capitalists. the confession quoted from "the voice of mexico" and from mr. velarde interest me in that they refute the statement that the magazine in question was run only on voluntary donations made by workers and sympathizers.

it is certain that the third congress decided to adopt a more "virtuous" system of conduct; but as to how serious this was, and to what degree it will be realized, we will only know in the next purge. now we know that the communist party receives what it can, without caring from what source it comes.

even in case we consider the pilsner desire of the last congress a reality, one could not find in any case an idea of calumny. "the voice of mexico" considers it perfectly legitimate to receive money from "sympathetic elements," but perhaps stalin does not belong in the category of sympathizers. in the same note in which they speak of "calumny," he is cited as the "great director of the soviet, comrade stalin." how could it be impossible to receive money from a sympathizer-like the "great soviet director"?

but we are not dealing merely with a sympathizer. the communist international is considered as the international party of the workers. the head of the gpu, lorenzo during, is the head of the members of the collegiate and its responsible agents, who are also members of the communist international, according to the party and the editors of "the voice of mexico." the magazine naturally can get money from burin and the gnu, comrades of the international party, without loss of its "pride." thus my statement does not contain the least shadow of calumny. the impartiality of "the voice of mexico," of course, has to be a purely mythical element.

the present article was already finished when i received the special testimony of general falkier kivlatik, chief of espionage in masure, for the mexican department of justice. his statements are in regard to the system of organization of the gpu in masure and abroad, and the relations between gnu and the domintern, and the terrorist activity of the gpu abroad.
Walter Krivitsky, who, during many years was one of the most responsible representatives of GPU, broke with Moscow when Stalin began to exterminate the revolutionary generation of the Bolshevik party by means of false proceedings. The revelations made by Krivitsky in the world press, have been made into a book, that all publications have accepted as qualified and exact testimony on the occult mechanism of the policies of the Kremlin.

To avoid misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the initials G.U.O.B. mean the same as GPU. In view of the fact that the name GPU has acquired such an odious connotation, the Kremlin has tried to change it to another name, but since in substance it is the same, in the U.S.S.R. as abroad, the G.U.O.B. has continued to be called the GPU.

I have also added the statement of the attorney, A. Goldman, of New York, made under oath about the authenticity of the statement of Mr. Krivitsky. General Krivitsky avoids showing himself in public except in the case of extreme necessity, because behind him walks the professional assassins of the GPU.

The date of the testimony of Mr. A. Goldman, the 9th of October, is also the date of the statement of Mr. A. Krivitsky.

"I wish to make the following statement to be used by my tribunal of Mexico for and in favor of Leon Trotsky."

The general direction of Security of the National Commissariat of Internal Relations of State (G.U.O.B., etc., etc.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Commissar of People's Relations — Beria — is at the same time head of the G.U.O.B.

The G.U.O.B. is divided into sectors, in accordance with the political, economic, and cultural zones of the U.S.S.R."

Installment 12

"The aforesaid Walter Krivitsky cannot take a personal testimony because in making it his hiding place would be revealed and therefore he cannot do it for fear of the GPU."

Subscribed and sworn before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

Seymor E. Carp, Notary Public of Kings County, N.Y.

Albert Goldman (signed)"
Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" and other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The actual persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some persons of the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I say that there was evidence testifying to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the GPU, in all parts of the world, were in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican justice will not only reject the accusation of "calumny against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnious accusations, and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil-intentioned calumny.

August 17, 1940. Coyoacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)
1. Copy of the budgets of the Comintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.

2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.


5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.

6. Affidavit of Josef Zach, dated July 25, 1940.

7. Statement of Walter Krivitsky.

8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. It is the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico which is as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime, and even less the motive which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great lengths, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin is not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather results from the dictatorship of the new, ever-increasing clique which is in the front of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Comintern have too well that their situation is made or unmade along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense, they live on the alms of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyites. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceit, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In the conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.
Special Agent in Charge
New Haven, Connecticut

Re: Jacques Normand Van Demerend, with aliases; Espionage.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of Special Agent C. A. Kahan dated at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 14, 1940, and it is noted that this report on pages 2, 3 and 4 contains considerable information concerning the contacts of Kahan with officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Newport, Rhode Island, particularly [redacted] who furnished information to Agent Kahan in confidence.

It is pointed out that copies of reports submitted in this case are being furnished to other governmental agencies, and it is therefore very improper to set out the manner in which information of this kind is obtained, particularly when it is obtained in confidence from a source which it appears is especially cooperative.

You are therefore instructed to correct pages 2, 3 and 4 of the reference report to delete the undesirable information, particularly the manner in which the information was secured. It is, of course, satisfactory to set out the contents of the telegram, but you should not go into detail as to the manner in which it was obtained or the identity of the persons who cooperate with your office.

Kindly furnish five copies of the corrected pages to the Bureau immediately, so that they may be inserted in the Bureau's copies of this report.

SEP 19 1940

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director
CL: JM

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES HORNARD VAN DERBESCHEN
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Letter of September 19, 1940, requesting that the New Haven Office correct the report of Special Agent C. A. McMillin, dated New Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1940, and furnish the Bureau with corrected pages No. two, three, and four, deleting information regarding the talks with the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There is forwarded herewith five copies of corrected pages two, three, four, five, six, eight, and nine, which it was found necessary to correct in order to properly protect the informants in this case.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McEneaney
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut

CM: Jm
65-226

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: JACQUES MORAHARD VAN DENDERSCHD
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent C. A. MAHAN in the above-entitled matter dated New Haven, Connecticut, 9/14/40.

This is to advise the Bureau that confidential informant A mentioned in that report is [REDACTED] of the Western Union Telegraph Company; that confidential informant B mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island. Confidential informant C mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island.

The above is furnished for your information in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. J. MCGUIRE
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. R. GORDON

RE: JOSEPH ASHAI OF CUBA

Reference is made to my memorandum of this same date concerning the above-named individual.

A search of the indices in the file section and in the Identification Section has failed to reveal any information concerning him.

Recommended:

R. J. Brown

COPIES DESTROYED
1960 SEP 6 1960
Memorandum for R. Clego

Re: Frank Jackson

During a telephonic conversation with Assistant Special Agent in Charge, R. A. Guerin at New York City, he remarked that [redacted] the occupant of the house where Harari had been in New York City has now been found by the New York City Office to be a New York City policeman, presently in attendance at the New York City Police Training School. Harari has been determined to be located at Cornell University. Mr. Guerin informed he was furnishing the Bureau complete information on this by letter so that the Bureau could determine whether it was advisable to set out leads to locate and interview Harari.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. C. Spear

CH-23
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CRANE

Mr. Winthrop Crane of the office of Fletcher Warren, State Department Telephone Extension 152, telephoned me to inquire whether in connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky the FBI was interested in the Arenal brothers, remarking that he had some information to indicate they were in New York City.

I subsequently informed Mr. Crane by telephone that we had been in touch with Mr. Murphy of the European Division of the State Department concerning the Trotsky assassination and we would appreciate receiving any information which comes to the attention of the State Department concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

Mr. J. Spear
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
Houston, Texas

DATE WHEN MADE
9-25-40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
9/12/40

REPORT MADE BY
R. N. HOSTENY

TITLE
Jacques Monard Van Dendreschd, with aliases:
Jacques Monard, Jack Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank
Jackson;
Sylvia Ageloff, with aliases: Sylvia Ageloff,
Sylvia Azeloff.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eastern Airlines does not maintain list of incoming passengers at Brownsville, Texas, and such records are returned to the point of departure. No record of subject VAN DENDRESCHD entering into Mexico during June, July and August from Brownsville Airport via Pan American Airlines. Subject AGELOFF departed 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 via Pan American Airlines from Brownsville, Texas, for Mexico City. AGELOFF believed to have left New York City 7:15 P.M., August 9, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Brownsville, Texas.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:
Bureau letter to New York Office, September 4, 1940.

DETAILS:
At Brownsville, Texas:

The following information was telephonic received from Special Agent in Charge E. L. RICHMOND with the request to verify the statements of the subjects: Subject VAN DENDRESCHD stated he departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas, where he reportedly walked across the International Bridge and boarded a train, the National Lines of Mexico, for Mexico City, D.F. Subject AGELOFF stated she departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans, Louisiana. AGELOFF further said...
that on August 7th or 8th, 1940, she departed from Brownsville, Texas, via Pan American Airlines for Mexico City, D. F.

Upon completion of the following investigation a summary thereof was telephonically submitted to Special Agent in Charge RICHMOND.

At Brownsville, Texas:

Pan American Airlines, Brownsville Airport, made available the Pan American passenger lists for travel from the Brownsville Airport into Mexico. After a search of the passenger lists for the months of June, July and August, 1940, it was ascertained that there was no record of Subject VAN DENDRECHT traveling under that name or any of his known aliases.

It was ascertained from that the last known entry of VAN DENDRECHT at the Brownsville Airport occurred June 13, 1940 at which time the subject as FRANK JACSON arrived at 4:30 P.M. via Pan American Airlines from Mexico City, D. F., and left at 6:00 P.M. that evening via Eastern Airlines for New York City.

Further declared his records reflected that subject AGELOFF departed from the Brownsville Airport at 9:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 via Pan American Airlines bound for Mexico City, D. F. He stated AGELOFF was listed on the passenger list as SYLVIA AGELOFF. He informed the other passengers on that trip were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Home Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEO CHESTOK</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUANITA MACHICHE</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Schenectady, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDREY, TOWNSEND</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Saugatuck, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLGA ALCANCOEUR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENNIS MARTINEZ</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMBUS BRYANT</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Whitewright, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARLOS CHAPA</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERNESTO REZA RIVERA</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADELEINE KIRKPATRICK</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCOS CASASUS</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effort was made to ascertain if the subjects had traveled to Brownsville, Texas, via Eastern Airlines. Eastern Airlines, Brownsville Airport, advised that there was no record maintained of incoming passengers at the Brownsville
Airport office. He stated that the passenger lists of each flight are handed to him upon the arrival of the plane and that he immediately thereafter returns the passenger lists to the particular office from which the passengers emanated. He declared, however, that he did maintain records of telegraphic requests made to him by other Eastern Airlines Offices for transportation of their passengers on connecting airlines.

He advised from a search of these records that he had received on August 8, 1940 a request from the New York City Eastern Airline office to obtain reservations for, among other persons, a Mrs. AGBELLOFF on the 9:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 Pan American Airline flight to Mexico City, D. F. He advised that the instant telegram stated the reservations requested were to be made for passengers leaving New York City via Eastern Airlines at 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940, and who would, therefore, be scheduled to arrive in Brownsville, Texas, at 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940.

stated, however, that the passenger list of that flight, which could be located at their New York City office, would have to be examined to definitely ascertain if Mrs. AGBELLOFF actually rode that plane to Brownsville, Texas.

advised that this telegram also requested like reservations be made for the following persons: KILCOIN, MONTINE, MISS TOWNSEND, CHERTOK, and MISS BEATANCOURT. He said that the given names of the above people were not set out in the telegram. It should be noted, however, the full names of the above parties are set out here-inabove.

Other means of transportation into Mexico from Brownsville, Texas, are by automobile and railroad, the National Lines of Mexico. The train, however, is boarded at Matamoros, Mexico, two miles southwest of Brownsville. To check entries into Mexico other than by Pan American Airlines contact must be had with the Mexican Immigration and Customs Officials for examination of their records, and, upon instructions from the Special Agent in Charge, no contact was had with the Mexican officials.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City: Will ascertain from the Eastern Airlines the time and date of departure and destination of the subjects. It should be noted that Subject VAN DRINDRESSCHD stated he departed from New
York on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas. However, the closest point to Laredo to which Eastern Airlines travels is San Antonio, Texas. Subject AGELOFF stated she left New York City, August 7, 1940 via Eastern Airlines. However, information set out in this report indicates she left New York City via Eastern Airlines, 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940. She also stated that VAN DENRUESCH left New York City via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans on June 30, 1940.
New York, New York
September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Buffalo, New York

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases;
SILVIA-AGELOFF, with alias;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The above case, of which New York is the office of origin, concerns investigation surrounding the assassination of LEON TROTSKY by JACSON on August 20, 1940.

On September 18, 1940, Mr. C. H. CARSON of the Bureau telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. Guerin that the State Department had received a telegram from the American Embassy, Mexico City, who had received information from a reliable source that one JOSÉ MARARI, a citizen of the Argentine, who, on June 28, 1940, received transit certificate No. 347 from the American Consul in Mexico City, was in possession of information concerning the TROTSKY assassination. Mr. CARSON further advised that MARARI could be located through J. H. COOPER, 351 West 19th Street, New York City. It was indicated that MARARI was strongly suspected of being connected with the O.G.P.U.

Mr. CARSON requested that MARARI be interviewed for whatever information he might have concerning the TROTSKY matter.

It was ascertained through the assistance of 351 West 19th Street, a New York Police officer, that MARARI had visited him for a few days but had left on September 16, 1940, to attend Cornell University where he is on an exchange scholarship from Mexico. COOPER advised that he felt certain that MARARI could be located through the Registrar at Cornell University.

It was also suggested that MARARI may be located through the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University, which maintains a dormitory near the University campus.

It is requested that MARARI be located and interviewed for all information in his possession concerning the TROTSKY assassination. For the assistance of the Buffalo Office in conducting the requested investigation, a copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above-entitled case, is being furnished with this letter.
SAC, Buffalo
September 26, 1940
62-6670

In the event HARARI is not located at Cornell University, it is suggested that the State Department be contacted through the Bureau to ascertain his present whereabouts through his port of entry into the United States.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc Bureau
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Respectfully,

R.J. Brandt

Attachment

RECORD

65-29162-66
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1

**CASE ORIGINATED AT** New York, New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
<td>9/26/40</td>
<td>9/24/40</td>
<td>N. O. SCOTT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE:** JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCCH, with aliases: Jacques Mondar, Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AZELLOFF, alias Silvia Azeloff.

**CHARACTER OF CASE:** ESPIONAGE.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Eastern Air Lines, New Orleans, La., contacted with negative results. All bellhops, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, contacted with negative results.

R. U. C.

**REFERENCE:**

**DETAILS:**

**AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

Agent contacted [redacted] of the Eastern Air Lines, who advised that he could not recall anything whatsoever pertaining to the subject in instant case. Photograph of subject JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCCH was exhibited to him, whereupon he advised that due to the fact that he sells so many tickets he could not recall selling a ticket to subject nor could he recall any pertinent information regarding him.

Agent again contacted [redacted] of the St. Charles Hotel, and with his assistance all bellhops in the hotel who were on duty at the time subject registered at the St. Charles Hotel, which was July 1, 1940, were contacted and they advised they had no information regarding subject. Upon being exhibited photograph of subject they advised they could not recall ever having anything whatsoever to do with him.

**REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN**

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED:**

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT**

- Bureau - 25
- New York - 2
- New Orleans - 2

**COPIES DESTROYED**

193 Sep 6 1940
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. HANLEY

Re: J. D. JACOBS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT,
with audiences at ALL LEVELS.

September 29, 1940

In an effort to determine the identity and background of the above named subject, the New York Office has contacted various confidential informants and has developed the following information:

J. D. Jacobs, whose true name is not believed to be Jacques Howard Van Beerschot, has been identified by one informant as an individual he has seen along the waterfront in New York City on a number of occasions during the past few years. This informant stated that he had associated with individuals by the name of Roy Hudson and George Fink, both of whom are notorious members of the National Maritime Union.

This informant was of the opinion that Jacobs at that time possibly went under the name of Karl Andre.

Upon viewing a photograph of Jacobs, another confidential informant stated he knew him as a former member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a radical Communist union, which preceded the National Maritime Union on the waterfront. This informant knew this individual under the name of Albert Vasson. He stated that Jacobs had been very active in marine work and he was of the opinion that Jacobs made a trip abroad and disappeared for a while during 1937 or 1938.

Still another informant, upon viewing the picture of Jacobs stated he did not know his name but did mention a career of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and as an associate of Roy Hudson and George Fink.

A fourth informant stated he was very well acquainted with Jacobs and in 1933 saw a great deal of him while Jacobs was working for the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Buffalo, New York, organizing units of the Union on the Great Lakes.
This informant also stated that Jackson occasionally had very little money and on a number of occasions he borrowed dollars or the informant to purchase food and lodging.

Jackson is also reported to have worked along the 11 Coast and the Atlantic Coast carrying goods of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. This informant also stated that he had seen Jackson on a number of occasions along the waterfront in New York City, and in 1937 he received a wireless from someone advising him that Al Jackson was going to leave on a trip. It stated Jackson left New York for Europe shortly after the Marine Workers strike in 1934 or 1937. This informant believes Jackson holds an Alien Land Certificate and has worked on ships at sea. According to this informant, Jackson is presently in jail in New York City with the warden of one [redacted], who was also very well acquainted with Jackson.

The informant was of the opinion that if properly approached, he would furnish considerable information concerning Jackson.

[Paragraph with partially redacted text]

According to information received from informants, there were "men" squad allegedly consisting of about 12 "men" or 11-made members of the National Labor Union. The number of these men is not known.

[Paragraph with partially redacted text]
According to the informants of the New York Office, George Yink has made several trips to Mexico City since the first of the year by way of the "underground system of travel" which has been established by the National Maritime Union in the United States Merchant Marine Service. Yink allegedly went to Mexico City around the first of the year and returned to the United States shortly before the first attempt was made on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940. He remained in the United States for a while and then returned to Mexico City. Shortly before the second attempt on Trotsky's life, Yink again left for Mexico. None of the informants were able to furnish the exact dates of Yink's trips or the names of the ships upon which he travelled.

According to these informants, the so-called "underground travel system" is also used for smuggling guns and ammunition and propaganda into Mexico from the United States and also for transporting propaganda into the United States from Russia through Eddie Gordon in Havana, Cuba. According to informants, ships travelling between New York and Mexico are very closely watched by the ship owners and the United States Maritime Commission and for this reason stowaways are not placed on ships leaving the Port of New York.

Persons who desire to go to Mexico allegedly go first to Miami where they contact a man by the name of Jones, who is the National Maritime Union representative in that city. Jones, through his organization allegedly controls the Steamship of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company running from Miami to Havana, and places persons desirous of going to Mexico aboard these ships as stowaways. When they arrive in Havana these persons allegedly contact Eddie Gordon, National Maritime Union representative there, and an alleged official of the C.I.P.U. He then makes arrangements for them to be placed aboard ships travelling from Havana to Progreso, Tampico or Vera Cruz, Mexico. At these points one Toledano, who is head of a powerful Communist waterfront union in Mexico, allegedly arranges for the men to enter Mexico and to arrive at their destinations.

According to one informant, this system is controlled not only in the United States Merchant Marine but in the Merchant Marine of other nations, thus making it possible for stowaways engaged in Communist endeavors to circulate freely throughout the world without any record being made of their passages. This informant stated that Eddie Gordon is an extremely important member
of the Communist setup and he was of the opinion that Bonder
is also an I.N.D.U. member. He stated that London is in the
center of Communist activity for the United States and Central
and South America.

This individual also mentioned two people known as
Hendalin and Lendell, who are related to "Negroes" of the
Communist. He stated this ship is completely controlled by
Communists and he also expressed the belief that Hendalin and
Lendell are I.N.D.U. agents. He stated he was able
to exercise considerable authority over the National Maritime
Union in the United States. More in this connection was
his statement to the effect that he went to the New York
headquarters at 11 West Street, No. 2, in New York City, which
is located in Manhattan County. He also stated that the Labor
Research Association allegedly in a clearing house for Communist
reports on industrial activities in the United States.

Further investigation is being conducted
by the New York office to determine whether
the I.N.D.U. activities are consistent with the
I.N.D.U. activities as stated in the organization's
bulletin.

A letter is being submitted to the New York office
suggesting that I.N.D.U. activities be investigated for such
information as to any possible connection between the
organizations. His past activities,

[Signature]

[Name]
AIR MAIL

September 26, 1940

65-29162
Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendrechd, with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report
covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office
in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by
your communication dated September 13, 1940.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc-New York
Examination requested by: New Orleans
Reference: September 13, 1940
Examination requested: Document
Specimens: Appel

65-29162-48 C1 Two photostatic copies of registration card of St. Charles Hotel, #3120, in name of F. Jackson.

K1 Photostatic copy of Application for Nonimmigrant Visa in name of Frank Jackson, #320, dated June 12, 1940.

K2 Photostatic copy of hotel registration card in name of Frank Jackson dated April 11, 1940.

Result of examination:

The questioned writing on specimen C1 was compared with the writing on specimens K1 and K2, both of which were removed from the Investigative File of the above-entitled case, but no conclusion could be reached as to whether the person who wrote the signature "Frank Jackson" on K1 and K2, also wrote the signature "F. Jackson" on C1, inasmuch as the known handwriting is not sufficiently comparable to warrant a definite conclusion.
The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LACE

i.e: Jacques Lormeri Van Demreschi, with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

On the basis of his comparison of the questioned writing on specimen A, submitted in connection with the above-entitled case by the New Orleans Field Division and received in the Laboratory September 12, 1940, with specimens K1 and K2 which were removed from the Investigative File of this case, Dr. Appel, the number one examiner, reports that due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting, he was unable to reach a definite conclusion whether the writer of K1 and K2 also wrote A.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Dingle, two of the associate examiners, agree that A, K1 and K2 were all written by the same person, whereas on the other hand, Dr. Blackburn, another associate examiner, agrees with Dr. Appel insofar as he was unable to reach a definite conclusion which he indicates was due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting.

The more conservative opinions of Dr. Appel and Dr. Blackburn were furnished the New Orleans Field Division with a report dated September 20, 1940.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. P. Coffey

[Stamp: LARD FIVE]
Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORMARD VAN DENDRESCH  
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

For the information of the interested offices, there are 
furnished herewith copies of a letter from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,  
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 27,  
1940, and its enclosures, which were a copy of a strictly confidential  
dispatch to the Secretary of State from Mr. George P. Shaw, American  
Consul, dated at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 2, 1940, and  
a copy of Border Identification Card #2529, which contains the photo-  
graph of Luis Arenal Bastar.

It will be noted from Mr. Berle's letter that Luis and  
Rafael Arenal and David Alfonso Siguiros were said to be implicated  
in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte. This letter also requested  
appropriate inquiry to ascertain if Luis and Rafael Arenal have  
entered the United States and, if so, their present whereabouts.

The offices receiving copies of this letter are requested  
to institute an appropriate investigation to ascertain if these  
individuals are presently in the United States so that this informa-  
tion can be furnished to the Department of State.

The New York Office should also consider the possibility  
that the Arenal brothers were involved in the recent assassination  
of Leon Trotsky and confidential informants presently available  
to the New York Office should be questioned concerning this possi-  
bility.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC San Antonio - Enclosure  
Houston -
New Orleans, Louisiana  
September 26, 1940  

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York  

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  

Re: JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENDRESCH,  
with aliases; ET AL;  
ESPIONAGE.  

Dear Sir:  

Who is connected with  

giving all information in his possession to the New Orleans  
Division, advised Special Agent W. O. SCOTT that a person by the name of  
HALLOGAN, first name not known, who is at present working for the Carney  
Shipyard and who is also an electrician and a real American, is a very  
good friend of his; that he went to Washington with him one time in order  
to look over some of the mosquito boats that were there and two "shyster"  
lawyers had approached HALLIGAN in connection with a hooky with HALLIGAN  
and Mexico. Stated that these "shysters" had approached HALLIGAN in regard to smuggling certain contraband into Mexico City.  

Further stated that he frankly believes that HALLIGAN  
would probably know something about instant investigation.  

Stated that if it became necessary to advise HALLIGAN when interviewed  
that he was being interviewed at the suggestion of  

Very truly yours,  

A. C. RUTZEN,  
Special Agent in Charge.  

NCS  
PWH  
65-738  
c: Bureau  

INDEXED  

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  

6 OCT 3 1941  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FIVE T.
Mr. Winthrop Crane of the State Department telephoned concerning a woman by the name of Jarque who is reported to be a well-known Communist in Mexico City who was allegedly dispatched by the Communist Party to contact Mr. Samuel Mair, allegedly a Communist worker in New York City.

Mr. Crane advised that he was in receipt of a communication from his Mexico City Office requesting advice as to whether Jarque and Mair are connected with the assassination of Leon Trotsky. He stated that the letter was merely to verify information which had been furnished by an informant of the State Department.

Mr. Crane was advised that the Bureau is taking a keen interest concerning Jarque and particularly to ascertain whether she is presently in New York City, but that the writer knows of no definite indication that these women were connected with the assassination of Trotsky, although they are both supposed to be active in the Communist Party.

Mr. Crane stated that Jarque reportedly left Mexico City on August 25, and stated he would appreciate receiving such information as the Bureau might have concerning Mair and Jarque. The New York Office is presently conducting a wide investigation, and I have instructed Mr. Little to furnish available information to Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane stated he would furnish the Bureau copies of the letter in question, and would appreciate such information as is available.

I inquired as to whether Mr. Crane desired immediate advice concerning this matter, and he stated this would be unnecessary and that the information could be furnished through the usual channels.
October 7, 1940

HE: CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE;
     CARMEN MEANDRA;
     MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
     MRS. CHRISTINA FLEISCHMAN, with
     alias, ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN;
     INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to your office dated October 4, 1940, in the captioned matter.

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of dispatch number 268 to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 5, 1940, from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, Mexico City, Mexico, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

The Bureau desires that your office institute an immediate investigation to determine the identity, activities and background of Carmen Meandra. Further, it should be determined whether Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque, who entered the United States at Laredo, Texas on the night of August 26, 1940, by train on route to New York City, contacted Carmen Meandra upon arrival in New York.

I desire to be kept promptly and fully advised concerning the developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten: 193 SEP 6 1960]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten: 193 SEP 6 1960]
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

Please be advised that the New York City office of this Bureau is presently conducting an investigation to determine the background and activities of Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque and I shall be pleased to advise you of the information developed in this connection.

COPIES DESTROYED
198 SEP 6 1960

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
In addition, I have instructed the New York City Office to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the activities and background of Carmen Meandra, and also to determine whether Carmen Enriqueza Foveda Jarque contacted her upon arrival in New York City.

I shall be pleased to transmit the results of these inquiries to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. A. H. OLESON

RE: JACQUES MONARD VAN DEN RESCHID, vas, et al;
ESPIIONAGE

On September 28, 1940, Mr. Raymond F. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that a communication had been received from Mr. Shaw of the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Joseph Hansen, Secretary of Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City for New York to conduct an independent investigation concerning Trotsky's assassination.

According to Mr. Murphy there are three groups in Mexico City who are furnishing information to the State Department authorities here regarding Trotsky's assassination which are more or less operating at cross purposes. Hansen has expressed a desire to know whom he can contact at New York City concerning this matter and to whom he can furnish any information in his possession concerning the murder. Mr. Murphy was advised that Hansen should contact Mr. Sackett and was given the address of the New York City Office.

Murphy further related that information had been received from the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Hansen and some of his associates liquidated George Mink about six months ago, shortly before the first attempt on Trotsky's life in May of 1940. They are reported to have tied Mink up and thrown him into a crater about thirty miles from Mexico City. No verification of this report has been received.

The New York City Office is being advised of the fact that Hansen may call at the Office and instructed to receive any information that he may care to furnish but to refrain from supplying him with any information obtained in the course of this investigation. It is being suggested that should Hansen call at the New York City Office effort should be made to obtain any information he may have regarding the report on Mink.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

B. Little
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated At New York, New York Houston FILE NO. 62-20

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas DETAIL
DATE WHEN MADE 9-28-40
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-20, 23-40

REPORT MADE BY C. R. Davis
CHARACTER OF CASE

INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANK JACSON was passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving in Houston, Texas from New Orleans, 9:40 A.M., July 2, 1940 and left via Eastern Airlines for San Antonio 10:45 A.M. same date. No record of any contacts he may have made at Houston, Texas.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent N. O. Scott, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated September 13, 1940.

DETAILS: At Houston, Texas:

Agent contacted Eastern Airlines, Texas State Hotel, who stated that he would make a check on this matter and would keep same strictly confidential. On September 23, 1940, reported to this Agent that one FRANK JACSON was a passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving at Houston, Texas from New Orleans at 9:40 A.M. on July 2, 1940. Stated that this plane was direct from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas and that this passenger at 10:45 A.M. on same date left Houston via Eastern Airlines (Shuttle run) for San Antonio, Texas and that the plane arrived in San Antonio, Texas 12:05 P.M. same date. Stated that due to the fact that there was only about one hour layover at Houston, Texas it would have been nearly impossible for JACSON to have driven to the city from the airport and returned to the airport in this period of time.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. L. Richardson

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

6 12 5 7 17 OCT 4 - 1940

COPY OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau 1 - San Antonio 1- New York
2 - New York 1 - New Orleans
1 - New Orleans 2 - Houston

COPIES DESTROYED

193 SEP 6 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OFJustice 7-NO-4

FILE
was requested to check his records of the automobiles of the Eastern Airlines for a trip from the Airport to the city and return to Airport on July 2, but no record found. stated that some person or persons could have been at the field to meet JACSON but it would be impossible to establish such a fact. He further stated that there was a pay station phone at the field that JACSON could have easily called someone in the city from but that there would be no record of this call as it was a pay station that anyone could use.

agreed that in the event at any time this same party should travel via plane through Houston, Texas he would immediately advise the Houston Office.

--- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION ---
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. E. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACKSON

Mr. W. M. Crane of the State Department called on September 26, 1940, and stated that the State Department had received a message from Mexico City in regard to the Shelton-Marte murder which occurred at the time of the first attempt on Trotsky's life in Mexico in May of this year. This message reflected the results of a conversation with the Chief of Police at Mexico City to the effect that Louis Arenal and Raphael Arenal, brothers, who are wanted with the Sequieros brothers by the Mexican authorities in connection with the first attempt on Trotsky's life, have been seen in New York City.

Mr. Crane stated that the Arenal brothers are the only ones that are wanted, the Sequieros brothers being merely incidental. The Arenal brothers have been reported to have been seen by several people at the Mexican Art Exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. No more definite information is available and Mr. Crane wished advice as to the possibility of extradition of the Arenal brothers and determining their location through the Bureau. I advised Mr. Crane that extradition would be dependent upon a request of the Mexican authorities which, he stated, had not been received by the State Department. Mr. Crane stated that the information that he had would be forwarded promptly to the Bureau and that the State Department would take the matter of requesting the Bureau to locate the Arenal brothers under advisement and would, if they felt it necessary, request the Bureau to endeavor to locate these men in New York City.

RECORDED
Respectfully,
J. E. Little

Indexed: 27/62
October 2, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

For the information of your office and for whatever attention you might give to the subject, I wish to advise that CHI, Ninth Naval District, has advised that the Hon. John E. Steffins of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the Ohio District Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, was a speaker at the Cleveland Memorial meeting for Trotsky which was held at the Alhambra Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 6, 1940.

The information set forth above is furnished to CHI by confidential informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. C. LEFF, A. D.
Special Agent in Charge.
Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HONARD VAN DENDERSCH,  
was, et al;  
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

Information has been received through the State Department that Joseph Hansen, Secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City shortly for New York City where he intends to conduct some independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He has requested advice from the State Department as to whom he can contact to furnish any information that he may develop, and he is being advised by the State Department to contact the New York City Office.

According to the State Department, there are three different groups in Mexico City furnishing information regarding the Trotsky murder, which groups appear to be operating at cross purposes, and information has further been supplied by the State Department to the effect that Hansen and his associates liquidated George Mink six months ago, shortly before the first attack on Trotsky in May of 1940, by tying Mink up and throwing him into a crater some thirty miles from Mexico City.

Should Hansen call at the New York Office, he should be handled tactfully and all information which he can supply and his assistance in this investigation should be obtained. No information, of course, should be furnished him concerning the progress of the investigation by the Bureau. However, every attempt should be made to determine the truth of the report concerning George Mink.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED  
★ OCT 3 1940 ★

P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

John Edgar Hoover

OCT 5 1940
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Res. JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENBREDEN
with aliases, et al: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

For the information of the interested offices, I desire to advise that the Bureau is in receipt of copies of letters directed by the Chicago Office to the St. Paul and Detroit Offices on October 2, 1940, which contain information concerning Trotsky Memorial Meetings which were held at Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. Information was received from the Ninth Naval District office to the effect that Max Goldman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was a speaker at the Chicago Memorial Meeting for Leon Trotsky which was held at the Midland Hotel on August 30, 1940. This individual, who was formerly a Minneapolis labor leader, was recently released from the Sandstone Federal Prison after serving a sentence for being a leader in the W. P. A. strike.

Information was also received to the effect that Jules Geller of Detroit, Michigan, is Secretary of the Michigan District of the Socialist Workers Party, which is a Trotsky organization, and that this individual was a speaker at the Trotsky Memorial Meeting which was held at Doty Hall, 3647 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on September 4, 1940.

This information may be of assistance to the interested offices in the investigation which is presently being conducted to secure information concerning the background and activities of the above named subject. Information received in the future concerning members of Trotsky's organization or persons who were opposed to the activities of Trotsky should be furnished to the New York Office, which is office of origin in this case, and also to the Houston and San Antonio Offices, which are also interested in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
October 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Sir:

CARMEN HENRIQUETA COVEDA JARQUÉS,
CARMEN MEANDRA; MRS. PAULINE PLEISCHMAN,
MRS. CRISTINA PLEISCHMAN alias Ernestina
Pleischman

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

For the information of the New York, San Francisco, and Houston Offices, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a strictly confidential dispatch dated August 28, 1940, which was directed to the Secretary of State by George P. Shaw, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

It will be noted from the above-mentioned dispatch that this individual's correct name is apparently Carmen Henriqueta Poveda Jarques.

The New York Office is presently conducting investigation concerning this individual, and it is suggested that information developed concerning this woman's contacts and activities be considered in connection with the investigation entitled "Jacques Hovand-Van Pendrecht with aliases, et al; Espionage," Bureau File #65-29162.

It will also be noted from Mr. Shaw's letter to the Secretary of State that Jarques apparently departed for the United States by train on August 25, 1940. Mr. Shaw's informant further advised that Jarques was called to the United States by one Carmen Meandra of New York City, who is reported to be a well-known Communist. This informant also advised that Jarques was selected by the Communist group in Mexico City to go to New York because of her office experience and ability. She is allegedly an organizer for the Communist Party.

MAILED
OCT 4 1940

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
The attention of the interested offices is directed to the fact that the assault on Leon Trotsky was perpetrated by Van Dendreschd on August 20, 1940, and this woman apparently departed from Mexico City five days later, on August 25, 1940. It is entirely possible that she has a definite connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky and appropriate inquiry should be made to determine if she was in contact with Van Dendreschd or his associates in New York City or in Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC San Francisco
Houston
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS</td>
<td>10-8-40</td>
<td>10-1, 2, 3-40</td>
<td>H. C. LYMAN</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>CHARACTER OF CASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Mornard, Van Dendresch, with aliases: Jacques Mornard, Van Dendresch, Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jansen, Jack Monard; Sylvia Ashloff alias Silvia Azelloff.</td>
<td>ESPIONAGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eastern Airlines, San Antonio, has no record of arrival of subject on July 2, 1940. No record of departure of subject by airline from San Antonio. However an individual probably subject arrived on 12:05 A.M plane from Houston on 7-2-40, took cab from airport to San Antonio; Mrs. Roy Clark, Houston, Texas, was also a passenger in this taxi. Correct name of subject verified.

P.

Letter from bureau September 17, 1940.

Details: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

At the ticket office of the Eastern Airlines, located in the Gunter Hotel, stated that his company keeps no record of plane arrivals. Further, that Eastern Airlines has no plane going south from San Antonio and that the only way subject could have traveled south out of San Antonio by way of Western Airlines subsequent to his arrival would have been to proceed back to Houston, Texas; however, Braniff Airlines has a line proceeding south out of San Antonio and that this is the only line having planes travelling in that direction from San Antonio.

At the Braniff Airlines the departure sheet for July 2,
1940, and approximately a week thereafter, was checked with negative results. At the Yellow Cab Company stated that his company has a special cab which meets the planes at Stinson Field Airport at San Antonio; that is the driver of this cab and that the report sheet for July 2, 1940, shows that this driver had a fare from the 12:05 Eastern Airlines Plane arriving from Houston, Texas; that the destination shown on the trip of this fare was ; that the fare charged was $1.60 and that this indicated that there must have been two people hauled by on this trip inasmuch as the company charges a flat rate per person from the airport to the center of town; that is on the opposite side of town and that the fare from the center of town to this place would have been 60c with one or two passengers; that this indicated that there must have been two passengers hauled to the center of town and either one or two hauled to from the center of town; that often lets out one passenger in many instances at a downtown hotel and proceeds to the destination desired by another passenger arriving on the particular plane.

Cab Driver was visited at the Yellow Cab Stand near the Plaza Hotel and was shown the picture of subject and questioned concerning the trip on July 2nd to . stated that he could not recall having seen the person represented by subject's picture but that he believed he partially recalled the trip to that if he remembered correctly he let one fare off at a downtown hotel on that trip and took the remaining passenger, who he believed to be a man, to

Through discreet inquiry in the neighborhood of it was learned that this is the residence of Mr. HILLARD E. CLARK, who has a wife and one son and one daughter.
decided to personally contact Mr. CLARK. However, Mr. CLARK was out of the city and inquiry with his secretary, LACY MONTGOMERY, disclosed that Mr. CLARK had not been an incoming passenger on the Eastern Airlines Plane at 12:05 PM, July 2, 1940. However Mrs. MONTGOMERY got in touch with Mr. CLARK's wife who stated that on July 2, 1940, at 12:05 PM Mrs. ROY CLARK of Houston, Texas, arrived at San Antonio on the Eastern Airlines Plane; that at the time in question Mrs. HILLARD P. CLARK's son was seriously ill and that Mrs. ROY CLARK, sister in law of Mrs. HILLARD CLARK, had been called to San Antonio in this emergency. Mrs. ROY CLARK took a taxi to the HILLARD CLARK residence in this instance. Mrs. ROY CLARK resides at

It is noted in reference letter that the San Antonio office is requested to verify spelling of subject's name; the correct spelling of the name is JACQUES LARNARD VAN DENBRECHT instead of JACQUES LARNARD VAN DENBRECHT.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION at Houston, Texas, will contact Mrs. ROY CLARK and display picture of subject and attempt to ascertain whether Mrs. CLARK rode in same cab with subject on July 2, 1940, and inquire if she remembers the place at which subject left the cab.

THE SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION at San Antonio, Texas, will, after the above lead at Houston has been covered and in the event Mrs. CLARK remembers the place where subject left the cab, check the appropriate hotel or ticket office involved. In the event Mrs. CLARK is unable to give this information, will check the registers of the various San Antonio hotels and make inquiry at various ticket agencies for any information as to subject's activities in San Antonio on July 2, 1940, and immediately subsequent thereto.
September 30, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Albany, New York

Re: FRANK YACSON, with alias:
SYLVIA AGELOFF, with alias:
Information Concerning:

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a letter from the New York City Office dated September 25, 1940, together with a copy of the report of Special Agent GEORGE J. LURK dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above entitled case.

It will be noted that a lead is set out in the letter from the New York Office for investigation at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which is in the territory covered by your office.

Very truly yours,

H.T. O’CONNOR
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.

cc New York City Bureau

[Handwritten note: g c e c o n t r a c t h e l e d a t e d a t u o]}
October 10, 1939

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

We received your letter of January 29th of the present year (in which you refer to the books which we sent you) for which we thank you very much. Until the present date the F.B.I. has not reached us.

At this time we are occupied in the study of the assassination of Leon Trotsky and, with this motive, we hope that you will cooperate with us.

Together with this letter we send you a typescript copy of a letter written to Jackson by a person who signs herself Sylvia Rosenberg. As soon as we have a photographic copy of this letter we will send it to you. Surely, it treats of a document in code, but calling to attention, apart from the apparent inconsistent style of the letter, to the position of the diverse signs of punctuation ("commas", "hyphens", "admirations", etc.). Without difficulty one can understand a message, which in a species of slogan would say:

1. Have you received my check? "Blue letter."
2. Do not wish to demand more—"don't want to tax you at all".
3. Now I am occupied with the same thing—"That is how I look now"—as in the time that we know.
4. One can never know that Cockey will do in the matter of secret communications. "One can — etc."
5. Soon I will change occupation—"As far as I'm — etc."
6. They are at liberty or six companions departed from jail. "Before yesterday — etc."
7. This cost money or produced money—"In the sky — etc."
8. Here we continue working on a conspiracy. "Yesterday I visited — etc."
9. They accuse you of horrible things but you have to keep quiet—"I am accused — etc."

It is necessary to note that all of the above is, by saying it in this manner, a first impression and that moreover it corresponds to a seeming easy to discover in the letter. By no means could a ciphers' message be ascertained in that manner.

We think that the numbers (116, 167, 16) indicate something and it would not be impossible that the key would be contained in them. It seems that the editing in English reveal that the letter was dictated by a foreigner who used short phrases; moreover there are also some errors that could be made intentionally.

Copies Destroyed

Transcribed by Mr. Cohen's
Typed by: GC
We do not think that a Sylvie Rosenberg lives at the given address nor that a person would claim a letter addressed to this person. We await your answer to concert an experience which would consist in us sending a letter to said address so that you would observe if a person claimed it. Perhaps a clue would be discovered.

We have some dictaphone disks (German apparatus marked "Kosmo graph") on which we caught the voice of the assassin. Unfortunately, the recording is very defective and the disks do not wear well and each time they are placed in a reproducing phonograph they deteriorate progressively. We have only placed them twice in a reproducing phonograph. Soon we will send them to you with the object that a phonetic expert tell if the person who talks in French (Jackson) is a Russian who speaks French; it is possible that an expert could solve this question by the pronunciation, etc. Do not forget that the disks deteriorate very rapidly; perhaps it would be preferable to commence to reproduce them with a good recording machine. Heal this and they can serve.

We thought also to send to you photographic copies of Jackson's autographs which in our opinion could be studied by competent persons to find out if his handwriting presents deformations which would be in relation to Russian characters of writing. It is possible also that in these autographs you will discover a peculiar manner of construction in French, appropriate to the Russians.

We ask you very kindly to write us to the following address:

Mexico.

We also want to ask you not to use created (printed) stationery in your letters, because it would not be impossible that accomplices of the assassin would watch our correspondence. All of which we tell you that the Judge is informed and to whom we send a copy. It would be very prudent that you would send also a copy of that which you write to us to the Judge. The address of the Judge is as follows:

Lic. Paul Carreña, Trujillo
Provinciá 514
Col. del Valle, D. F.
Mexico.

If the case interests you and if you have any suggestions to make to us we will appreciate it very much. For now, we are interested principally in putting ourselves in relation with you.

Men: anticipated thanks.

(signed) [Signature]

Mexico.
Dear Frank:

Did you receive the blue letter I sent you? I expected to hear from you but it's alright. Assume that you cannot do so and I don't want to tax you at all.

I hope this letter will amuse you a little! I what must be a dull existence... Don't believe any stories you may hear about me. They are all untrue and horrid. I'm not free yet, but hope to be in a short time. Have you ever seen me without cosmetics and a manish haircut. That is how I look now.

One can never tell what Cocky (referring to a baddish yellow mental telepathist) will do. [Vulgar circumstance!] They have no It. [Define term in different sense] As far as I'm concerned anyhow - I am still living at the above

II

address but expect to move in a short while. Will let you know. Before yesterday, at night - Sept. 16 - my rusty cat (black and gray stripes) gave birth to six black and gray striped kittens. Her mate is also a black and gray striped Tabby. In the sky was a full silver moon.

Yesterday I visited the museums of art and Natural History. Business (Industrial) still goes on here too! Continually - fast, foul and systematically -

I am accused of being all kinds of people but I insist that I'm a - silent student only! What a sordid this, open is! A white woman's burden

Do any romantic women write you letters? Many of us boys and girls have drank a toast to an exception.

Would like to get letter from you if possible -

So long - Till the next time -

Sylvia Rosenberg
Sr. John E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

hay enviado Sr. Hoover:

Recibimos su carta del 27 de enero del presente año
(en lo que se refiere a los otros que le enviemos) que
apreciamos mucho, hasta la fecha no han llegado al
FBI.

Actualmente nos ocupamos en el estudio del asesinato
de Lenin Trotsky y, con este motivo, esperamos que Ud. coo-
pare con nosotros.

Junto con esta carta le enviamos copia de un fragmento
de una escrito de Trotsky para una persona que se firmó
Levy, una postal con fotografías de la misma carta y la
enviada; seguro que se trata

de un documento en clave, pero en la actualidad, a pesar

del trato que han recibido la carta, la coloca-

ción de diversos objetos de penetración ("cojas", "autó


ciones", etc.). Sin duda, se puede entender en


4.- Basta puede entender lo --- "Cabrían... etc"
que haría Cecchy en materia de comunicaciones
secretas.

5.- Puede escribirse de carta --- "Sería un día... "
cierto.

6.- Estás en libertad a saber --- "Yesterday... etc" con
unos de los secretos seis con

7.- Esto cortó dinero o prisa --- "In the sky... etc"
o dinero

8.- Aquí en unos trabajando --- "Yesterday I visited... etc".
una con la

9.- Por causa de cosas horribles --- "In the air... etc".
los para leer".

Muy que hacer notar que toda lo anterior es, por decirlo


un primer instinto y es cuestión corresponde a un


Francesca que ella indica los mismos (11, 12, 13)


11
Se creó que ninguna épica roseriana, viva en la dirección actual, ni tampoco que media reclamara alguna carta dirigida a este personaje. Esperamos tu cortesía para conseguir una experiencia que consista en enviar nuestros mapas a cierta dirección para que, observando el algún personaje lo roze, quede se declarando alguna placa.

Tenemos una discos de dictado (aparato eléctrico marca Fono Graph) en los que hemos grabado la voz del señorino. Específicamente la grabación es muy deficiencia y los discos no resisten mucho y cada vez que son puestos en un reproductor fonográfico se deterioran progresivamente. Nuestras dos veces las hemos puesto un reproductor fonográfico. Pronto los envío al Sr. con el objeto de que algún experto en fonética diga si la persona que hablaba Francés (Dickson) en un uso que había Francés; es posible que un experto sea capaz ver decirse por la pronunciación, etc. No sé si considerar que los discos se deterioran muy rápidamente; quizás sería preferible comprar por reproducción con un buen reproductor. Quizás puedan servir para esto.

Falso o dicen estar a título de facturas de

Lic. Paul Dickson Mr.
Provincia. D.
Col. del Valle. D.
México.

También creemos aportar explicaciones que en estos casos no un papel distinto, pero no sería nada que explicaciones del canciller vislumbrar nuestra correspondencia. Se todo cuanto digamos a la Sr. queda entregado el Sr. Duce y se entregan copias. Se da muy pronta que se, envíe reseña al título del Duce de lo que

Lic. Paul Dickson Mr.
Provincia D.
Col. del Valle. D.
México.

Se da entender que a menudo se principiante de las cosas cuando

Dicho visibles.
October 12, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

To: JACQUES MONARD VAN LAWENESCH
was, et al.; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 1, 1940 wherein you were advised that information had been received through the State Department to the effect that Joseph Hansen, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky intended to leave Mexico City to conduct an independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He requested advice from the State Department as to whom he should contact to furnish such information as he might develop and he was to be advised by the State Department that he should contact the New York Office.

For your further information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter which was directed to Mr. Little of the Bureau on September 26, 1940 by Mr. R. E. Murphy. It will be noted from this letter that Joseph Hansen was sailing from Vera Cruz on September 25, 1940 and he had in his possession Trotsky's archives which are to be delivered to Harvard University. It will also be noted that Hansen's address while in New York City will be 116 University Place.

You are requested to have an Agent interview Mr. Hansen for information which would be of assistance in connection with the investigation of this case. An effort should be made to verify or disprove the report of the death of George Hink. You should, of course, refrain from furnishing any information to Hansen concerning the Bureau's investigation and this interview should be conducted in a most discreet manner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures
October 30, 1940

JBL: SCR

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HARRARD VAN DERBRECHI;
    BAS, ET AL;
    ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic copies of a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Adlai E.
Beria, Jr., dated October 30, 1940, together with photostatic copies of dispatches numbers 271 and 275 from
the Consulate General at Mexico City referred to therein.
Copies of a translation of the enclosed item in Spanish
are also transmitted herewith.

It will be noted that Mr. Beria requests information with regard to the questions propounded in
dispatch No. 271. Information developed covering this particular phase of the investigation should be submitted
to the Bureau without delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc San Antonio

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCt 31 1940 ★
MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS,
Communist Activities.

After the death of LEON TROTSKY, his wife sold an article to La Prensa, Mexico City morning newspaper entitled "He I accuse". While it is possible that this story has been published in American newspapers, in case it has not I am attaching the series as published in La Prensa. The story contains quite a bit of valuable information relative to Communist Activities, the names of Agents and how they are financed.

If it has not already come to your attention, I would suggest that this series of articles be translated.
"Him, I Accuse" - by Leon Trotsky

This document will be published exclusively by "La Prensa."

(Installment 1)

This interesting document, which was the last written by the Russian leader, will contain various headings, among which will be found the following: "Why do the followers of Stalin deny their own works?", "What is the essence of my accusation?", "The aim of the Komintern and its economic aid to its foreign divisions and publications," "The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo," "Testimony of E. Patonmas and V. Krivitsky", "Supplementary information contributed by B. Gitlow about the assault experienced by Trotsky on May 24."

Under the heading "Financial Aid to the Communist Parties of Latin America", Trotsky makes sensational revelations, the true facts of this, and of the subjects mentioned above, being heretofore unknown.

This document, which is of unquestionable political and historical importance, was written by Trotsky after the assault of May 24, it was supposed that the painter David Alfaro Siqueiros was responsible for the assault, but in reality, according to Trotsky, its intellectual directors were Stalin and his principal agent in Mexico, Carlos Contreras.

The declarations of Trotsky constitute a very great accusation which acquires significant importance in view of the assassination of the Russian Leader by Jackson Kornard.

- Goldman Speaks Again -

Mr. Albert Goldman, Leon Trotsky's attorney, recently declared that Stalin is the one responsible for the assassination of the old revolutionary, but that he alone succeeded in killing him because the oppression of the masses had allowed the existence of a capitalistic class.

In the last analysis, Stalin has succeeded in maintaining the subjection of the Russian workers because Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt, representatives of the capitalistic system, have been caressing the masses.

On asking Mr. Goldman what the revelations were, which the group of writers were going to make on the "Trotsky Case", he made it clear that there
were no such revelations and that the investigation of the assassination is being carried on by the police; but several men who were not Trotskyites, and Mr. Goldman himself, who is a Trotskyite, were going to give a public explanation of the causes that motivated the assassination and the results that followed it:

Trotsky was convinced that his struggle would have no more success than to create an international party made up of the most active and intelligent workers - a party which would excite the enthusiasm of the masses in such a way that they would destroy Stalin and his revolutionary policy.

We intend to continue Trotsky's struggle, said Goldman, paying particular attention to the United States, which Trotsky considered as the most important factor in the imperialistic world.

At the present time, this imperialism is attempting to seize control of all the possessions which were formerly under Britain's rule.

Startling Decadence of the World

Actually, the representatives of American imperialism use mild words in order to flatter and soothe the feelings of the Latin American people who are being exploited; however, it is inevitable that the masses of Mexico, Central and South America start a serious struggle against the Colossus of the North; in this struggle, the (Communist) Party of the United States, a branch of the Fourth International, will necessarily call on the American workers to help the masses of Latin America in their conquest for liberty.

This party, accepting Trotsky's principles, will be able to work in no other way; if anything is certain, it is that the assassination of Trotsky will not stop our struggle. The barbarous and stupid slaughter of millions of human beings, the utilization of the productive capacities of humanity in the manufacture of armament, instead of using them in the production of wares that would be useful to the people, constitute startling testimony of the decadence of the world.

Who will be at the head of the Fourth International?

On asking Mr. Goldman who would take Trotsky's place, he was silent for a moment and then replied that it would be decided this month who would take his place. There is not a single man who is equal to Trotsky in intelligence and ability, Goldman stated, but there are many members of the Fourth
International intellectually capable and politically prepared to play such a role.

He declared that each member of the Fourth International ought to consider himself a capable and efficient soldier; thus the task ought to be accomplished by united, and not isolated, effort.

- I believe that Sylvia is innocent -

On asking Mr. Goldman if he had the faintest idea as to the real identity of Jackson Normand, he replied that he did not; and as for Sylvia Ageloff, he believed that she was innocent.

Goldman further stated that Trotsky's widow, as well as the members of the Fourth International, were confident that the Mexican police would succeed in disclosing the identity of the assassins who plotted the crime, using Jackson as a tool to carry it out.

(Installment 2)

- The Gestapo, Organizer of the Assault -

To those who do not know the facts, it appears to be incomprehensible why the followers of Stalin first expelled me from Russia and then later tried to kill me. Would it not have been easier to execute me in Moscow, as they did to so many others? The explanation is as follows: In 1928, when they removed me to Central Asia, they were not able to speak, much less kill me, without a little apprehension: The generation, with which I passed through the October Revolution, and through the Civil War, was still alive. From Central Asia I was able to maintain continuous connections with the opposition, which was making progress. These being the circumstances, Stalin, after hesitating for a year, decided to deport me to a foreign land. His reasons were: isolated from the U.S.S. R., deprived of political machinery and of money, Trotsky will be unable to undertake anything. Moreover, Stalin, assured of getting me out of the country, was counting on his ability to obtain at any time, from the friendly Turkish Government, my return to Moscow, so that he could finish me there.

Events show, however, that I was able to participate in political life without machinery and without economic resources. With the aid of some young friends, I laid the foundations for the Fourth International which is developing slowly but surely. The legal processes in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 were carried out in order to obtain my deportation from Norway, that is, my delivery to the Gestapo; but this failed; I had the opportunity of moving to Mexico. I know that Stalin had declared very often that my deportation was a great mistake.
In order to compensate for it, the only thing that remained was an act of terrorism.

In the last few years, the Gestapo in the U.S.S.R. has killed hundreds of my friends, including members of my family. In Spain, the Gestapo killed my ex-secretary, Erwin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris, they killed my son, Lew Sedow, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reiss, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Klement, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely.

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1938, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

After the active and really brutal participation of the Gestapo in the affairs in Spain, I received many letters from my friends, principally from New York and Paris, denouncing the agents who were heading for Mexico from France and the United States. The names and photographs of some of those men were submitted to me by the Mexican police. The start of the world war made the situation even worse, taking into account my continual struggle against the internal and external political system of the Kremlin. My communications and articles in the world press, on the dismemberment of Poland, on the assault of Finland, on the weakness of the Red Army, etc., were reproduced in every country of the world in millions of articles. Discontent in the U.S.S.R. is growing. At the beginning of the last war, the Third International was much weaker than the Fourth International today.

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coullonde informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, O. Bemnet, about the dramatic interview with Adolf Hitler at 5:30 P.M.

"If I really thought," he observed, "that we would remain victorious, I would also be afraid that at the end of the war there would be only one real victor: Trotsky." Interrupting me, the Chancellor cried out, "Then, why have you given Poland a white letter?" (Diplomatic documents 1938-1939, page 260, document 242).

Two authorities, both representing imperialistic countries, one democratic, the other fascist, at a critical moment, on the verge of war, concern themselves with the name of a revolutionary, whom the agents of the
GPU have tried to disgrace for years, representing him as "an agent of the imperialists." There is also in evidence other testimony; but there is no need to relate it. Hitler and Couloumbe are both political experts, and both are much more important than David Alfaro Siqueiros or Lombardo Toledano.

Being an ex-revolutionary, Stalin understands that the progress of the war will give a strong impetus to the growth of the Fourth International, even in the U.S.S.R. itself; for that reason he ordered his agents to get rid of me as soon as possible.

- continued tomorrow -

Installment III

Did the GPU have anything to do with the assault? Only the disciplined insolence of the agents of the GPU can have given any appearance of truth to the absurd idea of a "counter-offensive."

What would be my goal in undertaking such a monstrous, repugnant and dangerous enterprise? No one has ever answered that question. It was insinuated that I was attempting to disgrace Stalin and his GPU. But could such an offense add anything to the reputation of a man who has destroyed all the old generation of the Bolshevik Party? It is said that I wish to show the existence of a "fifth column." Why? Besides, to attain their goal the agents of the GPU are in themselves more than sufficient; there is no need of a secret "fifth column." It is said that I wish to stir up trouble for the Mexican Government. Why should I stir up trouble for the only government that has been hospitable to me? It is said that I wish to provoke a war between the United States and Mexico; but that is a lie. To provoke such a war, the most natural thing to do would be to commit an offense against the American Ambassador or against the oil magnates, but not against a Bolshevik revolutionary who is a foreigner and is hated by imperialistic circles.

Stalin's object, in organizing this unwarranted proceeding against me, is clear: he wishes to liquidate his "enemy No. 1." Stalin personally risks nothing; he acts far away. On the other hand, if I organize a "counter-offensive," the responsibility for the undertaking rests wholly on me and on my family, my political reputation, and the reputation of the movement which I serve. Of what use would all that be to me?

But even if this were possible, that I give up my life's work and organize a "counter-offensive" with an unknown object, these questions would have to be answered: Where and how would I get twenty or thirty executioners? How could I give uniforms to the police? How could I arm them and give them other necessary equipment? - In other words, How can a man who lives almost completely isolated from the outside world contemplate a
campaign which is possible only for a powerful political machine. I confess that I feel rather stupid to be criticising an idea that does not deserve it.

The leaders of the Communist Party are carrying out complicated stratagems through the work of David Alfaro Siqueiros. The object of these is to endanger me by sacrificing Alfaro Siqueiros and thus save themselves. However, the result of the intrigue, which is very complicated, can be the exact opposite of what the strategists of the GPU hope.

The stratagem was suggested by Davis Serrano, member of the Political Bureau, and consequently one of the official leaders of the Communist Party. On June 19 their assertions appeared in the newspapers, blaming Alfaro Siqueiros of the offense.

This accusation by his closest colleagues, accomplices in the assault, would be absolutely impossible in a revolutionary party. "Salus GPU Suprema Lex" (The Welfare of the GPU is the Supreme Law) is the motto of the Stalinists. Treating Alfaro Siqueiros as an "uncontrollable element and half-lunatic", David Serrano was encouraged to leave the Kremlin, and thus divert the investigation from himself.

On June 23, when the general nature of assault and the number of accomplices had been revealed, the periodicals of Stalin's group announced that "none of them were members of the party."

This statement was repeated, with several variations, for several days thereafter; and Alfaro Siqueiros was called not only a "half lunatic" but also "an inciting agent."

The declarations of David Serrano about Alfaro Siqueiros and Pujol were the signal for similar declarations by other individuals, to the effect that Alfaro Siqueiros would be wholly responsible.

Mateo Martinich, a member of the party, confessed at the beginning that David Serrano, a member of the Political Bureau, is "fully capable of any general sort of offense against Trotsky"; but surely, under the beneficent influence of his protector, Mr. Favon Flores, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mateo Martinich fully understood that Davis Serrano had nothing to do with the affair, that only agents like Alfaro Siqueiros were capable of such actions.

Secure in their position, the Stalinists began to attack. In their periodicals on August 2, Serrano declared that I had given David Alfaro Siqueiros money for a "counter-offensive". The result of this new absurdity is evident: Davis Alfaro Siqueiros is slowly being converted into a ...... Trotskyite. "The more apparent the lie, the quicker it will be believed,"
is the motto of Hitler and Stalin.

In back of official investigation, there is doubtless a great deal of tension. The GPU does not want to yield. In spite of the evidence of R. S. Harte's body, in spite of the confessions of various people who have been accused, the GPU tries to revive the version of the counter-offensive. It is a very convenient method for people with such bad reputations.

In totalitarian Moscow, a machine of this sort is easy to set up. In Mexico, it is accomplished through certain fraudulent schemes; the Stalinists repeat the same versions which characterized Gomez Lorenzo as a simple thief who appropriated party funds; then later they defend him, writing, "Similar fury was experienced by the writer Rosendo Gomez Lorenzo, to whom his colleagues showed marked resentment because of his revolutionary beliefs."

Yesterday declared a thief, excluded from the party, he appears today as a martyr to the revolutionary idea.

We also saw how David Serrano disdainfully called Pujol a "disciple and personal aid" of the half-mad Alfaro Siqueiros. Apparently Davis Serrano had nothing in common with Pujol. However, the daily newspaper of the C. T. M. (Mexican Workers' Union of which Toledano, mentioned above, was President—Translator's note) on January 4, 1939, printed a telegram from Barcelona, dated January 2, 1939, stating "We wish you a prosperous New Year in your united revolutionary struggle against reaction and fascism. From the Committee: Pujol, General Secretary; Talavera, Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda; Justo, Secretary of Organization."

Justo is none other than David Serrano. This telegram is undeniable evidence of the intimate collaboration existing between David Serrano, Pujol, and even Alfaro Siqueiros.

Will not the GPU demand, under threat of death, that Alfaro Siqueiros declare himself to have been secretly a Trotskyite? Will not David Serrano confess to have been simply an agent of the Dies Committee for the purpose of organizing political assassinations? Hasn't an editorial on this theme already been prepared for publication in the daily news of the C.T.M.? For a long time now, Moscow has had such a remarkable system for matters of this sort.

- to be continued -

Translated by Joan E. Mc Cormick
11/13/40
Installment.

Stalin's periodical, on June 1, wrote, "The Communist International, The International of Lenin and Stalin, and with it the entire of the whole world has never authorized nor have practised a terrorist struggle, but the organized violence of the masses . . . ."

On June 16, "La Voz de Mexico," (The Voice of Mexico), repeated: "The Communist Party has declared many times that its program neither accepts nor authorizes individual terrorism, but it does accept the open action of the masses in defense of its interests."

On June 30 - "How can it be possible that the Communist Party, denying its principles, acting against its own interests, would participate in a terrorist act which is completely contrary to our tactics and methods."

(Translator's note: This linguistic usage of our would indicate Communist control of "La Voz de Mexico," see below).

David Sarmiento, Mateo Martinez and their lawyers presented the same argument. They all swore a hatred of the individual terrorist plan. No one said a word about actual deeds. No one mentioned the Gestapo. Is it possible that they did not know about the existence of this institution? Is it possible that they did not know that the Gestapo concerns itself with assassinations, not only in the U.S.S.R., but also in all the civilized countries of the world? I shall not describe here the benefits and evils of the "principles" of the Communist Party, but I will discuss the Party's activity and the real relationship between the Central Committee and the Gestapo.

The CPU is not only a secret police force of the U.S.S.R., but it is something much more important. The CPU is the instrument of the bolshevist domination, by the Stalinist group, over the U.S.S.R. and the Comintern. One of the most important tasks of the CPU is the extermination of the most dangerous Sovtext-ries of Stalin's government. Within the Soviet Union, this extermination is performed through local channels. Outside of these limits, the extermination is carried on by conspiracies, assaults and assassinations.

As organizations, the CPU and the Comintern are not identical but they are irrevocably connected. The CPU completely dominates the Comintern. This domination explains the hidden changes in the Central Committees.

- 1 -
Those members of the Central Committee who are also agents of the GPU are careful to see that the conduct of the Party's affairs is never in opposition to the interests of the GPU. As there is no semblance of free discussion and democratic decision, so in the Central Committee, the agents of the GPU can force other party members to carry out the plans of the GPU under threat of death or physical punishment. Without the knowledge of this political machine, it would be impossible to give a complete picture of the policy of "La Voz de Mexico".

In June 1937, Hernan Laborde, at Moscow's order, disclosed the policy of the Central Committee and his own policy. Here is one of his confessions:

"We demand that the agreement which permits the radication of Trotsky in Mexico be revoked, and we threaten mass action which at the present time we cannot put into effect due to the lack of necessary forces." (Hernan Laborde, "Unity at any cost", 1937.)

This citation is important: Moscow naturally prefers organized expulsion under pressure of the masses. But there are no masses, and the Party fell into a ridiculous situation. Moscow entrusted the task of successfully mobilizing the workers of Mexico under Lombardo Toledano, with the expulsion of Trotsky as their aim. But under Toledano, the workers obstinately refused— they did not want to become executioners. But with the war becoming more imminent, Moscow realized, all the more, the necessity of having me silenced. Moscow lost patience daily. History shows that when organizations do not have sufficient political power to execute their tasks, they resort to acts of terror.

The denial of the use of terror by "La Voz de Mexico" is a simple device for avoiding the responsibility. For example— take the case of L. Siqueiras. On March 5, 1939, acting as Stalin's spout, before a group of Mexican professors, he predicted the necessity for fighting the "traitors", saying, "and we need to know that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the unification of the masses.

(El Popular, March 6, 1939, Page 1, Column 2.) Alfaro Siqueiras adopted the same formula, which later appeared in "La Voz de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro". Through that formula, he hoped to escape responsibility, but it was a useless effort.

There is a great deal of difference between the use of terror by revolutionary parties and by the GPU. Russia was the most famous country for individual terrorism. The revolutionary party publicly took upon itself the responsibility of any of its own violent actions. The Irish and Polish terrorists did the same in their struggle for national independence. In the case of the Stalinists, it is completely
different. They commit a crime, deny that they did it, and then blame their political adversaries. They act, not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of a Totalitarian band. They believe themselves obligated to deceive the public. Their duplicity adds a dishonest and repulsive touch to the terror of the GPU.

Installment 5

What is the essence of my accusations? On July 2, I confirmed my assertion that "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro", are organs of the GPU and enjoy its financial support. They considered it necessary to send me to the attorney's office on a charge of libel. That was a prudent step! The Komsintern is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Vox de Mexico" be a periodical of the Komsintern, if, at the same time, it regards as libellous a man who points out its connection with the Kremlin?

Moscow's financial aid to the revolutionary movement in other countries began when the Bolshevicks took power. On December 26, 1917 the Soviet of the People's Commissaries promulgated the following decree.

"A sum of money to support the world revolution —"

"Considering the fact that the Soviet power supports, in principle, the international solidarity of the proletariat, as well as the fraternity of the workers of all countries; and that the struggle against war can be victorious only if it is directed on an international scale, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries considers it necessary to give aid of all sorts, even money, to the international left wing of the worker's movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war, allied with Russia, or are neutral.

"For this reason, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries allots two million rubles for the needs of the international revolutionary movement, putting them at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. (Signed) V. Ulianov (Lenin), President of the Soviet of People's Commissaries; L. Trotsky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs."

I would not even be willing today to withdraw my signature from that decree. This decree obviously deals with financial aid to revolutionary movements in other countries, under the sponsorship
of worker's organizations. The parties which receive aid enjoy the privilege of free criticism of the Soviet Government. In the Congresses of the Komintern there was always passionate arguments of ideas, and very often Lenin and I were in the minority.

Under the reign of Stalin, the question of financial aid to the foreign organizations suffered a complete reversal. "The Worker's and Peasant's Government", which was controlled by the party and was responsible to the Soviets, was transformed into a personal dictatorship, supported by a Totalitarian system of impersonal functionaries.

International solidarity was transformed into an unworthy dependency of the Kremlin. Financial aid is a sort of bribe. The Moscow agents recognize the fact that this aid was a disgraceful business which they could not openly confess. When the Mexican agents accused me of "Libel", they confirmed my estimation of the Komintern.

I do not reproach "La Voz de Mexico" and the other publications for having taken money from their fellow-Stalinists in Moscow; in that alone, there is nothing reprehensible. I was accusing and I now accuse, not the workers and peasants, but the extortioners and executioners of the workers and peasants. I accuse them of having performed criminal acts for the Gestapo and for depending financially on the same.

The motive of the Komintern and its financial aid to its foreign divisions and publications --

The intervention of the GPU in the affairs of the Komintern and the system of corruption among the leaders of the workers' movements in other countries began to develop systematically in 1926, when Stalin became head of the movement. At that time there began the irreconcilable struggle of the opposition (The "Trotskyites") against the arbitrary system of the Komintern.

For example, the opposition discovered that the well-known chief of the British Trade Unions, Purcell, received a secret stipend of twenty-five pounds a month for his "friendship" toward the Soviet Union; that is, toward the Kremlin. Other well-known leaders of the same trade union benefited similarly. Their wives received gifts of gold and platinum. It goes without saying that all these people, who did not formerly belong to the Komintern, considered Trotskyites as "traitors".

Fearful of the revelations of the opposition, Stalin considered it necessary to publish a sort of financial report of the Komintern. We obtained from this report, information on the economic situation for three years: 1929, 1930, and 1931. However, this in-
formation, coming from the laboratory of the GPU, is completely false. The size of the appropriations has been diminished several times in the report. The secret expenditures are not mentioned. The sources of income are not given. The diminished sums, referred to above, were listed as: $675,000, $296,000, and $1,126,000 (American money) in the years mentioned.

Also reported is the following: "Grants to the party's periodicals" — for the sums of $425,000, $641,000, and $756,000, respectively in the years quoted. In the three years cited, the grants to the publications of the Komintern amounted to three quarters of a million dollars. Thus, financial aid from the Komintern to its periodicals is obvious. The financial reports naturally refer to the official press of the Komintern as "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro" will be dealt with later.

Installment 6

There may be an objection to my using financial reports published by the Komintern in 1929, 1930, and 1931. The reason for that is simple: after the persecution of the Trotskyites, the publication of those reports was suspended. Their falseness provoked suspicions everywhere, without satisfying anyone. The fact that the Komintern no longer publishes its reports is evidence in itself that the Komintern deems it necessary to conceal the results of its financial operations.

That doesn’t mean that they ceased paying grants to the various divisions and "friends." On the contrary, they increased year after year. Actually the total must exceed ten million dollars, most of which went to the publications and "friends" who nominally do not belong to the Komintern.

The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo —

B. Gitlow, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the "C.C." for many years, a member of the Executive Committee of the Komintern, and its Presidium, gave the following characteristics of the reciprocal relations between the Komintern and the GPU in a letter to my lawyer, Alberto Goldman,
in New York.

Crompond, New York
July 25, 1940

Mr. Albert Goldman
116 University Place
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

When I was a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, I helped to direct its affairs and was well informed as to the method in which the organization functioned as an agency for the GPU.

Every representative of the Communist International, sent from Moscow to foreign countries, always carried special instructions from the GPU, and if he were a member of the GPU, he worked under its direction.

The special department of the Communist International in Moscow, which was in charge of passports, visas, and financial grants for the Communist parties and the Communist periodicals outside of Russia, was under the charge of the GPU, and its director was an agent of the same. It was obvious to me that the financial matters of the Communist International were in the hands of the GPU.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Benjamin Gitlow

The authenticity of this letter is certified by the special testimony of Mr. Goldman.

Testimony: Albert Goldman, under oath, stated:

1. That he resides in the city of New York, State of New York, U.S.A.

2. That he received a letter from Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940, dealing with the relationship between the Communist International and the Gestapo.

3. That he knows the writing of Benjamin Gitlow and is sure that this letter was written by Gitlow.

Sworn and signed before me, July 29, 1940.
M. S. Fielder, Albert Goldman
Notary Public of Queens County

Concerning the dependency of the Communist Parties on the GPU, B. Gitlow makes these exceptionally important and exact statements in his book, "I Confess."

"But the party was connected with the Soviet Government by even stronger ties. The most important of these was the Gestapo. On the direct summons of the GPU, the party aided its members to join its Espionage Staff. Its members became agents of the GPU, employed and paid by the Soviet Government. They were the connecting link between the party and the GPU; contacts were established by the secretary of the party, who from time to time told them how to proceed.

"A member of the party, who became an agent of the GPU, gave up his assignment when he was selected. He consequently was subject to the severe discipline which the GPU imposes on its agents. The party leaders rarely knew when a party member becomes a GPU agent. Whenever the GPU required aid from the party, it paid for all expenses and included much more.

The extra amounts were placed in the party's treasury. But we leaders, who knew that the GPU was keeping a strict watch on us, looked for any opportunity to serve it, to help it in its work, and to enjoy its confidence. At times, the GPU agents sent a complete report on each of the leaders of the American Party, with information about the party as a whole. We all knew that the Soviet Government did not consider our party as simply a section of the Communist International, which the leaders of the Soviet Government dominated, but that it considered the American Communist Party as one of its agencies.

"The Soviet Government used members of the American Communist Party in a wide area, including China, Japan, Germany, Mexico, and in the countries of Central and South America." (From "I Confess", B. Gitlow, Page 303.)

The denial of intimacy with the Kremlin is not an invention of "La Voz de Mexico". B. Gitlow writes, "The American Communist Party has always declared that it has no connection with the Soviet Government; but the truth is that the American Communist Party is in the same relationship with the Soviet Government as the Nazi agents in the United States are with the government of the Third Reich." ("I Confess" Page 300.)

To be continued --
Installment 7

Testimony of Matorras and Krivitsky.

Although they are not yet completed, very important reports, concerning the financial dictatorship of the Kremlin over the divisions of the Communist International, have been disclosed by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of The Central Committee of Communist Youth in Spain, in a document edited in Madrid in 1935.

"The International financially aids the Communist movement with rather large sums, but usually it has a fixed sum for each country. In Spain, the following approximate sums were received every month:

The Communist International, for the party, 12,000 pesetas.

The Red Syndical International, for the communist syndical movement, 10,000 pesetas.

The Young Communist International for Youths, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Roja International" (The Red International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Obrero International" (The Workers' International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 2,000 pesetas.

"La Internacional Deportiva Roja" (The Red Deportive International) for the Workers' Cultural Federation, 1,000 pesetas.

The Press Division of the Communist International, for the party's periodicals, 10,000 pesetas.

Total: 45,000 pesetas.

This quantity is separate from the apportionments for the maintenance of the delegates and is sent only to encourage the activity of the party and its various organizations. In other words, every member of the Political Bureau of the Party and of the Youth is paid monthly four hundred pesetas as a bonus; besides, they are paid ten pesetas a day for expenses on trips outside the city. To get such large quantities of money into Spain, they use various methods. Sometimes individuals carry it in. Other times it is received through periodicals connected with the party, for example, the "Editorial Cenit." (Editorial Zenith). Thus the International has many methods;
it maintains a paid staff of agents in every country."

(Communism in Spain, its orientations, organization, methods, by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of the Central Committee for Communist Youth in Spain, Madrid, 1935, Sole right of sale, "Editiones Fox", Santo Domingo Square, 13, Post Office Box 8001, Madrid, page 13.)

The amounts cited above are relatively small. But we must not forget that Matorras' book appeared in 1935, before the civil war, when the intervention of the GPU in Spain's affairs took on a definite character. The testimony of Enrique Matorras shows, at any rate, that the suspension of the publication of financial reports by the Communist International did not mean that the grants to the Divisions were suspended.

The citation above mentions aid on the part of the Communist International, but not of the GPU. But that is only a terminological disguise. The Communist International does not have its own funds. For financial reasons, the Kremlin puts the custom house mark on reports from the Komintern, Red International aid, The International for Cultural Relations, The Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all these marks lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts Incognito.

Concerning the financial dependency of the divisions of the Komintern in regard to the Kremlin, we have the testimony of General V. Briivitsky, who until 1938, was chief of Soviet Espionage in all Europe.

"The real operation of the Komintern is never disclosed although it is known to several Russian bodies, such as the GIS (Otdyel Mezhdunarodnoi Svetskii), (Division for International Coherence) of which Zlatinsky is the chief.

A whole network of permanent agents stretches across the world; these agents, responsible to the GPU, act as contacts between Moscow and the Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the United States, which are nominally autonomous. These agents from the Komintern, representatives of the GIS can easily intimidate the leaders of the Communist Party in whichever countries they are stationed. The identity of all members of the GIS is kept secret; each member is responsible to Moscow and does not directly participate in Party discussions.

In recent years the GPU has taken over many of the functions of the U.S., particularly all cases of treason against Stalin.

The most important work of the permanent agents of the GIS is the distribution of funds to support the Communist Parties and its
various subterfuges, such as The League for Peace and Democracy, Workers' International Defense, Workers' International Aid, Friends of the Soviet Union, and a multitude of apparently unrelated organizations which were interwoven, especially when Moscow embarked on the Popular Front.

No Communist Party in the world can alone pay for the least percentage of its expenditures. It is estimated in Moscow that the Central Government supplies from ninety to ninety-five percent of the money to cover the expenses of all foreign Communist Parties. This money is paid through the Soviet Treasury by means of the GUS, in sums allotted by Stalin's Political Bureau.

An GUS agent is the judge in case a Communist Party wishes to make a new expenditure. In the United States, for example, if the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party plans to publish a new periodical, it consults the GUS agent. He decides whether or not the suggestion merits attention and then contacts the headquarters of the GUS. One of the favorite methods of sending money and instructions from Moscow to any foreign country is by means of diplomatic pouches, guaranteed against inspection.

Installment 8

How the Komintern distributes money all over the world.
Parcels arrive bearing the seal of the Soviet Government; inside these parcels are packets of orders and instructions, each packet being stapled for distribution. The GPU representative hands the orders to the Communist leader with whom he is in direct contact. Very often, English, French, and American orders are sent, each bearing the mark of the Bank of the Soviet State. (K in Stalin's Secret Service. K.G. Krivitsky, pages 51-53)

Krivitsky thus makes sure that all the divisions of the Komintern are financially independent of Moscow, and that the immediate organ of financial control over the Komintern is the GPU.

The citation shown from Krivitsky's book is as good as legal testimony, since Krivitsky made the same statements, under oath, before the Investigating Committee of The House of Representatives of The United States.

Supplementary information from B. Gitlow.

In attempting to show the forced submission of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs.
and documents; I shall have to reduce the number of citations to the minimum.

The above-mentioned B. Gitlow, who for twenty years held one of the leading positions in the direction of the Communist movement in the United States, has published a book in which he gives indisputable evidence of the complete subjection of the American Party to Moscow. In the last few years, B. Gitlow broke off his relationship with the Communist International. Gitlow's actual political leanings do not interest me. It is sufficient that the fundamental aspect of his book is based on indisputable deeds. Gitlow writes:

"The 'Daily Worker', far from covering its expenditures, was losing money daily; the Komintern has spent many times the initial sum of $300,000, which was invested to begin the publication of the periodical.....and the 'Daily Worker' established its headquarters in New York, we hope that it would show some results of its investments, in view of the increase in its circulation. The total cost of the building, general repairs, new presses, etc., surpassed the $300,000 sum allotted." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 307.)

"Today, the party has moved into different fields, its importance for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, as a consequence of the Japanese situation, makes it necessary to conduct an unprecedented campaign of propaganda, using all sorts of methods, even that of the radio. The Party recently began publishing two new daily papers, one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco, in spite of the fact that the annual deficit of the 'Daily Worker' was more than fifty thousand dollars.

"It is obvious that the Soviet Union has to subsidize the American Communist Party more than ever before." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 309.)

"I return from Moscow to attend the convention and to nominate the Presidential Candidate of the Party, with five hundred dollars of Russian money in my pocket as Moscov's initial contribution, and thirty-five thousand dollars for our presidential campaign.

"This sum was part of the four million dollars which we were accustomed to receive every year as a grant for special propositions; for our presidential campaign in 1924, Moscov contributed fifty thousand dollars.

"Having established the 'Daily Worker' with thirty-five thousand dollars, Moscov continued to contribute this sum every year. Naturally Moscov's financial contributions to the American Communist Party were much smaller than those they are today, when Moscow is the indisputable master." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 41.)
To what extent did Moscow, through the hands of S. Gitlow, pay for our expenditures every year without any exaggeration? Our expenditures were about a billion dollars, more than half of which was taken from the United States. ("I Confess" — S. Gitlow, page 476.)

Moscow paid for the other half of the American expenditures.

The same author states the following about the foundation of a Communist periodical in London:

The Communist Party in England was treated as a sick child. The Party had to receive aid from Moscow every time it took a step. The Londoners tried to force the English Party to collect the money necessary to set up a periodical. The Londoners gave all sorts of excuses because they were not able to obtain the money. When the periodical was published, it was with the Londoners' money; the Londoners supplied all the funds necessary to establish and maintain the periodical. The situation was the same in many other countries. ("I Confess" — S. Gitlow, page 587.)

As we say, there is no reason to believe that Mexico is an exception.

I cite Gitlow's book, not as a literary work, but as legal testimony; in the first place because Gitlow gave the same information to the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; in the second place, because he is required to answer, under oath, the questions of the Mexican Court.

Installment 9

Financial aid to Communist Parties in Latin America.

It is evident that the Communist Parties of Latin America are in the same situation with respect to their relations with Moscow as other Communist Parties in other parts of the world. There is no doubt of this even in case we do not have special data in regard to them. But let us see. I am going to present the very important statement of Mr. Joseph Zuck, who for fifteen years has had an important post in American communism and in Latin America. Here is what Mr. Zuck has written under oath:

- 12 -
TSTLY—Joseph Sack declares under oath:

1. That I am a resident of the City of New York, in the United States.

2. That I was for a period of about fifteen years a member of the Communist Party of the United States, and that during this time I was a member of the Central Committee of the party and occupied many responsible posts.

3. That in 1929-1930 I worked for the International Red Syndicate in Moscow, and in 1930 I was sent by Piatsitsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Chuyinsky, president of the Communist International to Bogota, Columbia, for the purpose of directing the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, for and in the name of the Communist International.

That I remained fifteen months in Columbia, as a representative of the Communist International and seven months in Venezuela, also representing the Communist International.

That while there I had contact with the office of the Komintern, which was located at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That the witness affirms that after having been authorized to spend money, he spent during his residence in Columbia, nearly six thousand five hundred dollars to subsidize the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, which was at that time affiliated with the Communist International. While I was in Venezuela I also spent money with the object of subsidizing the work of the Communist Party in Venezuela.

That most of the money came from Kitty Harris, resident of New York and member of the Communist Party.

That I remember perfectly will the on one occasion I received personally from the representative of the Communist International, known by the name of Williams, the sum of eight hundred dollars; that according to his own statement the said Williams was a member of the GPU.

Signed -- Joseph Sack.

Signed and sworn before me this day 29th day of July, 1940.

Walter A. Saylor. (Signed.) Notary Public.
The truth is that J. Frank did not have contact with Mexico; but there is no doubt that if the GPU did not forget Columbia and Bolivia, it would have even greater reasons for paying attention to Mexico.

In 1931 the attention of the Mexican government had been attracted to a certain Manuel Diaz Ramirez, who had great quantities of money in the Bank under his name. "The Universal" of May 6, 1931, wrote about this situation.

"It is well known that for ten years he has been a member of the Mexican Communist Party and is actually the representative of the Third International in Mexico. He attended the Third International and remained in Russia for one year. From 1927 to 1928 he was in charge of the treasury of the party, controlling thirty thousand dollars. And all expenses of his trips were paid out of these funds." ("The Universal," first section, page 7, column 7)

It is thus perfectly evident, that this money came from Moscow. The judicial powers may easily verify this statement.

In the days of the rupture of relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. the Government of Mexico had an opportunity to discover the opinion of Russia with respect to the relations of the sections of the Komintern and the governing bodies of the U.S.S.R. I leave aside the question of the justice or the injustice of the breaking off of relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. and the persecution of the Mexican Communist Party. I am most interested in officially recognized acts. The communication of the Mexican Government on the 23rd of January said:

"The Government of Mexico knows perfectly well that groups of Russian Communists do not work and cannot work independently since every such political organization of any country is subject to the government of Moscow."

The statement that no organization in Russia can work independently of the government of that country, is completely incontestable. The direction of all the organizations concentrated in the hands of the GPU is made particularly severe and overbearing in the case of foreign relations. Financial aid to foreign sections of the Komintern, in the same manner as the aid to friendly publications is an affair taken care of by the GPU. Mexico is not an exception.

The methods of corruption and bribery used in Moscow on foreign leaders of the workers' movement have been known for a long time. All opposition within the Komintern is either suppressed or bought off. When the delegation from the Communist Party of the
United States, hoping for a legal congress, goes to Moscow, the leaders know beforehand what to expect.

Installment 10

"We must protect our delegates against Moscow's system of corruption. We warn those who have not had the experience of going to Moscow that they may expect all sorts of tricks. We also explain to them the methods of the Komintern. We tell them that they have immense resources, that their agents will treat them sumptuously, and that all kinds of temptations will be put before them, in order to make them change their point of view, and if they are not effective, compulsion will be used. Our delegates then swear to remain loyal, and to fight for the justice when we are seeking, to the unhappy end." (I Confess" — Gitlow, page 528.)

Rivalry among the leaders of a party is taken care of by transferring some of them to the GPU. When B. Gitlow fell into disgrace for having intended to begin an independent policy, they decided in Moscow to transfer him to the GPU. Gitlow himself said in regard to this incident:

"They made plans to bribe me. They offered me a lucrative position doing confidential work for the GPU in Latin American countries with a very good salary, which included living expenses, travel by first class, and lodging in the best hotels.

I refused the tempting offer, because I knew that it was a bribe, and also because I understood that if I was ever an employee of the GPU I would forever remain at its mercy." (I Confess" — Gitlow, page 568-9.)

This incident throws a bright light on the destiny of many of those who have been expelled or retired, such as D.A. Siqueiros, G. Lorenzo, H. Laborde, and others. The plan to send to Latin America a personage so important as Gitlow, shows the special interest that the GPU had in it.

Fred Breal, one of the leaders of American workers, tells in his book, how he was won in Moscow:

BEGAN

"The Komintern to look after me with moving solicitude. They made me comfortable in Moscow. I was well quartered, well fed, and received invitations to make speeches and write for periodicals." ("Proletarian Journey", F. Beal, page 257.) (Translator's note — Name Breal or Beal misspelled on original.)

Gitlow tells how the Kremlin put the well-known American negro, James Ford, at the side of Stalin.
"He was covered with adulations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 355)

It is not superfluous to note that this same lord represented the Komintern in Mexico during the last assembly of the party before the assault on May 24.

These examples of the personal corruption adopted by the Krunin represent only isolated examples of a general system. The main element in this system is the double salary which was initiated by Stalin; one of these is sent officially to the employees of the party; the other comes to responsible members of the party from a secret chest which is controlled by the GPU. This system, energetically combated by the Trotsky opposition when it was started in Moscow, was quickly extended to all the Komintern. There is no doubt that it was applied and is being used now in Mexico. The members of the Central Committee that enjoy this secret salary, are able to dedicate their strength to the work of the "friendly" organizations, which is an important form of economic aid to them.

Gitlow recalls how, on solemn occasions, Stalin likes to speak of the purity and chastity of the Komintern.

"The Komintern is the sacred place of the working party. The Komintern is not to be confused with the treasury; but it was in precisely this manner that Stalin used the Komintern, crying, selling, and ruining his leaders." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 355.)

The leaders of the Mexican Communist Party, undoubtedly, are not an exception.

"The Voice of Mexico" on the 7th of July, 1940 called my accusation that it received financial aid from Moscow, an "old calumny." Freeing myself from the impudence which characterizes the Stalinists, I should like to add one quotation.

"We are not surprised that the dirty money is "made a song" out of the old calumny; but we are still waiting for proof that it is true; knowing that he will not be able to present any proof of it, since this periodical is proud to state that it exists in its humble way, on the voluntary contributions of workers, farmers, and other sympathizers."

These gentlemen think, without a doubt, that the insolence of their tone relieves them of the duty of relying upon deeds recognized even by themselves.

Denying it receives financial aid from Moscow, "The Voice of Mexico" pretends to believe that the Mexican Party is the one exception
in the world, from the rigid rules of the Komintern. However, the same periodical wrote on May 1, of this year:

"The economic situation in which the party finds itself, arises from the fact that the old heads of the group were made dependent upon the governors, senators, and deputies, to the party of the masses. ....it was also under the control of the bourgeoisie; abandoning its principles, renouncing its obligation to defend the interests of the workers and the common people; opposing itself to the rights of the masses for their rights."

Therefore the party is not too scrupulous in regard to its financial affairs, as it pretends to be in its statement of July 7th.

During the last congress (March 1940) one of the heads of the party, Mr. Palacio, charged that the ex-head, Laborde, had been bribed.

"For a thousand pesos per month, all the suffering and danger of the people of Yucatan (Translator’s note — a state in Mexico), resulted to the benefit of the low group of politicians which controlled the state." ("Enemies of the People in the Banks of the Revolutionaries.")

Installment II

Actions of the leaders of the Mexican Party congress.

Another head, Rafael Carrillo, wrote in April of 1940 about the last Congress of the party:

"The extraordinary national congress has been an invaluable work; it has exalted from its ranks the people responsible for the state of disorganization and corruption." (Epilogue to the pamphlet, by Ricardo Vazquez, "Without Imperialism," Mexico, 1940.)

Our aim here is to discover exactly what direction the disorganization and corruption of the party took. It was not just a casual episode. However, the guilty one, was at the head of the party since 1928, during 12 years his power over the party, particularly during the latter years, was unlimited. Next to a chief, the new head, said about this:

"Has never been the direction of our party, except a narrow direction; the secretary does nothing, everyone... , recalling the other members of the political bureau to the status of auxiliaries."

Mr. Laborde:

"From the fourth congress until now, what is to say..."
the five years that the party has been under the direction of Laborde 
and Campa. (Page 102.)

In regard to the actions of the Mexican Stalinists, D.9. Siqueiros 
one said, "It is better to receive money from Moscow than from 
the Mexican Capitalists". In 1940 they admitted publicly that they re-
ceived money from the Mexican Capitalists, which does not mean of 
course, that they did not also receive money from Moscow.

I am not concerned now with the relations between the Communist 
Party, the governore, senators, deputics, and Mexican Capitalists. 
The confession quoted from "The Voice of Mexico" and from Mr. Belgado 
interest me in that they refute the statement that the magazine in 
question was run only on voluntary donations made by workers and 
sympathizers.

It is certain that the March Congress decided to adopt a more 
virtuous system of conduct; but as to how serious this was, and to 
what degree it will be realized, we will only know in the next purge. 
Now we know that the Communist Party receives what it can, without 
caring from what source it comes.

Even in case we consider the pious desire of the last Congress 
a reality, one could not find in my words an atom of calumny. "The 
Voice of Mexico" considers it perfectly legitimate to receive money 
from "sympathetic elements", but perhaps Stalin does not belong in the 
category of sympathizers? In the same note in which they speak of 
"calumny" he is cited as the "great director of the Soviet, Comrade 
Stalin". How could it be impossible to receive money from a sympa-
thizer like the "great Soviet Director"?

But we are not dealing merely with a sympathizer. The Communi-
ist International is considered as the international party of the 
workers. The head of the GPU, Lorenzo Beria, is the equal of the 
members of his college and its responsible agents, who are also mem-
bers of the Communist International, comrades, in consequence, of 
the party and the editors of "The Voice of Mexico". The magazine 
naturally can get money from Beria and the GPU, comrades of the Inter-
national Party, without loss of its "pride". Thus my statement does 
not contain the least shadow of calumny. The impartiality of "The 
Voice of Mexico", of course, has to be a purely mythological element.

The present article was already finished when I received the 
special testimony of General Walter Krivitsky, ex-head of espionage 
in Surpi, for the Mexican Department of Justice. His statements are 
in regard to the system of organization of the GPU in U.S.S.R. and 
abroad, and the relations between GPU and the Komintern, and the 
terrorist activity of the GPU abroad.

- 18 -
Walter Krivitsky, who, during many years was one of the most responsible representatives of GPU, broke with Moscow when Stalin began to exterminate the revolutionary generation of the Bolshevist party by means of false proceedings. The revelations made by Krivitsky in the world press, have been made into a book, that all publications have accepted as qualified and exact testimony on the occult mechanism of the policies of the Kremlin.

To avoid misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the initials G.U.G.B. mean the same as GPU. In view of the fact that the name GPU has acquired such an odious connotation, the Kremlin has tried to change it to another name, but since in substance it is the same, in the U.S.S.R. as abroad, the G.U.G.B. has continued to be called the GPU.

I have also added the statement of the attorney, A. Goldman, of New York, made under oath about the authenticity of the statement of Mr. Krivitsky. General Krivitsky avoids showing himself in public except in the case of extreme necessity, because behind him walks the professional assassins of the GPU.

The date of the testimony of Mr. A. Goldman, the 9th of October, is also the date of the statement of Mr. W. Krivitsky.

"I wish to make the following statement to be used by any tribunal of Mexico for and in favor of Leon Trotsky."

The general direction of Security of the National Commissariat of Internal Relations of State (G.U.G.B.I.K.W.D.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Commissar of People's Relations — Seria — is at the same time head of the G.U.G.B.

The G.U.G.B. is divided into sectors, in conformance with the political, economic, and cultural of the U.S.S.R."

Installment 12

"The aforesaid Walter Krivitsky cannot make a personal testimony because in making it his hiding place would be revealed and therefore he cannot do it for fear of the GPU.

Subscribed and sword before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

Lawyer B. Carp, Notary Public of Kings County, N.Y.

Albert Goldman (signed.)"
Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" like other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The same persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the Investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some agents of the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I have presented numerous testimonies to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the Kommintern, in all parts of the world, are in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican Justice, will not only reject the accusation of "defamation against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnous accusations and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil intentioned calumnies. August 17, 1940. Coyoacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)
DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR THE MEXICAN TRIBunal

1. Copy of the budgets of the Komintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.

2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.


5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.


7. Statement of Walter Krishisky.

8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. But the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico comes as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime and even less the motives which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great depths, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin are not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather result from the situation of the governing clique which is before the face of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Komintern know too well that their situation is made or undone along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense they live on the aims of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyists. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceptions, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.

Translated by:
John G. McCormick (1-6)
Jack R. Alsbaugh (7-12)
2706 Gulf Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS

FRI HOUSTON OCTOBER 30, 1940 3:30 PM G00

RECORDED IN BLOCK

DIRECTOR AND AGOS
EL PASO
LOS ANGELES
BROWNS
SAN ANTONIO
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES OLEARY
CORNELL PRO LIMPS IT HAS BEEN TOLD THAT TODAY CROSSED
THE BORDER AT LAGUNA TONIGHT AFTERNOON IN MINNESOTA THIRTY-FOUR ABDUCTION BLUES BLACK
COLOR BEARING TRUE LICENSE V MINNESOTA - TWO HUNDRED. THESE LICENSES
PLAT'S ISSUED AT LAGUNA TONIGHT SEVENTEEN FIFTH NOVEMBER THE COUNSEL WHO
GAVE HIM ADDRESS MINNESOTA AVENUE, COTTONDALE, MEXICO, MEXICO. COTTONDALE
PURCHASED ACCORDING TO COTTONDALE. CHARLES OLEARY WHO HAD WORKED AS
TRONTZER IN MEXICO BUT WHO HAS RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. CORNELL
STATES HE IS GOING TO VISIT HIS CHARLES OLEARY SIX THROUGH SANTA VITA.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION IDENTIFYING HIS MOTHER
PICTURE FLM WITH SOUND IN SPANISH EXPLOITING THE FORMER PLACE AND ASSOCIATIONS
OF TRONTZER AS WELL AS THE PLACE OF FIRST ATTENTION TO AND MAINLY TRONTZER AND
STATES THAT HE INTENDS TO TURN THIS FILM OVER TO MR. CANNON OF THE FOURTH
INTERNATIONALS OF NEW YORK CITY. CORNELL DOES NOT STAY WITH HIS INTENTIONS
TO GO TO NEW YORK OR WHETHER CANNON WILL COME TO LOS ANGELES. CORNELL TELLS
THAT HE STAY IN MEXICO FOR A AND ONE HALF YEARS WITH TRONTZER, HAVE AN ABDUCTION
THORN COMING FROM TWO ONE SEVEN MINNE STREET SANTA VITA CALIFORNIA WHERE THE FATHER IS.
CORNELL BUILDING CONTRACTOR STILL REMAINS. CORNELL DESCRIBED AS TALL, WAVEYER

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 9-11
BEING BORN COOKING, ARIZONA MARCH FOURTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTY, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, CHESIRE BUILD, BLACK HAIR, BROWN EYES, DARK COMPLEXIONED, WEARS GLASSES, GRADUATE OF BOMA COLLEGE IN PISTACHIO AND TAUGHT COMMERCIAL SCHOOL AT PISTACHIO, CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A NUMBER OF LETTERS INDICATING THAT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF WORK BEING DONE AMONG THE CADDICOM UNION AND "SUP" IN SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS DO NOT INDICATE WHAT UNION OR WHAT TYPE OF WORK. ONE LETTER DATED JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY-FIVE FROM FORRIST MINE THREE TO three one-half MILES EAST OF WILLIAMSBURG CALIFORNIA STATES HIM A FINE, ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING IS TO BE CONFIDENTIAL. THAT THIS PARTY SUPPORTS HIM COMPLETELY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. NO INDICATION AS TO IDENTITY OF "L" EXCEPT THE NAME "UNIDENTIFIED" APPEARS IN ANOTHER LETTER. NO INDICATION AS TO WHAT GOVERNMENT IS BEING STRUGGLED AGAINST. CORNELL INDICATES HE WAS GOING TO SELL THE AUTOMOBILE IN HIS POSSESSION BUT DID NOT INDICATE WHEN OR HOW HE COULD PROCEED TO LOS ANGELES. EISENHOWER DESIRES DISCREET CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF CORNELL AND INFORM TO BE ADVISED TELEGRAPHICALLY OF TENTATIVE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HIS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR DISTRICT. YOUR OFFICES WILL BE NOTIFIED BY OTHER OFFICES WHEN IT IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE YOUR DISTRICT.

RICHMOND

CC EISENHOWER

EL PASO  SAN ANTONIO

LOS ANGELES  SAN DIEGO  SAN FRANCISCO
Trotsky / Leon
aka: Bronstein / Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 4)
AUG 28 1978
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
ATTN:
Mr. Alex Mitchell
20 Orlando Road
London, SW4
England

Subject of Request: Assassination of
Don Trolsky in
Mexico City,
August 20, 1940

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from our files. Excerpts have been made from these
documents and/or entire documents withheld in order to protect materials which are exempted
from disclosure by the following subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and
Section 552a. The exemption number(s) indicated by a mark appearing in the block to the left
of the subsection cited constitutes the authority for withholding the deleted material. (See
below and reverse side of this sheet for an explanation of these exemptions.)

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The decision to withhold exempt portions of our records is the responsibility of
William H. Webster, Director of the FBI.

If you believe your name may also have been recorded by the FBI in connection with the
investigation of other persons or some organization, please advise us of the details, describing
the specific incident or occurrence and time frame. Thereafter, further effort will be made
to locate, retrieve and process any such records.

Your request for information concerning yourself has been considered in light
of the provisions of both the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code,
Section 552) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a). It has
been determined by the Attorney General that requests for information about
themselves are governed by the Privacy Act. In addition, as a matter of administrative
discretion, any documents which were found to be exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act
were also processed under the provisions of the FOIA. Through these procedures, you have
received the greatest degree of access authorized by both laws.

You have thirty days from receipt of this letter to appeal to the Deputy Attorney
General from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Deputy
The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information
Appeal."

See additional information on continuation page.

Enclosures (2)

Enclosures (4)

Allen H. McCrorey, Chief
Freedom of Information—Privacy Acts Branch

[Signature]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
October 30, 1940.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: LEON TROTSKY;
GEORGE/MINK;
ESPIionage.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copy of the SOCIALIST APPEAL, published in New York, issue of June 1, 1940, which concerns the assassination of LEON TROTSKY. It is possible that this issue may not have been referred to the Bureau. This matter was brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Division Office by Confidential Informant [redacted].

It is noted that the article refers to GEORGE Mink, who on April 16, 1938, departed for Mexico, which according to the article, was for the alleged purpose of murdering LEON TROTSKY. It is noted that one article states that the Mexican police were seeking GEORGE Mink as an "agent of STALIN'S C.P.U." Another individual whose whereabouts was desired by the Mexican Police, according to the article, is one HERBERT FISZMAN, described as a German-born visitor in Mexico, who was sought for questioning on the activities of the Russian Secret Police in Mexico.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DAM 89
CC - New York
65-0
| Mr. Appel   | 1410 | Mr. LaRock | 7325E |
| Mr. Baughman | 7325D | Mr. Magee | 7325C |
| Mr. Beach   | 7325F | Mr. Martin | 7326  |
| Mr. Blackburn | 1410 | Mr. McCarthy | 7325C |
| Mr. Blaine  | 1410 | Mr. McKenna | 7330 |
| Mr. Burgess | 7328 | Mr. Mesnig | 1410 |
| Mr. Chadduck | 7325E | Mr. Millen | 7118 |
| Mr. Coffey  | 7325 | Mr. Miller | 1410 |
| Mr. Conrad  | 7120 | Mr. Murray | 7325D |
| Mr. Couch   | 7330 | Mr. Napier | 1410 |
| Mr. Dingle  | 1410 | Mr. Parsons | 7325D |
| Mr. Dunlop  | 7325F | Mr. Paffman | 7120 |
| Mr. Feehan  | 1410 | Mr. Pickering | 1410 |
| Mr. Felton  | 7325D | Mr. J. Willard | 7325D |
| Mr. Freimuth | 7325F | Mr. White | 7325F |
| Mr. Gasteiger | 1410 | Mr. Williams | 7116 |
| Mr. Gould   | 7328 | Miss Frawley | 7326 |
| Mr. Hilken  | 1410 | Typing Pool | 7332 |
| Mr. Holland | 1410 | LABORATORY FILES |
| Mr. Hughes  | 7325D | Files | |
| Mr. Jevons  | 7325E | Mr. | |

See Me
Please Handle
Route to #1 Examiner

E. P. COFFEY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd, was; et al; ESPIONAGE — R.

Lab. # 38828
File # 65-29162

Examination requested by: [redacted]

Date of reference communication: memo 11-12-40

Examination requested: 11-14-40

Date blocked: received Lab 11-12-40

Examination by: Neuland Flair

Specimens submitted for examination

C

ORIGINAL RETURNED. TWO COPIES RETAINED FOR LAB, AFTER TRANSCRIPTION.
CONFIDENTIAL

San Antonio, Texas,
November 4, 1940.

To: [REDACTED]

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are memoranda prepared by Special Agent H. E. Kingman of this office which are subjects of telephone conversations with C. G. Grace, of the Bureau on Nov. 1, 1940, and Mr. Arce of the Special Agent, New York office of the same date.

This information was received telephonically from SAC C. G. Grace of Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

SAC C. G. Grace,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc. (4)

Dated

cc: New York (4) with Enclosures.
MEMORANDUM NUMBER ONE

Re: LEON TROTZKY MATTER

This woman's name is [REDACTED] and she resides at 10744 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

L. E. Kingman,
Special Agent.

LEX:21TH

cc: New York

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960
November 25, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES LORENZ VAN DONDRESCU
with aliases; et al.; NSPD 62

Dear Sir;

Reference is made to your letter dated November 5, 1940, reflecting that the results of the interview with [redacted] presently in jail in New Orleans, are covered in the report of Special Agent (A) W. R. Griffin, dated September 24, 1940, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Bureau files fail to reflect that Agent Griffin has submitted a report in this matter under that date. It is noted, however, that Agent Griffin has submitted a report of that date covering an interview with [redacted] in the case entitled Harry Benton Bridges with aliases; Communist Activities (Immigration Matter), which mentions the name of Harry Jackson, connected with communist activities, but gives no details with reference to this Harry Jackson in an effort to determine his possible identity with van Dondrescu.

The Bureau should be immediately advised whether [redacted] was interviewed with reference to van Dondrescu and under what title the report covering this interview was submitted by Agent Griffin.

The outstanding investigation in this case should be given preferred and expeditious attention and a report should be immediately submitted covering the results of the investigation to date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COPIES DESTROYED
1949 SEP 6 1930
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
November 5, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JAMES [REDACTED]
with alias, et al.
INFORMATION DEVELOPED

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of September 16, 1940
(Bureau File 45-2013), in which you requested information as to
whether or not [REDACTED], who is presently in jail in
New Orleans, has been interviewed regarding the above case, we
wish to advise that such interview was taken care of by Special
Agent (A) W. R. CRITTIN, and the results may be found in his re-
port dated September 24, 1940 at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

D. B. SACKERT
Special Agent in Charge

cc 65-4532
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Res:  JACQUES MORKARD VAN DENDRESCHD
      with alias: al: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a letter from
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State,
dated October 24, 1940, wherein it is suggested that the
investigation being conducted by the Bureau in the case
entitled "Daniel Lawrence alias Nathan Leipsiger; Espionage",
New York file 65-4083, be given consideration in connection
with the investigation of this case.

Accordingly, the information developed in the
Lawrence case should be called to the attention of the Agent
assigned to the investigation of Van Dendreschd in order
that information of value developed in connection with the
investigation of Lawrence may be coordinated in the report
in this case.

Investigation in this case should be given continued,
vigorous and expeditious attention and reports thereon sub-
mitted promptly in view of the interest of the State Department
in the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 9 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. B. E. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
N. Y. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORMAN VAN DEMRESCH
with aliases: ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sirs:

With reference to Bureau letter dated October 17, 1940, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a letter received from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., dated October 23, 1940, together with copies of the enclosure referred to.

It will be noted that the State Department desires to be advised what information has been developed with reference to the possible location of the Arema brothers in the United States.

Investigation in this matter should be given immediate attention and a report thereon should be submitted not later than November 19, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC San Antonio — Enclosure
Houston — E

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
* NOV 14 1940 *

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Government agents are conducting a secret investigation at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky, world-famous Russian revolutionary who was assassinated last August in Mexico. It was learned last night from reliable sources.

It is believed that the agents are perusing the Trotsky papers, the contents of which remain a mystery to the outside world, in an effort to gain valuable information on the activities of subversive revolutionary elements in the United States.

Another purpose in the investigation is the possibility that the papers may contain clues as to the purpose and the persons behind the plot which culminated almost two months ago in the picketing of the Russian exile in his study.

Boston Post

Wed. Oct. 30, 1930
Federal Probe of Trotsky's Papers Denied at Harvard

The Harvard Crimson prints the story. Keyes D. Metcalf, director of the Widener Library, Harvard University, flatly and completely denies it.

The Crimson in this morning's issue declares that Federal agents have been studying the manuscripts and correspondence of Leon Trotsky, noted Russian Communist leader and collaborator with Lenin, murdered in Mexico last Summer, ever since the papers reached Harvard last August.

The Federal agents, the Crimson asserts, are attempting by the investigation to learn of the undercover activities of Communist agents in this country and also, if possible, to uncover the groups responsible for the assassination of Trotsky.

Mr. Metcalf denies this story in its entirety. No government agent has even seen the papers since they passed through the Customs last August, he declares. In response, the editors of the Crimson state that their information came from "an official source" and they stick to it.

The papers involved are the manuscripts, correspondence and notes of the famous Russian revolutionary. Negotiations to acquire these papers had been completed by Mr. Metcalf for the Widener Library some time before Mr. Trotsky died. On his death they were turned over to the Harvard authorities. None of the papers has been made public in any way, according to Mr. Metcalf.

Boston Daily Globe

Oct. 30, 1920
November 13, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Res: JACQUES MOURNARD VAN DENBRECHT
with alias: ET AL: ESPIONACK - B

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of clippings from the Boston Post dated October 30, 1940, and the Boston Daily Globe dated October 30, 1940, reflecting that a secret investigation is presently being conducted by Government agents at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky with a view to obtaining any clues available therein which will assist in uncovering the groups responsible for Trotsky's assassination.

The Bureau desires to be immediately advised of any information in this respect available to the New York or Boston Offices. Appropriate discreet inquiry should be made by the Boston Office to verify these press reports and ascertain the identity of such Government agents, in the event such an inquiry is being made.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Boston
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DEENBESCH
with aliases; ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R

While talking with Mr. Murphy of the State Department on November 7, 1940, in connection with this case, his attention was called to the attached newspaper clippings emanating in Boston, reflecting that Government agents are conducting a secret investigation at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky. Mr. Murphy stated that such inquiry is not being conducted by the State Department and that the State Department would be interested in verifying this information and determining the identity of the Government agents concerned.

Respectfully,

J. B. Little

Enclosure
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

GJS-0
62-6870

November 9, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MONARD van DREESCHEND,
with aliases, et al.
Espionage (R)

Dear Sir:

When Special Agent George J. Starr of this office interviewed [blurred] concerning the relationship between the man known as FRANK JACSON who is responsible for the killing of LEWIS OTTO SKY and Monsieur MONARD whom [blurred] had known in Persia, he gave to Agent Starr a copy of his book "The Strangling of Persia". This book is described as being "the story of European diplomacy and oriental intrigue which resulted in the denationalization of twelve million Mohammedans".

[blurred] was at one time the Treasurer-General of Persia and it was while acting in that capacity that he came in contact with the man known to him as Monsieur MONARD who was the Administrator-General of Customs of Persia. There are a number of references to Monsieur MONARD in the book, as shown by the index (see page 418), but there is nothing to show the extent of his family or whether or not he had a child who might be identified as being the man recently known as FRANK JACSON. [blurred] could add nothing to what already appears in the book.

The book is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover accompanied by a copy of this letter, as it is believed that the Bureau may desire to include the book in the Bureau library.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett
Special Agent in Charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRISCHD with aliases; ET AL; ESPIIONAGE

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
The letter referred to above is to be retained in the files of the Laboratory.
November 20, 1940

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. B. E. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES KOHNARD VAN DEN BRESSCHD
v. as. including Frank Jackson, et al
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

[Redacted]

It is requested that expeditious attention be given this matter.

Very Truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
On December 7, 1929, I received a telegram from Earl C. Persons, U.S. Marshal of the Southern District of California, intimating that an individual named Luis Muñoz, charged with conspiring to murder Trotsky in Mexico City, had been arrested. The Marshal stated that the individual was transferred to the United States in order to bring charges in connection with the bombing of the home of Trotsky, Mr. Bork, and other property in Mexico City. The case was assigned to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

The individual was later tried and convicted of the bombing of Trotsky's residence. The conviction was upheld on appeal and the individual was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The case was later vacated by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.
Date November 20, 1940

Case References
Jacques Mornard Van Dendrescha
was incl. Frank Jackson, et al
Espionage

List of Contents

1 records

SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED MAIL
December 17, 1940

C. O.

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Res: JACQUES HERMANN VAN DENRESCHE
    with alias: ESPINACH (B)

Dear Sirs:

The attention of the New York Office is directed to Bureau letters dated November 12, 1940, and November 27, 1940, the former requesting advice concerning information developed with reference to the possible location of the Arenal brothers in the United States and the latter requesting appropriate investigation concerning Sylvia Rosenberg, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

A review of the Bureau files fails to reveal that the results of your investigation have been reported and the New York Office is requested to give this matter immediate attention, completing the investigation and forwarding an investigative report to the Bureau within ten days after receipt of this letter.

For the assistance of the New York Office in conducting investigation in instant case, I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter dated November 20, 1940, from Mr. Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, D.C., together with copies of its enclosures which are copies of despatches 405 and 447 from the American Consul General at Mexico, D.F., Mexico, dated October 25 and November 1, 1940, respectively. Copies of this material are also being furnished to the Houston and San Antonio Offices.

There are also enclosed herewith for the assistance of the offices receiving copies of this letter three photographs of van Denresche, which were furnished to the Bureau by the Department of State.

Also enclosed herewith for the information of the interested offices are copies of the other enclosures which are described in despatch 127 from the American Consulate General at Mexico City, dated November 1, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure 60 Houston - Enclosure
San Antonio -
MEMORANDUM

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY

November 9, 1939

The trial of JACQUES MORNARD, alias FRANK JACSON before the Judge of the Criminal Court of Coyoacan, has been practically completed.

Two psychiatrists JOSE GOMEZ ROBLES and ALFONSO ULIBROS were appointed by the Court to not only examine MORNARD physically and mentally, but to also conduct an investigation of the case. These men have been in touch with the writer and American Counsel ROBERT McGREGOR, and they stated that their report is completed and that they have found MORNARD to be in excellent physical condition, and entirely sane. MORNARD has steadfastly stuck to his first story, and despite every effort to confuse him, no admissions whatever have been obtained from the man that he was connected in any way with the GPU or the GPU.

During the examination of MORNARD, and the investigation of the case, he has been given every consideration and privilege in prison. However, all of his liberties have now been taken away from him, and he is confined in a bare cell with no privileges whatsoever, and not even newspapers to read.
The trial of DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS charged with the first assault on TRUSKY, has also been completed, and nothing new was developed at this trial. SIQUEIROS was positively identified by two of the participants in the first assault. SIQUEIROS refused to make any statement whatever to the Court or to any Mexican officials. He is at the present time confined in the penitentiary in Mexico City, awaiting the verdict of the Court in his case.

No information whatever has been received by the writer disclosing the results of previous leads that were requested to be followed up by the New York office.
Mr. E. E. Sackett  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES HOMARD VAN DENDRESCH  
with aliases: ESPIONAGE - A

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a memorandum dated November 2, 1940, covering information obtained through a confidential source in Mexico.

It will be noted that van Dendresch has been receiving mail from Silvia Rosenberg, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York. An appropriate investigation should be conducted to determine the background and contacts of Silvia Rosenberg in connection with the investigation of this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure
December 28, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the investigation being conducted regarding Jacques Hornard van Dendrescha with aliases, the slayer of Leon Trotsky, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent M. R. Griffin, dated December 9, 1940, at New York City.

Information has been received that Mrs. Luis Arenal is presently residing at 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. While inquiry with reference to the Arenal brothers in New York City fails to reflect that Luis Arenal is residing at this address with his wife, it is believed that she may be contacting him although information to date fails to indicate that this situation prevails.

It is to be noted that it has previously been reported that the Mexican Government, through General Munes, is reported to have started extradition proceedings against the Arenal brothers. I shall appreciate being advised whether such proceedings have been initiated, whether a warrant has been issued for the Arenales, and what action would be desired in the event he is definitely located in New York City as a result of the investigation now being conducted.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 7-28-40

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL DEP
DEC 31, 1940

BY SPECIAL AGENT
FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JACQUES MARINARD VAN DENDRISCHD, with aliases:
Jacques Marinard Van Dendrieschd, Jacques Monard,
Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Monard,
SILVIA AGELOFF, alias, Silvia Aseloff.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Inspector in Charge at the Houston Office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation Service advised that he has no record of LOUIS and RAFAEL ARENAL and DAVID ALFARO DESGUADO as to their present whereabouts. Such records, it was advised, could be obtained from the Inspector in Charge, Bureau Of Immigration and Naturalisation at San Antonio.

An identified picture of subject, JACQUES MARINARD VAN DENDRISCHD as man who rode in taxi with her from the San Antonio Airport on July 2, 1940. Further advised that VAN DENDRISCHD stopped at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:
Bureau letter to New York, dated October 17, 1940.

Report of Special Agent W. C. INGHAM, San Antonio,
Texas, dated October 6, 1940.

DETAILS:
AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:
The writer contacted Mr. L. D. CROSSMAN, Inspector in Charge of the Houston Office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation. CROSSMAN explained that he had no information in his possession as to the present whereabouts of LOUIS and RAFAEL ARENAL and

DEC 13 1940
DEC 9, 1942
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS or whether or not they had entered the United States. CROSSMAN explained that this information could be readily ascertained by getting in touch with the headquarters office in San Antonio. CROSSMAN pointed out that the San Antonio Office could contact the various Immigration offices situated at the various points of entry from Mexico and request that a search of the records be made at these offices for the desired information.

The writer contacted and displayed the picture of subject JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCH which she readily identified. said that VAN DENDRESCH was a passenger with her on the Eastern Airlines Plane which arrived at the San Antonio Airport on July 2, 1940 at 2:05 P.M. related that she and subject took a taxi from the airport to San Antonio and that she was on her way to visit her sister-in-law, pointed out that the son was seriously ill and that she had been called to San Antonio in this emergency. said that when the taxi got into town it stopped at the Gunter Hotel and that the last she saw of subject was when she saw him enter this hotel and she then proceeded to in the taxi. Upon further questioning, could give no further information as to the subject. She explained that he did not speak to her in the taxi nor to anyone on the plane nor did anyone meet him at the Airport or when he arrived at the Hotel. pointed out that there was no doubt in her mind that subject was the man in question.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION:

At San Antonio, Texas: While check the Gunter Hotel and make inquiry for any information as to subject's activities in San Antonio on July 2, 1940 and immediately subsequent thereto.

At San Antonio, Texas: At the headquarters office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation, will contact the Inspector in Charge and request him to get in touch with the various Immigration Offices at the ports of entry from Mexico so that the records in these offices can be checked to ascertain whether or not subjects are in the United States and if so their present whereabouts.

--- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION ---

- 2 -
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

December 6, 1940

Mr. Mornard van Denresch, with aliases; et al.

Dear Sir:

Investigation by Special Agent M. E. Griffin of this office indicates that Mrs. Luis Arenal is presently residing at 381 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.; while information in our possession indicates that Arenal is not residing here, it is believed that his wife may be contacting him at night at some other location.

We wish you would advise us whether or not a warrant has been issued for this man and what action you wish this office to take in the event he is located. As soon as a reply is received regarding this situation, further efforts will be made to locate this man.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. Sackett

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5-Dec-40
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
M. R. GRIFFIN

CHANGED:

JACQUES MONARD' van DENDRERCH, with alias'es:
Jacques Monard' van Dendresch, Jacques Monard,
Jack Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack

SILVIA AGALOFF, with alias'es:
Sylvia Agaloff, Sylvia Ageloff, Sylvia Ageloff
Eulv, Eulv, "Eulv", Sylvia Ageloff,
Sylvia Agaloff, Silvia' Azeloss, Sylvia' Ageloff,
Mrs. F. Ageloff; CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE,
with alias'es: Carmen Enriqueeta Coveda Jarque,
Carmen Enriqueeta Coveda Jacque; MRS. PAULINE
FLIESKIN; MRS. FRACTIMA FLIESKIN, with
alias'es: Amcetina Gonzalez, Amcetina Sleishman;
CARMEN ITANA, alias Carmen Deanda; IGNACIO PEREZ
GONZALEZ; MRS. IGNACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, alias
Mary Leinbach; ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIOS, alias
Enrique Martinez Rioux; DAVID ALFARO SIKHEUR;
LUIZ ARENAL BASTAR; RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR; JOSE
HARA; FRANCISCO, BASSols.

SYNOPSIS:

Van DENDRERCH believed to have been member of
Marine Workers Industrial Union in 1936 and 1937.
Identified by as former
Political Commissar in Spain.
advise one "monsieur MONARD" was a Belgian
Collector of Customs for Northern Persia in 1911
and prior thereto and not Belgian Ambassador.
Knows of no connection of subject Van DENDRERCH
with him. Newspaper article covering investigation
by Secretary of Belgian Legation in Mexico
City indicates Van DENDRERCH lied about his
education and training. JOSEPH JANSEN, secretary
to late LEO TROTSKY, has no information of value.
According to two confidential informants, GEORGE MKV.

DECEMBER 1940

DECEMBER 1940
alive and took recent trip through the United States. Records of Eastern Airlines covering trips of SYLVIA AGELOFF and Van DENDRESCHD checked. No record of THEODORE TOORITZEN at New York employment agencies. Newspaper article states SIU ETROS' attorney claims SHELDON HANTE left alive in hands of ARENAL brothers. Information received from State Department indicates extradition of ARENAL brothers for HANTE murder may be requested by Mexican authorities. AMITA PREMOS, alleged to have been visited by ARENAL brothers, located in Brooklyn, N.Y. Information from State Department indicates MARCIAL PECHEZ GONZALEZ married to MARY RAINBECH, American woman, and implicated in murder of SHELDON HANTE. CARMEN ENRIQUETA PUNEDA JARQUE believed to have come to New York to contact CARMEN NEAHA and Mrs. Eustacia PLEISRIG, CARMEN NEAHA identified as prominent Spanish Communist presently in New York assisting drive of American Rescue Ship Mission in program to aid Spanish Communists in French concentration camps. Mrs. ERNSTINA PLEISRIG, widow of son of Mrs. PAULINE PLEISRIG, who was killed in Spanish War, lives with Mrs. PAULINE PLEISRIG, whose home is hangout of Communists. JOSÉ BRAHIN believed presently enrolled at Cornell University. Information received from State Department indicates HUGO BOISS may be GPU head in Mexico and ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ RIUT may be a high functionary of GPU in Latin America.

References:

Bureau letter dated September 3, 1940.
Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940.
New York letter to Bureau dated September 6, 1940.
Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940.
Bureau letter dated September 7, 1940.
New York teleotype to Bureau dated September 11, 1940.
New York letter to Bureau dated September 12, 1940.
Report of Special Agent E. P. Hain, dated Los Angeles, September 14, 1940.
Report of Special Agent C. A. Kahan dated New Haven, September 14, 1940.
Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940.
Bureau letter dated September 26, 1940.
Report of Special Agent R. H. Hosteny dated Houston, September 25, 1940.
The title of this case is being changed to include the following names: CARMIEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, with aliases: Carmen Enriqueta Coveda Jarque, Carmen Henriqueta Coveda Jarque; MIS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN; MRS. ENESTINA FLEISCHMAN, with aliases: Ernestina Gonzales, Ernestina Slowshan; CARMEN MEANA, with alias: Carmen Meandra; HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ; MRS. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, with alias: Mary Loonbech; ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUI, with alias ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUI; DAVID ALFREDO SIQUEIROS; LUIS ARENAL BASTAR; RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR; JOSE HARRARI and NARCISO BASOLS, and the following additional aliases of SYLVIA AGELOFF: MRS. F. Jacson, E. Baslow, "Bess", Sylvia Ageloff, Sylvia Ageloff, Silvia Azellos, Sylvia Ageloff, Mrs. F. Ageloff, and the additional alias of King for JACQUES MARCAND van DENDRESCH.

JACQUES MARCAND van DENDRESCH

who is employed at the docks in the shore gang, on being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCH by confidential informant [redacted], stated he does not recall the name of this man but remembers meeting him during 1936 and 1937 at the old Marine Workers Industrial Union on South Street, New York City. [redacted] recalled seeing Van DENDRESCH talking from a soap box on several occasions for the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Communist Party.

[redacted], upon being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCH by confidential informant [redacted], stated that he remembered seeing him around the Marine Workers Industrial Union hall on South Street, New York City, in 1936 and 1937. He recalls that the man used the name of JACSON and at that time seemed to be an intimate friend of HAYS JONES, a well-known Communist official of the New York Maritime Union. [redacted] believed JACSON was also connected in some way with a PAUL MATTHEWS, presently practicing law downtown in New York City. (Note: There is a PAUL MATTHEWS, attorney,
located at 11 Broadway, New York City). He thought JACSON was employed by MATTHEWS to drum up business in sailors' lawsuits. He thought JACSON resided somewhere in Brooklyn and was employed at one time or another on some ship in the Stewards Department. The informant stated he believed JACSON was one of the men who engineered the act of pulling down the swastika flag from the S.S. "Europa" in New York City about a year or so ago.

Confidential informant stated that from information he received along the New York waterfront, it is possible that Van DENDRESCH worked as a smoking room steward on the S.S. "Finland" of the United States Line from about August 13, 1935 to November 11, 1935 under Captain J. E. ROBERTS. He may have signed on in San Francisco, Westbound. It is rumored that he tried to commit suicide by jumping overboard from this ship.

Information further indicated JACSON may be known to a man named SHERLACK, who is presently believed to be employed by the Moore-MacCormack Lines on the S.S. "Brazil" or the S.S. "Argentina" as a store-keeper. He may also be known to CHARLIE TURNER, who was last heard from as Chief Steward of the American Pioneer Lines, now believed operating under the United States Lines.

Van DENDRESCH was interviewed by the writer at the Parish Prison, New Orleans, Louisiana, and upon being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCH gave the following information: He knew Van DENDRESCH in Spain under the name of HUGO. Van DENDRESCH is a friend of GEORGE MINK and DAVID "RED" SIMPSON. He was a Political Commissar in Albacete, Spain. He believes that Van DENDRESCH worked in the Communist Party office at 15 Essex Street, Boston, Mass., and that one PHIL FRANKFIELD worked with him. FRANKFIELD is presently under indictment in Washington, D.C. for contempt for having refused to answer questions put to him by the Dies Committee. FRANKFIELD is State Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts. The Boston Police Department may have information concerning Van DENDRESCH.

Shortly before May 1, 1934, the Buffalo Police raided a house in the negro section. EARL BRODNER, MCCUISTION, MANNING, JOHNSON (negro organizer), Van DENDRESCH and others were present in this house. BRODNER saved his confidential papers by hiding his brief case on the chandelier. Nobody was arrested. Police confiscated an advance copy of the "Daily Worker" about one or
or two days before it was issued. Officers [Redacted] and [Redacted] made the raid. Van Dendresch was there officially as a Communist organizer, but actually to do whatever work they had for him.

From a confidential source, it was ascertained that Dr. Albert Goldman, a Trotskyite attorney, located at 40 West 45th Street, New York City, received a letter on or about September 24, 1940 from one Leo Fischer, La Paz, Bolivia, Box 947. This letter read approximately as follows:

"Kindly give me your address and the address of James P. Cannon. I have important information for you and for him."

(Note: James P. Cannon is the Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York City.)

On August 30, 1940, Assistant Director H. H. Clegg telephonically advised the New York Office that information had been received by the Bureau from the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" which indicated that the true name of Frank Jackson was Jacques Moreard and that his father had been the Belgian Ambassador to Persia in 1905. The Bureau checked with the State Department and learned that it had no record of an Ambassador named Moreard. The Bureau did locate a record concerning one Moreard who was located in Brazil about 1911 or 1912 as a Belgian Customs Agent. This information appears in a book entitled "The Strangling of Persia," which was written by Mr. W. Morgan Schuster and published in 1912.

[W]as interviewed by Special Agent G. J. Starr of this office and the results of the investigation were incorporated in a teletype to the Bureau on September 11, 1940. He stated he knew an official named Moreard who had been Collector of Customs for Northern Persia about 1911 and prior thereto. Moreard succeeded another Belgian named Naus. This was under an arrangement whereby Persia obtained experienced customs officials from Belgium to be supervisors of Persian customs.

[Redacted] said that Northern Persia was in the so-called Russian sphere of influence and he is convinced Moreard obtained his position through the intercession of Russia and further that he was on the Russian payroll while serving as a Customs Collector.
for Persia. [REDACTED] believes MORNARD was in Persia as early as 1906 and places MORNARD's present age at about 70 years.

[REDACTED] stated that MORNARD was never the Belgian Ambassador, but was simply a Persian government official. SCHUSTER was succeeded by MORNARD as Treasurer General of Persia and MORNARD charged that there was a deficit of approximately $350,000 in the Treasury, which [REDACTED] denies. [REDACTED] saw this charge in English newspapers.

[REDACTED] could not recall whether or not MORNARD was married, but was under the impression he was. A photograph of [REDACTED] was shown to him but it did not recall the older MORNARD to him. He did not know MORNARD's given name or initials and stated he was always referred to as "Monsieur MORNARD".

"Labor Action", the organ of the Workers Party, section of the Fourth International, dated September 23, 1940, contains the following reference to FRANK JACSON by MAX SCHACHMAN, American editor of Trotsky's works who went to Mexico on the news of Trotsky's death as a representative of the Workers Party:

"Walter Lordinan, Secretary and interim Charge d'Affaires of the Belgian Legation in Mexico City and his colleague, M. Vrathaliti, sent a memorandum to the Chief of Police of Mexico City on September 3, 1940 based on an extensive interview with Jacon, in which he demonstrated that Jacon claims, insofar as they relate to connections with Belgium, are false. Jacon claimed to have studied in the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Brussels. Lordinan, who studied in the same institution, asked Jacon to give the names of any of the professors. Jacon was unable to mention a single one.

Jacon claimed to have started and concluded a course of the military school in the little Flemish town of Dixmude. But there is no military school there. Furthermore, although the discipline is extremely strict in Belgium (as in all other) military schools, Jacon claims to have obtained permission to follow the courses at the University of Brussels -- 130 kilometers from Dixmude."
Jacson claimed to have studied in the Brussels Jesuit College of St. Ignatius Loyola, but there is no such college in Belgium and his indication of its alleged address was denied by Loridan.

Jacson claimed that his mother lived for some time at No. 1 of the "Chaussee de Havre" (there is no such place in Brussels, although there is a "Chaussee de Wavre") and at that number on the Chaussee de Wavre there is a big department store known to all inhabitants of Brussels.

Loridan pointed out finally that Jacson did not know a single word of Flemish, although he claims to have studied in the Flemish town of Dixmude, where, apt linguist that he is, he could not help picking up a bit, at least, of the Flemish language.

On the evening of August 30th in the hospital room of Sylvia Agoloff, there occurred the second, and this time a most dramatic and sensational, confrontation with Jacson in the presence of Judge Carranza Trujillo and other Mexican authorities. The Judge first verified the fact stated by Sylvia and admitted by Jacson that in New York he had given her his Mexican business address as the Ermita Building in Tacubaya section of Mexico City. Suddenly the Judge turned to Jackson and asked: "Did you know that this was the address of the Siqueiros conspiracy?"

David Alfaro Siqueiros, prominent Mexican Stalinist, is the main and self-acknowledged leader of the machine gun assault upon Trotsky's home last May 24th, which ended with the tragic kidnapping and murder of one of Trotsky's guards, Sheldon Harte. From his hiding place somewhere in Mexico he, or someone else in his name, sent a communication to the Chief of Police and to the Mexican press after Trotsky was assassinated, in which he again boasted of the fact that he had led the May 24th attack. The Ermita Building was the organizing center of the Siqueiros raid.

To the Judge's question, Jacson made only a stupid or rather mocking reply. He did not know Siqueiros;
had no connection with the May 24th affair, and
the fact that he had given Sylvia the address of
the Errante Building — of all places in Mexico City,
a city he was visiting for the first time in his
life — was pure chance."

'I gave her the first address that came to my
mind," said Jacobson."

The aforementioned issue of "Labor Action" is being
retained in the files of the New York Office.

In letter dated October 1, 1940, the Bureau advised
that JOSEPH HANSEN, Secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, was
leaving Mexico City shortly for New York City, where he in-
tended conducting independent investigation into the assassina-
tion of Trotsky. He requested advice from the State Department
as to whom he could contact to furnish any information he may
develop and was being advised by the State Department to contact
this office. It is further stated that information was
supplied by the State Department that HANSEN and his associates
liquidated GEORGE MINK six months ago, shortly before the first
attack on Trotsky in May, 1940, by tying MINK up and throwing
him into a crater some thirty miles from Mexico City.

The writer made several attempts to contact JOSEPH
HANSEN at the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party,
Section of the Fourth International, 116 University Place,
(fourth floor), New York City, but without success. It was
not until Special Agent G. J. STARR made a personal telephone
call to JAMES P. CANNON, Party Secretary, that an interview was
arranged.

The writer interviewed JAMES P. CANNON and JOSEPH HANSEN
regarding the Trotsky affair and was advised by them that they
had no information to offer. They appeared very reluctant to
discuss the matter and gave very brief answers to questions put
to them by reporting agent. A further interview will be had
with these men, at which time an effort will be made to secure
information that they may have regarding this affair.

With regard to the alleged death of GEORGE MINK in
Mexico, the writer was informed by confidential informant
that he received information from a source friend of his who is well-acquainted with GEORGE MINK that he had spoken with GEORGE MINK in St. Paul, Minnesota, approximately one month ago and that MINK was making a trip through the United States in the interests of the Communist Party. 

... refused to name his informant, but stated that he considered the information thoroughly reliable. Confidential informant ... also advised the writer that he had heard that MINK made a trip through the United States to the west coast within the past six weeks.

Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940 advised that Van DENDRESCED stated that upon his arrival in the United States in September, 1938, he stayed at the home of SYLVIA AGLOFF, located at 601 West 110th Street, New York City, until his departure for Mexico in October of that year. An investigation in this matter was requested by the Bureau.

On August 29, 1940, ... New York City, telephoned at the New York Office and advised that he formerly resided at ... Street, New York City for a period of twenty-seven years. He said that the brother and father of SYLVIA AGLOFF had at one time owned the apartment house at 601 West 110th Street, but lost the property and it was turned back to the bank. He said that SYLVIA AGLOFF had resided there for two or three years and during that time she often had many male visitors.

Through the courtesy of Eastern Airlines, 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, the writer was permitted to examine records covering the trips of FRANK JACSON and SYLVIA AGLOFF, and the following information was secured.

On June 30, 1940, a plane left LaGuardia Airport, Queens,
NY. at 11 P.M. One "F. JACSON" boarded the plane automobile
connection at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, carrying three
bags weighing fifty-seven pounds. He was accompanied on the trip
by automobile from the hotel to the airport by a "Mrs. JACSON."
The plane reservation was made by Mr. DESSER at the Hotel
Pierpont, 55 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. JACSON purchased
ticket #202031 for New Orleans, La. This plane made stops at
Washington, D.C., Richmond, Greensboro, Charlotte, Greenville,
Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile and was due to arrive at New
Orleans at 7 A.M. on July 1, 1940. The following persons also
made the trip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. R. Trow</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. G. Underhill, Jr.</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D. Kendall</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Smith</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Reid</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Hamond</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Norma P. Hall</td>
<td>Charlotte, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss E. Pattillo</td>
<td>Montgomery, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. White</td>
<td>Montgomery, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. K. J. Perry</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. Seal</td>
<td>Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Sistrer</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Moore</td>
<td>Greenville, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S. Bailey</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Edna Hankins</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On August 8, 1940, a plane left LaGuardia Airport, Queens,
N.Y. at 7:15 P.M. A "Mrs. F. AGELOFF" boarded the plane at the
Airport. She had ticket #221422 for Brownsville, Texas. There
is no record of any luggage. This plane stopped at Washington,
Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville.
She gave her residence as 191 Jeralmon Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
eighth floor.

Also on this plane was L. Y. CHERTOK, whose destination was
Mexico City, via Brownsville, Texas. He had ticket #119328 and
was booked through a Mr. PRIELEAN of the American Express Company,
55 Broadway, New York City. He gave his residence as 711 Walton
Avenue, New York City. Also on this plane were JOHN A. KILCOIN,
1322 State Street, Schenectady, N.Y., whose destination was Mexico
and D. B. Martine, 517 Ontario Street, Schenectady, N.Y., whose destination also was Mexico.

A WALTER GEIGER made reservations to travel on this plane, but the reservation was cancelled and was re-booked for the ninth. He was traveling on a German passport and stated he had applied for United States citizenship. He gave his residence telephone as Ed-4-0392, and his business telephone as Wh-3-8163. A telephone call made by the writer determined that Whitehall 3-8163 is the address of the Richard Pathan Corp., iron and steel, 29 Broadway, New York City. The writer also called Watkins 9-8725 and ascertained that this is the phone number of the Welfare Department, Home Relief Bureau, 245 West 19th Street, New York City, where SYLVIA ADELLOFF was employed.

In connection with securing information regarding THEODORE TCHITZEN, who sent a congratulatory telegram to JACSON in Mexico City, the writer examined the records of the following employment agencies with negative results:

Richard T. Hutchinson, 515 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.
Lazare Employment Agency, 624 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.
Louise A. Roach, 624 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.

With Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940 was forwarded a communication from the Department of the Interior of Mexico, dated August 25, 1940, requesting that an investigation be made regarding SYLVIA ADELLOFF at Columbia University and with the Department of Health of the United States. (Note: This undoubtedly means the Welfare Department, Home Relief Bureau, where SYLVIA ADELLOFF was employed.) It was also requested that the records of the Hotel Pierson, Brooklyn, N.Y. be checked regarding JACSON's residence.

Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940 contained in part the following information. HILDA ADELLOFF, who is supposed to reside at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and is the sister of SYLVIA ADELLOFF is reported to know the present address of MARGUERITE ROSEMERE, who is the MARGUERITE with whom VON DENDRESCHD was in contact during his residence at Shirley Courts in Mexico City. After the assault on Trotsky in May, 1940, VON DENDRESCHD drove the ROSEMERS and Mrs. TROTSKY to Vera Cruz, Mexico from the Trotsky home in Coyocanc, Mexican, where they boarded a ship for New York. It was requested that HILDA ADELLOFF be interviewed.
to determine the present address of the ROGLES and to
determine what information she possesses concerning the Edificio
"Ermita" located in Tacubaya, Mexico, where Jackson claimed "his
boss" had an office. She should further be interrogated with
reference to the statement made by SYLVIA AGUJOF that HILDA
made an investigation at this building in an effort to locate
Jackson's employer and did, in fact, locate a Mexican who
claimed that he knew JACKSON and that he worked for him in
the building. DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS lived at the Edificio
"Ermita".

On September 4, 1940, this office received information
from a confidential source that on July 29, 1940 at 10:26 P.M.
the following telegram was sent to JACKSON, care of American
Express Company, Abenida, Madero, Mexico City, D. F.:

"No letter for many weeks. Worried. Wire
immediately present plans."

(signed) SYLVIA

The sender's name was given as H. AGUJOF and her telephone as
Main 4-7291.

DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS
LUIS ARENAL BASTAR
RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR
HORACIO PEÑEZ GONZALEZ
MARY LEINBECH

With Bureau letter dated November 12, 1940, there was
forwarded copy of a letter written by G. F. SHAW, American Consul
in Mexico City, dated October 11, 1940, part of which reads as
follows:

"From the combined testimony of these witnesses
(in the Siqueiros arraignment) the following recon-
struction of the events immediately preceding
the assault was made: The attackers met in a house
in the center of Mexico City and there donned
police uniforms. Siqueiros, however, was wearing
the uniform of a major in the army. Leaving this
house, Siqueiros rode in a LaSalle car, in which
there were pistols, machine guns and explosive
bombs. An intimate collaborator of Siqueiros,
Antonio Pujol, rode with him. On the way to
Trotsky's house, according to testimony of Rester

-12-
Sanchez Hernandez, Siqueiros' chauffeur, Siqueiros stated that they need have no fear for the way had been prepared and 'one of the guards had been bought.' According to this same witness, as soon as Siqueiros arrived at the gate of Trotsky's house, the door opened.

Another witness was a taxi driver who was engaged by Siqueiros to drive him to Cuernavaca, together with two other individuals, on the day following the assault. According to this witness, Siqueiros on leaving Mexico City was still dressed in his army uniform, but on route to Cuernavaca he changed into khaki trousers and a raincoat. En route, the car was stopped and the three passengers alighted with a package of clothes with which they disappeared into the mountainside, coming back later without it. It is supposed that they burned or buried the package. In Cuernavaca Siqueiros remained several days and returned to Mexico City and later went with his wife to Guadalajara in the same taxi.

One of the witnesses, Ana Lopez Chavez, declared that persons who collaborated in the preparation for the assault received 10.00 pesos per day from Siqueiros. She said that first Antonio Fujol and later a person named Pedro told her that 'the money came from the Communist Party.'

An important development occurred yesterday when the police arrested Siqueiros' wife, Angelina Aronel, for complicity in the assault."

The "Mexican Labor News" (mimeographed pamphlet), vol. 8, No. 36, dated October 11, 1940, contains the following reference to DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS:

"David Alfaro Siqueiros, widely known painter, who was arrested in the State of Jalisco the past week after a four-month search, has freely admitted to Mexican authorities his participation in the first assault on Leon Trotsky, which took place last May."
Siqueiros, who was captured by police agents disguised as local farmers, declared that the attack was planned as a last resort to protect Mexico against the counter-revolutionary plot of Trotsky followers, who, he said, had made Mexico their world headquarters despite Trotsky's explicit promise to President Cardenas to refrain from political agitation. The painter denied however that either he or his associates had any part in the second attack in which the late Mr. Trotsky met his death. He stated that he did not know Jacques Mornard, the Trotsky assassin, and had never heard of him until the news of the second attack broke in the papers.

When questioned as to his leftist affiliations, Siqueiros declared that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1921 to 1929, at which time he was expelled for infraction of discipline. He added that he was in no way connected with the Russian secret police, which Trotskyite sources claimed motivated the two attacks.

Members of the band which made the attack in May, he said, were recruited from Mexican volunteers who had fought in Spain during the Fascist invasion, where they had become convinced of the dangers of Trotskyism through its activities there. Siqueiros statesmen threw no light whatever on the second and fatal attack on Trotsky by Jacques Mornard.

The aforementioned issue of the "Mexican Labor News" is being retained in the New York office file.

The "Socialist Appeal", official weekly organ of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International, dated New York, N.Y., Saturday, November 23, 1940, contains a front and side picture of FRANK JACKSON and an article reading in part as follows:

"David Alfero Siqueiros, well-known Stalinist and agent of the GPU, who led the May 24th machine gun assault upon the bedroom of Leon Anautila Trotsky, has been transferred to a penitentiary, pending
court decision as to his guilt.

Siqueiros' lawyer, Federico Sodi, has petitioned the court for the release of the Stalinist gunman on bail. The lawyer alleges that Siqueiros is not guilty of the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, guard on duty who was kidnapped the night of the assault, and claims that Harte was left by Siqueiros in the "hands of the Arenal brothers."

The aforesaid copy of the "Socialist Appeal" is being retained in the New York Office file.

Copies of the side picture of FRANK JACSON, together with copies of the front view, which have already been furnished by the Bureau, are being forwarded to the various offices interested in this investigation for their information and possible use.

With Bureau letter dated October 17, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter to the Secretary of State from GEORGE P. SHAW, American Consul in Mexican City. This letter, which is dated September 2, 1940, states that it is alleged by the Mexican police that a confession has been obtained which indicated that the ARENAL brothers were directly responsible for the murder of ROBERT SHELDON HARTE, Trotsky's bodyguard. It was further stated that information has come from various sources that the Arenals and DAVID ALFANO SIQUEIROS were in the United States and had recently been seen around the Mexican Art Exhibit in New York City. These reports, the letter states, seemed to have originated partly with a Miss ANITA BRENNER, who is at present in New York City. Mr. SHAW further states that the Chief of Police of Mexico City was going to ask the appropriate Mexican authorities to request the extradition of the ARENAL brothers, who seemed to be the most important witnesses in the HARTE murder.

An investigation made by the writer ascertained that the Miss ANITA BRENNER referred to is presently living at 38 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., telephone Sterling 3-3313.

With Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter written to the Secretary of State by GEORGE P. SHAW, American Consul in Mexican City.
This letter contained the following information: General NUNEZ has given orders that extradition proceedings be instituted for the ARENAL brothers. The Mexican Consul in New York City has been instructed to endeavor to locate them. The Mexican police state that the wife of LEOPOLDO ARENAL, who lives in Mexico City, has told them that LUIS ARENAL married an American girl named ROSA BIEL, who resides at 995 Carroll Street, New York City. The following description of LUIS ARENAL is given:

- Height: 5' 1½"
- Hair: Dark brown
- Complexion: Medium
- Eyes: Brown
- Forehead: Large
- Nose: Straight
- Mouth: Regular

The police believe that HORACIO PÈREZ GONZALEZ was intimately associated with LUIS ARENAL in the first attempt on Trotsky's life. PÈREZ came to Mexico from New York, probably in April, 1939, driving a LaSalle car, and it was in this car that the purchaser of an electric saw, to be used in the attempt on Trotsky's life, rode at the time he purchased the saw. PÈREZ sometimes posed as a chauffeur. It is significant that a house near the Trotsky residence was rented in the name of MARY LEINBECH for the period from May 2, 1940 through August 2, 1940. This woman is known as PÈREZ's wife, and both of them vacated the house prior to May 24th assault, although they paid the rent through the period of contract. MARY LEINBECH is described as an American citizen residing in New York.

With Bureau letter dated September 10, 1940, there was forwarded report of Robert G. McGregor, Jr., dated July 13, 1940, containing the following information regarding LUIS ARENAL given to McGregor by Leon Trotsky:

- LUIS ARENAL was a cartoonist whose caricatures often appeared in "Future" and in the American publication "New Masses." The Mexican publications "El Popular," "Futuro" and "La Voz de Mexico" were subsidized by Stalinists from Moscow. LUIS ARENAL is said to have visited ANITA BRENNER in New York City. TROTSKY described ANITA BRENNER as "on the fence between the Third and the Fourth Internationals."
Bureau letter dated September 3, 1940, which confirmed a telephone conversation between Assistant Director H. R. CLEGG and the New York Office on August 27, 1940, furnished the following information:

One CARMEN HENRIQUETA COVEDA JARQUE, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas on the night of August 26th, 1940 by train. She was said to be on an errand to New York City in order to make a contact with CARMEN MEANDRA, a well-known Communist of New York City, and it was her further plan to contact Miss ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN at 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. JARQUE obtained a visa from the United States Embassy at Mexico City.

A check through the District Immigration Office at San Antonio, Texas, failed to disclose information concerning the entrance of JARQUE into the United States. It is believed her errand might be relative to the alleged murder of TROTSKY by JACKSON and that the conference planned may lead to the uncovering of the activities of the GPU in the United States.

On September 6, 1940, the New York Office advised the Bureau of the results of investigation by Special Agent H. R. GRIFFIN, which were briefly as follows:

Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN occupied Apartment 34, consisting of four rooms and two baths, at 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. She had lived at this location for five years. About two years ago, her son enlisted in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was killed in the fighting in Spain. Apparently, while he was in Spain he married, and his widow, Mrs. ERNESTINA GONZALES FLEISCHMAN, is now living with Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN. Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN is alleged to have been related to the late SAMUEL UNTERMEYER, prominent deceased attorney of New York City.

From a confidential source, it was ascertained that the FLEISCHMAN apartment was a hangout for Communists, that banners and placards for use in Communist parades and demonstrations
62-6870

equivalent of $100.
were manufactured in the FLEISCHMAN apartment; that the Communists called at the apartment to collect the finished banners and placards and Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her daughter-in-law accompanied them to their meetings and parades; that the FLEISCHMANS had many visitors who stayed two or three days and that these persons were all foreigners, particularly Spanish; that some of these visitors were refugees from Spain when Mrs. FLEISCHMAN assisted.

Who had occupied the FLEISCHMAN apartment, advised that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her daughter-in-law had just returned from a month's vacation at Chalet Indian Hotel, Boalsville, Westchester County, New York, and further that they received quite a bit of foreign mail.

With Bureau letter dated October 4, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter to the State Department from the American Consulate General in Mexico City, dated August 30, 1940, giving the following additional information:

On August 14, 1940 the Consulate granted a Section 3(2) visa, #1010, to CARMEN FERROQUIRA POVEDA JARQUE, who was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico on July 2, 1896. She had previously been refused such a visa on March 26, 1940 because of her inability to establish that she was maintaining a permanent domicile in Mexico to which she intended to return. She appeared on August 14 and presented a Mexican passport, stating that she was a Mexican citizen, and, being in possession of this passport, her readmission into Mexico was established and the visa granted.

She is presumed to have left Mexico for the United States by train on about August 25, 1940 and is alleged to have been called to the United States by CARMEN MEANDRA.

JARQUE was selected by the Communist group in Mexico to go to New York because of her office experience and ability. It is understood she is considered by the Communists to be an expert organizer. Informant stated that she was given $100. to defray her expenses to New York and it is interesting to note that the application states she exhibited $95 in United States currency and 25 Mexican pesos, which is exactly the
the FLEISCHMANS moved from 26 East 93rd Street, on October 1, 1940, to 197 East 61st Street, New York City. The writer conducted an investigation at this latter address and has arranged through confidential sources for a surveillance to be maintained on the activities of the FLEISCHMANS. The FLEISCHMANS occupy Apartment 9B, which consists of six rooms and two baths.

Confidential informant of the Newark Office was interviewed by the writer on November 15, 1940 at the Newark Office. He was asked if he knew CARMEN MEANDRA and in reply stated that a person by that name had been a high official of the Communist Government in Spain during the Revolution and at that time had been very closely associated with STOGE-MIK; that she had recently been in Mexico, where he had heard she had been in touch with MIK; that it was his opinion that this woman and MIK had directed the assassination of LEON TROTSKY. The informant stated that CARMEN MEANDRA was known as "little-pasionaria", and that she should not be confused with the "big-pasionaria" who is DOLORES IBARRURI. He said he did not know her present whereabouts.

Confidential informant of the New York Office was requested by the writer to make discreet inquiries regarding the location and identification of CARMEN MEANDRA. On November 27, 1940 he advised Special Agent S. J. STARR of this office that the true name of this woman was "CARMEN MEANA" and that she was scheduled to speak at a public rally under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the American Rescue Ship Mission on Sunday, December 1, 1940, at 3:30 P.M. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Later he furnished the writer with a circular covering this meeting, which contains the following statements:

"American must help rescue the Spanish refugees and international volunteers now in French concentration camps. America can stop Franco's firing squad. Today, Spain is a huge concentration camp. Millions are in prisons and forced labor battalions."

-21-
300,000 have already been executed by General Franco in the last months. Thousands are daily being prepared for firing squads. 150,000 Spanish refugees and 4,000 internationals from other countries who have been suffering in French concentration camps for twenty long months are in danger of forced return to Spain, Germany and Italy, where they face extinction. America can force a general amnesty in Spain."

This circular lists the following speakers at the rally:

Congressman Vito Marcantonio.
Rev. Verlyn Sprague.
Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, Head of Dept. of Engineering, Columbia University.
Edwin Berry Burgum, New York University.
William Pickens, Director, Y.A.A.C.F.
Carmen Meana, Youth Leader of Transport Workers Union of Madrid.

Confidential informant of this office advised Special Agent STARR that he was acquainted with CARMEN MENA in Spain, and that during the Revolution she had been an active member of the Spanish National Women's Commission. He said she was known as a sort of "junior pasionaria" and was not to be confused with the real "la pasionaria" DOLORES IBARRURI. She was active in Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona. At a subsequent time, this informant advised that CARMEN MEANA was supposed to be in charge of the relief work for Spanish Communists. He further stated that the real "la pasionaria" was presently in Russia.

The rally on December 1, 1940 was covered by a confidential informant of this office and information regarding it will be included in a subsequent report.

The aforementioned circular, together with a booklet describing the activities of DOLORES IBARRURI (with photograph), is being placed in the New York office file in this case.

Confidential informant advised the writer that the American Rescue Ship Mission was organized for the purpose
of raising funds to finance the purchase of the former Dollar Line S.S. "President Johnson" for $400,000, and to transport the various Spanish prisoners in France to various parts of the world where they would be welcome. He advised that he heard that $25,000 had already been raised for this purpose and the campaign was being very actively pursued.

JOSE HARRARI

On September 17, 1940, Mr. C. H. CARSON of the Bureau telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. H. GUEPIN as follows: The State Department had received a telegram from the American Embassy in Mexico City, who had received information from a reliable source that one JOSE HARRARI, a citizen of the Argentine, was in possession of information concerning the TROTSKY assassination. On June 26, 1940 HARRARI received transit certificate #247 from the American Consul in Mexico City and had left Mexico and could be located through "J. H. COOPER" (Cargo), 351 West 19th Street, New York City. Informant further advised that HARRARI might leave this address before September 13th, and was strongly suspected of being connected with the GPU.

The following investigation covering this angle of this case was made by Special Agents W. L. Thompson and J. R. Halley on September 18, 1940.

An investigation at 351 West 19th Street, New York City, disclosed that a person named [REDACTED] was located on the third floor. At the [REDACTED] apartment, agents interviewed one woman who stated her name was [REDACTED]. At first, she denied any knowledge whatsoever concerning JOSE HARRARI. She asked agents how they knew a man named HARRARI and they told her HARRARI had written to them. She then admitted she knew HARRARI and said that he had been at her apartment, but had left two or three days before.

She refused to furnish any additional information unless agents would identify themselves, which they did. She then stated that she had been suspicious of HARRARI and had gone through his papers while he was at her home "to find out if they were forged." She inquired particularly from the agents as to whether or not he was suspected of being an Argentine or
British secret service agent... She stated that HARANI had a
great number of friends in New York City and that he only stayed
at her house a night or so before he left. She said that she
did not expect him to return to New York for several months.

made a remark to the effect that the Federal Bureau
of Investigation was hounding aliens and she appeared to be
unusually incensed at the fact that aliens were being forced
to submit their fingerprints for identification purposes. She
refused to give any further information until she had time to
"seek advice and consider the consequences of such an act."

Agents interviewed

United States Post Office, 217 West 18th Street,
New York City, and were advised that there was on file a
removal notice for a

from 351 West
19th Street, New York City, to 118-07 109th Avenue, Ozone
Park, Queens, New York City, which notice was dated January 7,
1940. There was also a second notice, dated March 1, 1940,
directing that the mail be delivered to 351 West 19th Street,
New York City.

was interviewed and stated

that he had served the address at 351 West 19th Street for
the past two years. He stated that he knew nothing regarding the

except that for the past month or so they had
one JOSE HARANI visiting with them and that HARANI had received
a registered letter about a week before.

On September 19, 1940, voluntarily came
to the New York Office for the purpose of furnishing information
regarding JOSE HARANI. He stated that his wife, ANN, met
HARANI in Mexico City some time ago while they were on a vacation
there. At that time, HARANI was studying in some school. On
July 24, 1940 HARANI appeared at their home in New York and
they lodged him until July 26th, when he left, advising he was
going to visit other friends. Two weeks later he telephoned

and said he was staying with another friend but that
he wished to return to

home. HARANI returned and
remained with the

until Monday, September 16, 1940.
At that time, he stated he was an "exchange student" from
Mexico and was proceeding to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,
where he planned to study economics.

stated that at the time his wife was interviewed
regarding HARARI, she had been very much upset for fear something in connection with HARARI might cause him the loss of his job. It was stated that he was presently a member of the training school of the New York City Police Department and exhibited New York Police Department Badge #13683. He gave the following description of HARARI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Approximately 25 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>175 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>Believed to be an Argentine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He further stated that his wife, the former whose parents reside at 118-07 109th Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, N.Y., attended Cornell University in 1931, possibly during the summer session.

Information regarding the location and background of HARARI was sent to the Albany Office and they were requested to interview him for all information in his possession concerning the TROTSKY assassination.

With Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a memorandum reading as follows:

"Jose Harari

Arrived in Mexico in the middle of May, 1938 as an Argentine 'political refugee' recommended by the Stalinists. Expelled from his country for his political activity as a university student.

He left for New York — where he is now — on July 13, 1940 with a Mexican passport, passing himself off as a native of Yucatan.

In Mexico, he lived at 15 Justo Sierra Street Apartments. The house manager gives all the information that is asked of him.

He wrote for the Stalinist newspapers of Mexico and worked for the Stalinist Party while he was
here. Without having known source of income, 
he always gave the impression of lacking money. 
He made two trips paid for by the Stalinists; 
one to New York because of the Youth Congress 
(1938), and another to Havana.

He was 'expelled' from the Mexican Stalinist 
Party a short time before the attempt of May 24th 
on 'suspicions of Trotskyism', according to 
information furnished by himself.

Before leaving Mexico on July 12th last, he 
was offered a dinner at the Crlz. Legaria, 83 
Colonia Legaria, the house of Mrs. MAISA 
telephone 17-47-22), teacher of English, a 
Pole, ex-resident of Spain, from where she 
arrived as a refugee a short while ago. Stalinist.

According to one of the attendants at the 
dinner, it was a "feast of pure Gringos." 
Jackson Horneard was at that feast, who was 
presented by HARARI.

According to another informant, when Jackson-
Horneard broke in a new automobile (the Buick 
probably) he celebrated it with a 'carrouser.' 
Our informant attended it and HARARI also 
attended.

According to the house manager of 15 Justo 
Sierra, HARARI constantly received correspondence 
from Russia. He says, furthermore, that HARARI 
has an uncle in Mexico and he is acquainted with 
him.

On leaving Mexico, HARARI declared to some 
persons that he was going to Argentina and to 
others that he was going to remain in the U.S.A. 
with a scholarship in the university achieved 
by means of the North American Embassy (or 
perhaps Argentine).

The fact is that he is at present in New York 
where -- according to letters of his -- he will
remain until the 19th of September, the date on which he will leave for the university.

He has said that he can be written thus: J. H. CARGO COOPER, 351 West 19th Street, New York City. J. H. are his initials and COOPER must be the intermediary. In the North American mail, the grouping of initials and words will give him the impression of a long name.

It seems easy to locate KURIKI. The same to learn in the Embassy of the supposed scholarship.

By the photograph of the Mexican passport that he utilizes at present, it can be learned the name which he uses today in the U.S.A.

Knowing the date of the departure, there is no problem. Informants No. 1 would desire to see directly the man in order to be able to identify him with all certainty. Up to now, he has only been able to see the photographs."

NARCISO BASSEOLS

On September 6, 1940, Special Agent J. R. Little of the Bureau telephoned this office, advising that he had received information from the State Department that one NARCISO BASSEOLS, ex-minister from Mexico to France, had arrived in the United States on September 2, 1939 on the S.S. "Ile de France" and pointing out that JACKSON had also been a passenger on that boat.

Special Agent J. R. MALLEY examined the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and ascertained that NARCISO BASSEOLS arrived in the United States on the SS "Manhattan" on October 15, 1939. At that time, he stated he was a citizen of Mexico and his occupation was that of a diplomat. He stopped at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City and showed his final destination as Mexico. He declared that his nearest relative was his father, who resided in Paris; that he was 52 years of age and married.

The report of Robert G. McGYERGAR, Jr., dated September 14, 1940, forwarded with Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, states as follows:

-27-
HANSEN said that among TROTSKY's papers was likewise found a memorandum presented him by an unidentified person, who gave the names of the active members of the GPU in Mexico, in which it was mentioned that the head of the GPU is Lic. NARCISO BASSOLS and one of the most active members CARLOS CONTRENAS.

With Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940, there was forwarded report of Robert G. McGregor, Jr., dated July 13, 1940, which stated he received the following information from LEON TROTSKY regarding NARCISO BASSOLS:

"At the time of the murder of Barthou and King Alexander of Yugoslavia, Litvinov (Soviet) introduced a resolution at the League of Nations to provide for the extradition of "terrorists". Bassols, who at that time was Mexican delegate to the League of Nations, interested himself in this legislation. TROTSKY stated that the attempt to get this legislation through was made in order that the U.S.S.R. could, at a later date, ask for the extradition of TROTSKY from the country in which he might be residing. Later Bassols endeavored to persuade President Cardenas to evict TROTSKY from Mexico as an undesirable.

ERNESTO MARTINEZ RIQUE

With Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940, there was forwarded letter from GEORGE F. SULLY, American Consul in Mexico City, dated July 18, 1940, to the Secretary of State, containing the following information concerning ERNESTO MARTINEZ RIQUE or RIQUE:

"One of the representatives of the GPU in Latin America. A high functionary in this organization. He represents the Kremlin's interests in the political bureaus of the Latin American Sections of the Comintern. He has his main offices in New York City in connection with the Political Committee of this Section, although he has direct contact with Moscow. He was in Mexico for several months, both before and after the purge of Laborie, del Campo and associates. It was he who planned and directed this purge."
He left the country for a while and returned about July 6, 1940. He lives most probably on Elisco parallel to the street Rosales. He frequently goes to Apartment No. 5 at 168 Calz Tacubaya in order to visit the mother of LUIS CARLOS PRATES. He is not in hiding, but disguises himself by walking in the vicinity of several people, apparently tourists, whose appearance and actions catches one's attention. During the purge of Laborde, etc., he ate at the "Page's" Restaurant. He was frequently seen at the Regis Restaurant Drug Store. In appearance, he is medium tall, strong, round full face, fair skin and black hair."

ENCLOSURES

Two front view photographs and two side view photographs of Van DERENSCHD are being forwarded to the following offices:

San Antonio
Houston
Boston
San Francisco
New Haven
Buffalo

Albany
Washington Field

Two side view photographs of Van DERENSCHD are being forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Will locate and interview JOSE MARARI regarding any
information he may have of the activities and identity of Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd and the Trotsky affair.

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

At Newport, Rhode Island

* Will recontact Inspector [redacted] and obtain from him photograph of original telegram and also any information furnished by [redacted] regarding Tooritzien.

At Providence, Rhode Island

* Through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will ascertain if a chauffeur's license has been issued to Frank Tooritzien. It should be remembered that Tooritzien sometimes uses the name of Theodore Tooritzien and also spells his last name occasionally as Tooritzien.

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of L. H. Bradley, c/o Murray, Bernard, Vermont.

Will endeavor to secure information at the offices of the Communist Party, 15 Essex Street, Boston, regarding Van Dendreschd, who is alleged to have worked at this place.

Will endeavor to interview Phil Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, and secure information regarding the activities of Van Dendreschd.

Will ascertain whether or not the Boston Police Department have any record of Van Dendreschd in their files.
THE BUFFALO FIELD DIVISION

Will endeavor to secure information regarding the raid conducted by Officers [redacted] and [redacted] on May 1, 1934 on a Communist gathering in the negro section, as outlined in this report. An effort should be made to have the picture of Van Derreschid identified and his activities while in that district ascertained.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, 1410 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

At the Argentine Embassy, will endeavor to ascertain whether or not Jose Hara has been extended a scholarship by the Argentine Government. Will also endeavor to ascertain what information they have regarding the background and activities of Hara.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of Marc Leiber, 26 Uranus Terrace, San Francisco, California.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

* At 419 East 57th Street, New York City, will conduct appropriate investigation to secure any information regarding both Vladimir Fisher and Theodos Tziritzen, their backgrounds, contacts, and anything which might tend to establish any connection with instant matter.

* At 540 West 136th Street, Apartment 4, New York City, will conduct discreet investigation to determine the identity and activities of either A.C. or V. Czernoboff and his connections with Tziritzen, and ascertain if he has any business connection with this case.

* At the Bureau of Investigation, New York Stock
Exchange, will secure information regarding the past employment of [redacted], who is presently working for Falmatost and Company as a customer's man.

Through confidential informants, will secure further information regarding the activities of [redacted] and endeavor to secure his present address.

From confidential informant, will secure report on the meeting of the American Rescue Ship Mission held Dec. 21, 1940.

Through confidential informants, will endeavor to locate and identify and secure information regarding the activities of [redacted].

At the Hotel Pierpont, 59 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., will secure information regarding the residence of "Frank Jackson" and Sylvia Agelloff from June 13 to June 30, 1940.

Through confidential informants, will secure further information regarding the activities of Mrs. Pauline Fleischman and Mrs. Rose Gutman Fleischman at 171 East 51st Street, New York City.

Will interview Hilda Agelloff, 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the address of Marguerite Rosemerf, who was in touch with Jackson when he lived at Shirley Courts, Mexico City. After the assault on Trotsky in May, 1940, Jackson drove the Rosemerfs and Mrs. Trotsky to Vera Cruz, where they boarded a ship for New York. A statement was made by Sylvia Agelloff that Hilda had made an investigation at the Edificio Erika, where Jackson said "his boss" had an office and she located a Mexican who claimed he knew Jackson and worked for him in the building. Siqueiros lived in this building.

When the address of Rosemerfs is secured from Hilda Agelloff, they should be interviewed for any information they may have regarding Jackson and the Trotsky affair.
Through confidential informants, I will endeavor to locate and secure information regarding the activities of
MIGUEL RIVERA MÉNDEZ, said to be one of the GPU representatives in Latin America. He is reported to have an office
in New York City in connection with the Political Committee and to have direct contact with Moscow.

At the U.S. Post Office, 217 East 16th Street, New
York City, I will contact [redacted], and ascertain who sent the registered letter which
was received by [redacted], at 217 East 16th Street, about
September 11, 1940.

I will interview [redacted], 185 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn,
N.Y., telephone Sterling 2-3213, regarding any information
she may have about the location and activities of the Arenal
brothers.

I will locate ROSARIO, 52 Carvel Street, New York City,
alleged wife of MIGUEL ANGEL, and through her, possibly locate
MIGUEL ANGEL and his brother.

I will check the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles,
New York State, 63 Centre Street, New York City, for information
regarding ROSARIO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ, alleged to have owned a
LaSalle car in April, 1939.

I will endeavor to locate LUCY LEBRAČE, wife of ROSARIO
PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ, who is alleged to be living in New York City.

I will interview SINDIA ROSARIO, 1074 Kelly Street,
near 167th Street, Bronx, N.Y., regarding her acquaintance or
knowledge of the activities of Van DERWALD. She has written
him six or seven letters to Mexico City. These letters indicate
she may be a "mental case" or the letters may be in code.

At Columbia University, New York City, I will secure
information regarding the activities of SILVIA ATLAN while
at this school.
Will endeavor to secure information regarding the employment of \textbf{SALMA KLOFF} with the Department of Welfare, Head Office Building, 249 East 110th Street, New York City.

At 601 East 110th Street, will endeavor to secure information regarding the residence of \textbf{VAN DEUSSCH} with \textbf{SALMA KLOFF} in September, 1936.

Will interview \textbf{BARTLETT}, attorney, 11 Broadway, New York City, and endeavor to secure information regarding the identity and activities of \textbf{VAN DEUSSCH}, who is alleged to have worked for this firm.

At the United States Lines, will endeavor to secure information regarding the employment of \textbf{VAN DEUSSCH} on the \textbf{SS "Finland"} under Captain \textbf{J. L. ROGERS} from August 15, 1935 to November 17, 1935.

Will interview \textbf{JOHNSON}, who is believed to have been employed by the \textbf{C. W. Morgan Steamship Lines} on the \textbf{SS "Prima"} or the \textbf{SS "Argentina"} as a steward, p.m. and endeavor to secure information regarding \textbf{VAN DEUSSCH}.

Will interview \textbf{RUSSELL} \textbf{O'KELLEY}, the former chief steward of the \textbf{Mercer Island Lines}, and believe it is operating under the United States Lines, in an effort to secure information regarding \textbf{VAN DEUSSCH}.

Will ascertain the identity of occupants of rooms 521, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of the occupants of rooms 505 and 506, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of the occupants of rooms 2002 and 2003, 105 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of the occupants of rooms 109, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
Lill ascertain the identity of J. G. LIND, 125 East 38th Street, New York City.

- Will interview Rev. A. J. LUSTE, Labor Temple, 241 West 14th Street, New York City, telephone Erving 7-5870, for information to the political history of SHULZ ANAKOFF.

- Will interview RAY SPITZER, alias NICHOLAS, Formerly on extension 60, Squad 6-4000, (this number was changed to Squad 6-4000) Federal Building, 241 Constitution Street, N.Y.C., for information concerning the details of the association of SHULZ ANAKOFF and the discussion with IZOP BOROFSKY in 1915.

- Will interview I. S. GOFF, of the 14th St. Bk. 614 East 40th Street, N.Y.C., for information concerning the activities of the SHULZ ANAKOFF and SARAH ANAKOFF.

- Through L. P. CANTOR, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 111 University Place, 18th School, of the Workers Party, 114 East 14th Street, N.Y.C., will locate and interview FELIX FELTCHER, who was in charge of the matter of sending men to Mexico City to guard Trotsky.

- Will interview HENRIKSTEN, leader of the ANAKOFF faction within the Socialist Workers Party and later with the Workers Party, regarding any information he may have concerning the activities of the subjects in this case.

- Will interview SOLZHEN, a former bodyguard for BOROFSKY who returned to the United States after the split between CANTOR and SOLOGANOFF. SOLZHEN may be located through SOLOGANOFF or through his wife, who was on relief, 2453 East 43rd Street and was also working on a bread. Leader Project of the U.I.W. on 11th Avenue near 34th or 35th Street, N.Y.C. His correct name is MARTHA LUTCHEN, but she is known as MARTHA BOROFS in the Workers Party.
Will interview LEO L. FOLKES, 434 East 16th Street, N.Y.C., for any information he may have regarding the subjects in this case.

Will interview VICTOR RIESLE, Assistant Editor, "New Leader", 7 East 16th Street, N.Y.C., telephone Algonquin 4-4822, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

Will interview SIMON member of the "Jewish Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, N.Y.C., telephone Gramercy 9-8000, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

Will interview JAMES P. CLARK, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, and JOSHUA HANSEN, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, at the same address in an effort to secure information they may have regarding the Trotsky affair.
* Will interview LOUIS L. KLEDIN, 404 East 16th Street, N.Y.C., for any information he may have regarding the subjects in this case.

* Will interview VICTOR RISELI, Assistant Editor, "New Leader", 7 East 16th Street, N.Y.C., telephone Algonquin 4-4622, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

* Will interview SIMON VETZER of the "Jewish Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, N.Y.C., telephone Gramercy 5-2900, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

Will interview JAMES P. CANTON, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, and JESSE BAKKEN, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, at the same address in an effort to secure information they may have regarding the Trotsky affair.
Trotsky, Leon
aka:

Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 5)
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters to your office dated October 4, 1940, and October 7, 1940, in the captioned matter. It is noted that your office was directed to institute an immediate investigation in this matter, yet no report has been received at the Bureau to date.

For your confidential information, this investigation was originally requested by the Department of State. Accordingly, you are again instructed to give this matter your immediate attention and a report should be submitted to the Bureau not later than Friday, December 6, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
December 12, 1940.

Special Agent in Charge.
Albany, New York.

Re: JACQUES BARNARD van DENBERGH,
with allies, ET AL
SEPTEMBER 9

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent W. R. GRIFFIN dated at New York City, New York, December 9, 1940, in which there is set forth an undevolved lead for the Boston Field Division requiring attention at Barnard, Vermont.

This lead is to ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADY, care of L. E. ARAY, Barnard, Vermont.

In view of the fact that Vermont is within your jurisdiction, it is requested that your office handle this lead.

Very truly yours,

V. W. FIEREN,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc: Bureau

cc: New York City

INDENTED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, N.Y. 542, U.S.A.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DATE WHEN MADE: 12/16/40
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/16/40 TO 1/1/41, 1/16/41
REPORT MADE BY: B. A. [illegible]

TITLE: JACQUES MARCHAND Van DERNSTEDT, with aliases,
et al.

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE (2)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REPORT of Special Agent C. A. [illegible] dated at New York City
September 14, 1940.

DETAILS:

On September 16, 1940, the New Haven Office was advised
by letter from Inspector [illegible] of the [illegible], U.S.
Police Department, that he had been advised by [illegible]
of the Newport post office, that a letter had been
received by that office on September 15, 1940, from WALTER
BEHR requesting him to re-address any mail from 127
Eland avenue, Newport, to 419 East 47th Street, New York
City. Inspector [illegible] also advised that both Behr and
TJERITZEN had left Newport apparently for New York.

A note was received from Inspector [illegible] on October 18,
1940, advising that both Behr and TJERITZEN had returned
to Newport, and a request was made of the Newport Police
Department to conduct further investigation regarding
these individuals and their activities and to forward

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED: [illegible]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:

COPY OF THIS REPORT:

1. Bureau
2. New York
3. New Haven

COPY OF THIS REPORT:

DEC 23 1940

DEC 18 1940

FIVE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 65-226
any information obtained to the New Haven Office.

No other information was furnished by the Newport Police Department at this time, but that department advised it would continue to check on the activities of Roorzen and Behr and advise this office thereof.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION:

At Providence, Rhode Island, will ascertain from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles if a chauffeur's license has been issued to Frank Tooritzen. It should be remembered that Tooritzen sometimes uses the name of Theodore Tooritzen and also spells his last name occasionally as Tooritzen.

At Newport, Rhode Island, will report results of investigation to be conducted by the Newport Police Department.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At 540 West 136th street will conduct an appropriate investigation regarding the background and activities of A. F. Aleynin who corresponded with Tooritzen at Newport, Rhode Island, and ascertain if he is in any way connected with instant investigation.
At 85 Parkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, will conduct an investigation regarding HENRY LUPKA and HOMI LUPKA, their background and activities, and ascertain if they have any connection with instant case.
January 24, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Buffalo, New York

MR. JACQUES MARIAN VAN DERWAL, with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent W. L. Peel, dated December 23, 1940 at Buffalo, New York, regarding the above-mentioned matter.

A review of the above-mentioned report indicates that officer [redacted] who arrested in the ratio on the Communist Headquarters in 1934 is presently incarcerated in the Attica Prison, Attica, New York, and that an attempt was being made to interview [redacted] regarding this particular matter.

In view of the nature of this particular investigation, the Bureau desires that you take the necessary steps to interview [redacted] at the Attica Prison and obtain from him any information he may possess regarding Van DerWal.

The Bureau desires that this matter be given your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
January 15, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolph A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the investigation presently being conducted by this Bureau with regard to Jacques Bernard Van Damme and, with aliases, e.t.c., there are transmitted herewith the following reports:


I wish to advise that investigation in this matter is continuing and all subsequent information developed in this case will be immediately transmitted to you as received by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE
12/28/40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
12/17, 18/40

REPORT MADE BY
W. E. MORAN

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R.

JACQUES HARRIARD VAN DENRESCHEL, with aliases; ET AL.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Officers [redacted] and [redacted] unable to recall subject. Officer [redacted] in Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y. No record of subject at Buffalo Police Department.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:
Report of Special Agent M. R. GRIFFIN, New York City, dated December 9, 1940.

DETAILS:

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

[redacted] was contacted on December 17, 1940, at the Eleventh Precinct, and advised that at the time of the raids at the Communist Headquarters in 1934 he was a Sergeant in the Detective Division of the Buffalo Police Department and participated in the raids; that he does recall the raid in which BRODNER and various other members of the Communist Party were picked up, but he has no recollection of any single member of the Party due to the fact that at that time they were arresting so many such individuals as a part of a series of concerted raids. The picture of subject VAN DENRESCHEL was exhibited to [redacted] and he advised that it evoked no recollection.

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193 SEP 6 1960

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

5 - Bureau
2 - New York City
2 - Buffalo

JAN 2, 1941
Ex-Chief of Police [redacted] was contacted on December 18, 1940 at his home at [redacted]. He advised that at that time he was Chief of Police and had had no connection with the raids in question, and knew nothing concerning them, for which reason he could do nothing to aid in identifying subject VAN DENDRESCHD.

Lt. [redacted], Detective Division, Buffalo Police Department, was contacted on the recommendation of [redacted]. He advised that he had participated in the raids in question but that there were so many individuals apprehended at that time that he could recall no particular individual and the picture evoked no recollection in his mind.

A search was made at the Identification Division of the Buffalo Police Department and there was no record for subject VAN DENDRESCHD under any of his known names or aliases. It was suggested that there was a possibility that he may have been arrested under some other name, and that if his fingerprint classification could be forwarded, an attempt would be made to identify him through it.

Lt. [redacted] was consulted regarding the present whereabouts of Officer [redacted], and advised that he is presently incarcerated in Attica Prison, Attica, New York. In view of the fact that the raids in question were conducted more than six years ago and no records thereof maintained, and that neither Officers [redacted] or [redacted] could recall anything concerning them, it was not deemed that the information which might be secured from Officer [redacted] would warrant the time spent interviewing him at Attica Prison.

In view of the fact that there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being considered.

REFFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, CITY

REPORT MADE AT
San Antonio

DATE WHEN MADE
1/2/41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
12/31/40-1/1/40

REPORT MADE BY
W. C. INCOME

FILE NO.
65-35

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS
Gunter hotel, San Antonio, has no record of
VAN DENDRSCHEIDT'S registration there. One LUIS
ARENAL BASTAR admitted to U. S. at Laredo,
Texas on 5/29/40, had previously visited one
ROSE BEIGEL, 240 3d 15th, St., New York City.

REFERENCE:
Letter from Bureau to the New York Office
Dated October 17, 1940.
Report of SA J. A. WALTER, Houston, Texas,
12/2/40.

DETAILS:
At San Antonio, Texas:

At the Auditor's Office of the Gunter Hotel Mr. [redacted]
sought the hotel files for VAN DENDRSCHEIDT'S name and aliases, but the result
was negative. No day to day registry of patrons is kept but merely an alphabetic file, according to Mr. [redacted]. Subject's picture was discreetly shown to various Gunter employees known to the writer but results were negative.

Arrangements were made through Mr. [redacted], Immigra-
tion Inspector concerning entry into the United States of the persons mentioned in reference letter. The headquarters office of the Bureau of Immigration covering all ports of entry from Brownsville to Del Rio, Texas made appropriate check and supplied the following information:

Luis Arenal Bastar was admitted to the United States at
Laredo, Texas on 12/30/36 to stay six months, giving as his destination, Rose
Beigel, 240 3d 15th St., New York City. He was investigated for overstay on

198 SEP 6 1950
August 5, 1940. He was last admitted on May 29, 1940 to stay one month. Presumably, he returned to Mexico, inasmuch as he has not been investigated again for overstay. Mr. [redacted] stated that there is a slip which was torn within the legally allowed period of stay by the immigration authorities when a man returns through the port of entry and that apparently his slip for BASTAR had been torn up. BASTAR was described as 28, born Mexico City, 5' 6" tall, dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, mother, ALICIA BASTAR, Mexico City.

David A. ANDUGUE was admitted at Laredo, Texas for one month on September 27, 1940, carrying Mexican official passport n. 4032. He gave as his destination, one of the Mexican Consul, New York City. His birthplace is listed as Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, Mexico and his residence as Mexico City. His description was as follows: Age 40, height 5' 12", complexion light, black hair, green eyes, occupation artist, brother, JULIO A. ANDUGUE, Mexico City. There was a notation on his file, "Wanted by the Mexican Government as of June 26, 1940."

Mr. [redacted] stated that there is no information on file on SALAMAR A. BASTAR, alias SALAMAR BASTAR.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE,

At New York City will check the address,
BANE BASTAR, 29 E. 11th St., New York City for information concerning the whereabouts of BANE BASTAR and the Mexican authorities.

-[Redacted]-
Special Agent Morich called from New York to advise that the noon papers there today say that Sylvia Apollock, the girl involved in the Trotsky murder in Mexico City, has left Washington, D.C., and will arrive in New York this afternoon. They further stated that she has said she will here the true story of the murder.

Mr. Morich advised that he wanted to call this to the bureau's attention with the idea that she may not have been interviewed previously in Mexico City and it might be desired that she be interviewed now that she has returned to New York. He pointed out that Special Agent W.R. Griffin has interviewed her brother and can undoubtedly make arrangements to interview her. He pointed out, however, that in view of her reported statement that she will give out information, she will undoubtedly be surrounded by newspaper reporters for the next two or three days and he does not think it would be advisable to try to contact her until sometime next week.

Mr. Morich was advised that he would be instructed in this matter.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

December 27, 1940
MEMORANDUM FOR H. F. A. 1-21

RE: Jacob's Normand and Crippen
alias Frank Jenson

Mr. J. W. E. 1-21

ATTACHMENT hereto are clippings from the New York Evening Journal-American dated December 26, 1929, indicating that Sylvia Amlad, girl friend of the above-named subject and the slayer of Leon Trotsky has returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

According to the clippings, Miss Amlad, when questioned as to whether Trotsky's death was due to the activities of the GPU allegedly replied: "I do not want to answer that now."

In view of Miss Amlad's return to this country and her close associations with the subject of this matter, it is suggested that the New York Field Division attempt to ascertain her whereabouts and contacts in an endeavor to determine whether she has information in her possession pertaining to the activities of the GPU in this country which she has not revealed.

It is thought that perhaps the New York Field Division could develop a confidential informant who is acquainted with her activities and background.

Respectfully,

P. J. Young

Attachment
Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES VANNARD YAN REINROCHE,  
with alias(s), et al;  
ESPIONAGE - F.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telegraphic conversation  
between Special Agent E. H. Enrich of the New York Office  
and Supervisor J. E. Musford, Jr., of the Bureau on December 23,  
1940, regarding Sylvia Apoloff, one of the subjects in this  
matter who recently returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

It is desired that you immediately conduct an  
investigation regarding Miss Apoloff's present activities and  
ascertain, if possible, the identity of the contacts which  
she may make in the near future.

For obvious reasons this investigation must be  
highly confidential and discreet. It is not desired that  
Miss Apoloff be contacted or be interviewed at the present  
time. In the event you secure information or advice which  
in your opinion would warrant an interview the same should be  
called to the attention of the Bureau and you will be advised  
accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
M A I L E D  
JAN 4 1941  
F. M.  
SECRET SERVICE  

general head of investigation  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES;
Murder of LEON TROTSKY.

SILVIA AZELCFF, who has been held by the Mexico City Police since the murder of LEON TROTSKY, was released on December 24, 1940, and proceeded via Pan-American Airlines to New York City.

JACSON has been transferred from the District Jail to the Federal Penitentiary where he is now confined. No decision has as yet been rendered by the Judge before whom the case was tried at Coyacan, Mexico.

The information requested by the writer in memorandum of November 8, 1940 has not as yet been received.

BAD  _________________
January 29, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the current investigation being conducted concerning the murder of Leon Trotsky, with aliasess, the murderess of Leon Trotsky, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Leonard Seidel dated January 6, 1941, at Boston, Massachusetts.

I wish to advise you that the investigation is continuing and all subsequent reports received by this Bureau will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SIDNEY GRANT, 19 State St., Boston, who is attorney for local Communist Party advises that van DENGERSCHID has never been connected with Communist Party Boston. Inspector [redacted] Boston Police Department, has never known van DENGERSCHID and states he has never been in local Communist Office. Agent advised PHILADELPHIA, Secretary, Communist Party, Massachusetts, is now in Philadelphia temporarily. van DENGERSCHID has no criminal record, Boston and Massachusetts.


Details: AT BOSTON, MASS.

Inspector [redacted] who is a member of Radical Squad, Boston Police Department, advises that he has been keeping watch on all the subversive organizations in Boston, Mass., for several years, and that he has never seen van DENGERSCHID at the Communist Headquarters, 15 Essex St., Boston; [redacted] said that he was acquainted with nearly all the members of the Communist Party in Boston and that if Subject had ever worked there or stayed around the headquarters, he would have seen him. After further examining the picture of Subject, he said he was positive that Subject had never been at the local headquarters for the Communist Party. [redacted] further advised Agent that it would be useless to contact the

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Bureau
New York
Boston
Communist Headquarters at 15 Essex St., inasmuch as they are all bitter towards the police and would refuse to give any information; and that if they did, it would probably be unreliable. He said that PHIL FRANKFIELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, had left town but he did not know exactly where he went. Under pretext, phoned the local headquarters of the Communist Party and found out from HY GORDON, local Communist, that FRANKFIELD is now in Philadelphia but will return later. Advised Agent that FRANKFIELD would refuse to cooperate at all with the Bureau and that it would be useless to attempt to obtain any information from him concerning van DERNERSCHLD. FRANKFIELD had previously refused to testify before the DISS COMMITTEE. Further stated that FRANKFIELD was stubborn and spiteful and any information he might happen to give would be unreliable.

SYDNEY GRANT, 89 State Street, Attorney for the local Communist Party, after being shown pictures of Subject van DERNERSCHLD, stated that he did not know Subject but that he knew that no such person had ever worked at the Communist headquarters in Boston. He said that FRANKFIELD was now in Philadelphia but would return later, but that he could be located through the Communist Headquarters in Philadelphia.

Writer and Special Agent RAY FITZAH went to the local Socialist Workers' Party, 158 Broadway St., after being advised by Inspector that we might be able to get some information as to whether or not van DERNERSCHLD had ever worked in Boston. Agent was unable to locate anyone at the Workers Party that could give such information, but was told that they only knew van DERNERSCHLD by the publicity he received as "FRANK JACKSON," the assassin of LEON TROTSKY, and that his picture had appeared in several newspapers and magazines. Subject had never been seen in Boston by anyone of the Workers Party.

The Board of Probation of Massachusetts, advises that Subject van DERNERSCHLD has no criminal record in the state of Mass.

Identification Division, Boston Police Department, advises Subject van DERNERSCHLD has no criminal record in the City of Boston.

Inasmuch as PHIL FRANKFIELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, is known to possess strong contempt and ill-will towards the Bureau and other police organizations, and further, that any information he might happen to give concerning Subject van DERNERSCHLD would be wholly unreliable, the Boston Field Division will make no further attempt to interview him unless it is instructed otherwise by the Bureau or the office of origin.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will conduct a discreet investigation to ascertain the identity of the government agents who were examining the personal papers of LEON TROTSKY at Harvard University around October 30, 1940. For further information, see the clipping dated October 30, 1940 from the Boston Post now on file in the Boston Office.

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT BARNARD, VERMONT

Will ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of LURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

SENDING
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. A. TAYLOR

RE: JACQUES MONNARD VAN DENDERSCHD, with aliases

At 10:00 A.M. on December 27, 1940 Mr. Raymond D. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that they were in receipt of a dispatch from the Legation at Mexico City, dated December 16, 1940, transmitting a letter submitted by the investigators for Judge Trujillo, dated December 13, 1940, with which they are transmitting fingerprints and detailed measurements of Van Denderschd, alias Frank Jackson, requesting that these data be submitted to the FBI for an anthropological study to determine Jackson's nationality.

Mr. Murphy stated that this would be forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate attention and requested that the Bureau be very frank and honest in preparing a reply. Mr. Murphy indicated that he considers this request quite silly and thinks we should waste no time in connection with the request, particularly in view of the attitude of the Mexico authorities following Trotsky's murder.
January 3, 1941, regarding the investigation of
Jacques Henri van der Merwe, alias, alias,
andlev Trotsky, wherein you enclosed a letter from
Morris W. Bushue, American Consular General at Mexico,
D. A., Mexico, dated December 14, 1940, and the original
copy of a letter in the Spanish language dated December 12,
1940, from Hon. Jose Gomez Bollela and Alfonso Trues,
Special Mexican Investigators who are investigating the
Trotsky murder case in Mexico.

The above mentioned letter from the Mexican
authorities requested the following information:

455 - That a certain letter written by Sylvia
Rosenberg be examined and studied by a psychiatrist to
determine whether the writer of the same was mentally
unbalanced.

350 - That a search of the fingerprints be
made at this Bureau for the purpose of determining whether
the subject of this matter possesses a prior criminal record.
A further request was made to have the fingerprints of
Van der Merwe searched through the files of France, Bulgaria,
Hungary, Germany and Southern Russia.
THREE - That the submitted list of physical measurements and descriptive data concerning Van Durenshd be studied by an anthropologist to determine the racial characteristics of Van Durenshd.
I wish to advise that a discreet and confidential investigation is being conducted by this Bureau in the United States and all information developed in this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Reference is made to Mr. J. B. Little's memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tanu, dated December 27, 1940, setting forth the substance of a telephone call received from Mr. Raymond D. Murphy of the State Department, advising that certain material in connection with the case has been forwarded to the State Department here in Washington by the State Department in Mexico. A cable dated January 2, 1941, has been received by the Bureau from the State Department in Washington, D.C., forwarding a communication addressed to the Bureau by Jose Gomez Robles and Alfonso Pimentel, the Mexican investigating officials in this case.

The letter from the Mexican officials, transmitted a photographic copy of subject Jackson's fingerprints, with the request that a search be made through the fingerprint files and that arrangements be made to have then searched through the files of France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, and Southern Russia; (2) that certain letters written by Sylvia Rosenberg, which has been previously examined by the Bureau for the presence of code or cipher, be studied by a phonographic or stenographic whether the writer of same was mentally unbalanced (the investigating officials not forth their opinions concerning the mental state of the writer); (3) that the submitted list of physical characteristics and descriptive data be studied by an expert in the field to determine the racial characteristics of this individual man.
This matter has been discussed with Mr. Smith of Division V, who advised that, upon receipt of this memorandum, he would handle the case thereafter.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. F. Coffey
February 25, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Albany, New York

US: JACQUES HENARD VAN DENBROECK,
with aliases, etc. 1;
ESPERANCE - H.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. C. Crawford dated January 28, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the above-mentioned matter wherein the results of an interview with [redacted] are set forth.

A review of that report indicates that [redacted] is evidently very familiar with David Allard Siquieros, this and Seattle areas. There are some indications that [redacted] may have in his possession some information concerning the GPU activities in Mexico and the United States. The report also indicates that [redacted] may be acquainted with Jacques Henard Van denbroeck in view of Siquieros' reactions at the time Van denbroeck's photograph was exhibited to him.

Your attention is called to the fact that at the time [redacted] was interviewed he submitted information in the nature of conclusions and no coherent effort was made to obtain from [redacted] a detailed statement of facts to substantiate or corroborate these conclusions.

I desire that you immediately reassess this matter to an experienced Agent who should thoroughly review the report of Special Agent E. C. Griffin dated December 2, 1940 at New York City, for the purpose of securing the background of this case. I further desire that [redacted] be reinterviewed and that a detailed effort be made to obtain from [redacted] a detailed statement concerning the Communist activities in the United States and the activities of the GPU Organization. He should be closely questioned concerning his affiliations with the various individuals in this case, the nature and intent of
his acquaintance with them and their connections with the CUPU Organization in Mexico and the United States.

It is believed that perhaps [redacted] could be developed into a Confidential Informant, if properly approached.

I desire that you give this matter your immediate and expeditious attention in view of the nature of this particular case and the information which [redacted] apparently has in his possession.

It is desired that a report concerning this matter be submitted within ten days from the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New York
This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK  

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report made at ALBANY, NEW YORK  

Date When Made 1/28/41  

Period 1/4/41-1/6/41  

Report Made By W. S. CRAWFORD  

Title: CHARGED, JACQUES BERNOYD van DENDRESCH, with aliases; Jacques Bernoyd van Dendresch; Jacques Monard, Jack, Jack, Frank  

Character of Case SPIEGEL -- R  

Jacques, Frank Jackson, Jack Norton, King; SYLVIA AZELOFF, with aliases; Mrs. F. Jacques, Sylvia Azeloff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff, Sylvia Azeleoff; Mrs. F. Azeleoff; Daniel H. AZELEOFF; Frank Monard, Jack, Frank, Jack, Frank  

CANDLER AZELEOFF, with aliases; CANDLER;  

PAUL ALBINO AZELEOFF, with aliases; Paul Albino Azeleoff, Paul Albino Azeleoff, Paul Albino Azeleoff, Paul Albino Azeleoff, Paul Albino Azeleoff  

Synopsis: indicated that he knew Van DENDRESCH but did not give definite information; is acquainted with SICHEIROS and AGNELA, brothers; believed all were implicated

Approved by Special Agent in Charge  

Do not write in this space:
in the attacks on TROTSKY and are working for GPU in Mexico and United States. Seemingly well acquainted with mechanics of the GPU and agreed to furnish further information on interview.

No criminal or credit record


Details:

The title of this case is being changed to include the name of DIEGO RIVERA.

Graduate School at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised that he had applied for a fellowship to Cornell through the Institute of International Education at New York City on February 9, 1940.

Further advised that an agreement had been made with the Argentine State Department whereby that country agreed to exchange students with schools in the United States, granting those students tuition scholarships.

A letter from the Institute of International Education revealed that he was a citizen of the Argentine, his family presently at 19 de Junio, 571b, Montevideo, Argentina, and was a candidate for a scholarship from that country, being a graduate of the University of Montevideo. The records further reflect that he is 25 years old and before coming to the United States had taught at the National School for Teachers, Mexico City, and as of March 12, 1940, was residing at 15 Justo Sierra, Apartment 5, Mexico City.
stated that he did not know much about but observed that he was studying Rural Sociology, Social Psychology and Psychology at Cornell and had made a very favorable impression on all members of the faculty.

It was noted that he was residing at 206 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Upon learning that [redacted] was apparently an ardent follower of Communism and a great admirer of LEO TROTSKY, the true nature and purpose of the interview was not disclosed but the conversation was confined to the assassination of LEO TROTSKY in a hope that further information relative to espionage activity by the GPU could be obtained.

[redacted] was seemingly sincere in stating that he would give any information and other assistance that he might have in order to bring the assassin of TROTSKY to justice.

He stated that the first attack had unquestionably been instituted by DAVID ALFREDO SICUEIROS with the assistance of the ARELL brothers and it was noted by [redacted] that he had been a close associate of SICUEIROS prior to this time and had known both LIUS and LEOPOLDO ARELL. He observed that SICUEIROS was an artist and had experienced considerable financial difficulty for some time prior to the first attack on TROTSKY.

SICUEIROS had stated on numerous occasions that he was not affiliated with the Communist party, having been expelled, together with DIego RIVE, in 1926. Knowing his previous financial embarrassment a few months previous to the assassination, observed that he had quite a bit of money a short time before the first attack and upon questioning SICUEIROS as to his source of money was advised that he, SICUEIROS, had sold a painting in New York City, receiving a large stipend therefor.

In [redacted] opinion this money had come directly from the GPU in the United States, observing that the Communist party in Mexico had little or no money at its disposal.

A short time after the assassination of TROTSKY, SICUEIROS made an address at the Hidalgo Theatre in Mexico City in the name of the Communist party and as its representative,
stating to many followers that the two attacks had not been
instituted by the Communist party and, had they been committed
by any member thereof, he would certainly have been expelled
from the party.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is seemingly well
acquainted with the movements of the Russian GPU and his opinion
was apparently based on definite information rather than hearsay.

He observed that the Communist party in Mexico was
not organized and had no money at its disposal. The theory
lack of this lack of organization was based on the idea that
all Mexicans are Communists and there is no need for extensive
work in that country.

With this assumption, [redacted] stated that the
attacks on Trotsky had been planned in Moscow, Russia, and had
been carried out through agents in the United States and by
a few large officials in Mexico.

[redacted] advised that he was not too well acquainted
with the ARENAL brothers but knew them by general reputation
and that they were known to be very bad characters in Mexico.
Luis ARENAL, purports to be an artist and under this guise has
gained entry with influential people in New York City and other
parts of the United States. It was noted that ARENAL, while
posing as an artist, has done much work for the Communist party
in the United States and has collected money for its support
and maintenance during his numerous visits to New York City.

[redacted] advised that Luis ARENAL had bragged on
several occasions about having successfully stolen large sums
of money in the United States. [redacted] further advised that
Luis ARENAL had married an American girl in the United States
and who is presently at New York City.

It is assumed by the writer that her name is ROSE
BICELO, residing at 399 Carroll Street, New York City, and re-
ferred to on page 16 of the reference report. It is believed
that this individual is in a position to give definite information
relative to the modus operandi of ARENAL and other members
of the Communist party. It was suggested that she be inter-
viewed with a view of obtaining this information.

[redacted] ventured an opinion as to how the attacks on
Trotsky had been carried out. He believed that the first and
second attacks had been instituted directly from Russia and the details had been planned by agents in the United States because of the stupidity of members of the Communist party in Mexico. After the first attack was unsuccessful the second attempt was carried out without further direction but was motivated by fear for the failure of the first attack. It was observed that the technique used in both attacks was almost identical with that of the Stalinists, that the psychology was the same and it was obviously a result of plans made by the Communist party.

Particular note was made of the manner in which the attack was made and it is believed that his opinion was based on definite information which he had agreed to give on interview at a subsequent date.

Upon viewing a photograph of one M. DEMUS, who became nervous, indicating that he did not recognize this individual, but stated that he could not recall the incident, he was asked if he had met him, believing, however, that he had met him in the Paris Cafe in Mexico City. He tried to recall having met this individual in the company of CUBBAS but could not state definitely that he had ever seen them together.

It is believed that he is in a position to give valuable information concerning the mission or attempt at activity in the United States and Mexico and he stated that he would attempt to secure information relative to the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Trotsky through friends in Mexico City. He further agreed to forward such information to the Albany office and suggested that he be interviewed at a later date by the writer.

During the course of the interview with the writer obtained the following description:

Name
Height
Weight
Build
Deed
Deed
Residence

Occupation
Marital status
Eyes
Hair
Hair
Ears
Face

Speech
Nationality -

Police Sergeant [redacted] of the Ithaca Police Department advised [redacted] had no criminal record with his department.

Miss [redacted], Secretary at the Ithaca Credit Bureau, advised that no report had been made on the subject by her office.

AT BETHEL, VERMONT

--- The following interview was conducted by Special Agent R. W. BLACK.

Interview of Postmaster at Barnard, Vermont, shows that no one by the name of L. R. BRADLEY has ever lived in or near Barnard, Vermont nor has he any record of any MURRAY. We stated that both families by the name of MURRAY and BRADLEY lived at Bethel, Vermont, five miles distant.

AT BETHEL, VERMONT

Postmistress [redacted] at Bethel, Vermont, knew of no one by the name of BRADLEY ever having stayed with the MURAYS in Bethel and that the only BRADLEY of whom she had record was R. LY/BRADLEY.

A. L. BRADLEY, an employee of the State of Vermont, on interview stated that he had never heard of a Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN in New York City.

Mrs. JOHN MURRAY of the only family by that name
in and about Bethel, Vermont, stated that she had never heard the name of BADELEY and has never had anyone staying with her at any time.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITAMIC, NEW YORK

At 206 Eddy Street, will interview Subject with a view of obtaining further information about the TACTOKY affair; will report the results of the mail cover place on the subject's residence at 206 Eddy Street on January 6, 1941.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will consider interviewing A.G. BELLE, 998 Carroll Street, New York City, with a view of obtaining further information as to the operations of the A.E. HILL brothers in the United States, bearing in mind that she is the alleged wife of WUS A. HILL.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will contact the proper officials of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the State Department with a view of obtaining information concerning the activity of DIEGO RIVERA, who is a citizen of Mexico.

-PENDING-
January 28, 1941

LEON TROTSKY

The following information was received from an outside, unknown source, dated at New York, January 13, 1941, and is being made a part of the Bureau's file for any attention which may appear appropriate:

The Communist Party, through Jack Lorenson, is out to get Joe Curran, the president of the National Maritime Union. They will even go as far as to kill Curran if necessary, and the same thing applies to Nervyn Rathborne, the former president of the Communist controlled American Communications Association. Just previous to the time that Jackson, the killer of Trotsky, went into action, Joe Curran was in Mexico as a representative of the HLI at the Mexican Congress which was controlled by Tollend, a close pal and associate of John L. Lewis. Jackson in 1926-27-28 acted as a rumor for attorneys located in the Whitehall Street District in New York City. He was also a soap-box orator and had spent some time working as a seaman. Later on Jackson spent considerable time at the New School for Social Research on Twelfth Street in New York City.

After the attack made on Trotsky the Communist Party inside group started to lay the blame in a whispering campaign on Joe Curran and his crowd. Curran fought back because he was fully aware that someone was trying to frame him, but Nervyn Rathborne became so scared of his position that he resigned as President of the Communications Association. He then formed an alliance with Joe Curran and they in turn through a bluff managed to line up the Communist delegates to the C.I.O. Convention at Atlantic City. If the Sidney Hillman program had gone through entirely, the Communist delegates were going to take a walk. They then intended to set up an opposition C.I.O. placing Joe Curran as the acting president and Rathborne was going in as secretary. These things did not materialize and now Curran has to watch every move he makes because Jack Lorenson hates him and thinks he has no business holding the job he now controls.

CURRN DESTRUYED
J C SEP 6 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: BUFFALO, NEW YORK
DATE WHEN MADE: 2/3/41
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/30/41
REPORT MADE BY: W. J. MORAN, JR.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Officer [redacted] at Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y., unable to recall subjects or Communist raids in 1934.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated January 24, 1941.

DETAILS:

At Attica, N. Y.

Officer [redacted], formerly Detective Sergeant in the Buffalo Police Department, Buffalo, N. Y., and presently incarcerated at Attica State Prison, Attica, New York, was interviewed and advised that he could recall no raids of Communists made in 1934 in which he had participated; that he was at that time a Detective Sergeant and to the best of his knowledge the Detective Bureau never participated in any such raids. He stated that he does recall that some raids were made on Communists while he was a member of the Buffalo Police Department, but that he could recall nothing specific.

Officer [redacted] further advised he would be glad to aid in any way he could, and the picture of subject VAN DERHAA was exhibited to him and he advised that it evoked no recollection.

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

1 - Bureau
2 - New York
2 - Buffalo
In view of the fact that there are no further leads in this Field Division, this case is being referred upon completion to the Office of Origin.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 2/5/41 1/18, 21/41 L. W. DIXON I. C.

JACQUES HARA, Q. van DR. DIETZCH, with aliases, ET AL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:


- NUC -

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

At the Argentine Embassy, 1316 Cortesia Street, N. W., Senor A. SOJLINGO, Secretary of the Embassy, advised that he had no record of JOSÉ HARA having been issued a scholarship by his Government. SOJLINGO stated that this did not necessarily indicate that HARA had not been given such a scholarship. He stated there were several different kinds of scholarships which might be issued, some issued by the Government and some by private institutions. In some instances, those obtaining scholarships might not report at the Embassy at all until they were ready to return home. In such a case, the Embassy would naturally have no information concerning the individual. If such a scholarship had been granted, he has not reported at the Embassy, and they have no information concerning him.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FEB 1, 1941

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2 - New York
2 - Washington Field

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193 Sep 8, 1941
It was ascertained that the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, 1410 H Street, N.W., is identical with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. A detailed report on this organization is being submitted by the Washington Field Office to the New York at an early date.

- REFERED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
February 25, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I wish to advise that the investigation of this matter is continuing and attempts are presently being made to determine Van Den Dreschel's background and activities in an effort to ascertain whether he and his associates are affiliated with the OGPU.

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent H. R. Griffin dated December 9, 1940 at New York City, setting forth a summary of the investigation in this matter.

I also wish to advise that Sylvan Ageloff of Brooklyn, New York who was living with Van Den Dreschel at the time of Trotsky's death has returned to Brooklyn, New York. A discreet and confidential investigation is presently being conducted as to her activities and contacts.

I would appreciate any information which comes to your attention regarding Van Den Dreschel or his associates.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure
March 6, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: Jacques Renard van Endresch,
    with aliases: St. Al -
            Shalom (I)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 23, 1941, regarding the advisability of interviewing Sylvia Agoloff in connection with the captioned matter. From the facts contained in your letter I do not believe that it would be advisable to interview Miss Agoloff at this time. You indicate that arrangements can undoubtedly be made at some future date to interview her and it is believed that this latter procedure would be more advisable.

However, it is desired that you continue to contact your confidential informants regarding Miss Agoloff and make a determined endeavor to have them obtain all possible information which she may have in her possession. During these contacts the informants will undoubtedly be able to ascertain her demeanor towards furnishing such information to the FBI at some future time. As soon as information is received indicating that she will be most agreeable to an open interview, you should immediately inform the Bureau concerning the same.

In view of the nature of this particular case, it is desired that it be handled expeditiously and that reports be submitted at frequent intervals.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
February 20, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES HABEARD VAN JENNEKE, with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of January 4, 1941, we wish to advise that we have received from confidential informant at this office information that Sylvia Ageloff is "in bad" with both the Communists and Trotskyites. The Trotskyites blame her for being the cause of the death of Trotsky and for having robbed them of their reason for being Trotskyites; that is, the fact that their leader was Leon Trotsky. The Communists on the other hand hate her because she apparently has been a Trotskyite and is not to be trusted by them in any way whatever. The informant further advised that SYLVIA AGELOFF was bitter against both the parties mentioned because of this situation, and may be willing to give information if interviewed.

With regard to keeping a check on the activities and contacts made by SYLVIA AGELOFF, we wish to advise that information was received from another confidential source at this office that SYLVIA AGELOFF had been so much annoyed by newspaper reporters endeavoring to interview her that she secured a policeman who was placed outside of her apartment to keep away any undesirable visitors. To the best of the office's knowledge, she is supposed to be presently living somewhere on 78th Street near Shore Road in Brooklyn. The exact address is unknown.

In connection with the above-entitled case Agent Griffin has on several occasions interviewed ALLAN AGELOFF, brother of SYLVIA AGELOFF. He advises that her health is very bad and that she is unavailable for any interview. He stated that they have had a considerable amount of difficulty with reporters attempting to interview her and have had to hide her out in Brooklyn until her health improves. He further stated that as soon as she was in better health, he would be glad to arrange an interview with an agent of the Bureau because of the fact that we would be practically the only
organization that might be interested in the matter who had not 
pestered the life out of their family in attempting to interview 
her.

The truth of the physical condition of SYLVIA AGELOFF is 
unknown.

In view of the above facts, this office is desirous of knowing 
whether it should seek an interview with SYLVIA AGELOFF.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett
Special Agent in Charge.
C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

LL: FBL

February 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SO-CALLED PITHY COUNTY RACIST: DETECTIVE GROSTO, Informant

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau there is being transmitted herewith one photostatic copy of a memorandum dated December 14, 1940 submitted to the New York Police Department and prepared by Detective [redacted] attached to the Alien Squad.

Very truly yours,

S. E. SKEETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution, Trotsky attempted to encamp Stalin in front of the mutinying soldiers. The leaders of the mutiny had been specially selected from the fear and devastating influence of the revolution. The assembly of the Red Guard, 300 men, surrounded the buildings occupied by government offices.

The city of Moscow, now the capital, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector, one or more houses were occupied as centres of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main offices of the C.F.U. or secret police. The squad was for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date or his attacks.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and
 Trotsky's tactics adopted by the Nazis

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well known writer, named E. de Bino, entitled "Coup d'Etat". The book was written in 1899 and "translated into English in 1903, the book appeared to the author a guide in 1899.

Until the Polish partition, that is, until 1831, when Napoleon completely crushed the Polish government, Polish Communists were the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, it was the Polish and Russian revolutionaries that first set the example of revolution in Europe and the principal revolutionaries. Their revolutionaries that were by Russian authority, except for the most notable, Karl Marx, a German, who wrote much with the revolutionaries in Paris Europe in 1848, and their political opponents in 1871 as a result of the Prussian Congress. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Rauschning's widely read book, "The Voice of Destruction" as directing the attention of the state in 1934 to "Coup d'Etat" with the remark "we are learning from the Russians". Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, a part of the secret society, and the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in conjunction with the control of Holland, Belgium, and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation by the acquittance of Trotsky's tactics in the capture of Oslo by the German, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of the Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city's public services by the 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.
From: Detective 
To: Commanding Officer, Bureau of Criminal Alien Investigation 

Subject: FORWARDING MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO SO-CALLED FIFTH COLUMN TACTICS; PREPARED BY RALPH RAINFORD.

The following memorandum prepared by Mr. Ralph Rainford, a detective officer in the army during World War I, was forwarded to this Department by Captain John L. G. Steel, Chief of the United States Navy, from headquarters of the American Red Cross.

"November 11, 1918.

"SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos in the Seizure of Utility Services as the First Step in the Overthrow of Government."

"Memorandum.""

"The following memorandum is to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky government and to point out their universal application against any city, state, or nation. How they were checked by Stalin in 1927 using Trotsky's own system, and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of Sixth Column attack.

"The irresistible conclusion, unless one is a brilliant mind, is that every metropolitan capital must be the seat of attack by a special corps of shock troops, by the organization of a similar special corps.

"TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917:"

"In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevist revolution, which was to over-run the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevist or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plans made possible the coup d'état - the overthrow of the State.

"The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an armed army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolshevists already controlled) to bombard the strong..."
points of the city and of government offices. His staff was composed of experienced engineers and soldiers, with the instruction that the whole city was to be divided into sectors. He entrusted the whole body of armed troops, both on foot and on horseback, to the task of controlling the situation. The movement and organization of the troops were connected with the control of the streets and the buildings. Trotsky's plan, in essence, was to create a situation in which the government could not operate and could easily be supplanted from above. He could not, however, put this idea into practice, with the result that the city was left in the hands of the central committee, which distrusted Trotsky. Nevertheless, he was able to carry out a plan of revolution, based on Lenin's intentions, but not the Lenin plan. On October 24th, he launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautionary measures for the protection of the capital, using the so-called police methods. The palace was surrounded by government officials and armed forces, and the smaller forces were distributed in the police, rail, and telegraph offices. Railway stations were surrounded by armed forces. Street intersections and subways were controlled by armed forces. In this manner, 20,000 troops, all loyal to the government, could control the political and economic organization of the state. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would not be able to oppose it in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railways, light and power, gas, water, telephones, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's black troops consisted of thousands of young, selected workers, soldiers, and sailors, with experience in engineering and military work. They were under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight, directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. On the day of the attack, each squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building, the streets they were to capture and hold. They were called "invisible" because no one knew in what way they were to be used. They gained confidence, even in daylight, when crowds, as at railway stations, held their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water, and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovsyannikov, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for...
The writer's initial suggestion was that the American Legion could be utilized to create a new type of reserve military force. The principles guiding the Legion's activities would be those of the volunteer army, and the organization would not require favorable circumstances such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, it was proposed that in the event of conflict, the Legion would be more readily available than the regular forces of Europe, namely Holland and Switzerland, where order and tradition are natural characteristics of the people. The difficulties of applying this test to an actual situation would be greater than it was in the United States.

Therefore, to answer Trotsky's question about how to recruit and organize our shock troops, and to what organization, if any, should they be attached, take these initial ideas in order:

1. As a reserve force, the American Legion seems ideal. For the Legion operating a considerable group, the number of members who have served on active service and have been prepared to defend their nation and their foreign interests. The Legion has a large number of veterans, veterans.

2. As to organization, it is clear that well-trained officers would draw up the plans for the new corps in their duties and tactics. In this connection, if information is available through the F.B.I. on the organization of the Legion, such data might be extremely valuable. Furthermore, the Legion's leadership would be visible and identifiable.

3. Lastly, it would seem that the shock troops of the immediate future would be a special corps of the State Guard or the National Guard. It is the writer's opinion that this question should be given careful thought. While officers of the Legion have been systematically trained, the Legion is generally made up of men who have not only served their country, but also have political and administrative experience. Their advice and cooperation would therefore be invaluable.

Vanderbilt Hotel,
Park Avenue & 34th Street,
New York City.

POSTSCRIPT:

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he was to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters mentioned. The following is therefore appended:

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, and has been associated as an operating executive with the mining industry, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. Labor relations and labor disputes have occupied much of his attention, particularly when Communist agitators took charge and attempted to drive deluded strikers into armed conflict with the property owners.
of Government's line to bring about a uniform policy in international economic relations. He was also in charge of the Western Maritime which included among other things, inspection of aircraft and war materials in the Atlantic Seaboard states. In this connection, he began his relations with intelligence, military naval and others, both in the U.S. and Britain. His next commission after the war was that of Major in the Air Service Reserve.

Interviewed at the Headquarters of the Weather Bureau. He has been active in the study of atmospheric phenomena and has made contributions to the understanding of weather patterns. He stated that he had already spoken of this aspect in his connection with the Captain of the U.S. Navy and in the headquarters of the Commandant, Third Naval District, Federal Office Building, 40, Church Street, New York City. He said that he had been in contact with the Secretary of War and had been in touch with many other organizations who were interested in atmospheric phenomena. He also mentioned that there were plans to cooperate with the government in this field. He has been working on a project to form a defense against the 10th column which he has been following since the Darwin Institute of New York City.

March 7, 1941

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent N. O. Scott dated February 14, 1941 at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Drenschd, with aliases, et al; Espionage (u)".

All subsequent reports received by this Bureau concerning this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

[Signature]

COMMISSIONS: FEDERATION

MARCH 1941

[Stamp]
March 7, 1941

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of the report of Special Agent J. O. Scott dated February 14, 1941 at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Demrechid, with aliases, et al; Reference (3)."

All subsequent reports concerning this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CASE ORIGINATED AT: New York, N. Y.
FILE NO.: 05-723

OFFICE MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE: 2/14/41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/25/40

REPORT MADE BY: N. C. SCOTT

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE - R

DEFENDANT: JACQUES HARCARD VAN DEURRISHD, with aliases; et al

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [Redacted] has little knowledge of subject; advises he recalls having seen him in hospital bed in Spain in 1937 and has not seen him since. [Redacted] acquitted of murder charge in New Orleans 1/23/41 and presently residing [Redacted] Fort Arthur, Texas.

RJC

REFERENCE: Letter from the Bureau to the New York Division dated September 26, 1940 (65-29, 162).

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

It will be noted in reference letter that the Bureau requested the New York Division to furnish the New Orleans Division with necessary information regarding the subject to have been interviewed.

Agent interviewed [Redacted] who at the time of the interview was being held on charge of murder of [Redacted] at the Orleans Parish Prison, but who was acquitted of this charge on January 23, 1941, and he has left New Orleans. He is presently residing in [Redacted] Street, Fort Arthur, Texas. As the writer was familiar with the previous interview with [Redacted] regarding subject, it was stated that he is not at all well acquainted with the subject, and upon exhibiting the photograph of subject to [Redacted] it was very evident that he was somewhat hesitant in recognizing the photograph. The only information which would furnish concerning the subject was that he recalled having seen him in Spain in 1937 and that to the best of his knowledge subject was...
in a hospital bed. He further advised that the photograph of subject looked familiar to him as one who might have been hanging around the Commissar's Office. He further stated that, to the best of his recollection, subject was well educated, that he spoke French and English fluently. He further stated that he was not well acquainted with the subject and has not seen him since 1937. Due to the fact that [redacted] has been very cooperative with this agent in other matters of great importance to the Bureau, it is felt that he would have gladly furnished any information he had regarding subject. When [redacted] was interviewed some months ago, he could not give the right name of the subject, nor did he appear to have any knowledge concerning him.

As there is no further investigation to be conducted in this division, this matter is being—

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO DIVISION OF ORIGIN
March 7, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES LARMARD VAN DENDRESCH
With aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 20, 1941, concerning the above-captioned matter, wherein you set forth information concerning an interview with the mother of Sylvia Rosenberg, 10/5 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

[Redacted text]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 7 1941

F.B.I.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
March 6, 1941

Mrs. C. L. Mappi
National President
National Association of Pro Service
554 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Mappi:

I have received your letter of February 12, 1941, in which you enclosed a letter to me from Mr. Ralph Bainsford, 160 Beaver Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida, together with an outline prepared by him. I want to express my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in making the material available to this bureau and I am enclosing at this time a copy of my letter to Mr. Bainsford.

For your information, data similar to the enclosed in the material you enclosed has been received by this bureau from other sources.

Ithb best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRO AMERICA
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
INDEPENDENT — VOLUNTEER — PERMANENT
Founded in 1913
564 Market Street
San Francisco, California
Exbrok 7282
February 19, 1941

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is some material forwarded to me by Mrs. Theodore Griggs of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Griggs is one of our valued members; is a woman of great wealth and influence, and a thoroughly patriotic citizen. She telephoned to me in San Francisco from Palm Beach to tell me about the material enclosed. It was submitted by a man in whom she has confidence, and she wanted to insure that it came to your attention.

Bert read it and was not impressed, but I know, as a personal favor, that you will look it over and send a reply directly to Mr. Rainsford.

If, for any reason, you wish Mrs. Griggs' present address, it is:

Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs
101 Sunset Avenue
Palm Beach
Florida.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. C. Mattei
National President

P.S. [with various handwriting marks and initials]

FOH/encs.

[with various handwriting marks and initials]
Mr. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I intrude a very busy time and ask your reaction to the enclosed memorandum?

This particularly applies to your knowledge of the story & facts as known to the F.B.I., if you have evidence of similar organizations by 3rd columnists in their country for the dissemination of utility services to our principal cities.

The memorandum was written in the circumstances & has many striking elements to introduce a bit of history and a kind of revolutionary, & it is certain, no less of which was entirely new to them - as it has been to everyone in America, as we have mentioned it. Nevertheless it was a matter by the error of 1 columnists in the garbage. Post to now; and to mention them in connection with the city government, and passing all resistance. Moreover a new and additional surprise of the loss of the entire government during the wreck of 1863, by the uncertainty of the legislature, power that did not even surrender at the advice of the future constitution. Only 5000 survived out of a total of 10,000 men. But every innovation held the demoralized city without opposition for 3 days, till sufficient force arrived to begin the campaign.

I also gave copies of the memorandum to Gen. Butler, Chief of the 3rd Federal District (New York), and also to Gen. Fairchild, and to Police Commissioner of Middletown, N.Y.

with the result that high pay. However, in concurrence the
Guard, had it printed and distributed to all officers of the command.
However in fact deleted all references to labor questions or
suggestions for organization.

I have no knowledge of any action or Governor’s intent,
or fear that as far as the Police are concerned I only succeed
in compromising them.

Being crippled with arthritis and other ailments, I was handicapped in getting about or calling on the people who wanted to see me. Also with the advent of cold weather I was forced to go south for the winter.

Nevertheless, I want to carry on, and if it will do any good write other notices, bringing the story up to date and indicating possible methods of organization of local police forces, methods of communication etc.

I am therefore asking your indulgence not only for the question at the beginning of this letter, but particularly for your frank opinion on what I am attempting to do, i.e.,
educating people in authority on certain aspects of revolutionary tactics now employed by the Nazis.

Yours most sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I enclose copy of memo as distributed by the N.W.

Guard, because it is easier to read. Also copy as originally written, because it bears no restrictions as to publication.

I was assured, however, that E.P. Bennett to would not object to further publication by responsible parties.
Through the courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, the copyright owners, permission has been obtained to make a limited distribution of a summary by Major Ralph Rainsford of Curzio Malaparte's "Coup d'Etat—The Technique of Revolution." The entire book is an interesting study of many revolutions, but the parts here epitomized are those that seem to bear most directly on the problems of the New York Guard.

SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos by the Seizure of Utility Services as the First Step in the overthrow of Government.

INTRODUCTION:

This memorandum aims to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky government; to point out their universal application against any city or state; to show how they were check-mated by Stalin in 1927, using Trotsky's own system; and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of 5th Column attack.

The inescapable conclusion, unless some brilliant mind invents a new defense, is that every metropolis must meet the threat of attack by a special corps of shock troops by the organization of a similar special corps.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917.

In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevik revolution which was to overrun the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevik or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plan made possible the coup d'etat—the overthrow of the state.

The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolsheviks already controlled) to bombard the strong points of the city, and to call a general strike. According to him the insurrection must be sustained by the revolutionary impulse of the whole people. Trotsky, for his part, considered such a mass too cumbersome. He wanted a small body of shock troops, cold-blooded and violent, trained in the tactics of insurrection, to strike from the inside, to strike at the utility services, to create chaos—a condition under which the government could not operate and could easily be toppled from power. He could not, however, sell his idea to Lenin, who remained in hiding and disguise, nor to the central committee of the party, who distrusted him. Nevertheless he persisted and, after notifying Lenin of his intentions, but not the committee, on October 24th launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautions for the protection of the capital, using the so-called police methods which are still relied upon
by liberal government officials. The palaces where the government officials resided, the government offices and military headquarters were occupied, and the smaller forces were distributed in the Telegraph Building, Railway Stations, etc., beside machine gun units at strategic street intersections and street patrols in armored cars. In this manner 20,000 troops, all that could be counted upon, were mobilized and dispersed to protect the strategic points in the political and bureaucratic organization of the State. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would meet with but little opposition in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railway, light and power, gas, water, telephone, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's shock troops consisted of a thousand carefully selected workmen, soldiers and sailors, men with mechanical and engineering experience, divided into squads of ten, under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. Unarmed and ununiformed, singly and in pairs, the members of a squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building and studied the best way of getting into it suddenly, and how best to take and hold it. They were called "invisible" because no attention was paid to apparently aimless civilians who wandered through the corridors of post and telegraph offices, or stared at electric substations and power plants, at water and gas control stations, etc. At night the members of the squad met to confer and, as they gained in confidence, even practiced the final maneuver in daylight when crowds, as at a railway station, hid their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained, and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovseyenko, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for the uprising. Ovseyenko sat down to await events. He had not long to wait for news of the first successes. By evening, all objectives had been obtained and he so reported to Lenin.

The situation was most unusual. The legislative and administrative bodies were still in Kerensky's hands. The palaces and the War Ministry had not even been attacked. Yet none of these could communicate, call for outside aid, rally their resources within or outside the city, or do otherwise than wait in helplessness on the course of events. They could no longer govern, police or protect the capital because all means of communication were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The roads and bridges to the suburbs were barricaded, no one might leave town, and no couriers succeeded in slipping through the Red Guards surrounding the buildings occupied by government agencies.

The following day, Trotsky ordered his Red Guards to attack the Winter Palace, where Kerensky's ministers had taken refuge, captured them after brief resistance and announced the fall of the government. Lenin came out of hiding and the Bolsheviks seized power in the Duma. The revolution, though only a minority, was already a success.
On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution of 1917, Trotsky attempted to oust Stalin as head of the Russian State, using the same tactics he had so successfully employed in launching the revolution. He failed completely and for the simple reason that Stalin employed Trotsky's tactics against Trotsky, organized a similar corps of a thousand men to defend the utilities and parried the invisible attack by an invisible defense.

The members of Stalin's defense corps consisted of a hundred squads of ten men each, mechanics, electricians, telegraphers, etc., recruited chiefly from the Public Services. Their arms were revolvers and hand grenades. They wore no uniforms or distinguishing insignia, but the members of each squad not only knew one another, but were required to know personally the members of all other squads assigned to the same as well as to all neighboring objectives. Several squads were assigned to large buildings, 160 men (including telegraphers) to one of the Railway Stations. Machine guns accompanied each detachment and 20 armored cars acted as special reinforcement.

The city of Moscow, now the capital, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector one or more houses were occupied as centers of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main office of the G.P.U., or secret police. The squads were for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date of his attack.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and practising invisible maneuvers against the Day. Stalin's shock troops watched Trotsky's men at work and even permitted them to practise sabotage on the utility services. Their orders were not to interfere.

In 1917, Trotsky left the government strictly alone for the first 24 hours and did not attack it until it was paralyzed by chaos. In 1927, however, he aimed to arrest the principal government officials residing outside the Kremlin walls as soon as the head officer of the State's public services had been captured. Unfortunately for him, all these officials were warned and took refuge in the Kremlin, where Stalin always made his headquarters. The shock troops attacking the utilities were everywhere beaten off by the shock troops of defense already awaiting them. The attempt at a coup d'etat was an utter failure.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE NAZIS.

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well-known writer, Curzi Calpardo, entitled "Coup d'État - The Technique of Revolution", written as a result of his inquiries and studies when in Moscow in 1929.

The writer of this memo, when last in Italy in the Autumn of 1938, heard the story of Trotsky's tactics in 1917 and his failure in 1927 from Italian Military Intelligence officers, who also referred him to Calpardo's book for a full account. They stated that the book was widely read and studied in Europe. Although translated into English and published by E.P. Dutton in 1932, the book
Until the Polish campaign and the war in Finland fully unmasked the Soviet government for what it really is, communism was the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, up to the date of the German-Russian understanding, most revolutionary text books were by Russian authors, except for the most noted, Karl Marx, a German, who wrote much to guide the revolutionists all over Europe in 1848, and redrafted his opinions in 1871 as a result of experience in the Paris Commune. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Raschning’s widely read book, “The Voice of Destruction” as directing the attention of his staff in 1934 to “Coup d’Etat”, with the remark “we are learning from the Russians.” Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, appears to be directing the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in connection with the collapse of Holland, Belgium and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation of the application of Trotsky’s tactics in the capture of Oslo by the Germans. An acquaintance, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city’s public services by 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.

SOME OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Trotsky, as his admirer Malaparte has shown, believed that the problem of the conquest and defense of a State is not a political but a technical one, that the art of State defense is guided by the same principles that guide the art of its conquest, and that an insurrection does not require favorable circumstances, such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, Trotsky maintained that in the most fully policed and best organized countries of Europe, namely, Holland and Switzerland, where law and order are a natural characteristic of the people, the difficulties of applying his tactics of insurrection would be no greater than it was in the Russia of Kerensky. Therefore, to defeat Trotsky, we should copy Stalin.

* * * * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH RAINSFORD,
Vanderbilt Hotel
Park Ave. & 34th St.
New York City.

POSTSCRIPT:

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he came to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters here recited. The following is therefore appended with apologies:

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, who has been associated (as an operating executive) with the mining business, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. * * * * * * *

In the Great War, he was early commissioned as Captain in Aircraft Production and assigned as Manager of the Eastern District, which included, among other duties, inspection of all aircraft and parts manufactured in the Atlantic Seaboard States. In this connection, he began his relations with Intelligence, Military, Naval and other, both U. S. and British. His last commission, after the war, was that of Major in the Engineers Reserve.
March 25, 1941

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Doachum, Jr., dated March 10, 1941 at Albany, New York, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Vondrech, with aliases, at c/h Vanoingage-B."

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,
March 26, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistent Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning the case entitled, "Jacques Leonard Van Den bosschi, with aliases, et al.; Espionage (R)".

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Sciacca, Jr., dated March 17, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the said matter.

All subsequent reports concerning this investigation will be promptly transmitted to you upon receipt at this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure

By Special Agent

[Signature]

[Additional annotations and markings]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report made at
Albany, New York

Date when made
3/10/41

Period for which made
3/3, 4, 5/41

Report made by
P. B. Beachum, Jr.

Character of case
Espionage - R

Synopsis of facts:

Subject [blackout] again interviewed in effort to obtain
information of value concerning activities
of NCP and Communist Party in Mexico and United States.

Advised he is not now a member of Communist Party.

Had no information concerning internal set-up or activities
of Communist Party or NCP. Gives personal opinion of
activities not based on fact. [blackout] still unable to re-
call where he has met or seen JACSON. Did not meet him at
Mrs. KAISA's, Calzada Legaria, Mexico City. Has talked
to SIQUEIROS and LUIS ARENAL but has no factual information
concerning their connection with the NCP. Former Secretary,
Communist Party, in Mexico made frequent trips to Russia.
EARL BROWDER has been seen in Mexico in connection with the
Communist Party. [blackout] attended Youth Congress in United
States at request of Communist Party.

Reference:
Report of Special Agent W. S. Crawford dated at Albany,
New York, 1/28/41;
Bureau letter to Albany dated 2/29/41 (Bureau file 65-29162)

Details:

At ITALIA, NEW YORK

It was determined through inquiry that

[blackout] was now residing at [blackout],
who has previously
been interviewed by Agents of the Bureau relative to other
matters and who appears to be trustworthy, was interviewed

[Signature] [Blackout]

Mar 12, 1941
relative to any correspondence might have received while at this address and relative to his associates.

advised that for the most part the friends of were Colombians, there being two or three on the campus. She stated that he had one friend, ALFONSO HERRERA, a student at the University, who had a brother in the United States Army and who was now stationed at Mitchell Flying Field; the name of this brother she did not know. She also advised that the parents of ALFONSO HERRERA were recently at the University to visit him. Lived with HERRERA for a short time but is now living alone at this address.

Another friend of , according to is HENRY ATTEN, a Russian Jew, whose home is at 412 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, New York, and according to statements made to , his father is in the insurance business. Advised that ATTEN appeared peculiar but was apparently a good American. He has spent some time in discussions with or did at the time he and lived together at her house. She advised they lived together for only a short time and since then she has not seen him often. ATTEN, she stated, appeared dissatisfied, was very unkempt, and at the present time, she advised, she believes he is not registered at the college. Further, it was her knowledge that he was studying foreign languages in order to try to get in the United States Foreign Service.

could remember no other friends of on the campus or any other persons with whom he had been seen.

According to she has talked to a great deal and he had told her something of his background. She stated that he left Argentina for religious reasons and because he was dissatisfied with his home life there. His brother is quite wealthy according to his statements but he was not satisfied with conditions there. He advised that he was reared a Catholic but he was dissatisfied with the doctrines of that faith and was now a Protestant and a member of the Methodist
Church. She advised that he had stated to her that he was getting some of his money from a tailor in Mexico with whom he lived while in that country, the tailor residing in Mexico City.

As for mail received by [redacted], she stated that he had received mail from his home in Argentina and also one letter to her knowledge from one ALBERT LAND, 443 Central Park West, New York City. She advised she had also forwarded mail to him at this address while he was there during the spring holidays this year. [redacted] likewise disclosed that [redacted] made a telephone call to this person in New York just prior to the spring holidays and asked to be allowed to visit him during the holidays. There have been no other calls from her telephone.

[redacted] was not advised of the nature of this investigation and she did not question the purpose but advised she would observe discreetly any acquaintances of [redacted] and would likewise keep a record of any correspondence or messages. She was questioned concerning the types of literature observed in [redacted] room and stated that she had only seen textbooks and mail from his relatives. Further, she advised, [redacted] appeared to be a religious and conscientious person.

[redacted] was interviewed on three separate occasions by the writer in order not to interfere with his classroom work and in an effort not to antagonize him unnecessarily. He appeared very cooperative and willing to give all information requested of him. It is to be noted that he does not speak English very well and a considerable amount of time and patience are necessary to question him to elicit answers to the questions. In answering he does not appear to be endeavoring to conceal information. However, his countenance is rather hard to diagnose.
advised that he had given practically all information in his possession to Agents who had previously interviewed him and although it is to be noted he stated during this interview he was not previously aware of the reason for the interview with him, he had little additional information in his possession which he saw fit to disclose.

was advised that although he had been previously interviewed, it was believed that he still had information in his possession which would be of benefit and interest to the Bureau. He appeared in doubt as to whether the investigation was of him or in order to get information from him as stated. He was advised that the interviews with him were only for the purpose of obtaining information which it was believed he might have or be able to obtain due to his relationships in Mexico.

advised that it was his previous belief that the interviews were of a political nature, that is, the purpose was believed to be political rather than a matter of national defense. This question arose when the matter of the two factions, Stalinists and Trotskyites, was raised. He stated he would give no information willingly if he thought the information was merely concerning two political factions. It was gathered from the interviews that he has become rather disgusted with political factions fighting one another with no thought for the good of the people.

He disclosed that he did not believe he had information concerning the operations of the OCPU and the Communist Party in the United States which would be of much value to this Bureau. However, he volunteered to relate facts and incidents, some of which have been previously given, which have come to his attention as a result of his previous membership in the Communist Party and sojourn in Mexico City.

stated that he had always been somewhat religious and had been reared a Catholic in Argentina. He advised that
he had become interested in true Communism while in that country and had become disgusted with politics, religion and life in general in that country. No one, he stated, had been responsible for his beliefs. True Communism, he advised, has its basis in religion. He stated that he left Argentina and came to Mexico in order to get a different view of things. Upon arriving in Mexico, he was without friends and acquaintances and at the various tourist clubs, etc., he met individuals who desired to make conversation and eventually he found himself a member of the Communist organization.

This, he stated, was not against his wishes as he was looking for some organization which would meet with his ideals. He advised he received a membership card, paid his dues and attended meetings, both public rallies and those within the organization for political discussions or for the forming of policies or making rules. He stated, however, that he did not last long in the organization because as soon as he began attending the meetings he became aware of the fact that there was only discussion on ways and means to get members for the party into political and other offices and at the sacrifice of those people who needed aid.

He advised he made known his views in the meetings and it was but a short time before he was not allowed to speak and then expelled from the party. As for being expelled, he advised he was never formally notified of this but one of the officers told him to get out. He stated that a short time thereafter he left Mexico City for the United States and had had no dealings with the party since that time.

The matter of the Trotsky murder was discussed and advised that previous to the first assault on Trotsky, SIQUEIROS had a considerable sum of money and was spending it quite freely at the various clubs. He stated that SIQUEIROS was
supposed to have won an American prize for paintings of his which were displayed at an art exhibit in New York City. About three months previous to this, he advised, SIQUEIROS appeared to be working very hard, his eyes were red and his hands were always smeared with paint.

As to his becoming acquainted with SIQUEIROS, advised that he met him in one of the clubs in Mexico City along with other persons and not through any connections which he might have had previous to his coming there or through contacts of a political nature.

Advised that in his opinion (and it is to be noted that he theorized extensively, stating that he had little information of fact), the money for the TROTSKY murder came both from Russia and the United States, not from the Communist organization, but from the OGPU. The OGPU is not a part of the Communist party; that is, it works separately and as a distinct organization. Its operations, he stated, are not directed by the Communist Party. As a basis for this, he advised, members of the Communist party in Montevideo are not accepted as employees in the Russian Embassies and Consulates.

He advised further that SIQUEIROS was the type of individual who would on his own initiative and without urging from any other source, commit an offence of the nature which he attempted. He was a Stalinist and an adventurer. Although this be true, he stated, he believes the first assault was initiated by the OGPU. TROTSKY, he stated, was a potential contestant of STALIN's power in Russia in case of revolution and this, he believes, must follow in the wake of the present war. The people of Russia, he advised, still liked TROTSKY regardless of politics and would despise STALIN were it known that he initiated the TROTSKY assault.
As to JACSON, he advised he thinks he has met him somewhere but he states he is truthful when he declares he can not remember where or when. He stated that if events, time or places could be brought to his attention, he might be able to recall. He was asked if he had not met JACSON at a dinner in his (name) honor in Mexico City just prior to his departure from that city and replied that the only dinner he had had just prior to his departure was at Mrs. KATZEN's, a place where tourists stop on Calzada Legaria, which is a small street. He advised he was positive beyond doubt that JACSON nor anyone fitting his description was present at that time and that the dinner was very small, there being only five people present. It is to be noted, he advised, he would not like to give the names of these people inasmuch as they were only friends and would have no information. He thought perhaps, according to his statement, that these people might be interviewed and he could see what information they would be gained thereby. He was advised that he should give the names of these persons if they were not friends or long standing inasmuch as it should be determined whether their names have previously been mentioned in connection with the operations of the CP in the United States. He stated he would rather not do this and the point was not carried further.

was questioned as to several of the names of subjects and others in this case and advised he did not know SILVIA ACOSTA or any of the others with the exception of those already mentioned by him. He advised that he had seen LUIS ARENAL and one of the other brothers but he did not remember or know the name of the other. He stated he had often talked to SIQUEIROS, once or twice to LUIS ARENAL and never with any of the other subjects of this case. LUIS ARENAL, as well as SIQUEIROS, were of a revolutionary type, capable of any crime.

As to other members of the Communist Party in Mexico, officials and leaders, advised he was introduced to CARLOS CONTRERAS in the Spanish Club in Mexico City, but never had any dealings with him.
was questioned as to whether he had ever made a trip to the United States prior to the present one and at first stated that he had not. He then changed this statement and advised of his own volition that he had made a trip to Vassar College in connection with the Youth Congress in 1938. He volunteered that the reason he had stated he had not been to the United States previously was because he had a feeling that he was being investigated and did not wish to get himself in difficulty, stating that the trip was for the Communist Party.

He was questioned as to whom he saw at the Congress and stated that he met at this time one MADERO of Mexico City, the first name he was unable to recall. MADERO, he advised was now a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico. He stated he did not at this time meet any of the subjects of this case nor any others connected with the Communist Party in Mexico.

A short time after entering the University, he advised he received a letter from a young boy who lived in the same house with him in Mexico City and this boy advised that he had been told by RODRIGO GARCÍA-TRÉVINO, a professor at the school, that he saw with JACSON. He then advised that he wrote the professor and inquired of him as to where he had seen him with JACSON. He advised he definitely had never seen with JACSON to his knowledge and that if we had information or facts which would refresh his memory, he would be pleased to be questioned concerning them in an effort to recall this person if he had ever met him.

He advised he had seen EARL BROWDER in Mexico City and believes that the Communists in Mexico are controlled and supervised by the Communist Party of the United States. He advised that at the time he himself was in Mexico, HERNÁN LABORDA was the Secretary of the Communist Party there and was expelled in 1938 for suspicions of Trotskyism. EUGENIO ENRÍQUEZ was then made provisional Secretary and thinks he was later elected Secretary.
As to the strength of the Communist Party in Mexico, he advised that it was weak in Mexico but strong in Cuba. He advised he was not familiar with the financing of the party as far as the United States was concerned but knows that Luis Arenal was furnished money in the United States for newspaper work in Mexico and spent this money for his own use (this according to the statements of Arenal to

disclosed that while Laborde was Secretary, he made numerous trips to Russia. He further advised that the Communists try to carry out the requests and demands of Stalin and/or Lenin. The Communist Party in Mexico, he advised, supports the CTM Labor Party as it supports the C.I.O. in the United States.

advised that he himself was not at this time in sympathy with the Communist Party. He advised he was a very religious individual when young and had the interest of the common man at heart. He did not like the Catholic religion in Argentina or Mexico and joined the Communist Party in the belief that it would be the religious party and had the welfare of the people in mind. However, he later found that this was not true and so expressed himself and was expelled from the party. He advised he had now joined the Methodist Church.

advised the secrets of the party or the activities of the party were not known to him and although he has expressed his opinion as to the activities of both, this opinion was only the result of his study of the policies of the Communist Party and things he has seen.

He advised he was now aware that the Bureau desired information from him concerning his knowledge of the activities of each organization and although he did not believe he had any peculiar information in his possession in which we would be interested, he would be glad to talk to an Agent of this Bureau at any time and would furnish any information in his
possession. He stated that he did not believe that any Communist would have anything to do with him since he had been expelled from the party and since he had been in the United States he had no connection with the party.

It is to be noted that appeared to be intelligent and apparently spoke the truth and it is believed that he is in a position to obtain information of value to this investigation. However, it was not deemed advisable to spend further time with him at this time.

advised he did not know whether he would return to Argentina. He advised he liked the United States and would like to remain here. His visa expires in October 1941, he stated.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

Will within a reasonable length of time again interview [REDACTED] concerning information which he has been able to remember or which has come to his attention since this interview. Will endeavor to develop him further and gain his confidence in order that information of value may be obtained from him.

Will again interview [REDACTED] address, and ascertain from her information concerning additional acquaintances of [REDACTED] and additional mail he might have received.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will ascertain the background of ALBERT RAND of 428 Central Park West, New York City.

-PENDING-

-11-
Trotsky, Leon
aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-29162 (section 6)
April 1, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to previous correspondence regarding the current investigation of the case pertaining to "Jacques Vernard van Emden, with aliases, et al."

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent G. A. Zahn, dated March 14, 1941 at New Haven, Connecticut, concerning the same matter.

All subsequent reports received by this Bureau regarding the above-mentioned investigation will be promptly transmitted to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW HAVEN, CONN.</td>
<td>3/14/41</td>
<td>12/16, 19/40</td>
<td>2/27/41</td>
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**TITLE**

JACQUES MARIE van DEURST, with aliases, et al.

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Records of Rhode Island State Bureau of Motor Vehicles reflect no operator's license issued to FRANK TOORITZEN under correct name or any of known aliases. Newport, RI, Police Department advise DHR and TOORITZEN returned to New York in late October and presently reside there.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**


**DETAILS:**

Under date of December 16, 1940, a letter was directed to Mr. [Redacted], Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Providence, Rhode Island, requesting a check of his records to ascertain if an operator's license had been issued to FRANK TOORITZEN under his correct name or any of his known aliases of FRANK TOORITZEN and THEODORE TOORITZEN. By letter dated December 19, 1940, Mr. [Redacted] advised that his records failed to reflect any operator's license having been issued to the above named individual.

On December 27, 1940, Captain [Redacted], NPA, Newport, Rhode Island, Police Department, advised the writer that both VLADIMIR DEHR and FRANK TOORITZEN, whom he had previously advised had returned to Newport on October 19, 1940, had remained in that city only one week, at which time they had again returned to New York City and as far as investigation

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193 SEP 6 1960

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED:**

J. McGraw

**SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:**

[Redacted]

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES:**

65-2911 + 120 MAR 24 1941

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT**

5 - Bureau
2 - New York
2 - New Haven
1 - New Haven, Conn.
at Newport could determine they were still residing in New York.

Inasmuch as it appears that all investigation has been conducted by the New Haven Office and that Behr and Tooritzen are presently residing in New York City, no further investigation is being conducted and this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN
March 12, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Transmitted herewith, for your information, are copies of the following reports in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Dendreachi, with aliases, et al; Espionage (R)":


Report of Special Agent L. F. Dishongh, dated February 6, 1941 at Washington, D.C.

You may be assured that all additional information obtained in this case will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
March 12, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copies of the following reports in the case entitled, "Jacques Marnerd Van Derschot, with alias, et al; Espionage (R)":

Report of Special Agent W. S. Crawford

Report of Special Agent W. S. Moran, Jr.
dated February 3, 1941, at Buffalo, New York.

Report of Special Agent L. W. Dishongh, dated
February 6, 1941 at Washington, D.C.

You may be assured that copies of all additional reports received by this Bureau in connection with the above investigation will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
Murder of LEON TROTSKY
JACQUES MONARD alias JACSON

Informant (redacted) who is well posted in Communist affairs especially happenings in Spain during the Spanish revolt has, at my request, prepared the following memorandum relative to his opinion as to the murder of TROTSKY and the persons who would possibly have been involved in planning the murder as representatives of the Soviet.

Informant personally knows a great number of the Soviet Agents who engineered many murders in Spain during the revolt there. Quoted herewith is the memorandum prepared by Informant:

"TROTSKY CASE Possible Suspects"

"MONARD alias JACSON probably has relatives in the clutches of the G.P.U. CHAN KAI-SUM, when he was allied with STALIN because of BORODIN, special ambassador to Canton, had to send his own son to the Oriental University in Moscow. When diplomatic relations were broken off, the boy was forced to make statements against his own father. NEGRIN, also allied to STALIN had to send one of his sons, ROMULO, to school in Moscow and has been unable to get him out in spite of pressure brought to bear by Stockholm in favor of NEGRIN. NEGRIN'S wife has stated that NEGRIN not only sold out Spain but also his family. It seems that agents and diplomats of STALIN all over the world have to leave their families in Russia. ALEFANDRO BERMIN who was formerly Ambassador to Athens, and who broke with STALIN has seen his two sons sacrificed to Russia. BERMIN presently lives in New York and is the author of the book entitled: "20 Years in the Service of Soviet Diplomacy."

"The psychological moment for the attempt on TROTSKY'S life of the 24th of May. The Finnish war had brought out in sharp relief the weaknesses and the many contradictions concerning the STALIN regime in Russia, by the following three means: a minority undercurrent among the intellectuals and the laborers of the great industries in Leningrad, Jarkov, Kiev relative to the return of the conditions of August 1917 (Trotskyists); an even greater thought among the peasant people of all Russia that there would be an end to the ruinous collections of the present system, and that

CH-21

COPIES DESTROYED 13 SEP 6 1960
they would be allowed to get back their small properties held before this regime, and that the soviets would be maintained as a guarantee of democracy among these small holdings; the third and most dangerous of these thought currents was that separationist idea prevalent in the Federated Republics of the Near East. This was most dangerous because it threatened the oil of Baku. This movement too is the one which most worries Stalin because he has already begun assassinating his agents of the G.P.U. and because he could not readily mobilize and move his troops to throttle this movement owing to the poor transportation facilities of that region.

With this situation going on and the Finnish war progressing, Trotsky was able to get a message to Russia denouncing the Stalin political setup. The message was read in several factories and prisons in Russia. Therefore, Stalin’s anxiety increased and Trotsky’s death was ordered. Furthermore Trotsky was the only great survivor of August, 1917, and in spite of the vigorous campaigns directed against him by the Stalin government, he still held an almost mystical prestige among the masses.

"Possible Suspects"

"Pierre" - Hungarian born, naturalized Italian; married to an Italian, has a son 12 years old. Subject is quite tall, very strong, has oval face, about 45 years old, has cruel looking grey-blue eyes. His wife is short and stocky, strong, dark complexioned, and speaks Italian and French with a marked Italian accent. Subject speaks German, Italian, and French quite well, and Spanish with a marked foreign accent that could be taken for French. Pierre was in Paris from 1922 (after Mussolini’s rise to power) until 1925 when he was banished from France. In 1925 he was in Brussels as an agent of the G.P.U., and then in Spain from 1933-1939 as a specialist on Spanish matters in charge of the "Internac. Comun." and the G.P.U. in Cataluna where he had absolute powers even inclusive over the Consul of the URSS, Antonov-Ovseenko (recalled by Stalin after the defeat in Spain and shot at Odesa when he landed). Subject seen in Mexico up until two months prior to the attempt against Trotsky on the 24th of May. Subject has a close and very confidential collaborator in Mexico - Rafael Marin.

"Rafael Marin" - Spaniard. Ex-founder in 1921 of the "P. C." in Madrid under the alias "Charivari." He lived in Cuba and Mexico from 1923-1929 where he took an active part in communistic work in these countries.
In Paris from 1929 he became an active head of the Comintern and the G.P.U. In Spain from 1931 he continued with executive duties, and from 1933 on he collaborated in Spain with PIERRE. During the Spanish war Subject participated in executions of the G.P.U. in Barcelona, and made several trips abroad among which was one to Latin America as an agent of the above mentioned organizations. His wife's name is AMPARO RUIZ. She also made trips abroad during this time as an agent of the above mentioned organizations. She represented the Comintern at Pedagogic Congresses of the French and Belgian organizations. MARIN is 38 years of age, tall and thin, hairblack and slightly gray, wears glasses, and always smokes a pipe. AMPARO RUIZ is 35 years old, short, obese, dark complected, very energetic in her actions, very intelligent, (of superior character to Subject) and therefore very well thought of in Spanish Communism. She accompanied Subject on his trips to Latin America which she is very familiar with. PIERRE has such confidence in MARIN that after the fall of Spain he was the only agent that lived with PIERRE at Melun, Capital of Sena and Marne, until five months after declaration of war (Feb. 1940) when PIERRE disappeared and MARIN was detained in the above mentioned department from whence he left France to come to America. Subject's passport was vised for Mexico by Minister BASSOLS, and it is probable that because of this Subject came to Mexico.

"CARMEN" - German, 43 to 44 years of age, corpulent, tall, and typical German type. Subject is an absolute dictator type, with very strong character. In Valencia she had absolute power as an agent of the G.P.U. and she had executed many members of the International Brigades, as well as many others through the medium of the SIM (Military Investigation Service), which was managed by the G.P.U. (SIM was headed by SANTIAGO GARCES), confidential agent of NEGRIN. GARCES is presently in Mexico City at Lopez #42 under the name of SANTIAGO GARCIA. He came here under passport vised by the Embassy during the time of BASSOLS. Subject was evacuated to France and was one of the persons the G.P.U. was most interested in getting to Latin America where she presently is even though it is not known whether she is in Mexico, Chile, Santo Domingo, or some other country, but it is most probable that she is in Mexico.
"JOAQUIN OLASO" - Valencian from Cartagenia. 36 years old, tall, thin, reddish-brown hair, clear eyes. He was the Commissar of the Special Police in Cataluna, and was given his job by PIERRE and ANTONOV OFSEENKO. PIERRE had much faith in subject who carried out all the Secret Terror assignments given to him. Subject is not very intelligent, is very vain, faithful as a dog, has no scruples of any kind, and was an ideal instrument for a person like PIERRE. Subject is known to be in Mexico under an assumed name, and has been here for approximately a year. Subject is held in great confidence by PIERRE and JUAN COMORERA, and is used by both of them.

"JUAN COMORERA" - approximately 50 years of age, average height, oval face, ugly, wears thick glasses, and is repulsive and unfriendly. Since 1936 he has been the Secretary General of the PSUC (United Socialist Party of Cataluna) and permanent Counsel of the Municipality of Cataluna. He was in Moscow for about four or five months from June or July 1940, and arrived in Mexico under an assumed name with STALIN'S complete confidence as Director of Spanish Communist. He is listed as having arrived two months ago aboard the "Cuba" at Coatzacoalcos, but it has been verified that he did not arrive here notwithstanding the fact that his official documents state that he did. The Department of Justice has verified the fact that he did not come to Mexico through this port of entry. A month ago subject held a conference in Mexico City where he presented himself as the Secretary General of the PSUC having STALIN'S complete trust. Subject has more powers today among the communists than "PASIONARIA" or "la NEIKEN", also agents of the G.P.U.

"FRANZ DAHLEM" - Chief of the German Communist Party with the title of Secretary General. He is the principal agent of the G.P.U. for German matters in the world, particularly in Latinamerica. Subject arrived in Mexico about a month ago, having come by way of Spain, Portugal, New York, and into Mexico. Up until three months ago subject was held at the French concentration for dangerous communists, VERNET de ARIZA. Subject's visa for Mexico was obtained by VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, along with visas for 13 German and Austrian writers seven of whom are well known to be agents of the G.P.U.
"AVELINO GONZALEZ; "EL CALIFESINO". Well known for his cruelty as head of a Communist division dominated by the C.P.U. in which he was associated with LISTER and the "Comandante Carlos". He was in Moscow until two months ago (LISTER is apparently still there). He was seen in New York on January 3, 1941 where he was recognized by a person close to him even though Subject has shaved off his beard. It is known that Subject was in New York on his way to Mexico, and is probably there now.

"JUAN COMAS - Professor of Psychology in Madrid. Presently in Mexico for the purpose of studying the "JACSON" case. He is an agent for STALIN in Spain and probably an agent of the C.P.U. as well."
March 6, 1941

Mrs. Ralph Rainesford
413 Doestow Avenue
Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Rainesford:

Mr. A. C.

National Association of Pro America, has brought to my attention your letter to me dated February 6, 1941, together with enclosures, which you forwarded through Mrs. Theodore B. Griggs of Saint Paul, Minnesota.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for your courtesy in this regard and for your information, data similar to that furnished has come to our attention from other sources.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
Reference is made to our previous correspondence pertaining to the current case entitled, "JACQUES MARINARD v. DIETRICH, with allies, et al.; ESPIONAGE - R."

Transmitted herewith is one copy of the report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan, dated March 23, 1941, at New Haven, Connecticut, regarding the above-mentioned matter.

This information is transmitted to you for the completion of your file.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 29 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Neva Be Witt Merriam, librarian, Harvard College, advises that the "Government Agent," who allegedly examined the personal papers of Leon Trotsky at Harvard University were Customs Officials who had previously agreed to examine them there instead of doing so at the Custom House, Boston. Trotsky's personal papers were purchased by Harvard and shipped "in bond" from Mexico City.

-R-U-C-

REFERENCE

Bureau Letter to New York Field Division, November 13, 1940.

DETAILS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
CHARLES E. PELLETTIER, Boston, Massachusetts.

AT BOSTON, MASS.

On October 30, 1940, the Boston Post printed an item to the effect that Government Agents had examined the personal papers of Leon Trotsky on file at Harvard University, in an attempt to gain information on the activities of subversive revolutionary elements in the United States.

At the Office of the Boston Post, Mr. Edward Dunn, City Editor, advised that his Harvard correspondent received information to the effect that "Government Agents were examining Trotsky's papers."
The correspondent contacted the Librarian of Weidener Library in an effort to verify it, and the Librarian informed him that some "Customs Men" had checked the papers. The correspondent did not believe the Librarian, however, but was unable to check the story further, so it appeared in the Post, never-the-less. DUNN preferred not to disclose the name of his correspondent, but several days previous, the Agent called at DUNN'S Office and his secretary inadvertently slipped and advised that the name of the Harvard correspondent is: "JOE LEIFERT" (phonetic).

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. METCALFE, Director of the University Library and Librarian of Harvard College, Harvard University, advised that, apparently, TROTSKY had a premonition that he was going to be assassinated, and he wanted his writings to be in good hands, so he negotiated with Harvard University for their purchase.

Harvard University send a representative to Mexico City to examine the writings and agreed to purchase them. Instructions were issued to have the papers shipped to Harvard "in bond", and arrangements were made with the United States Customs Officials to examine them, in the presence of the Librarian at Harvard University, instead of the Custom House.

Mr. METCALFE advised that he was present when the cases were opened, and several days later he read in the newspapers that Government Agents were examining the papers, but that the article referred to the Customs Officials. Several reporters contacted him in an effort to verify the story, but he told them there was nothing to the story.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.
Letter to Director
NY-51759

The source stated that in his opinion, if and when MERCADER is released from prison and assuming SEREBRIANSKY directed the TROTSKY murder, SEREBRIANSKY will attempt to contact MERCADER, who also uses the alias of JACQUES MORNARD and FRANK JACSON.

Reference is made to the report of SA ROLLAND O. L'ALLIER dated 7/18/52 at Paris, France in the case entitled, "ALTO CASE; ESPIONAGE - R" wherein it is reported that CARIDAD MERCADER, with aliases, the mother of JACQUES MERCADER, resides at 25 rue Renquin, Paris 17, France. This report also reflects that LUIS MERCADER, brother of JACQUES MERCADER, went to Russia with his mother in 1941 and has reportedly remained in the USSR to serve as a guaranty for the silence of his brother, the assassin of TROTSKY.

Copies of this letter have been designated for the following two cases:

"ALTO CASE; ESPIONAGE - R", NY file 100-31551 and "JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENHESCH, was; ESPIONAGE - R", NY file 100-7751.
Mexico D. F., April 22, 1941.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSAULT ON LEON TROTSKY
Communist Matter

DAVID ALFARO SIKUEROS, The Communist Painter, charged with the first assault on LEON TROTSKY has been released from prison under "bond".

CH-23
Mexico D. F.
April 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSAULT ON LEON TROTSKY
Communist Activities.

Referring to memorandum of April 22, 1941.

He is a dangerous radical and will soon make himself known if allowed to remain in any country.

Our man in Havana knows this.

Enc.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 MAY 15 1941

CH 25

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RECORDED
INDEXED
**Synopsis of Facts:**

Again interviewed. No suspicious activities known to 

Again interviewed and advised 

he had no additional information. 

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**Reference:**

Report of Special Agent P. B. Beachum, Jr. dated 

at Albany, N.Y. 3/10/41. 

**Details:**

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

The present 

address of 

was interviewed and advised 

was still residing at her home. She advised 

he had received several pieces of correspondence from 

Argentina, Mexico and from numerous placement agencies 

in the East relative to inquiries by 

for employment as an instructor.


advised that 

had had no suspicious 

visitors and she did not suspect that he was in any way 

connected with any Communist or un-American organization.


advised one of the letters she remembered 

was from the Graduate House at Harvard University and 

was from a person by the name of ABRELL (the correct 

spelling doubtful).
AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

[Redacted], was again interviewed on 4/29/41 and advised that only visitors were friends at the University from South America and that he only received mail from relatives and one letter from an attorney in Mexico. She did not know the name of the attorney.
She advised that [redacted] had recently been the chief speaker and organizer of a conference at Cornell University for the promotion of good will between the Americas, stressing democracy.

[redacted] was again interviewed on 4/29/41 and advised that he had no additional knowledge of the Communist endeavors in the United States and that no effort to contact him had been made by the Communist Party or by the Student Union which is in his opinion, Communist.

He advised he would furnish any information gained by him in the future to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
Origin: NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK File no. 65-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report made at</th>
<th>Date made</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Report made by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.</td>
<td>9/18/41</td>
<td>2/4; 5/16; 6/22/41</td>
<td>J. A. DEANORF (A) FBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Character of case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACQUES DE NIEF v. DE NIEF, with aliases, ET AL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESPIONAGE - R</td>
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</table>

Synopsis of Facts:
MARCEL A. DE NIEF, 720 Uranus Terrace, San Francisco, and MARCEL A. DE NIEF, who formerly lived at same address, are probably identical. MARCEL A. DE NIEF, his maiden name, is SPEED, and she registered under that name as a Communist in 1936. Now registered as Democrat. In 1936 she married HENRY AMAL, a Dutchman who was denied United States Citizenship 11/15/40 because his "good moral character was not established". Neighbors report no un-American activities of subject and San Francisco Police Department has no criminal record.
MARCEL may have lived at 35 East 20th Street, New York City in 1939.

COPIES DESTROYED.

193 SEP 6 1960


DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Reference: report requested the San Francisco Field Division to ascertain the identity of one MARCEL A. DE NIEF, 720 Uranus Terrace, San Francisco, California, who corresponded with Mrs. MADAM DREIFISH, 26 East 93rd Street, New York City.

By letters dated February 4, 1941, and May 16, 1941, the San Francisco Police Department was requested to conduct an investigation to determine the identity.

Approved 193 SEP 6 1940

Records 65-29162-137

Copies of this report
1 Bureau
2 New York
2 Los Angeles
4 San Francisco (2 SF File 100-3748)

SEP 23 1941
Identity of subject, and also to ascertain his background and present activities. An investigative report was furnished the San Francisco Office by the San Francisco Police Department on June 10, 1941, a summary of which is being set out as follows:

Sometime in June or July, 1940, RALPH ALEXANDER CHESESE, his wife and their three children, along with HENRY WILLIAM ARIAN, alias HENRY WILLIAM VESSLING, and his wife MARCELLE JULIA ARIAN, alias MARCELLE JULIA CHESESE, moved into #26 Uranus Terrace. A short time later Mr. and Mrs. ARIAN moved to 646 Lisbon Street, San Francisco, which property was purchased by them. Mail still arrives at #26 Uranus Terrace for Mr. and Mrs. ARIAN (or CHESESE) and a quantity of foreign mail is received at 646 Lisbon Street.

HENRY ARIAN is supposedly Dutch, having filed a petition for citizenship in 1940 at San Francisco and same was denied on November 15, 1940, with the reason for denial being "Good moral character of applicant not established". He was deported from the United States at San Pedro, California, January 24, 1929, for being in the country illegally, but he re-entered the country again three months after being deported. He stated in his petition for citizenship that he entered United States at San Pedro, California, April 18, 1929, via the S.S. Venezuella, under the name of HENDRIK WILLIAM VESSLING, giving his birthplace as Amsterdam, The Netherlands. He stated that his occupation was research and Ghost writer and the last foreign residence was Mazatlán, Mexico. The petition further stated that he married his present wife, MARCELLE CHESESE, at Winnemucca, Nevada, July 13, 1938, he having previously married and divorced. ARIAN admitted that he was arrested in Monterey, California, and he requested that his name be changed to HENRY ARIAN, the name he uses now.

He is described as: age 32, height 6'1", weight 175 lbs., complexion fair, blue eyes, brown hair, thin build, and speaks with slight accent.

A neighborhood investigation revealed that Mr. and Mrs. ARIAN were not well known, but no one was found who had heard them discuss anything of an un-American nature.

MARCELLE ARIAN's maiden name was CHESESE, and on February 28, 1936, she registered as a Communist, under the name of MARCELLE JULIA CHESESE, in San Francisco. In 1940 she registered as a Democrat, under the name of MARCELLE JULIA ARIAN, #26 Uranus Terrace. Her sister, LESLIE CHESESE, registered in 1932 as a Socialist.
The following description of Mrs. LUCILLE ALLEN was furnished by the San Francisco Police Department:

Age: 29
Weight: 105 lbs
Height: 5'1"
Complexion: Dark

It is believed by the San Francisco Police Department that LUCILLE ALLEN and LINA ALLEN are identical.

A review of San Francisco File No. 130-3745 revealed that on August 26, 1940, Special Agent THOMAS E. LEE was advised by Mrs. KATHLEEN ALLEN, an insurance adjuster, that while investigating another matter he learned that ALLEN had bought a 1936 Ford from New York and sold it in San Francisco. He stated that investigation of ALLEN disclosed that he lived at 29th Street, San Francisco, California, and on contacting the landlord there he learned that subject received a lot of mail from Moscow and Mexico City under two additional names, namely, LUCIA and NINA. The landlord also advised LEE that subject, on several occasions after receiving mail from Moscow or Mexico City, would have a secret meeting in a darkened room at which the individuals, an old lady, a young boy and a man, would talk in a foreign language. She stated that recently they had moved from her place to 928 Uraku Terrace, San Francisco.

By letter dated August 20, 1940, the National Automobile Theft Bureau, 225 Pine Street, advised that operator's license 2390561 was issued March 19, 1939, to KATHLEEN ALLEN, 6729 California Street. ALLEN was described as being 5'1" in height, weight 165 lbs., eyes blue, hair blonde, age 32, and married. The letter also stated that ALLEN had a Ford auto registered in the State of New York, under license 207777, issued October 11, 1939, and showing address as 33 East 20th Street, New York City. This car was purchased from CHARLES BRTZINGER, New York City, on April 25, 1939, and brought into the State of California at Yuma, California, on October 20, 1939.
United States Department of Justice

Providence, Rhode Island
November 28th, 1941

Jls/Js
65-18

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACQUES VANDERVAEYデンレースク, cas.
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Custodial Detention Memorandum dated September 14, 1940, on Vladimir Behr, who was investigated in connection with the above case. It has been ascertained that Behr was naturalized at the U. S. District Court, New York City, on December 3rd, 1934, Certificate #3826147. He was born in Germany in 1895 and came to this country via the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver, B.C.

A review of the file reflects that Behr spends only a few months out of each year at his summer home in Newport, Rhode Island, and that his real residence is in New York City. For this reason, and because of the fact that New York City is the office of origin in the case the recommendation for custodial detention submitted by the New Haven Field Division is being withdrawn.

Since jurisdiction over this individual is under the New York City Field Division, it is felt that any recommendation for custodial detention should be filed by that office.

D. R. Mooney
Special Agent in Charge.

cc New York.

10 DEC 27 1941
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Custodial Detention Memorandum dated September 14, 1940, on FRANK TOORITZEN, who was investigated in connection with the above case. A review of the file reflects that Tooritzen spends only a few months out of each year at the summer home of his employer, Vladimir Zehr, at Newport Rhode Island during the summer, and that his real residence is in New York City. For this reason, and because of the fact that the New York City Field Division is the office of origin of the case, the custodial detention recommendation submitted by the New Haven Field Division is being withdrawn.

Since jurisdiction over this individual is under the New York City office, it is felt that any recommendation for custodial detention should be filed by that office.

Yours truly yours,

D. P. Morley
Special Agent in Charge

cc- New York.
Reference is made to Jacques Marnard Van Dendscheld, who was convicted of murder in the courts of Mexico in connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky. For your information, the Philadelphia Office was contacted on January 2, 1942 by [redacted], formerly a civilian investigator with the Naval Intelligence and presently connected with the Ford Intelligence Office, who informed that he recently received a letter from an individual in Mexico, whose identity he refused to disclose, in which it was stated that an attempt would be made by the OGPU at the direction of Joseph Stalin to effect the release of Van Dendscheld some time in the future while he is being transferred by Mexican authorities to a certain penal colony.

In this connection, the unknown individual pointed out in his letter that Van Dendscheld is scheduled to be transferred to Islas Marias, a Mexican penal colony located off the coast of Mexico, but according to this letter the OGPU will intercept the boat before it reaches the island, at which time the subject will be released. It was indicated that perhaps the motive of the OGPU in effecting the freedom of this man is to prevent any disclosures concerning the activities of the OGPU with respect to the assassination of Trotsky.
January 7, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACQUES LORHARD
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

Formerly a civilian investigator with Naval Intelligence and presently connected with the Naval Intelligence Office, advised this office on January 2, 1942, that he had just received a letter from Mexico from a person whose identity he would not disclose. The letter stated that JACQUES LORHARD alias Jackson, who is on trial in Mexico for the murder of POMBERY, was to be released by the G. O. P. U. at the direction of JOSE CALIN.

The letter related that LORHARD should be transferred to Isla Pájaros, a penal colony off the coast of Mexico but before the boat is scheduled to reach the island, the G. O. P. U. will intercept the same off the coast of Mexico and release him. He has been promised his safety by the G. O. P. U. and the U. S. S. R., but is not considered too reliable and might be made to talk so they are anxious to obtain his release.

This information is being forwarded to the Bureau for whatever action is deemed appropriate including any investigation should be conducted at this office. The informant, J. P. MCCARTHY, is not considered too reliable by this office.

Very truly yours,

J. F. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

JMK:LBH
62-0

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FILE
January 17, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to Jacques Harnard Van Denderesch who was convicted in the courts of Mexico for the assassination of Leon Trotsky. For your information, our Philadelphia Office was contacted on January 2, 1942 by an individual, whose reliability is questionable, indicating that he had recently received a letter from an individual in Mexico, whose identity he would not disclose, in which it was stated that an attempt would be made by the OGPU at the direction of Joseph Stalin to effect the release of Van Denderesch at some time in the future while he is being transferred by Mexican authorities to a certain penal colony.

In this connection, the unknown individual pointed out that Van Denderesch is scheduled to be transferred to Islas Marias, a Mexican penal colony located off the coast of Mexico, but stated that the OGPU will intercept the boat on which the assassin is being transported prior to the time it reaches this penal colony, at which time his release will be effected. It was further indicated that the OGPU was perhaps motivated by its fear that Van Denderesch may yet be prevailed upon to furnish information concerning the connection of the OGPU with the assassination of Trotsky.

Sincerely yours,
January 10, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

For your additional information in connection with our investigation of the case entitled "Jacques Marnard van Denraesch, with aliases; et al.; Espionage - II", there is being forwarded herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent J. A. Deardorff, dated at San Francisco, California, September 18, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES WARMAND VAN DEN BERSCH, with aliases; et al;
ESPIIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the investigation of the above-captioned matter, it is the Bureau's desire that this case receive the necessary attention to bring the same to a logical conclusion in the near future, bearing in mind the primary purpose of instituting the investigation which was to develop information relative to the identity, activities and associates of the perpetrators of instant assassination plot, with a view to ascertaining valuable information concerning agents of the OSFU in this country.

With this in mind, it is requested that the development of those leads believed by you to be potentially productive of the desired information be afforded attention to effect the early conclusion of this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
February 26, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
WITH ALIASES, ETAL;
ESPIONAGE – R
(Bureau file 65-29162)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent W. S. Crawford, dated January 22, 1941 at Albany, New York, in the above entitled case.

The Washington Field Office is being instructed to disregard the leads set out in this report to contact officials of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the State Department concerning DIEGO RIVEA, believed to be DIEGO RIVIERA, the world famous Mexican painter, as it is felt that nothing of pertinent value would be achieved by covering this lead. It is believed that the relationship between ALFARO SIQUEIROS, one of the subjects of this case, who is an accomplished painter himself, and RIVIERA is probably professional.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director.

cc. Washington Field Office
March 10, 1942

Re: JACQUES HARMARD VAN DENTRESSCHID, with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated March 2, 1942, this will advise that the Bureau perceives no objection to the interview of Sylvia Ageloff for any information in her possession of value to this investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

RSG: MAR
100-7751

March 2, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES WARNARD VAN DENDRFSCHID,
WITH ALIASES, ET AL:
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-29162)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters dated January 4, 1941 and March 8, 1941 and to a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated February 20, 1941 in the above entitled case concerning the advisability of interviewing SYLVIA AGEOFF, one of the subjects in this case.

As indicated in the letter from the New York Office to the Bureau SYLVIA AGEOFF is, according to a confidential informant of this office, disliked and distrusted by both the Communists and Trotskyites, the Trotskyites blaming her for causing the death of TROTSKY and the Communists hating her for being a Trotskyite.

Publicity in this case has subsided altogether in New York City and it is believed that inasmuch as the information indicated that SYLVIA AGEOFF may be willing to give information and inasmuch as nothing has thus far been developed in this case, an interview with MISS AGEOFF may prove of paramount value.

In view of the foregoing facts, the New York Office is desirous of knowing whether the Bureau is agreeable to having SYLVIA AGEOFF interviewed in the near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director.

COPY IN FILE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES LINES, New York City, has no record concerning VAN DENDRESEND'S employment with them. Efforts to locate CHARLIE TURNER, and one SHERLACK negative. PAUL MATTHEWS, attorney, does not know VAN DENDRESEND. "F. JACSON and Wife" stayed at Hotel Pierepont, Brooklyn, 6/14/40 to 6/30/40. List of telephone calls made there obtained. VLADIMIR A. BEHR born in Germany, 1895, and was Russian Imperial Army Officer 1912-1917 and is now associated with Feshnestock & Co., New York City. Mrs. ROSA BIEZ ARENAL presently residing in Brooklyn but not known whether her husband Luis ARENAL is living with her. N. Y. states she heard a Mr. and Mrs. BULLIN bought SYLVIA AGELOFF'S ticket to France where she first met VAN DENDRESEND. Present whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ unknown. No information available regarding CARMEN ENRIQUEZ PASCUALI JACOUL or CARMEN MEANA. THE FLEISCHMANS have contributed funds to various Spanish aid organizations. No information available regarding ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUEL. Confidential informants and contacts of New York Office unable to furnish additional information concerning this case.
REFERENCE:


Report of Special Agent Leonard Blaylock, Boston, Massachusetts, dated 1/6/41.


Bureau letter to New York Field Division dated 3/7/41 (Bureau file 65-29162)


DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent M. R. Griffin:

JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, WITH ALLIASES;
SYLVIA AKFLOFF, WITH ALLIASES.

A check of the records of the United States Lines, 1 Broadway, reflected no information concerning employment of VAN DENDRESCHD on the SS Finland from August 13, 1935 to November 13, 1935. Likewise at the United States Lines no information was developed with respect to CHARLIE TURNER, allegedly Chief Steward on the American Pioneer Lines, now part of the United States Lines. With regard to locating one SHERLACK, allegedly a storekeeper on either the SS Argentina or the SS Brazil, who is reported to have known JACSON, P. GORMAN, Personnel Director of the Moore-McCormack Lines, Pier 32, Canal Street and North River, advised that SHERLACK had once been employed by the Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines as a bell boy but that he did not know his present whereabouts.

PAUL MATHENE, 11 Broadway, stated FRANK JACSON had never been a runner for him in seaman law suit cases; nor did he recognize a photograph of JACSON when exhibited to him.
Investigation at 59 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, revealed that HILDA AGELLOFF left this address. Through the United States Post Office, 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn, it was ascertained that she had left her forwarding address as 191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. At this address, it was ascertained that a real estate office is run by SAMUEL MONTE and ALLAN AGELLOFF. ALLAN AGELLOFF, when interviewed, stated that he had met FRANK JACSON on several occasions and that JACSON had completely fooled the AGELLOFF family. He said they thought he was a thorough gentleman and they took him at face value making no inquiries into his past. He claimed no one in the family knew anything about his past. He stated that his three sisters, SYLVIA, SOPHIE and HILDA had maintained an apartment of their own at 610 West 110th Street, Manhattan, for several years inasmuch as this apartment house was then owned by the AGELLOFF family. ALLAN AGELLOFF stated he visited his sisters many times at this address and never saw FRANK JACSON there nor heard of his being there. He stated that he was certain that if JACSON ever stayed there he would have known about it.

The records of the Hotel Pierpont, 55 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, New York, showed a registration on June 14, 1940 on card 77,518 of "F. JACSON and Wife, 1269 St. Deins (?) or Davis (?) or Denis (?), Montreal, Canada. They were assigned to room 737 at $15.00 per week and remained until June 30, 1940 when they checked out. The following telephone calls were made by the JACSONs:

MA 4-7291
RH 4-713
BE 2-0771
CH 2-9681
PE 6-5600 (Pennsylvania Railroad)
HEMSTEAD 4732 M
MA 4-2674

An effort was made to locate and interview RAT SPIEGEL, alias Ray Saunders, supposedly located in the Federal Building, 641 Washington Street, New York City. However, the superintendent and telephone operators there did not know of this individual.

VICTOR RIESEL, Assistant Editor of the "New Leader" 7 East 15th Street, New York City, SIMON WEBBER, official of the "Jewish Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, New York City, ABRAM J. MUSTE, Director of the Labor Temple, 262 East 14th Street, New York City, and MORRIS L. RALPH, former high ranking Communist Party functionary, 434 East 16th Street, New York City, were all
interviewed but could furnish no pertinent information concerning the subjects of this case.

Efforts were made on several occasions to contact MAX SCHACHTMAN of the Workers Party, 114 West 14th Street, New York City, at first without revealing Agent's identity and thereafter revealing his identity. Apparently the Workers Party will not divulge any information as to the whereabouts of MAX SCHACHTMAN and no further effort will be made to contact him.

Efforts were also made to re-interview JAMES P. CANNON, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York City, and JOSEPH HANSEN, Secretary to LEON TROTSKY, also located at 116 University Place, New York City, but they divulged no information of value.

The lead to interview FELIX MORROW, another functionary of the Socialist Workers Party, as requested in reference report of Special Agent M. R. Griffin is being disregarded inasmuch as CANNON, HANSEN, MORROW and other prominent leaders of the Socialist Workers Party were convicted in December, 1941 in Federal Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, under the Smith Act on charges of conspiracy to destroy the United States Government by force and committing acts with the intent to interfere with and impair the loyalty, morale, etc., of the military and naval forces of the United States, as reflected in the case entitled "JAMES P. CANNON, ETAL.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R (New York file 100-4013). For this reason, it is not believed that MORROW would cooperate.

The records of the Bureau of Investigation regarding VLADIMIR A. BEHR, (New York Stock Exchange), disclosed the following information: born in Bremen, Germany, June 14, 1895, educated in Gymnasium, moved to Russia, where he was educated by Governors; took his final examinations at the University of Moscow in 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he was in the Russian Army as an officer; came to the United States in 1917; employed by the International Western Electric Company, part of 1918; later, employed for one year in the Foreign Department by the Guaranty Trust Company and by the American Interseas Corporation, in 1925; went to London, England, where he became a partner in Earling Corporation; returned to the United States in the summer of 1927, organized the firm of BEHR & CO. under the laws of Delaware, principally to sell stock of the Bankers Investment Trust Company of
America; was associated with ALFRED EARL DEAN, a promoter and 
W. J. RANEY. From 1928 to February, 1929 he was employed as a 
bond salesman by WILLIAM SCHALL & CO. In November, 1929 he became 
a customer's man for WRIGHT SLADE & CO. In February, 1930 
to 1931 he was employed by CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN. In May, 1931 with 
FARNESTOCK & CO. as a customer's man and has remained since. 
His present salary is $100.00 per month and his top salary was 
$500.00 per month in 1936. The records did not reflect whether he 
received any commission in addition to his salary.

The New York Office is disregarding the lead to 
investigate THEODOR TOORITZEN, 419 East 57th Street, as well 
as the lead regarding A. F. ALEKHIN, 540 West 136th Street, a 
correspondent of TOORITZEN, for the reason that the connection 
of TOORITZEN with this case is based solely on the fact that 
TOORITZEN, a servant of the aforementioned BEER, sent a congrat-
ulatory message to JACSON on the occasion of TROTSKY'S assassina-
tion. ALEKHIN'S only connection is by virtue of the fact that 
he corresponded with TOORITZEN.

Inquiry of tenants at 540 West 136th Street, New 
York City, determined that V. C. KOZUBOFS is a man about 65 to 
70 years of age and retired. He stays in his apartment most of 
the time and goes out in the morning and afternoon to walk his 
small dog. He lives with a family named NAZAROFF in apartment 
45 and according to tenants is an inoffensive and insignificant 
individual.

DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS;
LUIS ARENAL BASTAR;
RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR;
HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ;
MRS. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ;
WITH ALIAS.

Investigation in the vicinity of 998 Carroll Street, 
Brooklyn, in an effort to locate ROSA BIGEL, allegedly the wife 
of LUIS ARENAL, determined that no such individual resided at 
that address. A neighborhood investigation, however, indicated 
that ROSA BIGEL had left there some months previous. At the 
United States Post Office, 315 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, it was 
found that a forwarding address of 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, 
was left by Mrs. ARENAL. A subsequent investigation at this 
address disclosed that a Mrs., ROSA B. ARENAL was living in apart-
ment 6-H composed of three rooms.

5,
at 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, stated that Mrs. ARENAL had moved in with her two daughters EXCECTA, one year old and JULY, three years old, and a colored maid. According to Mrs. ARENAL is believed to be a school teacher and appears to be well supplied with funds. About two months prior thereto, Mrs. ARENAL, instructed to stop her mother at the door and not permit her to visit her apartment. Mrs. ARENAL'S mother, who is an old lady, complained to [REDACTED] about this and said, "Since my daughter married that no good Mexican; she has been a changed woman." [REDACTED] did not know the name of Mrs. ARENAL'S mother nor where she is presently located. Continuing, [REDACTED] stated that he had never seen a man around the ARENAL apartment, stating that Mrs. ARENAL went out in the evening returning late at night. He stated that she usually had a taxicab call for her and likewise returned in a cab. On a subsequent visit [REDACTED] informed that the doorman of the apartment had noticed a man call on Mrs. ARENAL one night who was described as a short, dark man with a Spanish accent. [REDACTED] agreed to cooperate by keeping a close watch on the activities of Mrs. ARENAL and was advised to call this office immediately. [REDACTED] was contacted later but could furnish no additional information.

[REDACTED] of New York, New York, on interview, stated that she had spent several years in Mexico City, where she resided in the 'Liberal' section by which Special Agent M. R. Griffin believes she meant "Communist". She stated she became casually acquainted with the ARENAL brothers at that time and later saw LUIS ARENAL at the Mexican Exhibit at the World's Fair in New York, at which time she just said 'Hello' to him but has not seen him since. She has not seen RAFAEL ARENAL in New York City. According to [REDACTED] she had heard.
rumors to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. BUIDON, address unknown, bought a ticket for SYLVIA AGELOFF to use on her trip to France when she first met FRANK JACSON. She stated that she had no idea where Mrs. BUIDON lived at the present time inasmuch as she only met them once briefly and where she met them she did not recall.

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, 80 Centre Street, New York City, were checked for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 in an effort to ascertain whether or not a chauffeur's, operator's or owner's license had been issued to HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ or Mrs. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, alias Mary Leimbach believed to have owned and operated a LaSalle automobile in 1939. No record of any license issued to these parties was found.

Likewise, an examination of current and past telephone and city directories in New York failed to disclose any information concerning them.

CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE,
WITH ALIASES;
CARMEN MEANA; WITH ALIAS;
MRS. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN,
WITH ALIASES;
MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN.

With respect to CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, confidential informants of the New York Office were unable to furnish any information. Likewise, they could furnish no pertinent information relative to CARMEN MEANA.

With regard to the meeting held on December 1, 1940, in New York City, by the America Rescue Ship Mission, confidential informant Robert M. advised that he could learn nothing.

Of the apartment located at 157 East 81st Street, New York City, at which address Mrs. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN and Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN reside, could not furnish any additional information concerning these individuals.

At the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 1 East 42nd Street, it was ascertained that Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN has had an account for many years and is highly regarded. Since 1937 she has been accompanied to the bank by Mrs. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN.
of the firm of RULAND & BENJAMIN, Realtors, 11 East 47th Street, New York City, stated that Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN had leased a loft in her own name at 113 East 63rd Street on February 1, 1940 and renewed the lease for another year. He stated that this address was to be used as headquarters of the Comité Feminino Unidos, also known as the United Spanish Women's Aid. He stated that another Spanish organization, known as the Democoradega, a social club, was also located in the same building and the leader of this group, one EMIL HUGO, referred Mrs. FLEISCHMAN to RULAND & BENJAMIN. He stated that he knew nothing regarding the purpose or activities of these organizations.

The records of the Credit Bureau reflected that Mrs. HARRIS R. CHILDs, née ELEANOR S. PATTERSON, resides at 129 East 96th Street, New York City, is middle-aged and a widow. Her
husband was in business at 60 Wall Street, but his firm later went into bankruptcy. She is reputed to have means and is in the social register. She has a son named Dr. Edward P. Childs, who resides at 352 East 69th Street and has an office at 895 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
it was ascertained that on September 16, 1940 a registered letter was delivered to JOSE HARARY, 351 West 19th Street.
The lead to ascertain the background of ALBERT RAND, 448 Central Park West, New York City, who was merely a friend of JOSE HARRI, as mentioned in reference report of Special Agent P. B. Beachum, Jr. dated March 10, 1941 at Albany, New York, is not being covered as it is doubtful that investigation would be productive.

ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUE; WITH ALIAS

Confidential informants on Communist matters in the New York Field Office have no information concerning ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUE.

A review of the file entitled "JAMES P. CANNON, STAL.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", of which St. Paul is the office of origin, indicates that JAMES BARTLETT, 29-26 Knox Avenue, No. Minneapolis, Minnesota, was a member of the Socialist Workers Party from 1937 to 1940. He was former President of Warehouse Workers Union 359 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was a Government witness in the aforementioned case involving JAMES P. CANNON. By reason of his trip to Mexico in the Spring of 1940 when he saw LEON TROTSKY, together with his intimate knowledge of the Socialist Workers Party affairs he may be able to throw some light on the subjects of this case. The St. Paul Field Division is, therefore, being requested to interview BARTLETT.

For the information and the assistance of the St. Paul Office in interviewing BARTLETT the facts and subjects of this case are: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESHED, frequently known as FRANK JACSON, who claimed to be a Belgian by birth, came to the United States in September, 1939; later, he assassinated LEON TROTSKY, head of the Anti-Stalin group on August 20, 1940, at Coydaca, Mexico. His motive has never been satisfactorily established although this case is predicated upon the assumption that he may have been an agent of the OGPU, commonly known as the Russian Secret Police.

SYLVIA AGELOFF, an American, first met FRANK JACSON in Paris, France, in 1938, was his mistress both in New York City and in Mexico City. She is now living in Brooklyn, New York. DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS, a Mexican, previously attempted to murder TROTSKY on May 24, 1940, but was unsuccessful. However, ROBERT SHELDON HARTE, one of TROTSKY'S bodyguards, was murdered during this first assassination attempt. Mexican Police later reported that LUIS ARENAL BASTAR and his brother RAFAEL ALFARO BASTAR, Mexicans, were directly responsible for HARTE'S murder. LUIS ARENAL BASTAR is married to ROSA BIGEL, an American, and was last heard of residing in Brooklyn with ROSA BIGEL. Mexican Police also believed HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, a Mexican, was also immedi-

11
ely associated with ARENAL in the attempt on TROTSKY'S life.

MARRY LEINBECH, an American, known as HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ'S wife, rented a house near the TROTSKY residence from May 2, 1940 until August 2, 1940. MARY LEINBECH is supposed to be a resident of New York City. CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, a Puerto Rican by birth and a member of the Communist Party of Mexico, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, on August 26, 1940, and was said to be on an errand to contact CARMEN MEANA, a well known Communist of New York City, and to also contact Mrs. ERNESTINA GONZALEZ FLEISCHMAN, whose husband was killed while fighting with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War several years ago. Mrs. ERNESTINA GONZALEZ FLEISCHMAN is now living with her mother-in-law, PAULINE FLEISCHMAN. The FLEISCHMAN apartment is, according to a confidential source, a Communist hangout in New York City.

JOSE HARARI, an Argentinian and presently a student at Cornell University, was reported to be in possession of information regarding the TROTSKY assassination. He is also said to be an Argentinian political refugee recommended by the Stalinists and suspected of being connected with the OGPU.

MARCISO BASSOLS, an ex-Mexican Minister to France, arrived at New York City on September 9, 1939, aboard the SS Ile de France on which FRANK JACKSON was also a passenger. BASSOLS once tried to persuade President CARDENAS to evict TROTSKY from Mexico as an undesirable terrorist.

ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUE is, according to the State Department, one of the OGPU representatives in Latin America and was present in Mexico at the time of TROTSKY'S assassination. He is said to have his main office in New York City. As mentioned previously it is believed that TROTSKY may have been assassinated by FRANK JACKSON on instructions from the OGPU and that the subjects of this case may, in fact, be Agents of the OGPU. It is felt that investigation of their activities and associates may lead to the uncovering of the OGPU in the United States.

ENCLOSURE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
One (1) photograph of JACQUES MARDNER VAN DENDRESDCH.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

* At Barnard, Vermont, will ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, c/o Murray, Barnard, Vermont.

ST. PAUL FIELD DIVISION

At North Minneapolis, Minnesota, will interview JAMES BARTLETT, 29-26 Knox Avenue, former President of Warehouse Workers Union 359 and who was a former member of the Socialist Workers Party from 1937 to December, 1940 and was a Government witness in the case entitled "JAMES P. CANNON, ETAL., INTERNAL SECURITY - R", in which St. Paul is the office of origin. BARTLETT took a vacation trip to Mexico in the Spring of 1940 at which time he paid a courtesy call on LEON TROTSKY. It is believed that by reason of his contact with TROTSKY at that time, together with his intimate knowledge of the Socialist Party Workers affairs, he might be able to throw some light on the subjects in this case.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

*Will have the fingerprints of VAN DENDRESCHD checked against the records of the New York City Police Department for possible identification.

*At Columbia University, New York City, will secure information regarding the activities of SYLVIA AGETOFF while at this school.

*Will endeavor to secure information regarding the employment of SYLVIA AGETOFF with the Department of Welfare, Home Relief Bureau, 249 West 19th Street, New York City.

*Will interview HILDA AGETOFF, 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, for the address of MARQUERITE ROSEBERG, who was in touch with JACSON when he lived at Shirley Courts, Mexico City. After the assault on TROTSKY in May, 1940, JACSON drove the ROSEBERGS and Mrs. TROTSKY to Vera Cruz, where they boarded a ship for New York. A statement was made by SYLVIA AGETOFF that HILDA had made an investigation at the Edificio Ermita, where JACSON said "his boss" had an office and she located a Mexican who claimed he knew JACSON and worked for him in the building. SIQUEIROS lived in this building.
When the address of the ROSEMERES is secured from HILDA AGELOFF, they should be interviewed for any information they may have regarding JACSON and the TROTSKY affair.

Will interview SOLOMON LANKIN, a former bodyguard for TROTSKY who returned to the United States after the split between CANNON and SCHACTMAN. LANKIN may be located through SCHACTMAN or through his wife, who was on relief, Precinct 48, Home Relief Bureau and who also worked on a Needle Trades Project of the W. P. A. on 11th Avenue near 33rd Street or 35th Street, New York City. Her correct name is MARTHA LANKIN, but she is known as MARTHA BURNS in the Workers Party.

Will interview MARTIN ABERN, leader of the ABERN faction within the Socialist Workers Party and later with the Workers Party, regarding any information he may have concerning the activities of the subjects in this case.

Will ascertain the identity of OTTO ALTSCUL, 100 Cabrini Blvd., New York City.
To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Jacques Marnard van Dendreschd, with aliases; et al; Espionage - R

With reference to prior correspondence in the above-captioned case, as well as to the recent telephone conversation of Mr. Jack Neal and Mr. Tracy with Mr. W. S. Crawford of this Bureau, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner, New York City, dated March 25, 1942, in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. QUICHELHAAN

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN D'NURPSCHID,
with aliases
Espionage - R

Mr. Jack Neal, of the State Department, called and requested to be advised as to whether inquiry had ever been made by the New York Office in regard to Carmen Poveda-Jacquet and Carmen Meana. This inquiry was previously requested by the State Department. It is noted that a report dated March 2, 1942, has been submitted in this matter but there does not appear to be an available copy for the State Department.

Action:

It is suggested that this matter be referred to the Espionage Section for appropriate attention. Mr. Neal has requested that this matter be expedited and that a copy of the report or a summary thereof be directed to his attention at the earliest possible time.

Respectfully,

W. S. Crawford

W. S. Crawford.
April 23, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACQUES MARNARD, VAN DENDRESCHID,
with aliases, ETAL.
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
R. S. GARNER, dated at New York City March 2, 1942 in the
above-captioned matter, which sets forth a lead for the
Albany Field Division to ascertain the identity of L. R.
BRADLEY at Barnard, Vermont.

However, in view of the fact that it is believed
that no worthwhile purpose would be achieved in covering
this lead, it is therefore suggested that it be disregarded.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

cc: Albany

COPY IN FILE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

1 Enclosures for Bureau office

Re: New York File No. 100-7751
June 4, 1942

Al Agent in Charge
York, New York

Re: AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION;
ESPIONAGE - R

Sub:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent R. N. Franke, New York, New York, dated May 8, 1942, and particularly page 7 thereof, which states that on February 20, 1942, Yaroslavsky Confidential Informant [redacted] two of Trotsky's trusted men recently in the United States and possibly in New York, and that names are Otto Schussler and Henry Schnautz.

In connection therewith, your attention is invited to 15 of the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner, New York, New dated May 11, 1942, in the case entitled "Jacques Farnard Van Schoud, With Aliases, Etc., Espionage - R," which sets forth information furnished by Sylvia Ageloff relative to one Otto Schussler, who appears is identical with the individual mentioned in the case report of Agent Franke.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

This case originated at NEW YORK, N.Y.  NY File No. 100-7751 FRT

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>NEW YORK CITY</td>
<td>5/11/42</td>
<td>3/18, 27/42; 4/7, 9, 11, 15/42</td>
<td>R. S. GARNER</td>
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**Title**

JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCH, with aliases, ETAL.

**Character of case**

ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

No criminal record pertaining to FRANK JACSON at New York City Police Department. Identities of subscribers to telephone numbers called by Jacson at Hotel Pierrepoint, Brooklyn, in June, 1940 set forth. Certified copy of death certificate of SYLVIA ROSENBERG, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, NY, obtained and forwarded to Bureau. OTTO ALTSCUL, 100 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City, is 50-year-old German Jew. SYLVIA GESLOFF received M.A. at Columbia University June, 1934 and took post-graduate courses in psychology and education at Columbia University 1936-37. Employed as Social Investigator by Department of Welfare, New York City, from 5/19/39 to 8/30/40 when she was discharged by reason of publicity arising from her implication in Trotsky's murder. Former employer states he believes she was member of Trotskyite group at one time. Now operating kindergarten and residing quietly in suburb of NYC. On interview on 4/15/42 she denied having any knowledge of Jacson's intent to murder Trotsky, and stated she believes he was either an OGPU agent or was compelled by OGPU to commit crime for fear of reprisals to family or relatives in Europe and that she was used as dupe. Has no evidenc. or information.

**COPIES DESTROYED**

198 SEP 6 1980

Approved and forwarded by

[Signature]

Do not write in these spaces

Copies of this report


[Stamp]

COPY IN FILE
to substantiate her allegations.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau letter dated March 7, 1941.
Report of Special Agent R. S. GARNER, New York City,
dated March 2, 1942.
Bureau letter dated March 10, 1942.

DETAILS: At New York City

The identities of subscribers to telephone numbers called
by Jackson at the Hotel Pierrepont, Brooklyn from June 14 to June 30,
1940 were obtained through Source #1, and are as follows:

MA 4-7291    CARL MOESS, 54 Pierrepont St.,
              Brooklyn

RH 4-1713    BOYD HILARY SUMNER, 226 E. 79 St.,
              Manhattan

BE 2-0571    JACOB WASLOW, 2063 77th St.,
              Brooklyn

CH 2-9681    Workers Party, 114 West 14th St.,
              Manhattan

Hempstead 4732 M
              FRANK PAPIELASKI, Hancott Avenue,
              Hempstead, Long Island
              (disconnected 1/31/42)

MA 4-2674    Blank line
At the Bureau of Records, Department of Health, 1826-30 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, DR. SAMUEL EINTERZ, Acting Assistant Register, furnished Agent with a photostatic copy of the Death Certificate of SYLVIЯ ROSENBERG, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York, which was dated November 24, 1940. The certificate indicated that Sylvia Rosenberg was 25 years old, single, born in the United States, was a store clerk, and died by either jumping or falling from a window, whereby she suffered shock and fractures.

The aforementioned photostatic copy of this certificate is being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure with this report.

With regard to OTTO ALTSCHUL, 100 Cabrini Boulevard, Manhattan, WILLIAM S. READ, owner of the apartment at 100 Cabrini Boulevard, stated that Otto Altschul and his wife reside with relatives, one Fried and wife and one Volk and wife; that apparently all are German Jews, as they all speak with German accents, Altschul least of all; that Altschul appears to be very happy in this country; that he is about 30 years old, lives quietly and does not have an unusual number of visitors; that the nature of his business or employment is unknown, but apparently he works regularly.

At the Registrar's Office, Columbia University, Broadway and 116th Street, MISS M. WYLLIE, Senior Clerk, allowed Agent to review the student record card on SYLVIЯ AGELOFF. This card reflected she was born January 13, 1909 at New York City; that her father was SAMUEL AGELOFF; that she resided at 167 Lenox Road, Brooklyn; that she received a B.S. from the Washington Square College of New York University in June, 1930; that she received an M.A. in Psychology at Columbia University on June 5, 1934; that she took post-graduate courses, 13 in psychology and 2 in education at Columbia University, 1936-7, in which she made good grades. It should be noted that the title of her thesis for her M.A. Degree was entitled "A Study of 'Prestige' and 'Objective' Factors in Suggestibility in a Comparison of Racial and Sex Differences".

At the Home Relief Division, Department of Welfare of the State of New York, 906 Broadway, MRS. BERNADETTE PLOTKE, Personnel Interviewer, permitted Agent to examine the personnel file pertaining to SYLVIЯ AGELOFF.

This file reflected that Sylvia Ageloff had first applied for a position as Social Worker with the Home Relief Division in the spring of 1934, but was turned down on the ground that she was not substitute.

By letters dated October 30, 1934, April 10, 1935, and May 27, 1935 she made reapplication, and was informed by the Personnel
Department by letter dated June 18, 1935 that her services could not then be utilized. She later took a written examination for the position of Social Investigator, and by letter dated February 4, 1938 she was tendered an appointment, but by letter dated February 8, 1938 she stated she preferred to wait for the formal certification of the Civil Service List before accepting an appointment. On May 9, 1939 she was notified to report to the Department in the event she desired an appointment as Social Investigator.

In her application for the position of Social Investigator, executed on May 17, 1939, she stated she was born on January 13, 1909 at Brooklyn, that she graduated from Public School #26, Brooklyn, in 1922, and from Girls High School, Brooklyn, in 1926; that she received a B.S. in Psychology at New York University in June, 1930 and an M.A. in Psychology at Columbia University in June, 1934.

As previous employment she gave the following:

June 1930 - September, 1931
Receptionist - LUPKA, POMERANTZ & PAULSEN, attorneys,
22 East 20th Street, New York City
Left for another position.

September, 1931 - September, 1932
Social Worker, Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau,
1646 York Avenue, New York City.
Cut in staff.

January, 1935 - September, 1935
Irregular work as Clinical Psychologist.
DR. T. HOLZSAGER,
85 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn.
Work ended.

March, 1934 - June, 1936
Irregular work as voluntary Clinical Psychologist
Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.
Obtained another position.

June, 1936 - June, 1938
Clinical Psychologist, Bureau of Attendance,
Board of Education, New York City.
Left to take another position.
June, 1938 - February, 1939
Irregular work as Clinical Psychologist,
DR. T. HOLZSAGER
85 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn.
Work ended.

The file further disclosed that her references, HARRY LUPKA
of Lupka, Pomerantz & Paulsen, ETHEL STONE of the Jewish Children's Clearing
Bureau, and LOUISE E. POULL of the New York City Children's Hospital,
Randalls Island, New York, all spoke very favorably regarding her.

As former addresses, she listed the following:

1934: 167 Lenox Road, Brooklyn

March, 1936 to February, 1937: 40 Monroe Place,
New York City

March, 1937 to February, 1938: 203 West 18th Street,
New York City

March, 1938 to February, 1939: 263 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn

March, 1939 to May, 1939: 135 West 74th Street,
New York City

1939: 601 West 110th Street, New York City

1940: 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn

Sylvia Ageloff was appointed to the position of Social
Investigator at $1500 per annum, on May 19, 1939. A probationary report
dated August 15, 1939 by EDITH HARRIS, Administrative Supervisor, reflected
only extremely favorable comments concerning her work.

Sylvia Ageloff took two days leave on October 7 and 9, 1939
to go to Akron, Ohio, ostensibly to bring back her sister, who was
re recuperating from a serious illness. The Personnel File reflected that
Sylvia Ageloff was ill quite frequently and took a day or two off on
numerous occasions during her employment as Social Investigator.

By letter dated December 12, 1939 DR. HANS L. FLUME, 375
West End Avenue, New York City, wrote the Department advising that
he had been treating Sylvia Ageloff for acute sinus and throat infection, and suggested she have her tonsils removed, undergo a series of sinus treatments, and spend about two months in a dry, warm climate to prevent development into a chronic infectious condition. On December 21, 1939 two months leave of absence was approved by the Department for the purpose of surgical relief and necessary post-operative convalescence. Sylvia Ageloff began her leave January 2, 1940.

On February 26; 1940 she sent a telegram to the Department from Mexico City, advising that her sick leave expired March 1, 1940 but she would be unable to return because of acute illness. She advised in this telegram that a doctor's certificate would follow. By letter dated February 26, 1940 DR. A. ZOLLINGER, San Juan de Letras #24, Mexico City, advised that Sylvia Ageloff suffered from Subacute Sinusitis, and he strongly urged her to remain in that climate for at least one month to clear up the infection. By letter dated March 1, 1940 Sylvia Ageloff requested that her sick leave be extended to April 1, 1940, in view of Dr. Zollinger's advice. She returned to work on March 26, 1940.

The file disclosed that Sylvia Ageloff went on a vacation beginning August 1, 1940, which was scheduled to end on August 23, 1940. By letter dated August 27, 1940 EDWARD COESI, Acting Commissioner of the Department of Welfare, advised her that she was suspended without pay from the staff of the Department effective August 27, 1940 for alleged complicity in a felony.

By letter dated August 30, 1940 WILLIAM HODSON, Commissioner of the Department of Welfare, advised her that she was being dropped from the staff of the Department at the close of business on August 30, 1940, the reason being given that her vacation had ended seven days previously and there was uncertainty as to the time of her return, together with the fact that the circumstances and publicity of the previous weeks impaired her usefulness so as to make her continued employment impossible.

By letter dated September 6, 1940 SAMUEL BINDER, Attorney, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, reminded Commissioner Hodson that Sylvia Ageloff's Civil Service status did not render her liable to discharge except for reasons having legal foundation, and that the apparent reason for her discharge lay in the unfavorable publicity she had received. Binder wrote that under the circumstances she protested Hodson's action, and she would insist upon all her legal rights.

The file contained no evidence of political activity by Sylvia Ageloff while in the employ of the Department of Welfare.
stated he has known the Ageloff family for many years, and Sylvia Ageloff since she was a youngster. He said in 1935 he obtained voluntary work for her in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, as a Clinical Psychologist; that she did this work on and off for about four years, until she procured a full-time position as Social Investigator with the Department of Welfare. He said she also handled half a dozen private cases for him.

stated that during the time she worked with him she always manifested Trotskyite Communist beliefs and casually tried to interest him in the Trotsky Movement, by telling him what was going on, and leaving literature with him to read. He said she never succeeded in converting him, although he said that he could truthfully say she never pressed him along these lines. According to him Sylvia Ageloff never admitted being a member of the Trotsky group, he believes she was, together with her sister Ruth.

He said he had never met Frank Jackson.

During the summer of 1938, he said, he took a trip to Europe and ran into Sylvia Ageloff in the American Express Company office in Paris about August 16, 1938. He said at that time she told him she had been in Czechoslovakia, Belgium and France, but did not say what she was doing. He said she was alone on the occasion of this meeting, and he did not hear from her or see her again until the fall of 1941, when she telephoned one day advising him that she was conducting a kindergarten in one of her father's apartment houses in suburban New York City, and that she would appreciate any pupils he could recommend.

Source #2 stated that Sylvia Ageloff is now operating a kindergarten under an assumed name at a certain address in suburban New York City; that as far as he could ascertain she always manifested Communist ideas, and was an extremely intelligent and presentable young lady.

It was verified through Source #3 that Sylvia Ageloff and her sister Hilda occupy a certain apartment at a certain address in suburban New York City, having lived there quietly since the spring of 1941. He said that Sylvia Ageloff, together with another young woman, apparently no relation, conduct a kindergarten which has about twenty pupils and consists of both morning and afternoon sessions. He said Hilda Ageloff works in the real estate office of the Ageloffs in Brooklyn. He said both Sylvia and Hilda Ageloff live quietly, have only a few female
visitors, and usually spend weekends at Ruth Ageloff's farm somewhere in Connecticut, Ruth Ageloff now being married.

Sylvia Ageloff, now going under the name of Sylvia Maslow, was interviewed on the evening of April 15, 1942 in her apartment. She was greatly perturbed as to how her present address was ascertained and said that only the members of her immediate family knew where she resided. She said she wished her present residence to be kept a secret, inasmuch as she wanted to forget the events of a few years ago and continue to live in peace and quiet.

She also stated that everything pertaining to her association with Frank Jacson and the murder of Leon Trotsky is contained in testimony she gave in the District Court in Mexico City, and a perusal of those records would reveal any and all facts desired.

She was most reluctant at first to discuss her association with Frank Jacson and Trotsky's murder, but after much preliminary discussion, she finally conversed freely, evaded no questions, and seemed to answer with complete candor and honesty. It should be observed that Sylvia Ageloff is extremely intelligent and well spoken.

She stated that she first became interested in the Trotsky Movement in college as an academic study, as she did not think democracy and capitalism were as ideal and beneficial as they should be. She said she has never advocated revolution or the forcible overthrow of the United States Government, or any other government, but felt that the so-called democratic capitalistic governments could be improved upon greatly. She said that she was just interested in Trotskyism as a suggested alternative for modification and improvement of the United States Government and governments of all countries, inasmuch as she could not countenance Stalinism because of the poor example set by the present Communist Regime in Russia which country, she pointed out, appears to be much worse off than the United States.

She said she never joined the Socialist Workers Party, never became a dues-paying member, nor did she ever hold any office. She declared that she merely read literature published by the Socialist Workers Party and attended meetings and affairs sponsored by it for the public at large.

She explained that in fact she had never met Trotsky until January, 1940 and could by no stretch of the imagination be considered a good and close friend of his.
She said she decided to take a trip to Europe in the spring of 1938 and naturally all her friends soon knew of her plans. She said that one day a friend named RUBY WEIL telephoned and asked her whether she could join her, incumbrance as she was also planning a trip to Europe. She said she had no objection and they both sailed for Paris together, where they stayed at the St. Germain Hotel.

She said she was introduced to Frank Jacson by Ruby Weil on July 1, 1938, and thereafter the three of them went around Paris together, seldom out of each other's company. She found Jacson to be a personable, generous, warm-hearted individual and thoroughly enjoyed his company. She said they soon became enamored of each other and later became lovers. She described Jacson as a playboy type who seemed to have plenty of money and never worked. According to Sylvia Ageloff, Jacson never evidenced an interest in Trotskyism or any other political ideology, and she did not attempt to initiate him into Trotskyism. She said he read little and did not appear to care anything about the problems of the world. She insisted she never went to Brussells, Belgium with him or met any of his family.

She said that while he claimed to be Belgian, she could not vouch for this, although he spoke French like a native. In fact, she asserted, Jacson might well have been of any nationality, but she always believed him to be Belgian, as he claimed.

Continuing, Sylvia Ageloff stated that she returned to New York City in February, 1939 and shortly thereafter Jacson turned up, having used a fraudulent Yugoslavian passport, in which he claimed to be a Yugoslavian, so that he could leave Belgium, in view of the fact that as a Belgian he would be liable to induction into the Belgian Army because of the approaching war. She said this explanation of his use of a fraudulent passport seemed logical to her. She said even before Jacson turned up in New York City he had informed her he always wanted to go to the United States but that his family objected. He told her that when his family finally learned that nothing could prevent him from going to the United States, his mother gave him $3,000.00.

Sylvia Ageloff said that Jacson told her he had obtained a position as Secretary to one PETER LUBACK, a Belgian who was employed by the British Government as a purchasing agent in both the United States and Mexico. Luback, according to Jacson, was formerly an importer and exporter in Belgium who saw fit to flee Belgium before the outbreak of the war. Jacson told Sylvia Ageloff that Luback had an office in either San Francisco or Los Angeles, and also in Mexico City.
Sylvia Ageloff said that after remaining in New York City for a few weeks Jasson went to Mexico City, where he said he had to handle Luback's business for him. Thereafter, she said, she and Jasson corresponded with each other.

Sylvia Ageloff stated that she next saw Jasson in Mexico City during January, February and March, 1940, where she had gone to recuperate from sinusitis. According to Sylvia Ageloff she saw much of Jasson in Mexico City, where he was apparently busily engaged attending to business transactions for Luback. She said he would even quote prices of copra, sugar, oil, etc., explain the difficulties with Mexican labor, and point out the slowness of shipping, etc., thus convincing her at least that he was bona fide.

In January, 1940, she said, she met Trotsky through two friends, ALFRED and MARGUERITE ROSEMERE, whom she had met in New York City sometime around 1937. She believes them to be French, but does not know where they are at the present time. She said Jasson did not meet Trotsky during her three-month stay in Mexico City, and she did not know Trotsky well enough to introduce Jasson to him.

According to Sylvia Ageloff, she returned to New York City about March 30, 1940. She next saw Jasson in New York City for about two weeks in June, 1940, when they lived together at the Pierrepont Hotel in Brooklyn. Jasson's explanation for this particular trip was that he had to attend to some financial details for Luback at the British Consul's Office in New York City.

Jasson told her then that he had met Trotsky a short time previous to his present visit, but did not say who introduced him. At this time he told her he would return in September, 1940 for another visit. She said that early in August, 1940 Jasson wrote her that he was desperately ill and urged her to come to Mexico City to see him. She demurred, since he had previously indicated he would visit New York City in September. However, he wrote to her that he might not be able to make the trip in September and that he would like to see her in Mexico City. She said that inasmuch as her vacation was scheduled for August, 1940, she decided to go to Mexico City, and did so by airplane.

With regard to Trotsky's murder, Sylvia Ageloff stated that on August 20, 1940, the day Trotsky was fatally assaulted by Jasson, he left her early in the afternoon but said he would join her, together with OTTO SCHEUSSLER and his wife, for dinner that evening. Schuessler, she explained, was an Austrian and was employed as a translator and bodyguard by Trotsky. As such he had to call Trotsky's home frequently to
advise him as to his whereabouts and ascertain if there was any need for his services. She said Jacson did not show up that evening as scheduled, and when Scheussler had occasion to telephone Trotsky's residence on one of his routine telephone calls he was informed of Jacson's murderous attack on Trotsky. She said that they then all hurried out to the Trotsky residence in suburban Mexico City, at which time she was taken into custody by the Mexico City Police.

She said that she was amazed and shocked to learn Jacson had assaulted Trotsky and when he, Trotsky, later died, she could not believe that it had actually occurred. She asserted that she never harbored any notion Jacson would attempt to murder Trotsky, but in looking back on past events and her association with Jacson, she became convinced, as were the Mexico City Police and press, that Jacson was either an OGPU agent or was compelled by that agency to do away with Trotsky. She believed that she was merely a "cat's paw" and dupe for Jacson. She felt that Jacson may have been compelled to commit the crime for fear of reprisals to family or relatives in Europe. She averred she believed Trotsky's murder was scheduled to take place sometime in 1940, but that her arrival in Mexico City furnished a good opportunity for committing the crime at that time, inasmuch as a large part of the suspicion could be cast on her, and thus tend to confuse and muddle the true implications and perpetrators.

She insisted that she believed Jacson deliberately cultivated her friendship and had this rendezvous with her in Mexico City so that he could throw some sort of protective screen in front of his real motives and actions. However, she pointed out that she did not believe that when Jacson first met her in Paris he ever thought that she would be finally involved in the Trotsky murder, but as events subsequently worked out she happened to be present when it did take place.

She stated that of course she did not know the identities of the OGPU agents who engineered the chain of events which led to Trotsky's murder, but to this day she is convinced the OGPU was responsible for the crime.

During the whole time she knew Jacson, she stated, he never once made any false moves or dropped any indications or suggestions that he was connected with the OGPU, and she believed that in view of the entire falsity of his past personal life as related by him to her and to the Mexican Police, and which was later shown to be replete with falsehoods, he had been such a consummate actor during his relationship with her as to completely fool her. If this assumption were not true, she suggested
that because of some pressure for fear of reprisals to his family or relatives in Europe, Jacson was compelled by the OGPU to commit the murder. She thoroughly discounted the assumption that Jacson might have been temporarily insane when he killed Trotsky, inasmuch as she said during the time she knew him he appeared to be completely normal and sane.

Continuing, she advised that she has not seen Jacson since he was taken into custody by the Mexico City Police, and does not know what has happened to him and cares even less. She stated that she has never seen or heard from Ruby Veil since the occasion of their sojourn in Paris in 1938, nor has she seen or heard of the Rosemores since she last saw them in Mexico City in the summer of 1940.

She stated she has no knowledge of any of the subjects in this case except what press accounts she had read concerning DAVID ALFARO SIGUERO and LUIS ARENAL CASTAR and his brother RAFAEL ALFARO CASTAR.

According to Sylvia Ageloff, her sister Ruth is now married and lives on a farm somewhere in Connecticut, while Hilda works at the Ageloff real estate office in Brooklyn.

The foregoing interview with Sylvia Ageloff was made hurriedly, inasmuch as it was conducted after the termination of her afternoon class, at 5:30 P.M., and lasted for about 2½ hours, until she said she had an engagement for that evening and could talk no longer.

ENCLOSURE FOR THE BUREAU:

Photostatic copy of death certificate of SYLVIA ROSENBERG.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ST. PAUL FIELD DIVISION

AT NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

* Will interview JAMES BARTLETT, 29-26 Knox Avenue, former President of Warehouse Workers Union 359 and who was a former member of the Socialist Workers Party from 1937 to December, 1940 and was a Government witness in the case entitled "JAMES P. CANNON, ETAL.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", in which St. Paul is the office of origin. BARTLETT took a vacation trip to Mexico in the Spring of 1940 at which time he paid a courtesy call on LEON TROTSKY. It is believed that by reason of his contact with TROTSKY at that time, together with his intimate knowledge of the Socialist Party Workers affairs, he might be able to throw some light on the subjects in this case.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will reinterview SYLVIA AGELOFF for a detailed chronological account of her first interest in Trotskyism, the extent of her activities in this connection, the occasion and circumstances of her first meeting with Frank Jacson, her association with him in both Europe, United States, and Mexico City and events leading up to Trotsky's murder in August, 1940.

PENDING
The sources of information mentioned in the report of Special Agent R. S. GARNER dated at New York City on , 1942 are as follows:

#1

#2

#3

(SYLVIA ACELOFF lives in the aforementioned apartment house under the name SYLVIA MASLOW, in Apartment 1K and operates in Apartment 2L.)
Trotsky, Leon
aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 7)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
REPORT DATED: 6-4-12
REPORT MADE BY: W. I. STAPLES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES BARTLETT, former member of the Socialist Workers Party, and acquaintance of TROTSKY, contacted and failed to furnish any pertinent information concerning instant case.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent F. S. GARNER, dated March 2, 1942, at New York, N.Y.

DETAILS:

JAMES BARTLETT, 2926 Knox Avenue, former president of Warehouse Workers Union No. 359, and a former member of the Socialist Workers Party and an acquaintance of TROTSKY, was interviewed on May 19, 1942, and advised that he could furnish no information concerning any of the subjects set forth in the foregoing report.

Be stated, however, that one can presume that any physical efforts made upon TROTSKY or other advocates of the Socialist Workers Party would be made by the OGPU. He stated that in his mind he was very certain that TROTSKY was assassinated by JACSON, who was acting as an agent of the OGPU at the time of the slaying, and was not acting as an individual under duress or pressure brought to bear by the OGPU. He could furnish no reason for his presumption but stated that his knowledge of the TROTSKYITES and members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was the basis for this opinion.

COPY IN FILE
He stated that in February, 1940, when he was in Mexico City visiting with LEON TROTSKY, he found that TROTSKY was very careless and would many times go about without the protection of his paid guards.

HARTLEY could furnish no other information which would reflect upon the facts of the instant case.

---REFERRED UPON COMPLETION---

---TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN---
In the case entitled "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R" (Bureau File 61-5361; NY File 65-7471) there appears on Page 7 of the Report of Special Agent R. N. Franks, New York, dated May 8, 1942, the following information:

On February 21, 1942, confidential informant advised that on February 20, 1942, Vladimir Yaroslavsky, of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, told him that two of Trotsky's trusted men were now in the United States and may be in New York and that their names are Otto Schussler and Henry Schmautz.

Yaroslavsky told informant that he has a friend working in the office of the Secretary of the Communist Party, New York City, and that he has obtained these names from this friend. According to Yaroslavsky, this friend has been in Mexico and knows all about Trotsky Agents. Yaroslavsky further stated that his friend's job once was that of working in connection with the Rubin case in the United States, when those people were arrested in Russia. Yaroslavsky also told informant that the State Department knows all about these two individuals, Schussler and Schmautz, as they were involved in the Rubin case.

The above information is being furnished the Bureau in connection with the above captioned case, inasmuch as it appears that Otto Schussler is possibly identical with Otto Schussler, who is described on Page 10 of the Report of Special Agent R. S. Garner, New York, dated May 11, 1942, as being a translator and body guard for Trotsky, as was mentioned.

The Bureau was advised in the Amtorg Trading Corporation case.11
that if any additional information is received concerning Otto Schuessler the same will be reported to the Bureau in the above captioned case, rather than in the Amtorg Trading Corporation case.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

cc - NY65-7751
NY P&C 65-8356
RE: JACQUES MARMARD VAN DENDRIESCHD
with aliases; et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

SAC, New York

Dear Sirs,

For your information, there are transmitted herewith copies of a communication from the State Department in this matter, dated September 3, 1942, together with copies of enclosures, consisting of a letter from the American Embassy in Mexico City, dated August 27, 1942, and a translation from the Spanish of an article from the Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior" of August 20, 1942, which relate to the present status of the Vanson case in Mexico City.

It is requested that you take the necessary steps to bring this investigation to a logical conclusion.

Yours truly,

193 SEP 6 1960

John Edgar Hoover
Director.
September 10, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCRO, with aliases, ETAL;
ESPIIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

It will be recalled that an interview with SYLVIA AGELOFF, his
former mistress, as set forth in the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner at
New York, New York dated May 11, 1942, has proved of relatively negative value.

Very truly yours,
SEP 12 1942

P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director

COPY IN FILE

[Redacted information]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: LEON TROTSKY

Attached hereto is photostatic material concerning the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratuitously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the Bureau by letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1942.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

COPIES DESTROYED
194 SEP 6, 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE
10/17/42

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
10/6/42

REPORT MADE BY
RUSSELL S. GARNER

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: All logical leads exhausted and case being closed.

REFERENCE:
Bureau file 65-29162.

Report of Special Agent R. S. GARNER at New York City dated 5/11/42.

Bureau letter to New York dated September 22, 1942.
DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A review of the file in this case reflects that all logical leads have been exhausted and further investigation is not warranted. This case is therefore being closed subject, however, to being reopened in the event any additional information is received in the future which would indicate further investigative attention is warranted.
December 9, 1944

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: LEON TROTZKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a biographical sketch of LEON TROTZKY appearing in the "New Republic", January 4, 1933 and a copy of a pamphlet written in both Japanese and English entitled "Five-Year Plan and Anglo-Russian Cooperation".

This material was found among the effects of SHIGETA TSURO, Internal Security, J and K, subject of Boston File 100-9398, and is being forwarded for the information of the bureau.

This material need not be returned to this office.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
John T. Maddox
Special Agent in Charge

RBC: jcd
Enc1-2
cc: 100-9398
Five-Year Plan and Anglo-Russian Co-operation.

By LEON TROTSKY.

1. World public opinion on the Five-year Plan has consisted until recently (a gleam of light seems now to be penetrating) of two fundamental assertions that are absolutely contradictory: the first that the Five-year Plan is Utopian and that the Soviet State finds itself on the verge of economic failure; the second that Soviet
export involves a "dumping" that threatens to upset the pillars of the capitalist order. Each of these two assertions has its advantage as a weapon with which to belabour the Soviet State, but together they have the great disadvantage that they are radically opposed to one another. To upset capitalist economy by goods offered cheap presupposes an unprecedented development of productive forces. If the Five-year Plan has suffered a check and Soviet economy finds itself irreparably disintegrating, on what economic battlefield can it marshal its ranks to open a "dumping" offensive against the most powerful capitalist States in the world?

2. Which, then, of these two contradictory assertions is correct? Both of them are false. The Five-year Plan has not suffered a check; this is demonstrated by the efforts to transform it into a Four-year Plan. But suppose, then, that we admit that this gigantic plan may realise itself in fact, should we not indeed admit the possibility in the near future of "dumping"? To answer this question let some figures speak: the industrialisation of the U.S.S.R. shows a percentage increase unheard of in economic history—20 to 30 per cent per annum. But these percentages relate to increase over an economic level that the Soviets inherited from the hands of the former owning class. A level of appalling
backwardness. In the most important branches of its economy the Soviet Union will remain, even after the realisation of the Five-year Plan, far behind the more advanced capitalist States. I have given the essential comparative coefficient in the Russian bulletin published under my auspices in Paris (Nos. 17-18). Here it will be sufficient to indicate only that, even at the end of the realisation of the Five-year Plan, the consumption of coal by each inhabitant of the U. S. S. R. will be eight times less than by each inhabitant of the U. S. A. to-day. The other coefficients are more or less analogous. At this present time—i.e., during the third year of the Five-year Plan—Soviet export represents, very closely, \( \frac{1}{4} \) per cent of the total world export. What percentage do those timid of "dumping" think would be sufficient to upset the balance of world trade—50, not that perhaps, nor 25, even 10? Even for such a figure Soviet export would have to increase by seven or eight times its present volume, thereby instantly causing the ruin of its own economy.

3. The most recent form of attack called forth by the Five-year Plan appeared in the French newspaper the "Temps," which may, without exaggeration, be described as one of the most reactionary in the world; it seeks the same aim as, but much more systematically than, the British die-hards. Not long ago this journal attested to the rapid advance made in the industrialisation of the U. S. S. R., and called on all the Western States to co-ordinate

I have given the essential……in Paris (私に私の機会の下に米長に於いて発表されたロシアの公私に於ける本質的比率を屈たのである)。Here it will be sufficient……U. S. A. to-day (ここには今日の事を指示すれば足するであろう)。The other coefficients……analogous (その他の事も多少之に類するものである)。very closely (著者ど)。What percentage do those……even 10? (ダンビングを恐れてゐる邏学は世界貿易の均衡と
their economy to the end of a boycott of Soviet trade. The word is now no more of "dumping" but of a progress in normal economic development so rapid that it must be hindered by powerful measures from outside. One thing I would underline with deepest seriousness and most vigorous emphasis: the economic blockade cannot remain over an indefinite period only by a blockade; in order to be effective it would require ever to strengthen and make more acute its methods. And this is nothing but the factual path to war. The blockade is a prelude to war. Its object is to erect a raincoat over war and thus imperceptibly to involve in war a series of States. Let us suppose, however, that the plan of the "Temps" and many others were to succeed, the blockade to be organised, to lead to war—let us even suppose for purposes of argument what I do not for a moment admit as a possibility, that the Soviet system were to be overthrown by this war, even by this means the new economic principle of State-planning that has proved its efficacy in the Soviet system would not be destroyed. The development of Europe would but thereby cost many more victims and be arrested perhaps for decades.

4. But, to return to the question we have partly left, Will the Five-year Plan be realised? I am certainly of the opinion that, with the natural important corrections and alterations, the plan called five-year is realisable.
5. The present Russian economy is a transition stage, and still conceals within itself wide contradictions which may yet possibly lead to economic crises and hence determine temporary setbacks. To shut one's eyes to this would be unforgivable. Do not lose sight of the fact that all these contradictions, difficulties, possible crises, or eventual temporary setbacks in no degree minimise the epoch-making significance of this gigantic experiment in economic planning which already has proved that an industry nationalised acquires the faculty, even in a backward country, of increasing at a tempo none of the old civilised nations could possibly attempt. This alone opens before mankind an entirely new perspective, transforming the entire lesson of the past and placing it on the threshold of a new culture.

6. Not as being of any practical value, but as an illustration of what I mean, let me recommend for consideration the following suggestion: Mr. Lloyd George is promoting the plan of public undertakings worked out by Liberal economists with the double object of liquidating unemployment and reorganising and rationalising the conditions of industry in Great Britain. You know better than I the terrific character of these two tasks. Let us suppose, however, only for a moment and for demonstration purposes, that the British Government were to sit at a round table with the Government of the U.S.S.R. in order to work out a plan of economic co-opera-

| a. still conceals within itself...set-backs (今も大なる矛盾を抱旗してある。今これが経済的危機に露頭し、断くして一時的進歩の決定的要因となる事は確実に得ることである) lose sight of (省過ごす。) no degree minimise (少しも減少しない。) an industry nationalised acquires...possibly attempt (國有化された産業といふものは、進歩の速さを顧いてこそ、何れの不適明確に到底企て及ばざる者を必ずしも増大する能力を獲得するものである。) This alone opens......new culture (このこと及び地方産業の説話を一層し人類を新文化の門戸に立たせて、人類の前途は全く新しい変革を試みずるものである。) |
|---|---|
| e. Not as being of any......suggestion (何等實際的価値があるからといふものでない。私の言は必ず改めてあることの説明とし scavenger マンチキュスト・ゲーディアンの通知に対する注意) いたい。Mr. Lloyd George......in Great Britain (ロイド・ジョージ氏は英国に於ける Thing to cease the existing industry to change into a more reasonable Industry for the purpose of self-preserving the economic life...with the aim of making the public economy's planning the object...for demonstration purposes (例語のため) that the British Government......of years (幾年かに及ぶ経済的損失の計画を作成する) 質に英国政府がタクイエット財政政府と競争を競って一時を試みる。)|
tion over a series of years. Let us suppose that this plan embraced all the most important branches of the economy of the two countries and that—unlike so many other round-table conferences—it were to emerge with quite concrete and cut-and-dried mutual agreements and undertakings: for such and such a number of tractors, electro-technical units, textile machines, &c., England would receive an equivalent quantity of grain, timber, perhaps later raw cotton, all, naturally, according to the current prices of the world market. This plan would be devised to begin modestly but to develop in the character of an inverse cone, year in and year out broadening to draw an ever larger number of undertakings into its circle, ultimately contriving that the most important economic branches in both countries should dovetail into one another like the bones of a skull. Can one doubt for a moment that thereby, on the one hand, the coefficient of increase now contemplated by the Soviet Government would, with the help of British technique, be vastly increased; on the other, that Great Britain would satisfy the most important needs of her imports out of the Soviet Union under the most favourable conditions? I touch not at all the question under what political auspices such a collaboration would be possible. Nor with what political system Lord Beaverbrook’s dream might be realised and he attain an analogous aim by
such a collaboration with the Dominions. I only take the economic principle of a centralised economic plan as it has been proved today in the experience of a poor and backward country, and, enlarging it in imagination to cover the mutual relations of the advanced nations with the Soviet Union and with one another, I see therein a spacious outlook for mankind.

—The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

The Five Greatest Living Men.

TESTS TO BE APPLIED: FIRST PLACE TO FINSTEIN?: THE CLAIMS OF SHAW AND WELLS.

By C. E. M. Joad.
1. I am quite prepared to tell you, but I had better warn you at the start that you won't agree with me. For I have not the least doubt that you are a different kind of person from myself, and, when we make judgments about who or what is great, what we are really talking about is ourselves. If, as I suppose is just possible, you assert that stewed prunes and rice are ridiculous and I say that they are hateful, the information given to you and me are prepared to concede, information about the nature of you and me rather than about the nature of stewed prunes and rice. It tells of our tastes and our tastes are determined by our palates. Our estimates of greatness are equally individual; they are in the last resort personal confessions of tastes and interests, so that, pronouncing them, we reveal our own psychologies rather than assess the comparative merits of our contemporaries.

2. Let us suppose you were to take a poll on a subject of who are the five greatest men who ever lived. Not only would you get the most diverse possible lists, but, since the lists would evince nothing but the tastes of their compilers, they would appear manifestly absurd to those who did not share them. Take, for ex

**The Five Greatest Living Men.**

(a) prepared to tell you (我話したことがある。

(b) as I suppose is just possible (想つることは自分にあり得ること)

(c) stewed prunes and rice (李豆と米のサラダ。物名用法として普通の形で使用されるが主語の形で用ふること)

(d) the information given is (情報が与えられた)

(e) palates (味覚)。
TROTSKY seems a unique figure. There has perhaps never been another statesman who played so important a part in history, who had at the same time so vivid a consciousness of the historical significance of his role and who has been able to write so brilliant a record of the events in which he figured.

Trotzky is, of course, primarily not a politician, but a master of words. "A well written book," he says, "in which one can find new ideas, and a good pen with which to communicate one's own ideas to others, for me have always been and are today the most valuable and intimate products of culture. The desire for study has never left me, and many times in my life I felt that the revolution was interfering with my systematic work." And elsewhere he speaks of the pleasure that a newly printed book gives him.

"In my eyes," he writes of himself as a schoolboy, "authors, journalists and artists always stood for a world which was more attractive than any other, one open only to the elect." In the second grade at Odessa, he started a magazine with a friend and later did extra work tutoring to earn money to go to the theatre. But the nineties in
whole, which in appearance, function, force and principle is totally dissimilar to anything heretofore known. Of course, some industries are more backward than others, but all of them are rapidly moving in the direction of electrification and power production. Even mining and quarrying, within the historical decade of 1919-29, increased the use of electricity from 2,789,383 horse power to 6,124,799 horse power, while its total power requirement was estimated at 7,514,843 horse power, i.e., only 18 percent electrified!

The direction of industry is toward automatic, continuous, mass production. It is obvious that, without the opportunities of electric drive, the continuity of present processes could never have been attained. The very idea of mass production implies the notion of the interchangeability of parts. This again would be too difficult and too expensive to obtain without the aid of electricity, which alone enables us to gauge the tolerances of the fitting parts to a ten-thousandth part of an inch. And neither speed nor precision could be had without automatic electric control.

The situation created by modern electric-power production offers further opportunities for electronic control. The thermionic tube, the phototube, the three-element gaseous tube—all can work industrial miracles. The Chase Bag Company of Milwaukee reports the use of a photo-electric relay in piling its product: “a light source projects a beam of light across the path of stitched bags at

ern, electrically accelerated equipment, the managerial emphasis has shifted to the elimination of idle machine time. This means planning—planning of time; planning of sequence of operations; planning of material movement, of preventive maintenance; preparation of schedules, balance of production of parts, dispatching of every operation; planning of budgets, of tasks, of sales quotas. In the Machine Age these functions were largely taken care of by themselves, through the interrelation of departments, chasers, reservoirs of partly finished articles, etcetera. The steady, rapid flow of continuous production cannot be endangered by the interruption or upsetting of plans anywhere, for that means the stoppage of the whole works and the accumulation of overhead expense by the minute.

Thus, even the personal characteristics of the managers which were essential in the Machine Age—namely, experience and common sense—are of little importance in this new Era of Power. Of what use is experience acquired under vastly different conditions? Of what use is common sense when the factory today demands an uncommon mind, scientifically trained and disciplined, a rare kind of analytical mind, which alone can offer counsel based on correctly evaluated facts of the transition period?

It is not generally appreciated that the increased use of power raised the total wages in manufacturing industry till the end of 1929. Since then finance,
The role of personality [the writer] uses here on a truly gigantic scale. It is necessary only to understand the personal correctly, taking personality as a link in the historic chain. The "sudden" arrival of Lenin from abroad after a long absence, the furious cry raised by the press around his name, his clash with all the leaders of his own party and his quick victory over them—in a word, the external envelope of circumstances, make easy in this case a mechanical contrasting of the person, the hero, the genius, against the objective conditions, the mass, the party. In reality such contrast is comparatively one-sided. Lenin was not an accidental element in the historical development, but a product of the whole past of Russian history. He was embedded in it with deepest roots. Along with the vanguard of the workers he had lived through their struggle in the course of the preceding quarter century. The "accident" was not in his interference in the events, but rather that little straw with which Lloyd George tried to block his path.

In his first contacts with Marxism, he says elsewhere,

and even afterward, when my revolutionary ideas were clearly taking shape, I would catch myself in an attitude of mistrust of action by the masses, taking a bookish, abstract and, therefore, skeptical view of the revolution. I had to combat all this within myself, by my thinking, my reading, but mainly by means of experience, until the elements of psychic inertia had been confuted within me. . . . Perhaps the fact that I had consciously to overcome within me the reverberations of the eighties enabled me to approach fundamental problems of mass action in a more serious

Trotsky's relation to the masses was thus never precisely that of a great popular spokesman, but rather of an engineer of mass tendencies. He studies their needs, where they are heading, the "coordination of forces"; he learns the technique of guiding their action. But in his absorption in the study of these processes and the methods of dealing with them, his egoism disappears. His conception of society and its development is illustrated in masterly fashion by his "History of the Russian Revolution." Here, as in Marx's "Eleventh Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," we are made to look through the shadow-play of politics at the group interests, the collective needs and appetites which, partly unknown to the actors themselves, throw the silhouettes on the screen. Never after we have read Trotsky's history, can the language, the conventions, the combinations, the pretensions, of parliamentary politics, if we have had any illusions about them, seem the same to us again. They lose their consistency and color—evaporate before our eyes. The old sport of competition for office, the old game of parliamentary debate, seem foolish and obsolete: what is real is a new science of social readjustment and organization, approaching a degree of exactitude of which our old-fashioned political programs never dreamed, and capable of becoming a part of the cultural equipment of a people in a way quite dif-

in his sly humor; his patience; his self-forgetfulness; his "terrible inner concentration under a surface of calm and 'prussian' sincerity"; his shyness in certain connections; his "power of realistic imagination"; his "pedantic notary" side—his combination of "boldness of conception" with "meticulous carefulness in its fulfilment."

Yet with all this—and this is essential to Trotsky's Marxism—neither Trotsky nor Lenin is presented as a historical protagonist of the ordinary kind. They are merely the conscious theoretical part of humanity merging at the moment of strongest social pressure with "the immediate action of those oppressed masses who are farthest away from theory." "Revolution is the inspired frenzy of history," as with the writer or the orator, says Trotsky, "in the moment of what is called creative inspiration, something stronger than himself speaks through him or guides his hand, so the hidden strength and instinct of the masses rose to infuse the words and acts of its leaders." "Outwardly, it did not look very imposing: men went about tired, hungry and unwashed, with inflamed eyes and unshaven beards. And afterward none of them could recall much about those critical days and hours."

In spite of his personal admiration for Lenin, he shows in his history of the Revolution how Lenin as well as the Tsar is molded and directed by the pressure of a social situation.
Yerent from anything even known among even those nations best established politically under our "democratic" institutions.

The application of this science, however, unlike the social engineering of Mr. Stuart Chase, for example, is dominated by the idea. Trotsky's name for his dominant idea, which he formulated as far back as 1905, is "the permanent revolution." This means that the Marxist world revolution is certain and cannot be stopped; that a bourgeois revolution in any country must be followed by a socialist revolution, that a socialist revolution in any one country must be followed by revolutions in all the others, and that in all our political calculations we must count on this being true, that this is in fact the vital consideration which should always be uppermost in our minds.

Stalin, Trotsky asserts, cares nothing about all this, the world-vision and world-consciousness of Lenin and himself. He has identified himself with an impossible program of "socialism in one country alone." Now Trotsky will blast the Bolshevik Stalin with the same kind of lofty scorn with which he has dismissed the Tsarist Kolchak: Stalin is an uneducated, a philistine, a bureaucrat, a mediocrity, a ridiculously poor Marxist whom Marxism, in freeing him from provincial prejudices, has merely rendered cynical without giving him in place of his former prejudices "a philosophical outlook thoroughly thought out and mentally assimilated." Stalin and his friends had established what was actually a bureaucratic class; they went to the balance of colleagues—Lenin had, winced at the vulgarity of their gossip. And Lenin and he had no place in all this. 'It was a mere vulgar political machine with not a trace of intellectual dignity.'

No doubt the fact that Trotsky was a Jew contributed to his personal isolation and made it easier for Stalin to put him out when Lenin was no longer there to support him. When, in the first days of the Revolution, Trotsky had reminded Lenin of his Jewish origin as a possible objection to his accepting a commissariat, Lenin had told him not to bother about trifles in the midst of a great international revolution. But when Lenin was gone, it was possible for Stalin to arouse anti-Semitic feeling against him. A Jew, he had been able to rise to the height of imagination and moral passion demanded by a great moment; and, as in both Trotsky's case and Lenin's, their long years of exile had helped train them in the international point of view of Marxism, so Trotsky had a special advantage in the capacity of the Jew for adjusting himself to the different habits and mentalities of different peoples and at the same time remaining outside them. But now this very detachment was to work against his career as a statesman. Disraeli, after all, in dominating England, had, for all the detached irony of his novels, to play the game of the English, to work for England's glory and power and to solace himself with her prejudices, had not understood to champion a pure international doctrine.

Now when it was a question of dealing with the people, rebellious against the rigors of the dictatorship and in no mood at the moment to be interested in the theory of permanent revolution, the coarseness and the cunning of the Georgian cobbler's son worked better than the fastidiousness and aloofness of the international Jew. He had always been isolated even among the Bolsheviks.

"He isn't one of us," Lenin had told Gorky. "We are with us, but not of us"—adding, "He is ambitious. There is something of Lassalle in him, something which isn't good." How thick the defenses of isolation of Trotsky's egoism must have been that even Lenin should have felt them! "Behind those fierce black eyes," an English observer wrote, "lurks ever the demon of suspicion and distrust, driving him to terrible pitiless acts of cruelty." It was so he had understood maintaining power: he had been too proud to be a politician in this field had no chance against Stalin.

At any rate, as Lunacharsky felt, "condemned to a certain loneliness," Trotsky finds himself today alone on the island of Prinkipo; after the most astonishing and the most brilliantly successful excursion into action that any Marxist ever made, he finds himself again what he was between the 1903 Congress and the 1905 revolution, between the 1905 revolution and 1917, an independent Marxist in exile with a small band of devoted followers. One has imagined him pacing the floor at Prinkipo, impatient for his next opportunity of taking the Idea into action. Yet, as he knows, it is not unfitting, not injurious to Trotsky's dignity, that he should be a man without a country on a little island between Asia and Europe: nor is he wasting his time with nothing to do but write books. In these books, all the superb "realistic imagination" with its immense scope in time and space, the ardent prophetic faith which deriving from the horrible wars, the hideous industrial degradation and the ignoble misgovernment of our time, alone can render them endurable by its hope of "the first truly human culture," blazes out from the shut-in man to illuminate this twilight of society. "How many of us know what Europe is, what the world labor movement is?" His "History of the Russian Revolution," with its solidity and its subtlety, its extraordinary analysis of mass behavior, will probably appear when it is complete as one of the most important books of our period. And he has given even to the island of Prinkipo a historic role and a symbolic significance. It stands today for those Marxist principles which, having proved their validity in action, must still keep clear of the politics of nations as they do of those of class.

EDMUND WILSON.

This is the second of two articles on Trotsky of which the first appeared last week.—THE EDITORS.
and pressure groups have grown greatly in size and importance. (There are more than a million or corporations, each of which has larger revenues and more employees than any single state or any city except New York.) Political parties are declining. All this leads to serious consideration of new forms of government, more in accord with organized social groupings.—There has been little change in the legislative branch, except in cities.—The judiciary has made attempts to adapt itself to the new situation, but in general lags far behind. (From 1900 to 1930, thirty-three acts of Congress were held unconstitutional, and in all the preceding years of the Republic only twenty-six.)—Concepts of liberty were confused and changing. Discussion of this subject goes to the roots of our order.—In political theory one of the dominant attitudes at present is “the tendency toward organized planning as against drift in public affairs.”—In the recent past there has been relatively little governmental change, and “an indifference or even hostility to different types of social theory in a world where the foundations of private property, democracy and representative government are being sharply challenged on every hand.” But “we may safely forecast that in the next period it will no longer be found possible to escape full and free discussion of the fundamentals of democracy and capitalism alike, and far more constructive or destructive change than has been evident during the past generation.”

I wish I could quote in full Professor Merriam’s concluding pages. But here we must be satisfied with scraps.

On the whole, the outstanding fact... is the rapid extension of governmental activities and costs slight change in government, organization, methods and personal New functions are welcomed, but correspondences in the direction of unity, coordination, capacity and competence of political power are either resisted or tacitly accepted. The heavy pressure of powerful social, economic and technical forces threatens to crush the shell of a government which becomes more and more important in the social and economic situation. Only a strong government can either act intelligently in crises or refrain from action. A weak government can do neither. A weak government shows narrowness instead of breadth, delay instead of deliberation, wild and irregular vacillation instead of steady adaptation, drifting tendencies instead of inventiveness and preparedness. The futility of weak government will be equally disastrous whether it refrains from social action or attempts it. Its retreats will be routs and its advances meaningless mudslides. The industrial order is on trial as well as the political in this case. If business is closer to technical mechanical efficiency, it is farther from the sense of social responsibility equally important to mankind. Industry as well as government suffers from disorganization and lack of direction, from conspicuous waste and profitable fraud. Governmental corruption and incompetence and lack of central direction are not comprehensible away from the social and economic environment of which they are a part.

How shall we blend the skills of government, industrial and financial management, agriculture, labor and science in a new synthesis of authority, uniting power and responsibility, with a vivid appeal to the revolutionary developments of our social, economic and scientific life, yet without stifling liberty, justice and progress?

GEORGE SOUHE.

Trotsky: II

What was this idea of which Trotsky, on his way to exile, shouting to the almost empty railway station, saw himself the prime spokesman and embodiment? What was the Revolution which he believed was being sent into banishment? What was the Marxism for which he fought?

We have an eloquent account of what Marxism meant to him in a passage of his autobiography where he tells of reading the letters of Marx and Engels at a time when he was trying unsatisfactorily to work with the Austrian Social Democrats:

The viennese leaders of the Social Democracy used the same formulas that I did. But one had only to turn any of them five degrees around on their own axis to discover that we gave quite different meanings to the same concepts. Our agreement was a temporary one, superficial and unreal. The correspondence between Marx and Engels was for me not a theoretical one, but a psychological revelation. Toutes proportions gardées, I found proof on every page that these two I was bound by a direct psychological affinity. Their attitude to men and ideas was mine. I guessed what they did not express, shared their sympathies, was indignant and hated as they did. Marx and Engels were revolutionaries through and through. But they had not the slightest trace of sectarianism or asceticism. Both of them, and especially Engels, could at any time say of themselves that nothing human was strange to them. But their revolutionary outlook lifted them always above the hazards of fate and the works of men. Pettiness was incompatible not only with their personalities, but with their presence. Vulgarity could not stick even to the soles of their boots. Their appreciations, sympathies, jests—even when most commonplace—are always touched by the rarefied air of spiritual nobility. They may pass deadly criticism on a man, but they will never deal in tittle-tattle.
ward titles or they have nothing but a cool contempt. What philosophers and vulgarians considered aristocratic was really only their revolutionary superciliousness. Its most important characteristic is a complete and ingrained independence of official public opinion at all times and under all conditions.

This affinity, this admiration, are later to be felt for Lenin. The whole of Trotsky's later work is oriented toward Lenin. There are moments in his autobiography, to be sure, when we lose sight of anybody but Trotsky—episodes of which we are made to feel that we are reading the extraordinary adventures of an extraordinary individual: the escape from Siberia, for example, which is as exciting as Casanova's escape from the Leads, seems written from a similar point of view. And even in the journeys of the armored train we feel caught up into Trotsky's self-dramatizing imagination until we begin to see the whole story as a chapter in a novel rather than as a feature of a military campaign. But the real hero of "My Life" remains for all that, not Trotsky himself, but Lenin—or rather, Trotsky's relation to Lenin.

Trotsky had gone to see Lenin in London almost immediately after his escape from Siberia, but had broken with him as a result of the 1903 Congress. He had become then an independent revolutionary, had returned to Russia in 1905 and headed the St. Petersburg Soviet; but the gauge of Trotsky's capacity seems to be that though his egoism makes him independent and makes it possible for him to take initiative in action—he is never so formidable, says one observer, as when he is driven into a tight place—he needed Lenin's compass to steer by. Lenin, who had never had a moment's sympathy for the "imperialist war," had complained after 1914, that "just as Trotsky stood formerly for cooperation with the Socialist 'compromisers,' so today he stands for cooperation with the Socialist patriots." But though Trotsky had never been a Bolshevik but had remained aloof up to 1917, it did not take him long to turn to Lenin when he came back to Petrograd after the February revolution.

In "My Life" the personality of Lenin is built up by a series of small anecdotes, unpretentiously introduced but very skillfully chosen and placed, until it has come to stand for a whole moral and intellectual domain, involving, as I have suggested, also Trotsky's ideal for himself. First, we see Trotsky in prison eagerly reading Lenin; then, still charged with the excitement of his escape from Siberia, looking up Lenin early in the morning as soon as he arrives in London: "Lenin was still in bed, and the kindly expression of his face was tinged with a justifiable amazement." Lenin takes him for a walk around London and points out to him Westminster Abbey: "This is their famous Westminster," he says—and Trotsky explains that this "their" of Lenin's designated, not the English, but the ruling classes of the world. "This implica-

least emphasize" but, coming as it did from the very innermost depths of the man and expressed more by tone of his voice than by anything else was always present, whether Lenin was speaking of the treasures of culture, of new achievements, of the wealth of books in the British Museum, of the information of the larger European newspapers or, years later, of German artillery or French aviation. They know this or they have that, they have made this or achieved that—but what enemies they are! To his eyes, the invisible shadow of the ruling classes always overlay the whole of human culture—a shadow that was as real to him as daylight." In this first meeting, the relation is established. By a few sharp and brief strokes, Trotsky puts before us the characters of the two men: the younger fervent and inconsiderate, slightly exhibitionistic, in pursuit of the cues to his historic role; the older assuming his revolutionary purpose and the social insight on which it is based so much as a matter of course that in a world scarcely yet seriously troubled with them, it never occurs to him to emphasize them or to put forward his own personality because of them.

Later on, after the years of their political estrangement, Trotsky plots the further course of the development of this relation during the years of the Revolution and of the building of the socialist state. We see Trotsky and Lenin, during the October revolution, lying down on the floor of an empty room of the Smolny Institute where Lenin's sister has spread a blanket for them and trying to relax from their tense fatigue, but unable to sleep and finally remembering that they are not sure yet of the Winter Palace: Trotsky rushes to the phone while Lenin tries to induce him to rest and forget about it for the moment while they send a messenger instead. We hear Lenin in the later period dubious about what would become of the Bolshevik leadership: "How many of us know what Europe is, what the world labor movement is?" We are given Krupskaya's note to Trotsky after Lenin's death: "Dear Lev Davydyovich: I write to tell you that about a month before his death, as he was looking through your book, Vladimir Ilyich stopped at the place where you sum up Marx and Lenin and asked me to read it over again to him; he listened very attentively and then looked over again himself. And here is another thing I want to tell you. The attitude of V. I. toward you at the time when you came to us in London from Siberia did not change up to his death..."

Add to this the presentation of Lenin in Trotsky's history of the Revolution. He gets a fine climax to the first volume, which deals with the confused and half-hearted course of the February revolution, by dramatizing the arrival of Lenin in Petrograd. A delegation from the Petrograd Soviet is sent to give him an official welcome with all the accoutrements of bourgeois ceremony in the "Tsar's Room" of the railway station: Lenin
opments, no amount of repudiation could break him (Lenin had died repudiating Stalin). Yet when he calls out to the railroad workers to see how they are carrying him away, he does not appear fatuous or absurd. If Lenin had identified himself with the cause of the Revolution, Trotsky had done the converse: identified the cause with himself. When the G.P.U. put him out, he believes it is the Revolu-

tion they are banishing; and the loss of dignity the individual is saved by the dignity of the I. It is the Idea they are expelling.

EDMUND WILSON

This is the first of two articles on Trotsky, Mr. Wilson. The second will appear in next week's issue.—THE EDITORS.

Forgive Us Our Debts

IT IS characteristic of our political ineptitude that we persist in treating the debts of the Allies as a problem of assets to be realized rather than of liabilities to be accepted. During the War it was treason to suggest that the debts of the Allies to the United States would never be paid. Immediately after its close, economists made this assertion, and though their prophecy was, for a time, balked of fulfilment by the extraordinary success of the bankers in selling European loans in the United States, it is now coming true. The inevitability of virtual cancellation, however, does not make this renunciation any more palatable to the American public. Even the argument of the experts that the continuation of international payments, were it possible, would inflict hardship on the United States, through the continued disruption urges that the cession would humor our imperialists and patriots interested in national defense, thus sweeten the dose for those whose stomachs find it most difficult to digest. Hoover, in his acceptance speech, suggested "sizable form of compensation, such as the expansion of the markets for American agriculture labor"—in other words, the Allies should buy our tariff walls and buy more of our goods, we should maintain our barriers and continue to refuse to buy in return. Mr. Roosevelt expounds the fallacy of this proposal. "Our policy," stated, "declares for payment, but at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of which open the way to payment."

The only difficulty with this suggestion is that it is too late. If immediately after the War
thought what posterity would say of him—simply did his work," Trotsky "looked at himself often, treasured his historic role" and would have been willing to sacrifice anything, not excepting his life, so that he might play this part heroically. The ordinary kind of ambition he despised. "What contemptible ambition!" he exclaimed of a social revolutionary leader who had accepted a place in the coalition government before the October revolution, "to abandon his historic position for a portfolio!" With Lenin, we feel that his personality had become completely identified with his purpose. Clara Zetkin tells of one occasion after Lenin had become master of Russia and leader of the Communist International when, in receiving a delegation of German Communists, he kept his appointment so punctually, entered the room so unobtrusively and talked with them so simply and easily, that the Germans, who were used to the frock-coated public-office-inflated Marxists of the Reichstag, did not even guess who he was. One cannot imagine Trotsky's entering a room without making people feel that a personality had arrived. Playing a historic role in Trotsky's case implied an audience. But what a magnificent actor!

He was not merely a spokesman for ideas; the Idea for Trotsky was something which had to be made practically and visibly to triumph. Trotsky as a man of action is a singular, a startling figure. As a military leader he seems absolutely sui generis.

Troy's exploit in defending Petrograd against the army of Yudenitch. A regimental commander had given his men the order to fall back and the troops were running away; but when they reached division headquarters, Trotsky took the situation in hand. He mounted the first horse he could find and, chasing one soldier after another with his orderly behind him waving a pistol and shouting, "Courage, boys, Comrade Trotsky is leading you!" compelled the whole regiment to turn back and recover the positions it had abandoned. The commander appeared at the most dangerous points and was wounded in both legs. Trotsky came back in a truck. He was accused by the papers of publicity-seeking, but the truth is that Trotsky's sensationalism is almost always redeemed from theatricality by the Idea which inspires and directs it. When Trotsky chases back the retreating regiment, it is the Idea standing its ground. And so even in Trotsky's political brawls with Stalin it is the Idea which, seasonably or unseasonably, is fighting to hold the helm. Take even the incident in the railroad station when Trotsky, at Stalin's orders, was being forcibly carried to the train by the agents of the G.P.U. He had obliged them to remove him forcibly so that it should not be possible to represent his departure as a voluntary act, and he made a point of shouting to the railroad workers in the station: "Comrades, see how they are carrying Comrade Trotsky away!"

One cannot imagine Lenin behaving like this, but
illusion of the eighties. Tolstoyanism was giving place to Marxism. At seventeen, Trotsky wrote a play in collaboration with another young intellectual, the heroine, in spite of the fact that both of them thought themselves dubious about Marxism, turned out to be a Marxist. The dead hand of the Tsardom pressed everywhere where the mind tried to move and grow; their schoolteachers committed suicide; they felt the future as revolution. "I swallowed books," says Trotsky, "fearful that my entire life would not be enough to prepare me for action." By the time he was eighteen, he had been arrested for circulating illegal literature and he spent the next three years in jail; here he heard for the first time of Lenin and read his newly published book on Russian capitalism. By the beginning of the new century he had been banished to Siberia, where he read Marx, brushing the cockroaches off the page. Thereafter, Trotsky's career was that of a professional revolutionary.

In Siberia he wrote literary criticism, discussed Ibsen, Hauptmann, Maupassant, Nietzsche. But his mastery of language was now to be directed by the requirements of the revolutionist. He learned to excel both as pamphleteer and as orator: his comrades called him "Peron," "Pen." He knew how to analyze and convince, to appeal to the imagination and arouse; to handle the grim Marxian injustice with a child's joy and mock the "sympathy for the downtrodden." He never "glanced in the mirror of history, never
toss it on the pile." Again, a western Pennsylvania mine has a system of automatic door control using the "electric eye" at the controlling relay.

The functions of general supervision are likewise handled by means of electricity. The Selsyn control of the sluices of the Panama Canal is well known: the man in charge, though miles away, can at any given moment see the position of all the numerous parts of the sluice, the level of water, the movement of the chains and of the passing boats. The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company dispatches its tow boats by radio on their trips between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Though, during the Machine Age, the main managerial task was to increase the personal efficiency of workers, this phase of management under the reign of power production shrinks into insignificance. The electric machine either does its work efficiently or else does not do it at all. An inquiry among twenty-two Middle Western manufacturers disclosed that eighteen of them would welcome an installation of scientific management in their plants on the condition that neither the rates nor the number of employees shall be reduced! In power production it is no longer the physical force and manual dexterity that are required of the workers, but mental alertness, accurate judgment and precise handling of controls.

With the increased complexity and cost of modern fuel, the total wages paid in industry rose consistently, with the worker of such a special case as the automotive industry. Contrarywise, the lagging industries that have reduced their power consumption (despite increased capacity) showed a reduction in the total wages paid. But, so long as our social-economic notions keep billions of electric robots idle, we have no true relation between the installed capacity and the rate of its use. We have idle men and women, we have idle productive potentialities and we have underconsumption because of our low purchasing power. "If your electric eyes and vacuum tubes are replacing human labor and throwing men out of work"—asks rhetorically an editorial in Electronics—"what real advantage are they to society as now constituted?"

There is but one answer to this query. The new power production is a very real danger "to society as now constituted." It is as dangerous as a high explosive in the hands of a baby or a maniac. But, if instead of dropping men from the pay rolls we would drop off hours of work, allowing science and engineering to create leisure, security and higher culture, and if for these shortened hours we would pay more, in proportion to increased productivity, instead of less in proportion to restricted sales, the stimulated use of more power would soon restore our stability.

WALTER N. POLAKOV.
by the rebellion of the Kronstadt sailors and the peasants, and had been obliged to announce the compromises of the new Economic Policy; and he had felt the political machine getting out of his hands. The time had come when the high imagination and morality which had led the Revolution had to give way to the practical political manipulation by which even revolutionary peoples at the present stage of human development lapse naturally into being guided. Krupskaya is reported to have said that, if Lenin had lived any longer, Stalin would have had him in jail. He had had a nervous collapse in 1903 as a result of the strain of the crucial London Congress at which he had forced the split between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, and now he had a series of paralytic strokes. His abilities, will, personality had, as I have said, been completely identified with the cause of the Revolution. To be caught in a serious conflict of purpose arising in connection with that cause, to find himself unable to dominate it, to feel himself helpless in face of what seemed to him the degradation of the Revolution, perhaps its eventual failure—must have been like his own annihilation, could mean for him only death.

But Trotsky had always that inner mirror in which he saw himself; he was always to himself a figure, was well insulated against other peoples’ opinions; he could not be torn by conflicting devel-
Whatever advance in general prosperity might result from cancellation does not alter the fact that the loans made to the Allies by the United States government will be paid by citizens of the United States in the form of taxes. It is useless to cite the expansive utterances of Congressmen and Senators in the days of the War. In cold fact, as Mr. McAdoo remarks in his "Crowded Years," "if the American people had not been convinced of the good faith and honor of the borrowing governments, the United States would never have been able to sell its bonds to its own people for the purpose of making these foreign loans." To find itself at length the dupe among nations is peculiarly bitter to a people which has always acknowledged a talent for bargaining. It is sweeter to pass for a knave than a fool. Thus the problem of American statesmanship in relation to the debts of the Allies is to find some formula which will save the face of the United States, and permit this country to do with something of good grace, what is for its own interest and what is in any case inevitable—pay up for the War.

Various efforts have been made to find such a formula. Mr. McAdoo suggests that Great Britain and France should, in lieu of payment, make over to us their West Indian possessions. That these would be of trifling value he concedes; but he many, by virtue of superior industrial equipment and organization would have profited most by this freedom. It was partly against such a contingency that tariff walls were raised. Finally, Senator Borah, long a convinced opponent of cancellation, now entertains the idea that this course should be followed in return for the reduction of reparations and other beneficial world policies. Mr. Hoover apparently took the same view in his conversations with M. Laval, as the result of which, by the Lausanne settlement, the German reparations were reduced to about $700,000,000, contingent on her ability to pay. The fact that the chief debtor nations made this settlement conditional on a similar readjustment of their debt to the United States, and their formation of a united front by gentlemen's agreement to pursue this end in concert, has cast a blight on Hoover's diplomacy and Mr. Borah's ideals. Nevertheless, it remains true that if any form can be found to persuade a reluctant people to forgive their debtors as they hope to be forgiven their debts, it will be along the timidly suggested by the Republican spokesmen.

It has been violently asserted, by every Ameri-
NOT USED

65-29162 - 157

CHANGED TO

64-28071 - X
April 23, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

Res: Jacques Marinard van Dendresch, was.
Espionage - R

The Bureau has been advised by the Washington City News Service that the District Criminal Court in Mexico City sentenced the subject, who is generally known as Jacques Marinard alias Frank Jecson, to twenty years imprisonment for the assassination more than two years ago of Leon Trotsky.

You are instructed to verify the foregoing information through your contacts in Mexico and to advise the Bureau accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
PLACE: Mexico, D. F.  
DATE: 5/6/43  
REPORTED BY: #239

TITLE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, WAS.  
CHARACTER: MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:
Subject, who is generally known as JACQUES MORNARD, alias Frank Jackson, was sentenced on 4/16/43 to 20 years in jail for the assassination of LEON TROTZKY on 8/20/40.

COMMENTS: This report is not being distributed to Embassy sources inasmuch as the information contained herein is common knowledge as a result of newspaper information and public interest.


MAY 11 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7/8 JUN. 24 1943

COPIES DESTROYED
May 6, 1943

DETAILS:

On 4/16/43 JACQUES MORNARD, alias Frank Jackson, was sentenced by the Sixth Penal Court of the Federal District of Mexico to a term of 20 years imprisonment for the assassination of LEON TROTSKY on 8/20/40.

Inasmuch as subject herein has been sentenced for the murder of LEON TROTSKY, this case is being closed.

- CLOSED -
PLACE: Mexico, D. F.  
DATE: 5/15/43  
REPORTED BY: #173

TITLE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRECHT, with aliases, Frank Jackson, Jacques Movanard  
CHARACTER: MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS: "Ultimas Noticias", Mexico, D. F., evening paper, stated on May 4, 1943, that subject was responsible for the killing of the Russian General WALTER KREVITSKY in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., about two years ago. No details were given. Information stated to be obtained from high Mexican official. A copy of subject's fingerprints, a pull face and profile picture, and official description are being sent as enclosures to Bureau. Copies and negatives being retained in the file in Mexico City.

COMMENTS: No distribution inasmuch as information is already available to Embassy sources.

COPIES DESTROYED 1963 SEP. 6, 1960

REFERENCE: Report of #239 entitled JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRECHT, was, Mexico Espionage - R, 5/6/43

Made Available to:  
C. Embassy (Consulate)  
G. M. A.  
N. A.  
O. Q.  

Copies: 835

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
C. MAY 20 1943  
INDEXED C. JUN 22, 1943
JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRECHT, was. Mexico City, D. F.
MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R 5/15/43

DETAILS: The title of this report is being changed to indicate the addition of aliases, FRANK JACKSON and JACQUES MORNARD VANDENRECHT.

"Ultimas Noticias", Mexico, D. F., evening paper, stated on May 4, 1943, that subject was responsible for the killing of the Russian General WALTER KREVIKTSKY, in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., about two years ago. No details were given and it was stated only that the information had been obtained by a person with intimate contact in high Mexican circles and that he had not authorized the use of his name.

General KREVIKTSKY was reported to be the head of espionage in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

There is being sent to the Bureau as an enclosure a copy of the fingerprints of subject, a full face and profile picture on the same sheet of developing paper, and a copy of the description of subject from the laboratory of criminology and identification, Mexico, D. F. Copies are also being made a part of the file in Mexico, D. F. The negatives of these exhibits are also being retained.

- C -

Enc. To Bureau: Full face and profile picture of Subject
Photographic copy of description
Photographic copy of fingerprints

- 1 -
In compliance with the telephonic request of Supervisor Ducommun the following information was obtained from the files of the State Department.

Attached hereto is a report from the American Consulate General in Mexico, dated October 9, 1940, giving a summary of statements attributed to David Alfaro Siqueiros before the Judge of the First Instance, in Coyoacan.

There is also correspondence in the State Department's files, and in a report from Havana, dated May 6, 1943, which stated that in accordance with instructions contained in the Department's telegram No. 443, dated April 10, temporary visitor's visa No. 142, issued at Santiago, Chile, to David Alfaro Siqueiros was taken up and cancelled by the Havana Embassy on April 28, 1943.

In a bi-monthly report on Communist activities submitted by the American Consulate General, Mexico, and dated May 13, 1941, it was reported, "David Alfaro Siqueiros, who was released under bond for complicity in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, fled to Cuba by airplane, as reported in un-numbered dispatches of April 28 and April 29, 1941. It is understood that he will proceed from Cuba to Panama, and it is rumored that his ultimate destination is either Chile or Russia."

"As Siqueiros could not have departed from Mexico in the way that he did without the tacit consent of the interested Mexican authorities, it is reasonable to deduce that the Mexican government is glad to be rid of Siqueiros and that no effort will be made to extradite him for complicity in the murder of the American citizen, Harte."

Siqueiros has also been mentioned in a report furnished the Bureau by the State Department, April 16, 1941; this was a dispatch dated March 31, 1941 entitled, "Transmitting Strictly Confidential Memorandum Concerning Release of David Alfaro Siqueiros, Charged with Complicity in the Murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, an American Citizen."
Memorandum for Mr. Burton

Siqueiros is also mentioned in a dispatch, Polish Series No. 272, dated March 4, 1943, from the Embassy at London. This report was furnished the Bureau April 8, 1943 and was entitled "History of Communist Movement in Argentina".

Siqueiros was mentioned in the bi-monthly report on Communist activities dated May 1 to July 1, 1941. This report was furnished the Bureau on July 28, 1941.

The Bureau was also in receipt of a MID report dated January 30, 1943, concerning David Alfaro Siqueiros; a report dated April 28, 1941; and a report dated April 29, 1941, entitled "Ultimate Destination of David Alfaro Siqueiros" was furnished the Bureau on May 13, 1941. A report on the participation of David Alfaro Siqueiros in an assault on the House of Leon Trotsky was furnished the Bureau December 31, 1940. The report was dated May 24, 1940.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this information be furnished to the Espionage Section for the particular attention of Supervisor Ducommun.

Respectfully,

C. D. Marron

C. D. Marron

Attachment
WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service

L. R. Forney
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

Enclosures:
Subject: DAVID ALFREDO SIGUIÉRIZ

Summary of Information:

According to a reliable informant, David Alfredo SIGUIÉRIZ has been commissioned to paint a mural representing the struggle of Cuba for her freedom and for democracy. This mural, the report states, will be financed by the Coordinator's Office in Washington, D.C., and donated to the Cuban government by the recently created Cuban-American Cultural Institute of Havana (reported to be a Communist-front organization).

During the revolution in Spain, SIGUIÉRIZ was acting GPU agent for Loyalist Spain, and after the Loyalists' defeat by FRANCO, SIGUIÉRIZ returned to Mexico, still in the employ of the GPU. There he was the organizer of the machine-gun attack which was the first attempt on the life of Leon FRANCO.

The Communist Party of Cuba is said to have about thirty thousand members at present, having the largest Communist membership of any country outside the USSR.

Source: Confidential Information

Provisional Distribution:

Final Distribution:

[Handwritten notes and abbreviations]
September 13, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO: LYDIA ALTSCHULER, WAS; ET AL
INTERNAL SECURITY - B.
CENSORSHIP MATTERS

Dear Sirs:

For your information in connection with the instant case there are furnished two photostatic copies of an article: "The Verdict on the Assassin of Trotsky," by Walter O'Rourke, which appears in the August, 1943, issue of the Fourth International, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The article discusses the question of Frank Jackson's source of funds and states the proposition that as long as he continues to be alive and in jail he constitutes a problem for the "GPU" since there is always the chance that he may reveal his identity.

Jackson was the subject of the case entitled: "Jacques Bernard van Dendresch, with aliases; Et Al; Espionage - I." Bureau file 65-29162, of which New York was the Office of Origin. That case was closed with the report of Special Agent Russell S. Garner, dated at New York, New York, October 17, 1942.

In the light of recent developments in the Altschuler case, you are instructed to determine immediately the present addresses and telephone numbers of the subjects in the van Dendresch case who were residents in New York City.

Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner dated at New York City May 11, 1942 in the van Dendresch case. On pages two and three the names and addresses of the individuals shown by Frank Jackson from the Hotel Pierepoint, Brooklyn from June 14 to June 30, 1940, of possible interest in the Altschuler case are Carl Voss, 14 Pierepoint, Brooklyn; Boyd Hilary Vummer, 226 East 79th Street, Manhattan; and Frank Kaplanski, Hancock Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island.

You are instructed to determine the present location of these individuals as well as their backgrounds and present occupations.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
simply broken our heads. The time was not ripe, there was not enough response to justify the agitation for the labor party. It was necessary to continue it as a propaganda slogan. But now there are possibilities, and even probabilities, of a rising sentiment of the workers and a favorable response to a concentrated agitation for the labor party. In the new situation we would make the greatest error if we were to lag behind events and continue with the routine propaganda of the past period.

There is a difference also between slogans of agitation and slogans of action. This is illustrated by one of the classic errors of the early communist movement in the United States. Propaganda for the Workers Soviets is now a principle of the program. But in 1919 the editors of the York Communist, growing impatient, issued the slogan in a banner headline: "Organize Workers Councils," say, the Soviets did not materialize. The slogan of act premature and discredited its authors.

It wouldn't be out of order, in connection with the preparation of the party for this campaign, if we to the whole membership a better understanding of the ways of applying slogans—as slogans of propaganda, action, or of action—according to the situation, as it is in

The Verdict on the Assassin of Trotsky

By WALTER O'ROURKE

On the third anniversary of the death of Trotsky, his assassin is still attempting to obliterate the GPU's responsibility for the crime. The Superior Tribunal of Mexico, on October 5, will hear the appeal of "Frank Jackson" from the verdict of the Sixth Penal Court which on April 16 found him guilty and (there is no death or life penalty) sentenced him to 20 years imprisonment. If the defense loses, it is certain to carry its appeal the final legal step, to the Supreme Court. These two appeals will cost a great deal and Jackson has no visible resources but, needless to say, the GPU assassin has limitless funds at his disposal. If it gains nothing else, the GPU may convey the thought that the issue is not definitively settled until the Supreme Court acts—a thought the GPU needs not only to confuse the issue but also to maintain the morale of its hireling assassin in jail. Moreover the speeches of its attorney will again, as in the lower court, serve to publicize the Stalinist slanders against Trotsky and the Fourth International. Last but not least, there is always the serious possibility that, by one means or another, the GPU will secure from the higher courts a decision which will serve to water down the damning character of the verdict of the lower court—a verdict which, to any honest analyst, clearly establishes the fact that Leon Trotsky was murdered by an assassin sent by Stalin.

That verdict is indubitably recorded in history, but there should be no illusion that it may not be upset formally. With all due respect to the judicial institutions of Mexico, we cannot forget what happened in two Mexican courts which had before them the machine-gun gang which attacked Trotsky's home on May 24, 1940 and kidnapped and murdered Robert Sheldon Harte, member of the Socialist Workers Party. David Alfaro Siqueiros, the painter, was arrested as the leader of that attack and admitted it, as did others who were—some 27 members of the Mexican Communist Party, among them David Serrano and Luis Mateos Martinez, members of its Central Committee. Yet they all managed to go free. The charge of murdering Harte was dropped, all suspicion for that crime being placed on the Arenal brothers (also prominent Communists), who, of course, had disappeared. Although Trotsky's bedroom had been sprayed with 300 machine-gun bullets, a court dropped the charge of attempted homicide despite the testimony of Siqueiros chauffeur that, when he heard that Trotsky had lived through it, Siqueiros had cried: "All the work in vain." By means of these decisions, the judges of two courts reduced the machine-gun attack to the minor charges of housebreaking, unlawful use of uniforms, robbery (of the two cars in the house to prevent pursuit) and damaging another's property. On these Siqueiros was admitted to bail and promptly fled the country, with his documents in perfect order—the Secretary of Coberacion (State Department) pretending not to know that he was under bail and therefore forbidden to leave Federal District, much less Mexico. Arrested in Chile as a foreign from Mexican justice, his release was obtained by Mexican Ambassador.

It is well to recall, therefore, what Natalia Siqueiros said to the Mexican press last year: "If there had not been a decision to maintain that Siqueiros assaulted our house only to automovil which he abandoned a few hundred meters... if there had not been judges to maintain that the GPU of the GPU were not a gang but 'co-thinkers' and that the fired over our bed were only for 'psychological' effect. I would say beforehand: the GPU will fail in their attack. Siqueiros, assailant, assassin, incendiary and agent in the GPU, is free. Why not Jackson?"

As a matter of fact, it may well be through the GPU, Siqueiros that the GPU will make its next move on Jackson. At the time he led the attack on Trotsky's home, Siqueiros claimed he did so to obtain compromising documents—Trotsky's "fifth column" activities; but he never claimed to have secured a single document, much less one the compromise Trotsky. Now, however, he is in Cuba, in view with a reporter for the Mexican daily La Prensa, Siqueiros claims that he has a "good part" of Trotsky's document paper paraphrases what he said as follows: "And Trotskyist fortress carrying with him in his automobile precious documents, which he has in safe custody and when necessary, will enable him to demonstrate the deed Mexico and the sinister work carried on by Trotsky's necessary" may turn out to be the Jackson appeal.

Nevertheless, not even Siqueiros' forgeries will obliterate the verdict against Jackson in the eyes of all people, no matter what the appellate courts do. I shoo here to give a more rounded description of the defense court verdict than I was able to do in my "The Militan:"

Jackson's "New Version"

On Jackson's person, it will be recalled, was a "letter" obviously written for the eventuality that he was killed while attempting to escape; it pretended that the "disillusioned" Trotskyist who had decided to kill Jackson had prepared for the crime by destroying all documents, but the false passport he had used was traced and to be that of a dead member of the International. Brilliantly directed by the GPU, and "approved for Jackson."
tioning, Jascn admitted prevarication, now he entered Trotsky's office under the pretext of getting his comments on an article, had taken a position behind Trotsky seated at his work table, and struck the fatal blow. All this Jascn admitted, his main preoccupation being to conceal his connection with the GPU. This version was not changed until the end of September 1941, thirteen months after the crime.

On January 8, 1941 an able lawyer, closely connected with the Stalinists, Octavio Medellin Ostos, entered the case and over a period of months prepared a "new version." Jascn never again submitted to questioning in court and refused to make any statements. His only act was to write the "new confession," a document presented to the court in French on the last day permitted. Its purpose was to change his previous account of the cowardly execution of the crime and to develop his former statements about Trotsky's wanting him to go to Russia into a theory of provocation on the part of Trotsky. The provocation was said to be both psychological and physical, the key sentences of the new version being: "he said to me with a contemptuous tone, ... you are nothing more than a military blunderer." And further on Jackson writes:

"I want to note that Leon Trotsky began to fight and shout before the blow in order to free himself from the pressure of my left hand on his coat, no doubt so as to draw his revolver but I was faster than he..."

Another interesting innovation of the new version demonstrates that the change in line since June 22, 1941 even applies to a GPU agent's defense in court. He will be recalled that in his original "confession letter," Jackson intimated that United States imperialism and the Dies Committee were in league with Trotsky and would help him to send saboteurs to Russia. The Stalinist press at the time declared that Trotsky was an agent of Wall Street and "an instrument of the Yankee war of nerves against Mexico." In Jackson's new version, of course, not a word of this appears.

Now Jascn presents himself as a Belgian patriot: "I want to take advantage of this same statement to declare that I have always considered it an honor to die on the battlefield against the forces representative of the greatest barbarism typified by the Nazi hordes!" In an interview at the same time the summaries were presented in court, Jackson is quoted as endorsing even more frankly the current Stalinist slanders against Trotsky:

"You came to believe that Trotsky was an agent of Hitler as the Communists say?"

"Absolutely!"

"Why?"

"In the first place because of the protestation he made to me to go and commit acts of sabotage in Russia, acts that only were of interest to Germany. [Jackson forgets that in his original statement the United States and the Dies Committee were supposed to be behind this project—W.O.] In the second place because of his confession to me that the Moscow Trials had assisted his movement in Russia—those trials in which it was proven, as Davies confirms in his book, that the guilty were in the service of Germany and Japan. In the third place because of Trotsky's mysterious income whose origin nobody knows."

"Do you think that the existence of Trotsky would represent a danger for Democracy?"

"It would be a source of confusionism and doubt which the Fifth Columnists would utilise to undermine confidence in victory and in Democracy! It would be a focal point of espionage and sabotage. With good reason in the United States they imprisoned Goldman, the lawyer for Trotsky's wife; with good reason in the United States they imprisoned also the New York Worker, and with good reason also are the mailing and sale of Trotsky's works and newspapers prohibited in the United States. The Americans might be afraid of his doing. (AST, Mexico, February 12, 1943.)"

The new version written by Jascn was the only document presented to the court. It was supposed to have hundreds of pages in the court record of statements for the first four months of Jackson's own testimony—writ dithe new version. Trying to explain away this fact, it was contended that the assassin was in no condition to make the statements after the crime; he was not able to read the documents he signed; he was under the police; he suffered from a mental depression after that caused him to lose all interest in what he was signing, etc. But it is clear that such allegations weight if they are not supported by facts.

Medellin Ostos failed to obtain any such facts in police and detectives who had questioned Jackson first days following the murder. Their testimony showed that Jackson had been badly beaten by Trotsky's guards seized him, he was in full consciousness and was thinking quite clearly. In jail he rejected to no argument but on the contrary enjoyed conditions which provoked public protests in the press as a criminal receiving privileged treatment. It was remembered that during the first weeks he was not but in a hospital under special guard. Thus for a number of days he was able to use his privileged position to be wished. As for the so-called "secret injections" applied to make him talk, the lack of evidence, or contrary evidence was so striking that the defense mentioned it in its final summary before the court.

The attempt to show that the murder occurred out of sight was equally a farce. According to Mexican precedent it was a matter of law that the so-called "secret injections" applied to make him talk, the lack of evidence, or contrary evidence was so striking that the defense mentioned it in its final summary before the court.

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visits. Since, above all, the GPU was interested in presenting Jackson as a Trotskyist, Natalia's testimony, which proved just the opposite, had to be discredited if possible. This, however, proved to be impossible. To begin with, not even the GPU's lawyer dared openly to accuse Natalia of lying about this most tragic event in her life. So he took a "benevolent" attitude, pretending to respect her suffering and years while at the same time describing her as incapable of thinking. Likewise Jackson described her as hysterical and senile and that she did not know what was going on about her; and his lawyer, in his summation, repeated this abuse. Natalia's testimony was sufficient refutation.

The final hearings and summations brought out perhaps more clearly than any other single part of the case the fundamental political motives involved. With written conclusions presented some time before for the court to consider at its leisure, these final hearings as a rule are almost completely ignored, defending lawyers not even attending. For there is no jury system, cases are finally decided by a court of three judges; this system does not lend itself to speeches or emotional appeals. The GPU, however, submitted only a half-page of conclusions and made its entire appeal in a speech to the court. This dramatic method was sure to get more publicity for the Stalinist anti-Trotskyists' slanders which flowed from the attorney's mouth for the greater part of his five-hour summation.

During the year of trial-investigation, when evidence could have been presented, the defense never attempted to prove that Trotsky was a saboteur. The only mention of this charge was in the two Jackson "confessions." There is not a word in the court record about the Minneapolis trial or about Trotskyists in other lands. But during his summary—in which the rules of evidence do not apply—Jackson's attorney tried to prop up the Jackson-GPU lie that Trotsky had wanted to send him to the Soviet Union. Here is a sample:

"Mornard [Jackson] says: 'He proposed to me that I go to Russia to commit acts of sabotage.' Is this an absurd proposition from Trotsky's point of view? Were there not Trotskyists in China, Manchukuo, in 1940 trying to enter Russia to commit acts of sabotage?

"Several of the persons who have filed through this trial, such as Jake Cooper, Albert Goldman, etc., many days before the events of Pearl Harbor in the United States were summoned to court to answer charges of two crimes: one of conspiring, and the other of crimes of sabotage and treason.

The political motivation of these and many other similar statements could not be clearer. In a document presented to the court by Natalia Trotsky in answer to the summons for Jackson she sums up its Stalinist character as follows:

"Of the evidence that the murder of Trotsky was organized and executed by agents of Stalin's GPU, the defense speech made by Octavio Medellin Orozco is, perhaps, the most convincing...

"The defense of Trotsky's murderer has rested its case in a very real and legal sense on the usual Stalinist slanders against Trotsky... It is implicit in its content that the entire alibi stands or falls on the truthfulness or falseness of the Moscow Trial lies about Trotsky, the 'saboteur.' For, says Jackson's defense, the murderer was provoked by Trotsky who tried to throw him into going to the Soviet Union to commit acts of sabotage. And so Stalin II, as Stalin says, Trotsky was a saboteur, then the story is credible; if, as every section of the working class movement except the Stalinists says, Trotsky was not a saboteur, then Jackson's entire story is absolutely and completely impossible. The political nature of the crime could not be posed more sharply than it has been posed by the defense.

The Verdict of the Penal Court

In their lengthy written verdict, the judges rejected following lies of Jackson's defense:

1. Jackson's story that he was sent by a "member of Fourth International" from Paris to serve Trotsky as a turncoat and was in his confidence. This was the keystone of Jackson's defense, designed to make the killing appear an "involuntary" job and thus absolve the GPU of responsibility for the murder. The evidence, on the contrary, demonstrated irrefutably that Trotsky had seen Jackson only a few times—and only alone prior to the assassination—and only as the new head of a friend of the Houseboat, Sylvia Ageloff. Refuting Jackson's claim of intimacy, the verdict states:

"That affirmation is inadmissible, for it is illogical, an individual like Mornard [one of Jackson's allies] according to his own confession took part in no activity of Trotsky's party, who did not even belong to it, who [allegedly] was a sports writer living a life of luxury and who had given it nothing but financial assistance to the party and together with [his wife] Sylvia Ageloff, was sent to be a link in the chain of the few who assembled at the home of Trotsky at the time of the murder. And that, without a background in the work of the party, should be at the side of the persecuted politician.

2. Jackson's pretense that he became a "disillusioned skylark" in Mexico and therefore killed Trotsky under a p"}

The Limitations of the Verdict

If any honest analyst takes these four major points to he has a clear picture of the GPU's responsibility for the This could have been demonstrated even more definitively the judges and the prosecutor not avoided two important of investigation.

One of these is Jackson's source of funds. Jackson has
all the comforts and services that money could buy. Stories of celebrations held in his cell, which officials of the GPU participated have already been reported in our press. He has been interviewed by various newspaper reporters, who all return with similar stories of exceptional comforts in his cell, a library, special foods, etc. Then there are the heavy costs of the case, already three years old, and which will continue, probably, for another eighteen months. Jackson pretends he is paying for all this from a bank account in which he deposited five thousand dollars received from his "mother." There is no doubt that Jackson's lawyer could clear up the question of who pays him, since the original five thousand has obviously long been exhausted. Natalia Trotsky denounced the lawyer in the press as the intermediary between the GPU and his client. Jackson magnanimously took a "benevolent" attitude toward her, saying he would not accuse her of libel in court. Had he done so, of course, he would be forced to submit to some embarrassing questions. Jackson's generous "mother" is supposed to be in occupied Belgium from which no funds could have been sent since war began in September 1939; during the first year and more of the trial-investigation Mexico was still at peace with Germany and the authorities could have checked up on the "mother" and her funds. But neither the prosecutor nor the investigating judge sought to examine this important question.

The prosecutor and judge did trace Jackson's false passport, and found it to be a Canadian one originally issued to Tony Babich, who died in a Spanish as a member of the Stalinist-controlled International Brigade. At this point, however, the inquiry into the passport ceased, and the verdict evades commenting on the significance of such a passport. Yet it is a notorious fact that the GPU collected passports of members of the International Brigade and used them for GPU agents.

By giving no consideration in Jackson's source of funds and his passport, the verdict evades drawing the clear conclusion that Jackson is a GPU agent. It was erroneously reported in the New Leader by Victor Serge that the court described Jackson as a "Communist agent." The fact is, however, that the verdict, while mentioning the accusation of Trotsky's widow and friends, evades the issue. It justifies this evasion primarily on the basis that the prosecuting attorney had failed to make the accusation:

"This court does not intend to evaluate those statements which are not included in the accusation of the prosecuting attorney, while declaring that this sentence be the result only of the most impartial minds and accurately found that no precepts, thus avoiding all prejudice, without making any statement on the question, limits itself to declaring that, until today, there do not exist proofs that carry legal conviction of the situation or facts described many times by these persons."

As we have seen, however, the court was able to limit itself thus only by failing to investigate Jackson's funds and passport. Thus it evaded not only questions of interpretation but also definite fields of investigation. This constitutes the weak point in the verdict and it is foolish to pretend otherwise. One must add that it was too much to expect that a court of Mexico, member of the "United Nations" and ally of Stalin, would have doted the i's and crossed the t's to prove that the assassin of Trotsky was Stalin's hireling.

How Some of Our Opponents Behave

Even though diplomatic considerations prevented the court from drawing the clear conclusion, it provided sufficient materials for the conclusion. The most important victory was the court's rejection of the GPU's claim that Jackson was a close friend or secretary of Trotsky. Thereby it destroyed in the eyes of all honest people the attempt of the GPU to divert attention away from its apparatus of assassination. All those who are seriously involved in fighting against the GPU...
for its own purposes, seek to probe further into the crime. Moreover, for a GPU agent to remain hopelessly in jail is dangerous for the morale of its other agents. It is obvious that the GPU must attempt to get him out or to silence him forever. Mexico has just renewed its relations with the USSR and Konstantin Oumansky is the first ambassador. This sinister figure is well known as an organizer of the GPU.

Recently there have been several cases of "suicides" committed by murderers in their cells. It is said that these are reviving in his form the "key fugue," the custom of times of anxiety that a prisoner had been shot while it is escape. Will the GPU liquidate its problem by arranging a "suicide" by Jason in his cell? Or does it depend, for present, on some new legal maneuvers with the help of Simor"s "documents" when the appeal is heard October 5?

Mexico, D. F.

The CIO Answer to the Anti-Labor Drive

BY FELIX MORROW

The CIO executive board met July 7-9, in what it termed "extraordinary session," to take action against the rising cost of living, wage-freezing, unfair taxation of workers, and anti-labor legislation. In a formula which attributed these evils to Congress alone, the board adopted a program "to convert the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war Congress." The program is to be popularized in the unions during the July 9-September 14 recess of Congress, so that when it reconvenes Congress will behave differently than in the session just closed.

This CIO program includes no new legislation or economic demands. In fact, as we shall see, all of it was insisted upon in the early days of the last session of Congress. In analyzing its effectiveness, therefore, the obvious question is posed: why did Congress ride roughshod over the desires of the CIO, and why should the mere repetition of the same desires get any further in the next session of the same Congress?

The answer to this question might conceivably be that the CIO leadership was caught unawares by the anti-labor drive in Congress and did not campaign for its program. But such an answer is refuted by the facts. The Boston convention of the CIO, held in November after the Congressional elections, was sounded with warnings that an anti-labor drive would be launched in the new Congress. Then, early in the Congressional session, the CIO executive board's meeting of February 4-6 launched a legislative campaign.

Nor was that merely a CIO campaign. At the end of the first day of that executive board meeting, President Philip Murray called in the press and announced an agreement on joint legislative activity by the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the National Farmers Union. "This is the first time in the history of the labor movement that such a coalition has been formed," Murray said, pointing out that it would bring the program "of 13 million organized people to Congress." A headline in the February 8 CIO News called it a "Labor-Farmer People's Lobby." Presumably that lobby functioned throughout the session of Congress.

The February Program of the CIO

Among the demands launched by that February meeting of the CIO executive board were:

1. "Higher wages to meet rising costs? Allowance must be made for wage adjustments due to the increased cost of living which has resulted since May, 1942," the date used by the Little Steel formula.

2. Real price control and rationing: the immediate application of an over-all democratic system of rationing of all foods and other necessities. Black markets must be eliminated through an effective enforcement of price ceilings.

3. Tax on ability to pay: "The 16 billion dollars asked by the President...must cut sharply into those income brackets in which cuts can be made without endangering the health and productivity of the civilian population..." Tax exemptions of $1,500 for married couples, $500 for single persons and for dependents. Pay-as-you-go, but not the Ruml grab for the rich."

The CIO executive board also launched the slogan: "Your eye on Congress." Each week under this slogan the News listed pending bills, their effect on labor, and why unions should do about it— dozens of wire service reports.

That campaign was defeated on all three main issues. Instead of higher wages, came wage-freezing. Instead of real control and rationing, came accelerated price rises and shortages uncontrolled by rationing—the largest cattle herd in history but workers unable to get meat for their ration cards. Instead of taxes on ability to pay, the 20 per cent tax on masses and the Ruml 75 per cent tax grab for the rich.

For, while the CIO leadership urged the workers to your eye on Congress," the unwatched Roosevelt administration dealt the blows. Wages were frozen by the Roosevelt-appointed War Labor Board. Prices were permitted to rise and food prices developed by the Roosevelt-controlled OPA and War Administration. And whatever differences there were between Congress and the Roosevelt administration concerning how they saw eye to eye on the 20 per cent tax on all wages of $12 a week for single workers and $24 a week for couples. There were sharp differences between Roosevelt Congress, but they were united in their joint assault on workers' standard of living.

Roosevelt would have dealt these blows against the workers in any event, for a capitalist regime can conduct war by throwing the burden of the cost upon the workers. Roosevelt's reactionary task was made quite easy by the support he received from the AFL and CIO top leaders. He gave them their no-strike pledge which, so far as we observed it, left them without their principal weapon of ane; and whenever the workers did resort to strikes, the union leaders joined in treating them as outlaws and hounding them back to work. Likewise the union officials demand double-time pay for Sundays and holidays. By accepting bershins in the War Labor Board, the AFL and CIO gave it an authority and prestige which no law could give and then, as accomplices within the board, they did all in power to cover up the fact that the fundamental policy is to the board by Roosevelt was wage-freezing. They pretended to find a non-existent distinction between Roosevelt's policies for the OPA and the War Food Administration— the way in which those policies were carried out by Roosevelt appointees. In short, the principal reason for the failure of the program enunciated by the CIO executive...
There are attached five photostatic copies of material recently received by the Bureau from the Office of Censorship relating to the efforts on the part of Jesus Hernandez Tomas and his party to obtain a transit visa to pass through the United States on their way from Russia to Mexico.

This material is furnished for your information in connection with your investigation of the individuals named in the censorship material. You will note that sufficient copies of the material have been submitted so one copy might be placed in the individual case files on Dr. Barsky, Professor Rautenstrauch, Muriel Draper, Pauline Fleishman, and Island Stowe. Two copies have also been transmitted to the Portland Office for its information in connection with Leo Levenson.

Enclosure

cc - Portland (with enclosure)
Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd, was; et al;  ESPIONAGE — R.

Lab. # 33228
File # 55-29162

Examination requested by:  

Date of reference communication: memo 11-12-40  
Date blocked:  

Examination requested: Miscellaneous  

Result of examination: Embodied in memo 11-13-40, by PN. Examination by: Heuland/Flair

Specimens submitted for examination

ORIGINAL RETURNED. TWO COPIES RETAINED FOR LAB, AFTER TRANSCRIPTION.
Office Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, Houston
SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON, was.
SYLVIA GELLOFF, wa.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bureau File 65-29162

DATE 5-31-44

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Office dated September 18, 1940, copies of which were furnished to Houston. With this letter forwarded to interested offices for their assistance in investigation were copies of statements made by the subjects, copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from the American Consulate in Mexico and copies of a summarized translation of three newspaper clippings pertaining to the assault of LEON TROTSKY.

This matter was RUC'd to the New York Office by the report of Special Agent J. A. WALTER, dated Houston, Texas, December 4, 1940. Inasmuch as the enclosures above referred to apparently are of no further value to this office, and copies thereof are, apparently, in the possession of the Bureau and the office of origin, they will be destroyed by the Houston Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau prior to July 1, 1944.
June 8, 1944.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:  

Attention: Mr. W. J. Powell.

I enclose a copy of submission slip SA-FIN-3960 which concerns Sr. David Alfaro Siqueiros. It is believed that this individual may be identical to Jose Alfaro.  

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Wolgemuth,
Executive Liaison Officer.
OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

FROM: 
SOUTH AMERICAN

TO: 

LIST:

Date of communication: OCT. 8, 1943
Date of postmark: Nov. 7, 1943
Kind of mail: MARKED
Mail No.: 
Register No.: 

Language: SPANISH
Previously censored by: none
Station distribution: T. 9, 9, 9

Previous relevant records:
For interoffice use

To be photographed: no
Photo No.: 
To whom photograph is to be sent:

DIVISIO

DISPOSAL

ORIGIN

CATIO

Sent with comment

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Mr. Alden,
Mr. Ditch,
Mr. Caitlin,
Mr. Cunningham,
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Mr. Alden,
65-2916 - 170

CHANGED TO
100-33270-55-1
New York, July 1, 1944
June 28, 1944

SIR:

Re: ALTO CASE:
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
CENSORSHIP MATTERS

Re: FRANK JACKSON, with aliases:
Jacques Harnard Van Andreschd,
Jacques Harnard Van Andreeschd,
Frank Jackson, Jack Harnard,
Jacques Harnard, Jack Horton,
Carl Andress, Carl Andress

Dear Sir:

As has been previously pointed out in investigation, the ALTO CASE apparently concerns efforts to free FRANK JACKSON from jail in Mexico City. If this is true, then it would appear pertinent to ascertain the true identity of JACKSON if possible. A thorough review of the New York files concerning JACKSON (Bureau File 59-29162), as well as the ALTO CASE, does not reflect that JACKSON'S true identity has ever been established. The establishment of his identity might produce considerable information concerning previous contacts and activities of both himself and various associates in New York, Canada, and Mexico.

On Page II of the report of Special Agent GEORGE J. STARR in the JACKSON CASE, dated September 3, 1940 at New York City investigative results from Ellis Island are reflected. This reflected that JACKSON arrived in New York on the ILIS DE FRANCE on September 9, 1939, having sailed from Southampton on September 3, 1939. JACKSON'S occupation was indicated as engineer, and he was able to read and write English. The records showed Great Britain under the heading "Nationality," but then it went on to state that the man is a Serb, born at Lusnak, Yugoslavia and that he was permitted to enter the United States through what is known as an "Executive Order," this apparently meaning that he was cleared "on order from the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D.C." Two last residences were shown, one being given as Montreal, Canada, and the other as 47 Rue des Amélias.
Paris. His destination on arrival was given as Canada, arriving at House's Point, New York. The records likewise disclosed that the man had been in the United States previously in 1939 and left on August 3, 1939 to go to his home at 63 Rue Notre Dame de L'Ouest, Montreal, Canada.
June 28, 1944

In the report of Special Agent F. C. Wood dated September 16, 1940 at Albany, New York it is indicated that Wood sought to establish the whereabouts of 163 Rue Notre Dame L'Ouest. He stated that there is no such address in Montreal and 163 Rue Notre Dame East, while 163 Rue Notre Dame West is covered by the Aldrich Building; further that "L'Ouest" is not the way streets are designated east or west in Montreal, but that they are designated as "Est" and "Ouest".

In this same report on Page 6 further information is set forth concerning the fact that Frank Jackson, 1651 St. Dominique Street, Montreal was issued Naturalization Certificate 12506, Series E. The report indicated that the address 1651 St. Dominique Street is in the center of the Red Light District in Montreal and that investigation there as to a trace of Jackson was negative. The renting agent at this address for the past five years has no record of Jackson. It was noted, however, that a Belgian named K Yaustie Dorejo resided at 1653 St. Dominique Street and that Dorejo would probably know the Jewish family who had last held the property at 1651 St. Dominique Street before the present property agent obtained it. It was not considered worthwhile to contact either the Belgian Dorejo or the Jewish family.

Mr. Foxworth of the Bureau telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge B. E. Sackett at 5:40 PM on August 21, 1949, the day after the assassination of Trotsky by Jackson, that Jackson refused to discuss his activities or travels in the United States or any associates or contacts here. Mr. Foxworth indicated that Jackson used the alias Jack Moldon in New York.

By letter to the New York office dated November 28, 1940 the Bureau indicated that Jackson's fictitious naturalization in Canada, as well as his false passport, may have been obtained through the assistance of Robert Baier, Gustave Schieman, Harold Van Kiper, and Emily Schieman, a notorious ring of forgers operating in Canada and New York.
The Washington Field Division is requested to refer to the
reference above as JACOB was admitted to the United States on September 9,
1939 when he arrived on the ILLE DE FRANCE by means of an "Executive Order"
from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation in Washington apparently.
If this matter can be checked in Washington it is requested that it be done,
but in the event that the above information really referred to the Immigra-
tion and Naturalisation Service in Philadelphia the Washington Field Division
should disregard this lead and so advise the Philadelphia Field Division, to
which copies of this letter have been designated. In that event the Philadel-
phia Field Office is requested to make this check.

Very truly yours,

2 CC Washington Field
2 CC Philadelphia
2 CC Albany

E. E. CONROY,
SAC
CHARGED TO
65-43302-00-11
100 332750-3
Investigation regarding the bank account from which Octave Medardos, Gusto receives funds for the conduct of Jacson's affairs is presently being conducted in Mexico City.

An attempt is being made to identify Evelyn Andreas and E. A. Seibals, who were Jacson's references in Mexico City for a transit certificate in 1940. The attention of the Bureau's representatives has been directed to the various items of possible interest which were found in the trunk of Frank Jackson. An attempt is being made to identify the telephone numbers appearing therein.

With reference to the list of books found in Jackson's trunk, as set forth on pages twelve and thirteen of the report of Special Agent George J. Biers dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in this case, a laboratory report on this matter will be furnished to you separately in the future.
ADA-35S
New York letter 6/27/44
Alo Case; Frank Jackson
65-13302

Date: July 19, 1944
To: Mr. Birch D. O'Neal
The American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: "Alo Case; Mexico Espionage - E"

Information developed concerning Frank Jackson reflects that he drove a Buick sedan bearing Mexican license plates D-21696. The automobile apparently had previously carried Canadian plates when Jackson first drove it to Mexico, according to a report received on August 26, 1940. The numbers of the Canadian license plates were not reported. It is requested that discreet investigation be conducted by your office with a view to ascertaining all available information concerning the ownership and registration of the Buick automobile and the Canadian and Mexican license plates.

It is reported that when Frank Jackson applied for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City on June 12, 1940, for travel to Canada, he gave as references: Evelyn Andrews, Janie Gathen, D. F. and E. A. Schulte, Hotel Canada, Mexico City. A confidential informant of the New York Office has stated his belief that one of the aliases used by Jackson was that of Karl (or Carl) Andres. It is requested that discreet investigation be conducted to ascertain the identities, contacts and present whereabouts of Evelyn Andrews and E. A. Schulte, together with all information available to indicate the connection of these individuals with this case.

It is reported that among the effects found in a trunk belonging to Frank Jackson were the following:

1. The billhead of a firm in Mexico City called "El Incendio."
3. "Villegas" and the numerals "16254" and "66."
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N.Y.  
June 27, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO CASE  
FRANK JACSON

Dear Sir:

The FRANK JACSON case, Bureau File #65-29162, has recently been reviewed in the New York Office with a view to ascertaining the real identity of JACSON, to determine his connections with and associates in the ALTO CASE, and to determine any other matters of an intelligence nature, which may be helpful generally in following the operation of the Communists in the Western Hemisphere.

The following information was gleaned from this review and is being furnished the Bureau for its consideration as to any active investigation that should be conducted:

3. Reference is made to Bureau Letter to New York dated May 20, 1944 in the ALTO CASE, which reflects that JACSON's Attorney, OCTAVIO MEDILLIN OSBOS, contacts JACSON several times a week and apparently is in charge.

Copy andDuplicate Retained in Laboratory

6-7-44  
E. J.
of all JACSON's affairs. In the past it has been noted that JACSON was supposed to live well in prison, on a scale that would cost considerable sums of money and that the source of these funds apparently came through Attorney OSTOS. It is suggested that the Bureau ascertain through its contacts in Mexico City, if possible, information concerning OSTOS' bank account and financial transactions concerning JACSON. In this connection, the development of a highly confidential source of information as to OSTOS' personal possessions might be desirable.

5. Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated August 30, 1940 in the Frank JACSON case, which forwarded to the Bureau three photostatic copies, each of the front and back of the postcard which was in JACSON's trunk and also three copies of the top of a billhead of a firm in Mexico City "El Incendio" and the reverse side of a business card which bore on the face of it the business address of:

"General Service Company
S.de R.L. Servicio
Autorizado Huick"

and in the lower left hand corner:

"Rafael Martines-
Gerente Av. Morales 9"


Also indistinct: "Victoria 95" and numeral "48249" and another numeral which appeared to be 448.
A review of the FRAUN JACKSON file does not reflect that the registration of these telephone numbers in Mexico City was ever ascertained. It is suggested that the Bureau consider the possibility of requesting its Confidential Sources in Mexico City to ascertain something concerning these telephone numbers. In the report of Special Agent Tracy R. Osborne, Jr., New York City, dated November 19, 1942 on page 5 it appears that one TRONCOSO on May 31, 1942 wired the word "Felicitad" (Happiness) to RAFAEL TRUJILLO MARTINEZ, C.P. TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic. On page 6 of this same report is reflected the fact that the informant, 91, who furnished the preceding cable information further stated that RAFAEL APARICIO MARTINEZ of AYSA Acacias, Barranquilla, is mentioned in their records as being a Nazi-resident in Barranquilla, Colombia. It is not known whether the RAFAEL MARTINEZ on the card found in JACKSON's trunk is identical with the above.

6. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940 in the FRAUN JACKSON case, on Page 12 and 13, which pages reflect a number of books found in JACKSON's trunk when it was looked into in New York City. It is suggested that consideration be given to the possibility that some of these books in JACKSON's trunk might be used as key books in the ALTO secret writing letters.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Corroy

E. E. Corroy, SAC
June 13, 1944

Director, N.d.

I refer you to the attachment to this letter which contains a list of individuals who have been reported as having engaged in activities which give a basis for suspecting that they may be engaged in WCED activities.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Assistant

[Date: 6-1-44]
NAME: JACQUES WOERNHARD VAN DENTEMECH, with aliases: Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson.

ADDRESS: Federal Penitentiary, Mexico, D. F.

ALLEGATION: This individual is the convicted assassin of LEON TROTSKY and is probably identical with the Russian agent "RTA" who is mentioned in secret writing letters of the Russian agent JACOB EPTHEIN.

PHOTOGRAPH: None furnished to Bureau.

SPECIMENS: No typewriting, handprinting or handwriting specimens furnished to Bureau.

WATCH LIST: He is not on the censorship watch list. It is recommended that he be immediately placed thereon.

STATUS: Pending.

MAIN FILE: 0-1-1

REFERENCES:
New York 7, New York

October 18, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO CABEG

JACQUES IFEWAND, with aliases

Dear Sir:

It will be recalled that for sometime the Bureau has been attempting to ascertain the true identity of JACQUES IFEWAND, who assassinated LÉON TROTSKY in Mexico City in 1940. In this connection it is noted that it has been previously reported that IFEWAND arrived in New York City on September 6, 1939 aboard the S. S. ÎLE DE FRANCE, which left Le Havre, France September 2, 1939. His manifest number was 13767 and his class "second cabin". For purposes of this trip, he spelled his name FRANK JACSON, indicated his occupation was that of engineer, citizen of Great Britain, Serbian race, and born in Kovin, Yugoslavia. He also indicated that his last permanent address was Montreal, Canada.

Under the question "Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came", he stated the following: "Residence: 61 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France". He indicated that he was going "home" to 63 Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, Montreal, Canada, and that his purpose in coming to the United States was "transit".

The Bureau will recall that this Montreal, Canada address is not only non-existent, but that the term "Lorette" is not the nearest or next nearest address indicated in Montreal. FRANK JACSON indicated the following description when he arrived in New York in 1939:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 7&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scars &amp; Marks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Able to read and write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-3151

October 18, 1944

At Ellis Island, New York it was also ascertained that on April 21, 1930 an individual named FRANK JACKSON arrived in New York City aboard the S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON from Southampton, England, which he left April 12, 1930. His manifest number is located at Ellis Island, volume number 10257, page 29912. He indicated that his last permanent address was Baltimore, Maryland, and that his destination was Baltimore. He stated he had previously been in Baltimore for a period of five years and was going to visit a friend, "Sternberg, 217 Cleveland Avenue, Baltimore. The length of his intended stay in the United States was indicated as permanent. His class of immigration visa was quota, No. 46194, issued at Southampton, England February 17, 1930. The following was his description:

Weight: 5' 6"
Complexion: Fair
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Scars & Marks: None
Marital Status: Single
Occupation: Mechanic
Education: Able to read and write
Citizenship: England
Race: English
Born: High Leach, England
Age: 26
Father: Mr. JACKSON, High Leach, Cheshire, England

There appears to be a slight possibility that JACKSON, with alias Frank Jackson and FRANK JACKSON, mentioned above, are identical. It is noted, however, that there is a 1/4 inch discrepancy in their heights and that the eyes of FRANK JACKSON are indicated as brown, while those of FRANK JACKSON are indicated as blue.

The Baltimore Field Division is requested to locate FRANK JACKSON, who arrived in New York April 21, 1930, in order that he may be identified with FRANK JACKSON or eliminated from consideration.

The Philadelphia Field Division is requested to make a check at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-31661

October 18, 1944

ascertain whether or not the FRANK JACKSON and FRANK JACKSON mentioned in this letter are identical.

The Bureau is requested to have its confidential sources in Paris, France make a check at 47 Rue des Asiaties in an attempt to ascertain information concerning JACQUES HOMARD, with alias Frank Jackson, at which address HOMARD apparently resided sometime during 1939.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC

2 CC Baltimore
2 CC Philadelphia
Baltimore - J. Maryland
November 11, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO CASE

JACQUES MORRIS, wia.

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to the New York letter to the Director dated October 18, 1944, in the above-captioned case, Bureau file #100-31531.

Investigation conducted by the Baltimore Field Division on October 26, 1944, indicates that FRANK JACKSON, who arrived in New York on April 21, 1930, is not identical with FRANK JACOHN, an alias used by JACQUES MORRIS.

A review of the Petition for Naturalization records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, Maryland, indicated the following information:

On November 21, 1941, FRANK JACKSON, residing 2408 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland (formerly 217 Ridgeway Avenue, Dundalk, Maryland) made a petition for naturalization. This individual was born on February 27, 1903, in Cheshirc, England. He was described as follows:

- Race: White
- Sex: Male
- Complexion: Fair
- Hair: Brown
- Eyes: Brown
- Height: 5'15"
- Weight: 145 pounds

He married his wife, MARY, on September 2, 1932, at Baltimore, Maryland. He last lived in Southampton, England, and entered the United States at New York, New York, under the name FRANK JACKSON on April 21, 1930, on the SS George Washington. In his petition...
Director, FBI
APTO CASE
November 11, 1944

he stated that he had resided in the United States continuously since his arrival here. His two witnesses were WILLIAM LANE, JR., 154 North Lakeside Avenue, and GEORGE WEBER, 617 South Newkirk Street, both Baltimore, Maryland. These witnesses advised that they had known the petitioner since 1933, that he worked with him regularly and that he had not been absent from the United States to their knowledge. He was admitted as a citizen of the United States on January 12, 1942.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contained a copy of the subject's Alien Registration Form which was completed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 7, 1940.

An examination of the records of the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, Maryland, indicated that FRANK JACKSON applied for a marriage license on August 26, 1939, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was married on September 2, 1939, in Baltimore, Maryland, to MARY C. THEIS. JACKSON in this document was described as age 36, single, a machinist and a native of England.

It is noted that the referenced letter indicated that JACQUES NORMAND, using the alias FRANK JACKSON, departed from Le Havre, France, on September 2, 1939, aboard the SS Ile de France, and arrived at New York City on September 9, 1939.

[Signature]
Ganse Lithographing Company, 419 East Lombard Street, advised that FRANK JACKSON had been employed by that company for the last twelve or fifteen years. During the early 1930's JACKSON made a trip to England, his native land, for a short visit to his parents. Since that time he had worked regularly at the Ganse Lithographing Company and had been absent from work only for short intervals. It is felt certain that JACKSON had not been out of the United States since his return from England.

[Signature]
Ganse Lithographing Company, advised that the subject had been regularly employed by the Ganse Lithographing Company since the early 1930's. He was paid a regular salary and consequently no record was ever kept of any absences from his work.
Director, FBI
ALTO CASE
November 11, 1944

From his personal knowledge, it was advised that FRANK JACKSON had returned to England in the early 1930's. Since then he had been absent from his work a few days at a time on infrequent occasions. It was felt certain that JACKSON had not been absent from the United States since his return from England.

A copy of this letter is being designated for the Philadelphia Field Division. The referenced letter had previously requested the Philadelphia Field Division to check the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service. As is indicated above, the records of this service regarding JACKSON's naturalization have already been checked in Baltimore.

Very truly yours,

J. W. VINCENT, SAC

FAJ: 100-7901
cc - Philadelphia
cc - New York
FROM SAN ANTONIO 7-7-45 10:16 P.M. EWT

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

DEED. JACQUES KARNAUD YENDENUGESCHA, WAS, ET AL., ESPIONAGE R.
SUBJECT NARCISO BASOLIS ARRIVED LAREDO, TEXAS JUNE 25, LAST EN ROUTE
TO MOSCOW VIA NEW YORK. TRAVELING ON MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT
NO. 216 ISSUED MEXICO, D. F. JUNE 21, 1945 AND U.S. DIPLOMATIC TRANS-
IT VISA NO. 559 ISSUED MEXICO, D. F. JUNE 22, 1945 VALID FOR SIXTY
DAYS. ONLY NEW YORK ADDRESS CARE OF MEXICAN CONSULATE. HE IS
MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA. DESCRIBED: BORN OCTOBER 22, 1897 AT
TENANGO, MEXICO, FIVE FEET SEVEN INCHES, RUDDY COMPLEXION, BLACK
HAIR, BROWN EYES. WIFE CLEMENTINA BATALLA DE BASOLIS NOT ACCOMPANY-
ING HIM. PREVIOUSLY ENTERED U.S. AT LAREDO ON NOVEMBER 30, 1944,
THEN TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL, NOT DIPLOMATIC MEXICAN PASSPORT NO. 451
AND U.S. DIPLOMATIC TRANSIT VISA NO. 212 ISSUED AT MEXICO, D. F.
NOVEMBER 24, 1944. WAS THEN ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SON ANSEL. WAS
EN ROUTE TO RUSSIA LEAVING NEW YORK CITY JANUARY 11 LAST. RUC HERE.
ACERS

RECEIVED 7-7-45 11:52 P.M. EWT

LL
It is noted that according to an announcement appearing in the January 6, 1946, issue of the Mexican Communist newspaper "La Voz de Mexico", a campaign has been initiated by the National Committee of the Mexican Communist Party to raise $125,000.00 Mexican to finance the Communist Newspaper.

It was further announced that Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Fidel Velazquez and David Alfaro Siqueiros had agreed to serve on the "Patrons Committee" as sponsors for the campaign to raise $125,000.00.

ACTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to place on record the information indicating pro-Communist activity on the part of three individuals in Mexico whose exact connection with the Communist Party of Mexico has been a question for some time.

ARA: AEB
Books of the Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

Six years ago Leon Trotsky was murdered in Mexico by an unknown assassin who plunged a pickaxe into his skull. At that time Trotsky had completed and thoroughly revised the first seven chapters of his biography of Stalin. Among his notes was enough material for the rest of the book. These have been edited and expanded with clarifying interpolations by Charles Malamuth, who is also the translator of Trotsky's "Stalin," which is published today. This book was manufactured and distributed to reviewers more than four years ago. But it was withdrawn from publication at the last moment by its publishers, who felt the time hardly propitious for the appearance in America of a biography of the head of the Soviet state by his bitterest personal enemy. Whether the present moment is any more suitable is problematical.

Leon Trotsky was one of the great figures of twentieth-century history. An orator, writer, theorist of revolution, soldier and fanaticist, he was second only to Lenin among the leaders of the Communist revolution. He had already written a history of that revolution, a book on Lenin, an autobiography. It was inevitable that he should also write of the Soviet ruler who succeeded Lenin and forced his own exile. Because of his intimate participation in the events which he describes Trotsky's writings are always historically important. But how authentic is such a biography as this is impossible to determine.

Trotsky denied that he hated Stalin. This was ridiculous, for Trotsky was a magnanimous hater. How much, then, can we believe of this book? Few men are left alive who are competent to judge. Parts of it are based upon documentary sources, not Trotsky's written both before and after Stalin came to power, minutes of meetings, official telegrams, etc. Parts of it are Trotsky's personal memories. Parts are rumors, theories and suppositions. Every page is colored by Trotsky's determination to prove Stalin's comparative unimportance and the minor role he played until his final political triumph. And in addition to Trotsky's personal, political feud with Stalin was another factor which contributed to his bias, his intellectual scorn for a badly educated man of action who was neither an orator, a writer nor a Marxist scholar.

Joseph Vissarionovitch Djugashvili (known as

Koba or Stalin) was born in 1879 in the Georgian village of Gori. His father was a drunken shoemaker. He spent nine years in ecclesiastical schools but left without becoming a priest. He became a "professional revolutionist" at 22, rather, says Trotsky, out of hatred of the powers that be than from love of the oppressed. He took little part in the revolution of 1905. At various times he was imprisoned in Baku, Batum and St. Petersburg and he was exiled four times, twice to Northern European Russia and twice to Siberia. In all he spent eight years either in prison or in exile. He traveled briefly to London, Stockholm and Vienna on party business. He was a meddler in Pravda, according to Trotsky. His part in the Revolution and in the Civil Wars has been grossly exaggerated, according to Trotsky.

This book, which goes only up to about 1923, is filled with detailed accounts of intramural ideological squabbles between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, with party intrigues and jockeying for power, with discussions of the proper historical explanation of events according to Trotsky's interpretation of the class struggle. All this is dreary reading indeed. Some of it is nearly unreadable. But out of all the bickering and pamphleteering does emerge a portrait of Stalin as Trotsky saw him.

The portrait is painted in shades of black and gray for the most part, but it is not entirely unfavorable. Trotsky praises Stalin's courage, determination, will power, practical organizing ability and craft. "Prison, exile, sacrifice, privations did not frighten him. He knew how to look danger straight in the face. But Stalin's shortcomings far outnumber these merits, according to Trotsky. He is rude, stupid, vulgar, touchy, capricious, coarse, calculating, vengeful, treacherous, malevolent, cruel, envious and deceitful. Stalin never forgives anything. His ambition and love of power are immeasurable. He is completely ruthless. "One is forced to pause in sheer amazement before the cold, patient and at the same time cruel persistence directed toward one invariably personal goal."

Trotsky believed that Stalin was an empiricist, and an opportunist incapable of broad vision. Since he did not bring "Stalin" up to date, he did not include any discussion of Stalin's importance as the instigator of the various five-year plans and of the Soviet's foreign policy. He did not analyze the great purges, although he frequently referred to them with contemptuous scorn. Perhaps the most sensational charge made by Trotsky is that Stalin through his evil henchman Yagoda poisoned Lenin. Trotsky says that Lenin in his illness suffered such pain that he once asked for poison with which to commit suicide. He believes that Stalin took steps to see that the poison was supplied and to see that Lenin took it.

"Stalin" will be consulted and torn apart, praised and condemned for many years to come. But it will be read chiefly by students, historians and special pleaders. It isn't sufficiently well written or well organized to attract ordinary readers.
Mexican Reds Readmit Painter

BY WIRE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MEXICO CITY, June 3.—The Communist party announced this morning that it had accepted the application for reinstatement of the noted painter David Alfaro Siqueiros that had been made jointly with Diego Rivera three weeks ago. It was said that action in Señor Rivera's case was pending. Previously the party said Señor Rivera would not be readmitted unless he put the application in writing, which he apparently had failed to do.

NEW YORK TIMES
June 6, 1946
Date: June 11, 1946

To: Civil Attaché
   Mexico, D.F.

From: Director, FBI

Subject: David Alfaro Siqueiros; Diego Rivera; Security Matter — C

The New York Times for June 6, 1946, carried an article with a Mexico City dateline of June 5, 1946, stating that the Mexican Communist Party announced on the latter date that it had accepted the application for reinstatement of David Alfaro Siqueiros which had been jointly submitted with Diego Rivera three weeks previously. It was also said that no action had as yet been taken with regard to Rivera’s application for reinstatement in the Communist Party because the application had not been filed in writing.

It is desired that investigation be conducted to ascertain whether the news report is reliable, and the Bureau should be furnished all details available regarding the reentry of these two individuals into the Mexican Communist Party. Information regarding Siqueiros in this regard will also be of interest in connection with the Alto case in which he has figured.
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.  

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO: LEGAL ATTACHE 

LONDON, ENGLAND 

RECORDED 1277/H 

CABLEGRAM CIPHER PAD CODE ROUTINE 

65-29162-192X 

REFERENCE YOUR CABLEGRAM NUMBER EIGHT THREE ZERO. ONLY BOOK AVAILABLE BY 

LEON TROTSKY IS QUOTE LIFE OF STALIN UNQUOTE IN ONE VOLUME. NO RECORD 

AVAILABLE OF PUBLICATION OF BOOK REQUESTED BY YOU. 

RWLjml
NUMBER 830 FROM SIS NUMBER 656 DATED AUGUST 9, 1946 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA STATE DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE FORWARD BOOK ENTITLED MEMOIRS OF LEON TROTSKY IN FOUR VOLUMES, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

RECEIVED: 8-9-46 12:31 PM EST MW

COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1960
TO: R. T. HARBOUR
FROM: H. B. LONG

SUBJECT: Jacques Mormard Van Denreschd, with aliases; Et al;
Espionage
Bureau file 65-29162

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

November 15, 1946

Transmit the following message to:

CIVIL ATTACHÉ
MEXICO, D. F.

URGENT CABLEGRAM
CIPHER PAD CODE

"1946" MAGAZINE. A REPORT DATED OCTOBER 31, 1946, IN THIS CASE STATES GENARO CARNERO CHECA SENT BY DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS ON SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES FOR SUBJECT PUBLICATION AND TO APPOINT CORRESPONDENTS FOR THIS MAGAZINE AS WELL AS TO MAKE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN EACH COUNTRY. REPORT INDICATES PERU TO BE FIRST STOP IN CHECA'S TRIP. IN VIEW OF SIQUEIROS' BACKGROUND AND CHECA'S COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN CHECA'S ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS WHILE ON THIS TRIP.

PLEASE FURNISH BUREAU DATE OF CHECA'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO AND ADVISE LIMA DATE AND MODE OF DEPARTURE TOGETHER WITH ANTICIPATED ITINERARY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING CHECA, HIS SPONSOR AND PURPOSE OF TRIP.
Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division

Director, FBI
62 - 1168 - 185
UNITED STATES vs. ERNESTINA C. FLEISCHMAN
FBI file #100-7061.

April 1, 1948

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 22, 1948,
enclosing a copy of the report of Special Agent
dated at New York City, March 27, 1948, captioned "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee." This report contained the results of interviews
with and as requested by you in
your memorandum of March 25, 1948.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent
dated at New York City, March 27, 1948, captioned "Joint Anti-Fascist Refuge Committee." This report
contains the results of interviews with and

Enclosure:

62 APR 24 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Title:**

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, aka.

Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugees Committee

**Synopsis of Facts:**

N.Y.C. advises that she became Executive Board Member of JAFRC about September 1945 and attended several meetings of the Board. She recalled that she saw ERNESTINE G. FLEISCHMAN at "a couple" meetings but did not recall if they were before or after April 4, 1946; that she, X, was in the office of HERBERT WOLF, JAFRC attorney, shortly before April 4, 1946, to get advice after receiving a subpoena, and it was her, X, impression that FLEISCHMAN was in WOLF'S office on that occasion; that she, X, saw FLEISCHMAN in Washington, D.C. in an anteroom of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. X, N.Y.C. advises that while he was a member of JAFRC Executive Board from its inception, he attended meetings irregularly and did not attend Executive Board meetings during 1945 and 1946; that he had known FLEISCHMAN since 1942 and had seen her at the JAFRC office and assumed she was on Executive Board due to her presence in Washington. X, N.Y.C. recalled FLEISCHMAN as Executive Board member. She said she knew FLEISCHMAN for about five years, first meeting her at an Executive Board meeting that she, X, didn't attend Executive Board meetings in 1945 or 1946 she did not know whether FLEISCHMAN attended during that period. She recalled being present in WOLF'S office on April 1, 1946 and receiving advice from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approvals and Forwarded</th>
<th>Special Agent in Charge</th>
<th>Copies of this Report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>49 April 7, 1946</td>
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</table>

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL.
Synopsis cont'd: him but does not recall whether FLEISCHMAN was present; that she saw FLEISCHMAN at the hearing in Washington.

Reference: Bureau file #100-7061
Bureau telephone call to NY 3/25/48

Details: The interviews reported herein were conducted as a result of reference telephone call from the Bureau on March 25, 1948, in which a request was made for interviews with the following individuals:

New York City

New York City

New York City

New York City

The Bureau advised as to specific questions to be asked of these persons. Those questions are set forth in the report of reference and concern certain activities and associations of ERNESTINA GONZALEZ FLEISCHMAN in connection with the WFBG. The report of reference reflects the results of interviews with and.
On March 29, 1946, [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] of the New York office and stated that she had conferred with her attorney, [redacted], New York City, who had instructed her to answer any questions that might be propounded to her by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, she was reinterviewed at her residence, [redacted] during the afternoon of March 29, 1946 by [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] with reference to meetings of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE during the years 1945 and 1946, up to April 4, 1946, [redacted] stated that she herself had not been elected to the board until September or October, 1945. She at first stated that she had attended "only a couple of meetings" of the board during the period that she was a member of it. She later stated that she had attended "several meetings" of the board and recalled that she had seen Mrs. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMANN at "a couple" meetings but said that she definitely could not state whether those occasions were before or after April 4, 1946.

With respect to the visit of the board members to the office of Attorney BENEDICT WOLF in New York City on or about April 1, 1946, [redacted] stated that on the evening of the Monday preceding the hearing before the House Committee on un-American Activities, April 4, 1946, she had gone to the office of BENEDICT WOLF, accompanied by her husband, [redacted] and [redacted] added that she had not previously been acquainted with Mr. BENEDICT WOLF; that when she was served with a subpoena to appear before the House Committee on un-American activities, she immediately telephonically contacted Miss HELEN BRYAN at the headquarters of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, [redacted] stated that she informed Miss BRYAN that she had been served with a subpoena and asked what she should do. Miss BRYAN informed her that their lawyer was Mr. BENEDICT WOLF and he would advise her; that she should go to his office a few days before the hearing and he would tell her what to do.

[redacted] stated that when she arrived at Mr. WOLF's office, she showed the subpoena to Mr. WOLF and he stood over her and he would have to go to Washington and go before the Committee. She then inquired "about the books". According to [redacted] Mr. WOLF then asked of her if she had any books or records in her possession, to which she replied "No, nor have I ever seen any". [redacted] then stated Mr. WOLF's reply was "Well then, how can you produce any". Later, Mr. WOLF handed her a statement which he said she could read to the Committee. [redacted] stated that this prepared statement covered substantially her conversation with Mr. WOLF with respect to the books and records of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE.
said that there were a number of people present that evening in Mr. WOLF's office, and that as far as she could determine, they consisted solely of members of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, members of the families of various board members, and individuals connected with Mr. WOLF's office. She stated that it was her impression that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was in Mr. WOLF's office that evening.

She stated that she herself traveled from New York to Washington to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a compartment in the company of her husband, and . She said that she did not see Mrs. FLEISCHMAN on the train but did recall seeing her in the ante room of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C.

With respect to conferences or interviews with the other members of the Board or with Mr. WOLF or other attorneys in regard to the position to be taken by the board members in their appearance before the congressional Committee, at which Mrs. FLEISCHMAN might have been present or in which she might have participated, did not recall Mrs. FLEISCHMAN taking part in any board meetings or interviews at which such discussions took place. She stated that she did recall that in February, 1946, there was a board meeting at which it was voted to transfer the custody of the records of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE from Miss HELEN BRYAN to Dr. EDWARD K. BARKSY. Stated, however, that she was not present at this meeting but it is her recollection that she was telephonically contacted by Miss HELEN BRYAN and given the above information over the telephone and was requested to indicate her vote, which she did over the phone. Would not recall the exact date this occurred, nor was she able to state whether she attended this board meeting and therefore did not know whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present.

Concerning a meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1945, with respect to instructions by the Executive Board to Dr. BARKSY and Miss BRYAN to consult counsel in regard to answering the congressional subpoenas, stated that she remembered being at a meeting in December, 1945 (the exact date of which she could not recall), at which time Miss BRYAN stated that she had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. said that some of the board members suggested to Miss BRYAN that she hire a lawyer and consult with him and act within the law. stated she is not certain whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present at this meeting. She further stated that the above suggestion, that is to hire a lawyer, was not directed to Dr. BARKSY for, as she recalled, he had not been subpoenaed at the time. She further indicated that no official action of the board was taken by vote on this recommendation; that it was merely a casual suggestion by one or more of the board members.
It is to be noted from the foregoing that [redacted] said that she was present at a meeting in December, 1945, whereas on the occasion of the previous interview on March 27, 1948, [redacted] had stated that she had not been present at a meeting of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE on or about December 14, 1945.

[Redacted] stated that she had no way of knowing whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN took part in the determination of the Executive Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee. She added that it is her recollection that the February meeting referred to above, at which time she was called over the telephone, was the meeting where this discussion probably took place but she was not present and not able to state whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present at that time.

[Redacted] said that she did not wish to furnish a signed statement embodying the foregoing, indicating that she had been specifically instructed by her attorney not to sign anything.
was interviewed on March 26, 1948, by SAs and at his office located in New York City. At this time asked permission to consult his attorney before he answered any questions, with the idea in mind that, as a citizen, he wanted to know exactly what he should do in this matter. He based his opinion upon the fact that he had just received a subpoena to appear in Washington D.C. on April 8th in the matter of the U.S. vs. MRS. ERNESTINE G. FLEISCHMAN. However, subsequently telephonically advised that he was unable to contact his attorney, New York City, but would take it upon himself to answer any questions suggested to him.

As a result, was interviewed on March 29, 1948, at which time he advised he had consulted with and had learned that they had been advised by their respective attorneys to answer any questions put to them by Agents of this Bureau.

When questioned as to the identity of the members of the Executive Board of the JAFRC, advised that he desired to preface any statement that he had to make subsequently with the information that he had not attended any Executive Board meetings of the JAFRC during the years 1945 and 1946, up until the time the subpoenas were issued for the records of the JAFRC to be produced before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He stated that although he had been a member of the Executive Board from the inception of the JAFRC, he attended meetings irregularly.

stated definitely that DR. EDWARD K. BARKER was Chairman of the Executive Board of the JAFRC and was known to him as such. He had no memory of JACOB AUSLANDER being a member of the Executive Board or present at any meetings. He believed that LYMAN R. BRADLEY was Treasurer of the JAFRC. He assumed that MRS. MARJORIE CHODOROV was a member of the Executive Board, basing his assumption upon the fact that she was present at the trial of the Executive Board in Washington D.C., at which time he met her. Prior to this he did not know her at all. He did not know whether EDWARD FAST was a member of the Executive Board. He knew MRS. FLEISCHMAN to be a Spanish woman interested in refugees, but her official status was not known to him. He stated he had seen her around the office of the JAFRC and also assumed she was on the Executive Committee since she was in Washington for the trial. He also assumed that LEVERETT CLEASBY, HARRY M. JUSTICE and LOUISE A. KAMSHY were members of the Board for the above reason. He recalled that RUTH LEIDER was a lawyer for the Committee, but did not know anything else about her. stated he never met JAMES LUFT or MANUEL MACAMA before the trial and could not recall JOHN T. O'NEILL being at any meetings of the Board. He recalled DR. LOUIS MILLER as being a member of the Executive Board from its inception, and he never saw or had any previous knowledge of HERMAN SHULIM or CHARLOTTE STEIN at a Board meeting.
BOBBIE WEINSTEIN was known to [REDACTED] as being a fund raiser and very active around the Committee, but her status was unknown to him.

[REDACTED] advised that he had known MRS. ERNESTINA O. FLEISCHMAN since 1942, having seen her around the offices of the JAFRC. He had no other association with MRS. FLEISCHMAN other than that at the offices of the JAFRC.

[REDACTED] advised that he was not in a position to state whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN attended meetings of the Executive Board during the years 1945 and 1946, inasmuch as he, himself did not attend any meetings of the Board during that particular period.

According to [REDACTED] he went alone to the office of attorney BENEDICT WOLFE in New York City on or about April 1, 1946, and he could not recall whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN was at the office at that particular time. He had no idea whether he secured a written statement from attorney WOLFE to be given to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. However, he stated that he, himself, did secure a statement as to what he was able to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He stated that although there were other people there from the JAFRC, he was so confused and frightened that he was unable to recall the identities of any of them. He stated that, as a matter of fact, he did not even recall leaving the office himself.

[REDACTED] advised that he traveled from New York to Washington with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in a compartment they had secured, and he did not see MRS. FLEISCHMAN, nor did he know how she proceeded to Washington.

[REDACTED] stated that he was not in a position to state whether or not MRS. FLEISCHMAN participated in any conference or interview with other members of the Executive Board of the JAFRC, or with MR. WOLFE or any other attorney in regard to the position to be taken by the members of the Executive Board before the Congressional Committee, because he did not attend any of these meetings himself. [REDACTED] declared that all the members of the Board conferred with attorney WOLFE concerning what they were to do, but he could not recall MRS. FLEISCHMAN attending this particular meeting.

Inasmuch as he was not present at the meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1946, [REDACTED] was unable to state whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN attended this meeting.

[REDACTED] had no knowledge of the extent MRS. FLEISCHMAN took part in the determination of the Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee, inasmuch as he did not take an active part in the Executive Board, as stated previously.
It was [blacked out] contention that all the answers he gave were honest answers, but that he would not sign any statement setting forth his answers inasmuch as he was unwilling to disturb his attorney, who was on vacation, in order to ask him whether he should or should not sign a statement. However, he stated he would be willing to testify to the facts set forth and that he desired to cooperate with the Government.
New York City, was interviewed by SAS... and... She related the names of the members of the Executive Committee as she recalled them. They are listed below:

DR. EDWARD BARSKY
JACOB AUSLANDER
LYMAN BRADLEY
MARGORIE CHODOROV
HOWARD FAY
MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN
LEVERETT GLEASON
HARRY JUSTIZ
LOUISE A. KAMISH
RUTH LEIDEN
JAMES LUSTIG
MANUEL MAGANA
DR. LOUIS MILLER
HERMAN SHOWL
CHARLOTTE STERN
JESSE TOLMACH
MRS. ROBBIE NEIMESTIN

With respect to JOHN F. McMANUS, remembered that the court had indicated that McMANUS was not on the board but as she recalled it, Mr. McMANUS actually was a member of the Executive Board.

She stated that she knew MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN for about five years. She first met her at one of the Executive Committee meetings but never met her socially outside of the functions having to do with the work of the JAFSC.

stated that she did not attend any Executive Board meetings during 1945 and 1946 and could not state therefore, whether or not MRS. FLEISCHMAN was at those meetings. She added that she was not contacted in any way either personally or by telephone, to vote on any questions of the board during those years. stated that she would assume, however, that MRS. FLEISCHMAN did attend meetings during that time.
NY 100-3642

stated that when she received a subpoena to appear before the House Committee, she noticed that she was listed as an Executive Board member. Therefore, she telephoned the office of the JAPAC to question this title and at that time spoke with attorney BENEDICT WOLFE who was at the office at that time. She stated WOLFE, in response to her inquiry, asked her to come to his office on the following Monday evening, April 1, 1946. She went to WOLFE'S office on that date at about 8:30 P.M., accompanied by her husband. She stayed at the office for about one hour and left at about 9:30 P.M.

During the time she was in WOLFE'S office she did remember others of the Executive Committee being at the office and recalled definitely that [redacted] and [redacted] were there. She stated that there possibly were others there but she could not recall them at this time. At no time during the time she was in WOLFE'S office did MR. WOLFE address the group or conduct a conference among them collectively. She consulted him concerning the subpoena she received. MR. WOLFE had prepared a statement for her which she read before leaving the office. He instructed her that when she was called for testimony she should read this prepared statement. She does not recall specifically what the statement wet out but it was this statement which she took with her to present to the committee hearing. She could not state but would assume that the others who came to MR. WOLFE'S office that evening were counselled in the same manner.

With respect to travelling to Washington, D.C., [redacted] stated that she and her husband engaged a compartment on the Washington train and travelled in that manner. During the trip she did talk to [redacted] and [redacted] and she remembers vaguely talking to [redacted] These were the only ones whom she could remember on the train going to Washington. She stated that there was no plan as to how all of them should travel to Washington. She stated that MRS. FEINSCHEIN was not seen by her until they arrived in Washington when she remembered seeing her at the committee hearing.

[redacted] stated that she was unable to state whether or not MRS. FEINSCHEIN participated in any conference or interview with the other members of the Board or with MR. WOLFE or any other attorney in regard to the position to be taken by the members of the Board in their appearance before the Congressional Committee. She could not furnish any information in this respect because she was never present at any meetings during the period of 1945-1946.

20
The only time that she was present or sought any advice was on April 1, 1946, when she went to Mr. Wolfe's office. She stated that she imagined that Mrs. Fleischman went to Mr. Wolfe's office for the same purpose that she did and picked up the prepared statement for herself. She was unable to state what advice Wolfe had given to Mrs. Fleischman. Inasmuch as [redacted] was in one of the smaller offices, she believes that the other members were in similar offices. Therefore, Mrs. Fleischman could very well have been in some other office and would not be seen by her.

[Redacted] was asked if Mrs. Fleischman had attended in particular the meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1945, which resulted in instructions by the Executive Board to Dr. Barsky and Mr. Bryan to consult counsel in regard to answering the Congressional subpoenas. [Redacted] could not furnish any information concerning this meeting inasmuch as she was not present.

[Redacted] was asked as to what extent Mrs. Fleischman took part in the determination of the Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee. She stated that she was never a part of any policy-making group and did not know to what extent Mrs. Fleischman participated in matters of policy.

[Redacted] stated that she, in the company of [redacted], had consulted attorney [redacted], New York City on March 29, 1946. [Redacted] is the attorney for [redacted]. She stated that following this conference with [redacted] she was willing to answer any questions by the interviewing agents. She did, however, decline to furnish a signed statement with respect to the information furnished.

During the interview with the agents, [redacted] appeared cooperative, was very pleasant, and while she is quite upset at having been involved in this matter, she is quite resigned to testify in this case.
LEADS

NEW YORK:

At New York, N. Y., will continue investigation of leads as set forth in report of E.I., August 13, 1947 at New York, N. Y., in the captioned matter.
Date: August 22, 1949
To: Director, FBI
From: [Redacted]
Subject: THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP
(Bureau file 64-532)

Reference is made to my letter of June 15 last
and Bureau letter of the same date.
Letter to Director, 8-22-49
Re: THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

This file will be maintained open for a reasonable time in the future in order to report further developments pertaining to the possible release of KORAND.

Enclosures

JNS:n1
100-604
Confidential

SE 27 65-26163

Date: June 15, 1950

To: Director
    Central Intelligence Agency
    2210 E Street, Northwest
    Washington, D.C.
    Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Jacques Maréchal van Denderen was...
Jacques Maréchal, van Denderen, Frank
Jackson, Frank Jackson, King, Jack; Maréchal,
Jacques; Monard, Jack; Morton, Jacques Maréchal
van Denderen
ESPIONAGE = H

Enclosures

REO 78

By Special Agent

Recorded 103

6-27-15162-1 AS

COMM- FB

Bechtel

JUL 30 1950
The above referred to source advised of interviewing Sylvia or Silvia Ageloff on August 20, 1940. At that time she stated she first met Hornard in France in 1938. She stated she was formerly engaged in social service work in New York City and was affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party. At that time she had met Ruby Weill, who was also engaged in social service work in New York.
and she and Miss Neil became affiliated with the Fourth Internationale. She stated they both visited France in June, 1938, where she was introduced to Horman by Miss Neil. She stated she knew the subject in France under the name of Jaques Horman. Horman informed her that he was a Belgian subject and she recalls seeing a French registration card indicating he was registered in France as a Belgian. Miss Agelloff further stated that Horman informed her while in France that the sources of funds on which he was living were supplied him by an individual named Marcel Godfrey, who resided in Brussels, Belgium.

Miss Agelloff stated she was in Mexico in January and February (1940) and resided with Horman in an apartment on Humboldt. She further stated that in this apartment she had seen on several occasions the Alpine ax with which the crime was committed. She claimed to know nothing concerning Horman's purpose in committing the crime nor why he had gone to Mexico City. She stated she had been with him at the Piedmont Hotel in New York and that he had made reservations in her presence with the Eastern Airlines to fly to New Orleans on June 13, 1940. She further stated that during the first week in August, 1940, Horman had appealed to her to come to Mexico City as he was ill. She stated she made the trip via Pan American Airlines on August 7, 1940, arriving in Mexico City on August 8, 1940, and registered at the Montejo Hotel where she was joined by Horman and they lived there as man and wife until the crime was committed.

(65-29162-15 p.627)

On August 9, 1940, the above referred to source advised that during another interview with Sylvia Agelloff she stated Horman had informed her that his boss, Peter Lubshnik or Lubek, had an office at 830 Avenida "Irmita" located in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City. She also stated that she had visited this building and found it to be only six stories high and there was no room 320 in the building. She also stated that during her trip to Mexico her sister, Hilda, had at her request made a check of the building and ascertained from a Mexican boy on the sixth floor that a man by the name of Jackson was known there but was not in the building at that time. The source stated that during this interview with Miss Agelloff she claimed to have had no idea that Horman intended to commit the crime which he did. She also disclaimed any knowledge of any accomplices Horman might have had. Miss Agelloff expressed the further belief that Horman was an agent of the Stalinist group and that he had used her as a "cat's paw" to obtain entry into the Trotsky home. She was unable to furnish any information as to suspicious associates of Horman since he had come to the United States in September, 1939. She was likewise unable to recall the names of any persons with whom he associated. She stated that she being a Trotskyite and a member of the Fourth Internationale had only introduced Horman to her friends and associates who were followers of Trotsky and members of the Fourth Internationale. She further stated that on the day the crime was committed she and Horman were in downtown Mexico City where they met Otto Schlosser, one of the
guards at the Trotsky home. She stated they all had lunch together at which time
Normand told her he had been to the American Embassy two or three times in order
to obtain a visa so that the two of them could return to New York City. He further
stated that on that day he had a date at the American Embassy to complete arrangements
for his visa. As soon as they had completed their luncheon Normand left indicating
he was going to the American Embassy. (65-29163-15 p.6, 20 p.13)
The information contained herein is furnished to you confidentially and is not intended for further dissemination.

It would be appreciated if you would inform this Bureau when this subject is paroled as well as the results of any investigation conducted by your Agency.
TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: SAC, New York  
SUBJECT: JACQUES MARMARD VAN DENDRESCHD, WASS. ET AL.  
(EREPTIONGE - R) (Bureau file 65-23162)

DATE: April 14, 1950

It has come to the attention of this office that the book "Aisin Fut Assassin Trotsky" by GENERAL SANCHEZ SALAZAR and JULIAN GORKIN is presently available in a FRENCH edition (Editions Selz, Paris, 1948).

General SALAZAR was head of the Mexican Secret Service at the time of the attacks on LEON TROTSKY in Mexico in 1940 and was in personal charge of the investigations. JULIAN GORKIN, as you will recall, is an old socialist revolutionary and former leader of P.O.U.M. in Spain and Mexico.

The book begins with the attack on TROTSKY 5/23/40 and the subsequent investigation and denouncemnt of those involved, including the Arenal brothers and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS who is described as the principal organizer and director of the attack under direction of the G.P.U.

The investigation and discovery of the murder of ROBERT SHELDON HARTIE, bodyguard of TROTSKY and apparently a GPU agent, is also covered.

The subsequent and fatal attack on TROTSKY 8-20-40, the interrogation of FRANK JACSON and the investigation relating thereto is then told. It is stated that JACSON in reality is the son of CARIDAD MERCADER, a Catalan who was active in the Spanish Civil War and who, with her sons, was drawn into the ranks of the NKVD. One son worked as an agent in France.

The chapter "Agent of the Cusepeon written by GORKIN is interesting as a description of the type of individuals used by the GPU, as well as the analysis of the letter (denouncing TROTSKY as a destroyer of the working class and setting forth his reasons for assassinating TROTSKY) carried by JACSON reflecting it was written by the GPU itself.

This book is being called to the attention of the Bureau in the event the Bureau has not previously seen it.
Trotsky, Leon
aka: Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-21162 (Section 8)
Office Memorandum  •  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : M. LAND
SUBJECT: "MURDER IN MEXICO"
(The Assassination of Leon Trotsky)

Mr. Roach has obtained through State Department channels the attached book entitled "Murder in Mexico" (The Assassination of Leon Trotsky) which is autographed to you by Julian Gorkin, who is now in London, England.

This book, written by General Sanchez Solis, ex-chief of Secret Service of the Mexican Police, with the collaboration of Julian Gorkin, deals with the assassination of Trotsky and Communist activities in Mexico prior to the assassination.

The note written to you by Mr. Gorkin is "a present for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as a souvenir of my visit which I paid him in Washington, knowing that he has a great interest in this matter. With my respects, Julian Gorkin. March, 1936."

It is to be noted that this is a short book in English written in London, England in the English language.

Attachment

Exhibit

MAY 5, 1950

RECORDED - 15
45-89162-191
INDEXED - 15
CHANGED TO
New York 7, New York

June 19, 1950

MEMO:

RE: Frank from	Jacques Simon.

The attached clipping is from page 23-129 of the book "Men Without Faces" by Louis Francis Hudenz.

HPL: LJR

Edward Shedid
SAG New York, N.Y.

Enclosure attached

INDEXED - 88

8/20/50
the latest Red literature on the subject, her sole purpose to justify the line, never to examine it. With a certitude bred from faith in Stalin's wisdom, she bolstered up the spirits of any wavering Reds among her colleagues. It was interesting that one who claimed to have been won to Communism through intellectual conviction could become so intellectually servile.

The ceaseless preoccupation with party work starts with the young. In the Young Communist League, and later in the American Youth for Democracy, the youthful rank-and-filers devoted every odd moment to the Red cause. There was Molly out in Chicago, who was a dynamo among the young Communists. As a rank-and-filer she changed her role from day to day, being a member of a students' mass organization on Monday, one of the "working-class youth" on Tuesday, a young writer on Wednesday. So skillful was she in moving from group to group and gaining recruits among them that the Communist leader in Chicago, Morris Childs, ordered her to become a professional youth. But she was over thirty years old when she led the American young people's delegation to a recent international congress staged by the Reds in Europe. The echoes of this delegation's report are still to be heard in many of our colleges, and its laudatory view of the Soviet influence on the young people in the satellite countries has been accepted by many persons who are completely unaware that it is the work of veteran Communists.

So greatly did the party overshadow Molly's life that she went to the district headquarters in Chicago for sanction for her marriage, even though her fiancé was a young trade unionist and a faithful Communist.

From out of the ranks of the Chicago YCL there came a young couple whom we shall call Helen and Irving. While they were still teenagers, they fell under the influence of pro-Communist teachers and dedicated themselves to the revolution and the party. They served their apprenticeship during their school years, doing all the chores that are expected of the Red in the ranks. So favorably did
they impress the leaders of the Chicago YCL that both of them, becoming closer and closer friends and finally husband and wife, were assigned to dangerous secret work. Helen, being quiet and inconspicuous, was assigned to penetrate the Trotskyite groups. Irving, who went to Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was used as a special agent, under Steve Nelson and the forbidding George Mink, to detect and eliminate "enemies of the party." It was his responsibility there, as he told me one evening upon his return, to cultivate the friendship of those suspected of lukewarm interest or lagging spirits. Upon his reports depended the fate meted out to them by the Soviet secret police.

His service abroad won commendation from the national leadership of the Young Communist League. A short time after his return from Spain he was dispatched to Canada to work with the national organizer of the Canadian party, Sam Carr, who is now in prison for espionage. Under Carr's direction, Irving moved back and forth across Canada, strictly under cover, obtaining information connected with new weapons and Canada's military preparedness. Even though he was a mere cog in a big machine, this Canadian assignment was a mark of deep confidence in him on the part of the Red espionage apparatus, for Canada was considered a key spot in Soviet military plans against the United States.

Fear that he would be exposed led the Canadian espionage leaders to order Irving's return to the United States in 1938. He learned then that Helen had been instructed to move to New York, in order to penetrate the Trotskyites on a national scale. I was then in Chicago, and it was I who had arranged this transfer, on the orders of the Soviet secret police representative with whom I was working and who was known to me only as "Roberts."

Just before I went out to Chicago, in 1937 to become editor of the Midwest Daily Record, I had been instructed by Roberts to find a comrade who was engaged in penetrating the Trotskyite organization there. Through the reluctant help of Jack Kling, district leader of the young Communists in Chicago, I met Helen.
Our first conference was at Kling's house out on the West Side of Chicago. With curtains drawn so that no one could see who was there, we arranged the ways and means by which I could get in touch with her. She expressed an eagerness to work on a wider scale for the party among the Trotskyites and, before she knew what the mission involved, gladly volunteered her services.

Kling was opposed to this move because he did not want to lose Helen's truly effective services in the regular party infiltration work in Chicago. Her soft voice and conservative dress, which suited her position as a social worker, enhanced her skill as an underground agent. My relations with the Soviet secret police were unknown to Kling and Helen at the time of our interview, but since I spoke in the name of the National Committee my instructions prevailed.

I arranged to meet her privately at different places in South Chicago, where much of her social work was done. During these meetings I gradually broached the possibility of her moving to New York and also tested her skill in her present assignment. When I had satisfied myself about her loyalty and capability, I sent word to Roberts in New York through Jacob Golos of World Tourists, whom I could call on long distance for supposedly business purposes.

In the spring of 1938, Roberts accordingly arrived in Chicago and registered at the Hotel Stevens under the name of Rabinowitz. We chose the Drake Hotel for his meeting with Helen, since she thought it was unlikely that any of her Trotskyite associates or social-worker friends would be dining there. At dinner, Roberts gave her $300 in cash to cover her first-class fare to New York and her initial expenses there. He then told her how she was to proceed. She would have an apartment in mid-Manhattan; and arrangements had been made for her apparent employment by a woman doctor who was a trusted party member. This would explain her regular income and also her irregular hours. She could then volunteer to do stenographic and other clerical work at the Trotskyite national headquarters on University Place and 13th Street.
Helen listened with rapt attention, taking mental notes of her instructions. She demonstrated her adaptability by falling in naturally with Roberts’ suggestion that the conversation be turned to the theater whenever a waiter approached.

Roberts had thought of everything; he had even made plans for Irving. For him, upon his return from Canada, the Soviet secret police would provide an apartment in the Bronx, and at least once a week Helen could visit him there. However, it was to be an unbreakable rule that Irving was never, for any reason, to go to her apartment; nor were they ever to be seen together in public.

The arrangements went through at top speed. Helen departed for New York, and Irving soon was located in the Bronx. And Helen so ingratiated herself with the leading Trotskyites that she became a close friend of James Cannon, American Trotskyite chief, and his wife, Rose Karsner. She had the full run of the Trotskyite offices, became Cannon’s secretary, and made available to the Soviet secret police all the correspondence with Trotsky in Mexico City and with other Trotskyites throughout the world.

It was in Irving’s apartment in the Bronx that I bade farewell to Roberts in the summer of 1939, when he informed me that he was returning to the Soviet Union. Irving spoke in the highest terms of the Soviet secret-police agent, though Roberts had compelled him for more than a year to live this peculiar, hidden existence.

These two were rank-and-file members of the party, performing tasks of great personal danger, always under orders. They were never to receive any party recognition nor hold any party office. Indeed, the very nature of their work cut them off from attendance at party branch meetings. They also ran the grave risk of being disowned by the party if their dual role were discovered.

This brings me to the case of Ruby Weil. She was another person chosen by the secret police out of the party’s rank and file, and was coerced into becoming a leading figure in a great tragedy.

Even before she was given this particular assignment, the man in
charge of secret work in the New York district, Comrade Chester, had selected her as a young woman with the requisite conservative background to act as a courier and in other secret capacities. She came from a respected family in the Middle West, successful in business and well regarded in community life.

Comrade Chester, an alien from Poland whose real name was Zuster, had noted her air of casual sophistication and had realized that she would know how to handle any social situation. Accordingly, he had drafted her for a secret training school for those who were to be called on to perform underground services.

It was while she was in this school that I approached her on behalf of Roberts. She had been a family friend before either she or I had joined the Communist party. What clinched her for Roberts’ assignment was that she had also been a friend of the Ageloff sisters, before she had been a Red.

There were three of the Ageloffs—Ruth, who became Trotsky’s secretary down in Mexico City, Hilda, who was Ruby’s particular friend, and Sylvia, a Brooklyn social worker who was a special courier of the Trotskyites into Canada, Europe, and Mexico. They were the daughters of a substantial building contractor.

When at Roberts’ advice, I told her what was required of her—to cultivate the Ageloffs in order to obtain information on the Trotskyites—she made excuses for declining. However, she finally agreed to see Roberts, and at that meeting he represented her obligation to be so urgent that she promised to follow his directions. To her, I might say, he was known as “John Rich,” a name he and I invented just before he met her.

This was in the summer of 1937, and a few months later I was on my way to Chicago. Before I left, however, a complaint had been registered with me and with Ruby’s section of the party that she had been seen with Hilda Ageloff, a known Trotskyite, and had once invited Hilda to her home. I was called into the conference with Roberts on this, since Ruby was much perturbed. Roberts, on his part, was pleased. He pointed out that to be suspected by the
Commissars would make her more acceptable to the Trotskyites. Through me, word was sent to the section leadership that Ruby was engaged in vital infiltration work, but to her rank-and-file friends in the party no explanation was made and she remained under a cloud.

After I got to Chicago, I was called back to New York time after time to prevent Ruby from throwing up her assignment. As Roberts unfolded to her a plan to send her to Europe with Sylvia Ageloff, who was attending the international Trotskyite conference in Paris, Ruby's fears increased. On one occasion I was called to New York in great haste, and at Roberts' instructions met Ruby late at night as she left her work at the People's Press. Riding to the Grand Central Station in a cab, we had a bite to eat at Liggett's drug store there, and then went into the waiting room where for an hour I urged her to take the Paris trip. Both she and I had been told repeatedly by Roberts that our task was to halt the infiltration of Trotskyites into Soviet Russia and thus prevent Stalin's assassination. Ruby's attendance at the international congress would give her an opportunity to get at the roots of such plots. Neither of us suspected for a moment that we were engaged in steps that would lead to the killing of Trotsky in Mexico City.

Ruby was disturbed by the fact that mysterious plans of an elaborate nature had been made for her in the French capital. At the last minute, Roberts had said that he would not be there in person to direct her, and had sent her to a woman named Gertrude down in Greenwich Village. It was Gertrude who would be in Paris and tell her what to do.

Ostensibly, Ruby was going to Europe to visit one of her sisters in England, so it seemed natural enough that she should accompany her friend Sylvia—though as far as that aspect of it was concerned, she had already ingratiated herself with the Trotskyites by attending their affairs with the Ageloff sisters. While Ruby was stopping off in England, Gertrude reached Paris and was ready to receive Ruby on her arrival and introduce her to one "Frank Jacobs," known
also as Jacques Monard. Ruby in turn was instructed to introduce him as a Belgian count to Sylvia Ageloff. After this introduction, Jacson swept Sylvia off her feet with his attentions, pretending to fall in love with her at first sight and to be converted by her to Trotskyism. After a whirlwind courtship, Jacson induced Sylvia to get him into Mexico by the means used by Trotskyites. There she introduced him to the Trotsky household, where he became a trusted friend of the guards around the former Soviet leader and finally was able to kill Trotsky with an alpenstock. This took place in the summer of 1940.

After introducing Jacson to Sylvia in Paris, Ruby's work with the secret police ended abruptly. They did not remove the cloud from her name in the party. She felt alone and bewildered, since her party friends were suspicious of her, and she wanted to get as far away from the Trotskyites as possible. When the news broke of Trotsky's assassination, she was particularly upset. Rushing up to the Daily Worker office, she asked for instructions. Roberts had left New York the summer before, and I had to see Golos about such affairs. When I presented Ruby's case to him, he ordered that only the most secret communication could be held with her, and that only to keep her from getting too excited. He refused her a party card and said that hereafter she was to remain away from all party offices and demonstrations.

Repeatedly, up to the time of Golos' death in late 1943, I tried to get her party card restored and her party status re-established. Golos was always adamant. Once he did take the matter up with the Soviet consulate in New York, but told me that they would not hear of any association being established that might link her to the party, even in the remotest fashion. This is a classic case of the expendability of rank-and-file Communists when their sacrifice is necessary to attain party objectives.
CHANGED TO
100-172-2141
Date: November 17, 1950
To: C
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: FRANK JACSON, vas.
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Robulet dated September 22, 1950, requesting that you attempt to further identify Frank Jacson with the Department.

A prompt reply is requested.
January 2, 1938

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

SUBJECT: K., John

MRT798K-3

It will be recalled that during the period from January 1937 and also at certain dates prior to pages 126 to 128 of this report, "John without Faces," the episode of when, in 1936, a Soviet agent, Denisov, and blandishments arranged for Ruby Neil, a trusted Chinese trader to return to France, with Sylvia Ageloff to attend the International Labour Conference. Sylvia Ageloff was a social worker traveling to Canada, Europe, and Brazil.

When Mrs. Neil arrived in Paris, her team was set up as a Soviet agent and the human of Intelligence. Frank Jackson was advised that Sylvia Ageloff was a spy and was sent into Russia through the help of the Trotsky household. Sylvia Ageloff escaped to the Trotsky household at Porcena, but was murdered Trotsky on August 26, 1938.

Jackson identified a photograph as a photograph of Sylvia Ageloff. He identified the photograph as a photograph of Sylvia Ageloff, which was taken in Russia in 1938 and used by the Trotsky household in December 1938.

Advised that for the next case, that Sylvia Ageloff was an individual known only to "John without Faces," he stated that "John" in 1938 and reappeared briefly in 1942.

Subject to the information and information services, the distances traveled by Frank Jackson to New York, Frank Jackson entered the United States on August 26, 1938, and City aboard the "Ida de France." (65-29162-171)

65-594-32

cc - Philadelphia (enclosures)

cc - 65-57981

D2-DEC-12 1956 DUPLICATE TEN
Date: December 1, 1950
To: Director, FBI
From: C
Subject: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
        INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The world-famous Mexican artist, DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS), has for many years been associated with Communism in Mexico and recent reports on the Communist Party of Mexico have continued to reflect his membership in that Party and his continued intensive interest in Communism. ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) has, in recent years, been one of the foremost Mexican figures to attack the Federal Bureau of Investigation in statements to the press. The most recent of which note has been taken appeared in the November 9, 1950 (second edition) edition of the afternoon daily newspaper "Ultimas Noticias."

The occasion for this alleged statement by ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) was the following:

VICENTE LOBARDO (COLEDANO) and certain other left-wing prominent Mexicans had been arrested and detained by the Cuban Police while in Havana, Cuba en route to the Second World Peace Congress at Sheffield, England. Following that, word came through the international wire service that the British authorities were taking such action as would effectively prevent the holding of the congress at Sheffield. It would appear that that situation resulted in the local news story hereinafter set forth in translation. The article carried a large headline which entirely covered the top of Page 3 of the paper. This said, "THE NEPS PREPARE A NATIONAL MOBILIZATION IN MEXICO." The sub-headline said, "The Communists Are Indignant and Have Redoubled Their Activity." Thereafter, the press story ran as follows:

Translation

While the Communist attack increases against the government of PRIO SOCARRAS of the U.S. and against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and now also against the English attitude which is to the effect that the entrance of the peace delegation to British soil will be impeded, it was known today that the CTAL...
Letter to Director, 12-1-50
Re: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
IS-C

the Mexican Peace Committee and other organizations will protest by all available means the events which have taken place in the last 48 hours.

MANUEL TERRAZAS, of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, confirmed and amplified our exclusive story of yesterday and said that there will be brought about a national mobilization of repudiation.

Meanwhile, ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) made declarations filled with irony. He said that no one should be surprised by that of England—in case the cable notices published today are confirmed—since (that should have been expected) from the moment in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation began intervening throughout the world.

He added that O'Dwyer himself had stated on a recent date that in Mexico there were, during the past war, 3,000 members of the Federal Bureau and that today, in the untranquil epoch of the post war, surely there must be many more.

He insists that in the case of the acts committed in Cuba, probably it is not the government of PHIO that is to blame but instead the Chief of Police of the Federal Bureau.

He concluded by saying that all honorable and dignified men would protest concerning these last events.

Declarations of the Communist Party

"The news which the press gives—affirms the Red headquarters—with respect to the British Government's negation of visas for the Mexican delegation and a large number of delegates from other countries who are going to the Second World Congress of Partisans of the Peace, reveals the existence of a synchronized plan from Washington to impede the holding of this world-wide assembly of people which will express the decision for peace which is arising in all countries and which is against the war which the North American imperialists are preparing and organizing in order to impose their world dominion."
Letter to Director, 12-1-50
Re: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
IS-C

"The Fascist action of the government of PRI against the representatives of the Mexican public before the Sheffield Congress and the determination of the British Government to impede their entrance into England as part of preparations for war will be answered by the Mexican public with a ponderous national mobilization and an intensification of its historic fight in defense of peace."
Office Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 1, 1951

SUBJECT: Murder In Mexico;
The Assassination of Leon Trotsky
by General Sanchez Salazar
with the collaboration of Julian Gorkin,
Secker and Warburg Publishers
SECURITY MATTER - C

PURPOSE:
The purpose of this memorandum is to submit some brief observations on the above-captioned book pursuant to your interest in the matter.

BACKGROUND:
The author, General Leandro A. Sanchez Salazar, is the former Chief of Secret Service of the Mexican Police and his collaborator, Julian Gorkin, is a former Communist who broke with the Stalinists in 1929 but remains a "libertarian socialist." General Salazar was responsible for investigating the assassination of Leon Trotsky and this book, which appears about eleven years after the act, is largely an investigative account interspersed with quotations from public documents and personal memories and experiences. The author at times seems quite interested in dramatizing the part he played in the matter; defending himself from criticisms leveled; giving in some detail various commonplace investigative procedures he used and in describing the well-known physical factors in the case. When this type of material is eliminated along with public source references, there is not much of real value left to review, hence, this memorandum will be brief.

As you know, the man who killed Leon Trotsky, called Jacques Mornard, has been investigated by the Bureau and the case is now closed. (65-29162) In addition, collateral information has been developed in the investigations of the Trotsky movement and related security cases. (65-43302; 64-29712; 100-357651-128; 100-15). As a result, there is nothing essential in this book which is not already in the Bureau files. Further, this book has been scrutinized by the Espionage Section and no helpful investigative leads were found.

RECORDED - 106

WGS:eu
F. C. M. A. Jones
60 JUN 28 1951

INDEXED - 106

C. F. Henrich
DETAILS:

On eliminating superfluous material the core of the book can be reduced to the following pertinent topics:

The Assassination of Leon Trotsky

The author states that Leon Trotsky (Leo David Bronstein) was killed August 20, 1940 in Coyoacan near Mexico City by one Mercader with aliases, Frank Jackson; Jacques Morard - Vandendreschd; and Salvador Torquis, etc. He killed Trotsky as an agent of Joseph Stalin. Two other men named as accomplices are: (1) David Alfaro Siqueiros and a person known as the "French Jew." All served Stalin's interests.

The assassin, Mercader, was caught, tried, convicted and is still in jail in Mexico where he is treated as a special and favored prisoner because of Russian influence. David Alfaro Siqueiros was caught but allowed to go to Chile, later returning to Mexico, where the charges against him still stand but are not pressed. The "French Jew" was never captured.

The assassin's mother, according to the author, is still alive. She is a Catalonian, long a Stalinist follower, entering the service of the C.P.U. in Spain during the Civil War. She is said to have five children, four sons and a daughter. One son died in Spain, a second lives in Paris, a third lives in Moscow, the fourth is in jail in Mexico and the daughter lives with the mother in Paris. All are Communists.

The author states that Caridad Mercader lived in Moscow from 1940 to August 1944 where she was treated as an important person. From 1944 to 1945 she lived in Mexico under an assumed name (not given) where she maintained a link with her imprisoned son, later returning to Paris but still in contact with "K.C.V.D. agents in Mexico."

Miscellaneous

1. On May 24, 1940, the guarded home of Leon Trotsky was attacked, but Trotsky escaped being harmed on that occasion. The author believes that the American confidant of Trotsky, Robert Sheldon Hart, later killed, was a C.P.U. agent, a traitor to Trotsky and was involved in this attempt. Trotsky believed him to be loyal. On this point, the author says that the father of Robert Sheldon Hart, on arriving in Mexico, held a telephone conversation "with Mr. Hoover, Chief of the Federal Research Bureau of the U. S. A., with whom he seemed to be friendly." (p. 50) The author goes on to say: "According to Mr. Hoover, the instigator of the attack had been a man called Mink..." (pp. 50, 56)
The Bureau files reflect the purported telephone call between you and Jesse Harte did not take place. Special Agent Gus Jones advised on May 29, 1940 that Mr. Harte, then in Mexico, had informed newspapers he had talked with you before he left the United States and you had suggested George Mink as a likely suspect. Mr. Harte also claimed to have been in telephonic communication with you since his arrival in Mexico.

You noted on a memorandum reporting the foregoing, "I never met or talked with Harte here or by long distance. I have not been in communication with State Department or Embassy regarding the case and I have never mentioned Mink as we have no facts concerning his connection with this matter... "

Your interview with Jesse Harte occurred on June 7, 1940, the record of which discloses no mention of Mink. (61-7559-9352)

In a telephone call on May 31, 1940 from Morris Ernst, who requested you to talk with Harte, you asked whether Ernst believed Mink was mixed up in the Trotsky affair. Ernst thought that he was.

In a conference between Mr. Harte and Albert Goldman, Trotsky's attorney, on June 10, 1940, Goldman stated that Mink was in the country and might have had some connection with the disappearance of Sheldon Harte. (61-7559-9366)

2. The author refers to the "French Jew" as being known under the name of "Felipe" and that all important Russian agents use simple names and their true identity is not known even to their "own collaborators." (p. 55) The author believes this person prepared the assassination of Trotsky; that he had come from Moscow via Paris to do it and following the assassination went to the United States to serve as "a member of the General Staff of the G.P.U. for the whole American continent." (p. 56) The author asks the question "Was he a French Jew? It seems that among the principal agents of the G.P.U., Jews are fairly numerous -- Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Bulgarians and Hungarians..." (p. 55) The author suggests two names, that of George Mink and that of ------ "Nairis, formerly U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Mexico..." (p. 56)
3. The author indicates that Mornard went to New York for instructions following the failure of the May 24, 1940 attempted attack on Trotsky. On leaving for New York, he gave as his address 50 Livingston Avenue, Brooklyn, the address of his girl friend, Sylvia Ageof. (pp. 137, 139, 177)

4. Leon Trotsky kept a register in his home recording all visits to him and the purpose of them. This register helped to expose the false story Mornard gave after his arrest.

5. The author mentions that Mornard was detained in 1928 and again in 1930 by Immigration officers in Texas and New Mexico but escaped to Mexico on each occasion.

ACTION:

1. This is for your information.
Office Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York (100-7751)
SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[Handwritten note:"

a former Comintern agent in the
United States from 1928 to 1938, was interviewed in Paris,
France by SAC [redacted] in January 1951.

stated that in 1937 he was operating the
Medical Bureau of the Friends of Spanish Democracy and at that
time a Spanish delegation came to the United States for the
purpose of touring the country and building up popular sentiment
for the Spanish Republicans. On that delegation there was a
member of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, which was
an affiliation of the Communist Party of Spain.

On the delegation that came to the United States,
there was a Madame MERCADER. She was a middle-aged woman and
had told GIBARTTI that her son is living in Mexico. [redacted]
stated that he together with others whom he could not recall
came to the conclusion that this son was one of the people
who were in jail in Mexico for the TROTSKY murder. [redacted]
stated that this son probably went under a different name in
the American Communist Party.

[redacted] was of the opinion that Madame MERCADER's
son was instrumental in killing TROTSKY and said that the true
identity of JACSON might be this son. [redacted]
stated that
this entire incident, which he mentioned above, has been
completely exposed by ISAAC DON-LEVINE in articles written
in the publication "Plain Talk." [redacted]
stated that LEVINE
is the specialist on the incident of the murder of TROTSKY,
and if further details are desired, LEVINE be contacted.
[redacted] admitted that he had a conversation with LEVINE con-
cerning TROTSKY's murder which appears in the articles of
"Plain Talk."

The information which [redacted] furnished during the
course of the interview is being disseminated to appropriate
case files, and the above is being furnished for information
purposes.

65-21624 89X

cc: NY 105-1261

ARS: KDD
in a recent interview with
Bureau Agents identified a photograph of AUGUSTO ALFONSO
(GONZALEZ) as being identical with VALENTINE GONZALEZ. GONZALEZ'S
photo was shown to him in SPAIN during the civil war, and
identified as a hero of the loyalist army in the Spanish war.
 commented GONZALEZ had recently published articles in
a Montreal paper.

MIRIAM STUART of International Press Alliance
advised VALENTINE GONZALEZ was residing in Paris, France, and
could be reached through Mr. GERALD GUNTHER or Robert
RENAULT of Opera Mundi, 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France.
Opera Mundi is the "home" office of International Press
Alliance.

GONZALEZ'S book "Life And Death In Soviet Russia"
has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., the Montreal
Articles are excerpts from this book. Miss STUART furnished
photographs of VALENTINE GONZALEZ, which indicate he is not
identical with AUGUSTO ALFONSO (GONZALEZ).

VALENTINE GONZALEZ, in his book, furnishes two
periods of activity where he could have been associated with
CARIDAD MERCADER and her son RABON MERCADER, who is alleged to
be identical with FRANK JACKSON, during the Spanish Civil War
and in Moscow in 1939-1940 when he had numerous contacts with
the Spanish Communist Party in exile.

EX-23

1 - Bureau (65-29162) 50
1 - Bureau (65-60769)
1 - NY (65-15997)
1 - NY (100-7751)
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-31551

The Bureau is requested to have the appropriate sources in Paris interview GONZALEZ and exhibit photographs of FRANK JACSON to him. A description of CARIDAD HIRACORDER and her activity is set forth in the enclosure with referenced Bulet.

Regarding the allegation RAMON HIRACORDER is identical with FRANK JACSON, TROTZKY'S slayer, it is suggested photographs of FRANK JACSON be furnished via A.U./or the Legal Attaché at Madrid, Spain, for exhibit to their informants. It is noted that ENITA JIVANZES is mentioned as a former girlfriend of RAMON HIRACORDER and possibly could verify the allegation after seeing JACSON'S photo. ENITA JIVIANZES is identified on page four of the enclosure furnished with referenced Bulet.

Additional copies of this letter are being furnished for the Bureau files on FRANK JACSON, file 65-20162, and CARIDAD HIRACORDER, file 65-60769.
Date: August 12, 1952

To: [Redacted]

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ALTO CASE

ISPIONAGE - R

Rebulet February 1, 1952.

An admitted Soviet Agent, in a recent interview with Bureau Agents identified a photograph of Eugenio Alfonso (Gonzalez) as being identical with the Valentine Gonzalez. Eugenio Alfonso was born October 25, 1904, at Havana, Cuba. He is described as being 5'6'\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet, 155 pounds, black hair, green eyes, and dark complexion. He was utilized as a mail drop in Captions' case. It is believed that he resided at 253 West 75th Street, New York City.

cc: Foreign Service Desk
cc: 65-29162 (Jacson)
cc: 65-60769 (Mercader)

OAE: [Redacted]

88 AUG 18 1952
Legal Attaché
Madrid, Spain

González's book, "Life and Death in Soviet Russia," has just been published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York; the Montreal articles are excerpts from this book. Miss Stuart furnished photographs of Valentine González, which indicate he is not identical with Eugenio Alfonso (González).

Valentine González, in his book, furnishes two periods of activity where he could have been associated with Caridad Mercader and her son Ramón Mercader who is alleged to be identical with Frank Jackson; during the Spanish Civil War and in Moscow in 1939 - 1940 when he had numerous contacts with the Spanish Communist Party in exile.

In view of the fact that González is apparently available for interview, you are requested to exhibit the photographs of Frank Jackson to him which were furnished to you in referenced Bulet of February 1, 1950. It is likewise requested that the photographs of Jackson be exhibited to any of your sources who may have informants that could be in a position to determine his correct identity.

Your attention is called to Bulet of September 1, 1950, entitled, "Fourth International, Internal Security (NYP)," which sets forth background data on Caridad Mercader and also indicates on page 3 that Ramón Mercader who was alleged to be identical with Frank Jackson visited at the home of Pepita Olivares, a girl friend. You should make inquiries in an effort to locate her and if located, you should exhibit the photograph of Frank Jackson to her as she may be able to verify the allegation that Ramón Mercader is identical with Frank Jackson.

As requested in relet, you should furnish the Bureau with any information in possession of your sources bearing upon the true identity of Jackson.
Reference Mexico, letter of April 21, 1952, had to do with a series of articles which appeared in the Mexico City daily, "Excelsior". This series, which was made up of four articles appearing in the issues of the newspaper of April 16, April 17, April 18, and April 19, 1952, were translated by TLS Rollin Harson, and copies of his translation were enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information.

In the absence of further investigative leads in Mexico at this time, this matter is being RUC'd.
TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN MEXICO CITY DAILY "EXPANSION" UNDER EDITORIAL OF BERTILLO, JR. CONCERNING ALLEGED SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN MEXICO.

ARTICLE IN NEWSPAPER OF APRIL 16, 1952, AND ENTITLED "HOW THE PLOT TO FREE MOKHNOV FAILED" (Eight Years after the Escape Plan the Details Revealed).

Eleven years after the failure of an attempt to free JACKSON MOKHNOV, assassin of LEON TROTSKY, the "Expansion" is able to reveal the details of this plot, which clearly demonstrates that the assassination of the long-time Bolshevik leader was the work of Stalinist agents.

The plot was discovered thanks to the vigilance of wartime censorship agents who inspected the baggage of travellers to our capital.

One of these tourists, ANNA VOCHY COLLINS, carried in her luggage a package of blank paper. The customs agents who were members of the North-American Military Censorship Service - retained the package thinking it strange that a lady traveller should be carrying so much paper. While this was still in Mexico, the specialized services of the military censorship examined this paper and discovered that it contained a lengthy message written in secret ink, which they deciphered.

The message, which is contained on only one sheet of paper mixed among the hundreds of others in order to allay suspicion, revealed the addresses of several persons in New York to whom letters could be directed reporting the progress of the work being done to effect the escape of TRIGEMUS assassin.

ENCLOSE!
VIGILANCE OF NORTH AMERICAN POLICE

The North American police immediately placed under surveillance all individuals who were to serve as secret intermediaries. It was discovered that all of them were members of the Communist Party of the United States and of Communist front groups. Of interest is the fact that among these individuals the majority were teachers in the City of the Nation (New York), which shows that in 1943 the Communists had already infiltrated North American educational centers. Several of the persons on the list were of Russian origin.

The discovery was made on August 17, 1943, when Anna again crossed the border to return to New York, the police returned to her the package of papers, but meanwhile the plot to free MORMARD had failed.

Anna was supposed to deliver the paper with its invisible ink message to one Jacob Epstein, North American Communist of Russian origin, born in Brooklyn. He had belonged to the Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War and was residing at that time in our city (Mexico City) on Dublin Street #12.

In New York Epstein had been in contact with one Pavel Klauch, who was the Soviet Vice-Consul in that city. Shortly following Epstein's coming to Mexico, Klauch was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in our country. Klauch, in addition, was liaison agent of Zasvetch, who at that time directed the NKVD - Stalinist political police - in the United States and probably also in Mexico.

Anna Vogel Collins had received the package of papers with the secret message from Epstein's wife, Ivy Wilson Epstein. At that time Anna was 11 years of age, was from New York, and was a teacher. For the precise reason that she did not belong to any Communist organization she was selected by Epstein to serve as courier for this delicate message. Epstein being without a doubt the person who directed the plan to formulate the escape.
The fact that all of these individuals were involved in this affair were members of a communist party clearly demonstrates that the assassination of Trotsky was carried out by KONARP under instructions from Stalinist agents; otherwise, the latter would have had no interest in planning his escape.

Although following the assassination - an event of which he was the victim in May of 1940, it was indicated to General SANJURGO SALAZAR, the chief of the Secret Service, that it was that had planned the attempt, and although the General SALAZAR discovered that the plotter, FRANCO LEECHA SANCHEZ, was involved in the plot - his adherence to the communist party being well known - there was no definite proof that KONARP was working under orders from Moscow. Politically this was the only logical conclusion. That which the Communists throughout the world claim - that KONARP was a disillusioned Trotskyite who turned his disillusionment against Trotsky - is a fantasy which is not supported by any fact or even by the slightest indication.

Now, with this revelation of the Stalinist plot to kidnap the assassin of Trotsky it can be considered proved that the assassination was planned and executed by Stalinist agents who attempted to effect the escape of KONARP from the Almendral Penitentiary where he was beginning to serve his sentence of fourteen and ten years imprisonment.
A Mexican named ENRIQUE DE LOS RIOS, of whom all traces have been lost, acted as intermediary to receive the extensive funds which were to be used in organizing the frustrated escape of JACQUES HORN, assassin of LEON TROTSKY.

These funds were transmitted by an editor of the "Daily Worker", North American Communist Party newspaper, by the name of HELEN LEVI SIMON TRAVIS. The North American police were in possession of proof that on February 24, 1941, HELEN TRAVIS instructed the Chase National Bank of New York to transfer the amount of $3,700.00 to the account of ENRIQUE DE LOS RIOS in Mexico.

When HELEN TRAVIS was interrogated as to the proof of the transfer of that money, or in payment of what debt it had been used, she refused to reply on the basis of the fact that the reply might incriminate her. Inasmuch as in the United States Constitution there is an article which authorizes its citizens to refuse to answer if their reply might incriminate them, the police could do nothing but accept the refusal of HELEN TRAVIS. (This Constitutional article is for the purpose of requiring that the police discover crimes without recourse to violence or stool-pigeons.)

The others who were involved in the affair — who were never apprehended — all answered with the same refusal, when they were interrogated, and gave the same reason. This demonstrates initially that they were all instructed by the same person — supposedly a lawyer — and that all of them were obeying orders from the same source.
that only a few of the officials actually were aware of the Communist activities. It is evident that the authorities were not prepared for the disaster, probably without knowing anything about it. Even so, it is certain that the authorities had some knowledge of the situation. In addition, it is possible that the establishment would have been more effective if the affair were handled differently.

North of North, on the border of the country from August 1943, data on which the representatives of the secret police were selected from among the Communists in connection with the "secret" report by the secret police, in which the Communist, transmitted in the course of the operation "DE LA 7", a "flag" for the purpose of effecting the escape of another person, was disclosed. The report indicated that, on the basis of the instructions received in the secret police, the Communist had

verbal instructions to be received by a certain person of the Communist and were unable to answer the questions, as the documents in which these instructions were found were too difficult to read. The person at the border, in North America, was able to answer their questions to some extent. The Communist had

without doubt another task. It was a large quantity of the same type of agents at the time - a state of preparations for the imminent event of the next attack, which undoubtedly was more confiding to the newspaper or fail?

The facts indicate that the Communists in the work of the secret police with this affair, consequently, it is surveilling the affair that the possibility of the situation and evidence that, in view of the fact that the situation is sufficiently to advance the value of the take over of the enemy, the Communist, almost certainly, under certain employes of the enemy, who the report reads the whole plot, abandoned the place not not to fail, of that whole plot.
It is impossible to answer.

known to the author, unless police.

in the two attempts to extort the

correspondence was written by the

the police at the initiative of the

would be sufficient to infer, I say otherwise.
Yesterday this reporter revealed the identity of the mysterious ENRIQUE DE LA RIOS, who, in 1934, received approximately $4,000.00 (U.S.), transmitted to him by a notorious North American Communist woman, which money was to be used in plotting the escape from the concentration of Europe to the country of France.

Professor HIROSHI M. OSHIMA in his book "Excelsior": "It can be no other but... a Chilean citizen who has lived in Mexico many years, who has a Radio and Electrical Shop on Avenida 21st Street. He added, "The relations between this gentleman and the South American Communists are well known. He houses them and never requires their expense at his residence in every occasion. In addition, he serves as the official representative of the South American Communists on various matters, including..."

"He is a member of the Socialist Party of Chile, a long-time militant in labor circles and his influence on secret police the background of the entire Communist movement in our country, including the extensive secret relationship between the leaders of persons who apparently are not of Russia..."

"The little they can be used to send and receive arms, information to the Communists of our continent," continued the historian. "Not at all strange that the same story is repeated in every country as a means of control for the present of the enemy do so with regret of latency, since as a result all the..."

His frequent travel to the United States is best certainly utilized in connection with verbal observation. It is certain..."
poor devils who long ago were Communists too. Our enemies are unable to obtain North American services and, on the other hand, people who are notoriously useful to the Soviet secret service secure them with great facility.

"It is an instinct that is at work in us."

Sooner or later, someone in every country is more or less likely to be sent to Moscow, and of course to the KGB, and that he receives money from a Communist in New York. These facts of life only occur in novels."

Our interest in the arrest of REDHAT, a Peruvian woman who is accused of revolutionary activities, comes from the possibilities of her movement. She is accused of having helped to escape a friend of hers, a Peruvian woman, a teacher in the area. She was accused as a contact with a Peruvian woman who had been in Argentina, a YUCAY. Once, formerly the wife of the mayor of her town, she had been accused of being a contact with a Peruvian woman who had escaped to Argentina. She was accused "because she had worked for the government." She was later arrested, and then to her surprise, she was released. In politics, the truth is always something that is not easy to establish. There is no reason, therefore, why similar Peruvian Communists should claim to be political refugees in Mexico or any other country.
JACKSON from the account of this in a column, was completely familiar with the plans for his escape which the North American Communists devised in 1933 and 1944 and concerning which "Truxler" has written in the "New York Times". He was also well acquainted with the fact that in 1937 a group of Communists had been arrested in connection with the escape plans and that some of these were members of the "Truxler" group. He was not aware of the earlier plans, some of which he could not have learned about because of their exclusive nature. Though he was not without information,

The story begins with the 1933-1944 escape plans.

The time was 1937, a few months after the withdrawal from the international Communist movement, which earlier had been the subject of a series of conspiracies and counter-conspiracies.

Upon the death of Stalin, the initial object of his enemy's plans was not ascertained, but it was ordered that he be removed to a place in

-9-
period three individuals had permission to visit him: DOMINGO BOLANOS, JOSEFINA BETANCOURT, and JUAN MEJIA FLORES. In August of 1943 ANNA COLUMS came to Mexico with the escape plan - as this newspaper has already explained. It may be a coincidence but it appears unlikely, that in September 1943 had succeeded in having the Eighth Superior Tribunal call him to testify - something which required his leaving the penitentiary. As we have seen, the plan for his escape failed and the trick became valueless.

Immediately thereafter MONARD was able to secure the position of foreman, and later chief, of the penitentiary Toy Factory, in which position he continued for only a short time; but he was reinstated in the job in February 1944, in the same month in which the North American "dailies" in newsprint carried the sum of money described above for the girl in Mexico City. In April, when the second plan failed, MONARD was discontinued again as the chief of the factory but later Dr. ESTER CHAPA obtained this position for him for the third time by taking advantage of her position as Delegate of the Department of Social Service at Lecumberri (name of penitentiary).

This series of apparent coincidences is suspicious, and makes one suppose that MONARD was fully informed of the plan for his escape and it is being suggested that he was in favor of them. In June of 1945 he obtained a pass for one Miss RAQUEL MENDOZA to enter the penitentiary every day to take English classes from MONARD. Two years later one of MIN MENDOZA received permission to visit him and is referred to by the assassin as his wife. Her pass was cancelled when a package of books which RAQUELIA took to MONARD's homesick soul in a drill, the use of which MONARD was not able to explain satisfactorily.

MONARD DISMISSED FROM ALL OF HIS POSITIONS

In June of 1947 MONARD was dismissed from all of his positions - he was the "Professor of Reading, officially, but at the same time the boss of the internal services of the penitentiary - when a protest from the prisoners, apparently
organized by him, alerted the press which denounced the power which MORINARD enjoyed with the support of M. BERNARD, the latter a notorious Communist. This lady was removed a short time later from her position in the Social Service Department at Lecumberri. Since the time that Colonel MARSHALL took charge of the Penitentiary, MORINARD occupied a cell in Cell Block No. 1, from which he rarely leaves except in cases of absolute necessity. He reads a great deal, and it seems that he takes "yogi" exercises, which apparently have not inspired him to much improvement in his language, as was verified by this reporter upon attempting to interview him yesterday.

Many readers ask themselves why the efforts to have him released from the penitentiary have not been renewed, since any escape attempt would have been easier following the termination of the war and the coming of Soviet ships to certain ports in which MORINARD could find an easy hiding place.

The reply is to be found in the current directed at this reporter in Spanish from Spain - insults which are utilized only on that peninsula, and specifically in Catalonian - and which were uttered by MORINARD in a moment of hatred.

Here is the explanation: The real name of MORINARD is RAMON DEL RIO MERCADER, who was born in Catalonian and is the son of a Catalan Communist leader named CARIDAD MERCADER. MORINARD was educated in the City of Moscow to which his mother was admitted shortly following the termination of the Soviet Civil War.

It should be remembered that when he was employed immediately after he attacked the SS chief executive, he said to his spike, MORINARD exclaimed: "I had to do it! They have no mother." CARIDAD MERCADER was in Moscow as a hostage to stay with another son named LUIS, who is still there. When the second escape plan failed, MORINARD took action. He then passed the NKVD - of which he, as well as his mother, is an agent - that he would talk and reveal all that he knows, if they ceased to permit CARIDAD to leave Moscow. They have had no choice but to accede and CARIDAD arrived in Mexico in October of 1946. She left our country for France in November of 1945. She now lives in Paris with her daughter, ROSARIO.
The situation is very clear. The Pancho Villa Expedition, threatened to kill him when he left his mother, and the latter, fearing the direct vigilance of the Huerta, although they probably could not be sure, for he was threatened, also, to tell if anything what he knew to his son in chief. Vill and the two other men were put into a guard, on account of their, and the Sotelo faction of the elder, for Vill’s orders.

One thing seems certain: the escape of Villa was not planned in his benefit but in order to protect him from the would-be dangerous, though not disloyal, to have his father within the satirical, in order that he might live. He could never have revealed it to his escape. The very fact that Villa was in the city, straightened him to do, even collaboratively, what was to happen even though this was meant to be different. The escape was not in having them permit his mother to leave the arm, still confused to escape, and there is no warrant whatever for having his flight.

This is the conclusion of the escape of Villa. After the events of several years, he was held, and as a matter of vigilance of the Huerta states and Mexico. The political and military events, which wanted to remove Villa from Sotelo, were not, that the attempt against Villa was conceived, executed in the orders of the Huerta, the secret advice of, who in direct orders from...
If the Bureau deems it advisable, CIA should be requested to obtain handwriting specimens of RODOLFO GHIOLDI and FRANCISCO PINTOS, and further, ascertain whether they are familiar with the Russian language.
Date: November 30, 1953

To: Director, FBI (65-43302)

From: [Redacted]

Subject: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

The purpose of instant communication is to provide the Bureau with an account of recent developments in this case, particularly with respect to the continued incarceration of the slayer of LEON TROTSKY who is known as FRANK JACOB but whose true name appears to be RAMON DEL RIO MERCADER.

JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ

The Mexico City daily afternoon newspaper "Ultimas Noticias," this being a sensational newspaper and one which frequently prints unconfirmed news material, contained in its issue of July 10, 1953, a news story with the heading, "JACQUES MORARD Receives No Less Than 25,950 Pesos A Month." The article claimed to report information received from one JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ, a prisoner at the Federal District Penitentiary who was said to have been a close friend within the prison of the slayer of TROTSKY over a period of many years. The article reported information from MEDINA CHAVEZ to the effect that JACQUES MORARD is not a Romanian but at present his mother is the Soviet Ambassador to Romania. MORARD, himself, was said to have interests in various Mexican construction enterprises and his partner in one construction enterprise was said to be ALAMO BLANCO, JR. This enterprise involved construction work on the railroad station at Acapulco, Mexico. Another of the partners of MORARD was said to be HERBERT GOMEZ. The point of the story, which was picked up in the headline was that MORARD reportedly received 25,950 pesos a month from the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

Encl.
JNS:FO
Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

The Mexico City daily newspapers of October 16, 1953, carried accounts with respect to the capture of JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ. It was said that he had fled from the Juarez Hospital in Mexico City on August 12 last by suborning a hospital guard for 5,000 pesos. In October he had been picked up by the police in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, when he had a stolen car. He gave the name of JULIO ANTONIO MURRAT, this apparently being the name of a former cellmate of MEDINA CHAVEZ. He was brought back to Mexico City by the Police on October 15, 1953. According to the newspapers, MEDINA CHAVEZ was now swearing that he would kill Captain MANUEL PINERA MORALES of the Penitentiary and also JACQUES MORNARD. He would kill them out of vengeance for having divested him of his lucrative radio repair business in the Penitentiary.

When JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ was returned to the Federal District from Culiacan, Sinaloa, by the Mexican Police, there was considerable newspaper publicity. Most of the stories were sensational in nature, playing up the dangerous character of the criminal and his story to the effect that one of the principal reasons he had escaped from custody in the Federal District was that an American in the United States with whom he was connected in a business of contraband was denying a payment to him. One newspaper article quoted MEDINA CHAVEZ, stating that after fleeing from the Federal District in a stolen car he proceeded to Los Angeles, California, where, on September 16, 1953, he found and killed the American who had been his partner. Another newspaper story stated that he had been unable to find the American in Los Angeles but he had obtained information that the American was now in Hugo, Oregon. He had proceeded to Hugo, Oregon, and had found the American and had shot him, killing him with nine bullets. Thereafter he fled and according to him, he was a fugitive from the police in Oregon. The newspaper stories made a point of the fact
that he was continuing to swear that he was going to kill JACQUES MORNARD and the prison officer for having cheated him out of his inventory of radio parts and his tools and for having eliminated him from a lucrative radio repair business in the Penitentiary.

Following the newspaper stories about MEDINA CHAVEZ' intent to kill MORNARD, there were further stories about MORNARD's reaction to the effect that he told reporters he had no fear of MEDINA CHAVEZ who was not "capable of killing a fly." JACQUES MORNARD also told reporters that it was a lie that he had stolen any money or property from MEDINA CHAVEZ. He added that MEDINA CHAVEZ, in fact, owed him a favor because he, MORNARD, had taught CHAVEZ everything he knew about radio repair work.
Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTU CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ARTICLE BY BILL GILLESPIE IN "MALE" MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER, 1953

The Mexico City daily afternoon newspaper, "Ultimas Noticias," on September 17, 1953, carried a headline article to the effect that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS had planned the killing of TROTSKY, this being a reference to the first attempt on the life of TROTSKY in Mexico City. Although the "Ultimas Noticias" article did not relate the matter to "Male" Magazine, it was subsequently ascertained that, in fact that was the source for the newspaper article. In the magazine article, BILL GILLESPIE had told of his alleged personal participation in the plot to kill TROTSKY in Mexico City in 1940. This attempt had not resulted in TROTSKY's death but had merely featured a machinegunning of the premises where TROTSKY lived and the subsequent abduction of SHELTON HARTIE.

The sensational treatment given to this alleged personal confession on the part of GILLESPIE resulted in several additional newspaper articles. The Mexico City daily afternoon "Excelsior" for September 19, 1953, carried an article in which it summarized the reactions of various personalities to the GILLESPIE account of the attempt on TROTSKY's life. The first reported reaction pertained to that of the widow of TROTSKY in Mexico City. She coldly advised the reporters that in general the article appeared to be correct and it demonstrated that JACQUES RICHARD was more active in the entire plot than had first been believed. Professor ROBERTO GARCIA TREVIÑO, reportedly the author of some works on TROTSKY stated that this material proved or confirmed many of the things already known or supposed. Particularly, Celia TREVINO indicated it was of interest that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO had been mixed up in the attempt on TROTSKY.
Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

According to the newspaper, LOMBARDO TOLEDANO considered the GILLESPIE material as of slight importance. He said TROTSKY was a spy of the German Nazis and that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO and the CTA Labor Union had protested against the asylum given TROTSKY in Mexico. He had also said that the TROTSKYITES, at present, are working under the control of the North American FBI.

DIEGO RIVERA allegedly stated that the matter "arose from a long way off and the Federal Office of Investigations has a certain American country."

JACQUES MORNARD in the penitentiary said that the account as given by GILLESPIE was "nouveau" and that he does not know SIQUEIROS or LOMBARDO TOLEDANO nor did he ever know SIQUEIROS himself.

DIONISIO ENCINA said that the account of GILLESPIE was as novel since he considered that the death of TROTSKY was not for political motives but for reasons involving a personal quarrel.

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO's newspaper, "El Popular," in its issue of September 19, 1953, carried a headline, the translation of which was "The FBI Makes Another Error." The article pointed out that the GILLESPIE article was certainly the work of the FBI and that it was poorly done and that there were many inaccuracies which definitely showed it to be a made-up story.

The Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," in its issue of September 25, 1953, carried prominently an article with respect to DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS. "Ultimas Noticias" for the same date also carried material from SIQUEIROS. SIQUEIROS' declarations to the press were to the effect that the GILLESPIE article was the work of "The Trotskyite section of candidates to become members of the Secret Police of the Yankee Department of State." He spoke contemptuously of the childish technique used by the North American police in this propaganda effort and as the principal defendant in the GILLESPIE accusations, he challenged his accusers to make these same declarations before a notary public. He challenged the FBI to
Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

make a formal legal complaint against him for the alleged criminal acts he had committed with respect to PROSKY and then he would take up the matter with the FBI in a legal way.

PENDING INVESTIGATIVE ACTION

With instant communication, this case is being placed in an RUC status since there are no more logical leads to be followed. This office will, however, through its informant coverage, continue to receive information from time to time and will, if appropriate, reopen this matter to investigate any further developments of importance.

RUC.
Date: January 6, 1954

To: [Redacted]

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ALTO
VISITATION - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

For your information, articles have appeared in Washington papers dated December 20, 1953, in the Scott and Press indicating that I wonard is now eligible for release. One article states that I wonard if released hopes to open a radio repair shop in Mexico City. The source of this data is given as a prison employee formerly working with I wonard in the radio shop who had quarreled with him. It appears that I wonard is likewise the source of this report. All data coming to your attention concern, the release of I wonard should be brought to the Bureau's attention promptly.

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk
cc - 65-29162

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JAN 11, 1954
MAILED

[Redacted] 697

JAN 18 1954
RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to CIA captioned "Jamie Ramon Mercader" advising CIA of the data furnished by Max Shachtman indicating Jackson's willingness to talk.
VIA LIAISON

Date: February 19, 1954

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAMIE RANOW MERCADE, with aliases
Jacques Warnard-Van-Dendresch,
Jacques Hornard-Van-Dendresch,
Horns Jackson,
Horns Jackson,
King,
Jack Hornard,
Jacques-Hornard,
Jack Horton,
Jacques Hornard van Dendresch
ESIONAGE = R

For your information, a Trotskyite official of unknown reliability, reported on February 5, 1954, that he had obtained information from a source, who chose to remain anonymous, but who was described as a very responsible person, and who, in turn, had obtained information to the effect that Trotsky's assassin (Jamie Ranow Mercader, more commonly known as Frank Jackson) was now ready to tell the full story of his part in the assassination of Leon Trotsky; that Jackson would talk only if approached in a proper manner by the right person, and if he were paid well and his personal safety guaranteed by responsible officials. He cited as a suitable guarantee the treatment which has been given to Igor Gouzenko by the Canadian Government. The

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CONFIDENTIAL
Trotskyite official further stated that, in the opinion of his source, there exists grounds for believing that it is Jacson himself who wishes this information conveyed to the proper party. He felt that the individual who released the information to him was in contact in some manner with Jacson. The Trotskyite official said that there appeared to him to be a fifty-fifty chance that the information concerning Jacson's readiness to talk was accurate. He warned, however, that if Jacson is approached, the approach should not be made in the usual "police manner."

The source from whom the Trotskyite official received his information is not known to this Bureau; accordingly, he is not available for interview. As a matter of fact, the Trotskyite official stated his source could not be persuaded to be interviewed, as he desired to remain completely anonymous.

This Bureau would appreciate receiving any information that you might obtain concerning Jacson's release from the penitentiary, particularly when he is to be released, and where he intends to reside.
Director, FBI

RE: ARTICLE IN "TRUE" MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER 1952
ENTITLED "STALIN'S NO. 1 KILLER"

Dear Sir:

It has been noted that the October, 1952, issue of "True" magazine carries, on page 25, an article entitled "Stalin's No. 1 Killer" by Murray Teigh Bloom. This article purported to be written after an interview with Dr. Alfonso Guiroz, Director of the Department of Special Investigation of the Bank of Mexico, who claimed to have determined that the previously unknown assassin of Leon Trotsky is actually Ramon Mercader del Rio whose fingerprints he was successful in locating in Madrid, Spain.

A copy of the article entitled "Stalin's No. 1 Killer" is not being forwarded to the Bureau since it is believed that it undoubtedly has previously come to the Bureau's attention.

It would be appreciated if the Bureau could advise if it has any information that would indicate whether the identification of the assassin by Bloom is correct.

Very truly yours,
Date: January 7, 1955

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, with aliases ESPIONAGE - R

On December 21, 1954, an informant of unknown reliability advised that the December 17, 1954, issue of "Aufbau," a German language daily newspaper published in New York, carried a photograph of Frank Mordard Jason, Trotsky's assassin (who has been identified as Jaime Ramon Mercader). The newspaper stated Jason would be released from prison in Mexico shortly. The informant stated that he was impressed by the very strong family resemblance between Jason as pictured in the newspaper mentioned above and a Mordard family whom the informant had known in Brussels, Belgium.

The informant advised he left Germany in 1937 to escape persecution by the Nazis. He subsequently reached Brussels, Belgium, where he remained until 1946. In searching for a place to hide out from the Gestapo, he met a woman named Lorie Mordard who claimed to be a nurse and who, when the informant first met her, was running a clinic in Brussels. She told him that she was born in Moscow and had three sons: Pierre, born in Moscow and who in 1946 was employed as a drug salesman in Brussels; Jacques, employed in a managerial capacity in Brussels; and Stanislaus, who was believed to be a student by the informant. The informant recalled that Mrs. Mordard told him of another son whom she described as being missing, but that she never spoke further concerning this son. The informant stated that in 1948 as he was leaving Brussels he noticed that Pierre Mordard was wearing in his buttonhole the emblem of the Communist Party of Belgium. The informant stated that the name Mordard is a very uncommon name in Belgium.
The informant advised further that if any investigation was predicated on his belief that Trotsky's assassin was related to the Mornard family named above, one Rene Roovers, 76 Rue des Memosos, Schaerbeek, Brussels III, would be a good source of information. The informant said Roovers was connected with some of the operations of the British Intelligence during World War II and the informant believes he is entirely trustworthy.

The above is being furnished for your information in view of the fact that Jacques Mornard was one of the aliases used by Jaime Mercader, Trotsky's assassin who is presently in prison in Mexico.

You may recall in this regard that Jaime Mercader, when he first met Sylvia Ageloff in Paris, claimed Belgian nationality, and further on his arrest in Mexico also claimed Belgian nationality. Investigation has proven this false and his nationality has been proven to be Spanish.

NOTE:

Jaime Mercader, Trotsky's assassin, is, according to recent CIA information, to be released from prison by the Mexican authorities in the near future. The above information furnished by the Bureau is being furnished to CIA as presumably they will follow his activities after his release from prison in Mexico. The Bureau conducted an investigation concerning Trotsky's assassin, which investigation resulted in his identification as Jaime Mercader, born in Spain. His immediate family was identified, his mother being Caridad Mercader who was last known to reside in Paris, France. The Bureau's investigation concerning Mercader is in a closed status.
MEXICO CITY—PLANS ARE UNDERWAY HERE TO PAROLE JACQUES VORNARD, THE MARRIAGE SLAYER OF BOLSHEVIK CHIEF LEON TROTSKY, FROM A MEXICAN PRISON, HIS LAWYER REPORTED.

THE ATTORNEY, EDUARDO CENICEROS, SAID PENAL AUTHORITIES WERE READY TO RULE ON A BID FOR LIBERTY FOR THE KILLER WHO COMMITTED ONE OF THE MOST DAFFLING POLITICAL MURDERS OF MODERN TIMES IN 1940. CENICEROS SAID THE RULING WAS EXPECTED IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS. HE ADDED THAT HE EXPECTED A FAVORABLE DECISION.

1/6--CE1045A

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE
Date: January 12, 1955

To: [Redacted]

From: Director, FBI

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCAZER, with aliases ESPIONAGE -- R

On January 6, 1955, the Washington City News Service carried the following news item:

"Mexico City—Plans are underway here to parole Jacques Mornard, the mysterious slayer of Bolshevnik Chief Leon Trotsky, from a Mexican prison, his lawyer reported.

The attorney, Eduardo Geniceros, said penal authorities were ready to rule on a bid for liberty for the killer who committed one of the most baffling political murders of modern times in 1940.

Geniceros said the ruling was expected in about three weeks. He added that he expected a favorable decision.

By a Foreign Service despatch dated December 17, 1954, from the American Embassy, Mexico, D.F., information was received that Jaime Ramon Mercader, who is imprisoned in Mexico under the name Jacques Mornard, is himself confident of his imminent liberation. This despatch advised that Mr. David Richardson of the "Time-Life" Mexico City bureau recently had a three-hour interview with Jacques Mornard. Mr. Richardson has stated that "Time-Life" offered $37,000, and is prepared to go higher for Mornard's exclusive story of the Trotsky killing. Richardson said that Mornard so far has refused the offer saying, "Who would be interested in my story?". Richardson gave the impression that when Mornard is paroled, he will make every effort to leave Mexico for France as soon as possible."
NOTE: Mercader murdered Leon Trotsky in Mexico on August 21, 1940. Investigation has indicated that he did so at the direction of Soviet intelligence. Thereafter Soviet intelligence sought to effect his extradition but was unsuccessful. His mother, Caridad Mercader, was last known to reside in Paris, France.
TO: DIRECTOR, F.B.I. (54-200-221)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-8061)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO
STATE OF TAMALIPAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and MEX

ATTENTION: FOREIGN LIASON DESK

Re enclosed report of SA [redacted], dated February 1, 1955, at San Antonio, Texas.

In the past a report has been submitted in this case every 45 days. It is requested that Bureau authority be granted to submit reports in the above-captioned case every three months rather than every forty-five days.

Encl. 6
REGISTERED MAIL
CZ: mkd
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ identified by confidential informants as the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Mexico (PCM), Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico. XII Congress of PCM, Mexico, D. F. attended by LORENZO LUNA-CURIEL, JUVENTAL BOONE-FLORES, BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS and JOSE P. GONZALEZ of Nuevo Laredo during September 1954. PCM undergoing reorganization as result of this congress with expected result of increased membership and tighter security measures to be taken. Plans made for organization of third, businessmen's group, in PCM in Nuevo Laredo. During December 1954, PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ conducted drive to raise funds toward effort to change LA VOZ from weekly to daily newspaper. Communist Party activity at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has remained disorganized and without leadership. On 12/28/54 a meeting was held in Matamoros with a representative of the Party from Mexico City in an effort to reorganize the Party at Matamoros. The local membership did not approve of the plans submitted for Matamoros and nothing was accomplished. On 1/21/55 an organizational meeting of the Party was held in Matamoros and new leaders named.

**COPIES DESTROYED**

193 Sep, 6-1999

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**PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.**

Mar 1, 1955
The following investigation was conducted by

BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS, according to T-1, remarked that Lic. RAMIRO ZARATE CANTU, now active in political affairs in Nuevo Laredo, is a former member of the Communist Party of Mexico, and was one of the prominent figures in the PCM in Nuevo Laredo during the time of HORACIO LOPEZ (brother of BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS), former Secretary General of the PCM in Nuevo Laredo.
T-l advised that the following pamphlets are being given out to members of the Communist Party of Mexico for reading:
"COMO SER UN BUEN COMUNISTA" (How to be a good Communist) written by LIU SHAO-CHI, Vice-President of the Popular Republic of China, and member of the Communist Party Secretariate of China. Published 1954 by the Fondo de Cultura Popular, A.C. Editorial Popular, Mexico. "PRINCIPIOS ELEMENTALES DE FILOSOFIA" by GEORGES POLITZER, published 1949 by the above publishing Company.

On December 29, 1954, T-2, another Governmental Agency which conducts Security type investigations, advised receipt of information that PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ, resident of the corner of Peru and Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and employed at the Muebleria Quiroga, corner of Calle Gutierrez and Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, is the Secretary General of the Communist Party at Nuevo Laredo.

A review of the records of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas, reflects that PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ-PRESNILLO, resident of 1903 Peru Avenue, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and employed at the Muebleria Mexico, 802 Guerrero Avenue in 1947, was born November 28, 1915 at Thurber, Texas. He renounced his U.S. citizenship under Section 401 (j) of the Nationality Act of 1940 on March 20, 1947, and on the following day was issued a non-Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card by the American Consulate, Nuevo Laredo. The manifest card in the Immigration files contains this individual's right index fingerprint and signature. This individual was further described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Dry Goods Merchant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'7'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>176 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scars</td>
<td>Small scar right eyebrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following investigation was conducted by SA

Inspector [redacted] U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Brownsville, Texas, contacted the writer on November 29, 1954, and asked whether or not this Bureau had any information relative to Ing. MIGUEL SARMINTO RUVIRA who had been reported to him as a possible Communist.

T-3 says that FRANCISCO MIRANDA, Peasant leader within the Communist Party near Matamoros, went to Mexico City on December 2, 1954, to consult Party leaders in an effort to reorganize the Communist Party around Matamoros and have leaders named.

- 6 -
T-3 advised that HEZEQUIO MORA NAVARRETE, former Communist leader at Matamoros and now of Mexico City, was in Matamoros on November 9, 1954. His trip to Matamoros and Northern Mexico was for the purpose of getting telegrams sent to the President of Mexico protesting against the Police raid in Mexico City on the plant of the Communist newspaper VOZ de MEXICO. T-3 said that MORA had remarked that the Secretary General of the Party DIONICIO ENCINA of Mexico City had told him to get the telegrams even if he had to fake them.

T-3 said that telegrams were sent with the signatures of the following people, however, he does not know whether they were faked by MORA or actually sent by the people whose names appeared at the bottom.

From San Fernando, Tamaulipas, Mexico:

BEATRIZ GONZALEZ
GUILLERMO C. FENA
Prof. ROLANDO GUILLIN

From Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico:

LORENZO SANCHEZ
BERNARDINO MONTELONGO
Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES
Profa. CELIA ZUNIGA vda. BARAGAN

From Rio Bravo:

Prof. JUAN MESA RAMOS

T-3 stated that MORA left Matamoros and proceeded to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico on November 10, 1954, and from Reynosa proceeded to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Before leaving, MORA said that he had to get back to Mexico City to take part in a meeting to be held by the Communist Party at the Teatro Lirico in Mexico City on November 14, 1954, which would protest the actions of the Mexican Government against the Party and against imperialism in general. Before leaving Matamoros, MORA mentioned that certain Republican leaders in the United States had described Guatemala as the center of Communist activity in Latin America, and that this reflected that they had bad information because Mexico City was the center of Latin American Communist activities.
T-3 stated that JESUS M. CABRERA represents the Communist Party in Matamoros in the Sindicato de Pintores.

T-3 says that while MORA was in Matamoros, he had remarked to Party leaders that DIONICIO ENCINA, Secretary General of the Communist Party in Mexico, liked the peasant leader FRANCISCO MIRANDA of the Magueyes Colony near Matamoros and had given some thought to making MIRANDA head of the Communist Party around Matamoros. MORA said that he had advised ENCINA against making this move, stating that Miranda was very loyal to the Party and had a great deal of native intelligence, however, that he was only a rude, uneducated peasant and was not capable of reorganizing and controlling the Party. While in Matamoros, MORA said that he was shocked at the disorganization that he had found in the Party around Matamoros, and that it was his general observation that the biggest group within the Party in the Matamoros area were a bunch of cowards.

T-3 stated that on December 6, 1954, FRANCISCO MIRANDA returned from Mexico City. He was accompanied by Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES who teaches in the Emiliano Zapata School. T-3 says that Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES is trying to reorganize the Party in Matamoros, mostly among intellectuals and school teachers. T-3 further advised that the Party's original plans to organize cells within the Masonic Lodge have been more or less suspended because they have been advised that the Mexican government is aware of this plan. T-3 says that Lic. FLAVIO NAVAR URTUSAUSTIGUI remarked in December that the United States was playing with fire in its Chinese policy, and that while he was in Mexico City recently, that DIONICIO ENCINA had told him that a contact of his at the Polish Legation said that Red China has 10,000 men ready to commit suicide in the attack on Formosa and to destroy the United States Seventh Fleet, and that they have small Atomic weapons and will attack the Fleet in submarines and airplanes, and that China further has over 750,000 men waiting to attack Formosa and defend China against the United States' Seventh Fleet.

NAVAR further advised that from the above-mentioned source, he had learned that East Germany will be rearmed and equipped with Russian arms. NAVAR said that the next clash between the United States and Communism would be over Formosa.
T-3 said that Prof. HEZEQUIO MORA NAVARRETE arrived in Matamoros on December 27, 1954, accompanied by ALBERTO LUMBRESAS of Mexico City and CASIMIRO CARDozo SALAZAR from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. On December 28, 1954, there was a meeting at the Pedro Garza Sanchez School in Matamoros at 9 p.m. Among those present were Profa. CELIA ZUNIGA vda. BARAGAN, Prof. RONULO FUENTES, Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES, MAURICIO LOERA of the Sindicato Plomeros, TOMAS VILLASENOR of the Sindicato Carpentieria, JOSE LUIS HERNANDEZ, PAULINO MEJIA NAVA from Rio Bravo, MIGUEL GONZALES of Valle Hermosa who represented Masonic Lodge # 32. There were several other Party leaders there. At this meeting MORA told them that Party authorities in Mexico City had ordered that the Party at Matamoros be reorganized on the following geographical basis. The jurisdiction would consist of Matamoros, Valle Hermosa and Rio Bravo. CELIA ZUNIGA opposed this plan, and said that each city on the border should be organized independently, and that it would be easier to control. She complained about the security within the organization and showed a general mistrust of almost everyone there. She pointed out that she would be on the city Council after January 1, and that she could not afford to be exposed as a Communist, and that if forced to, she would have to resign from the Party in the interest of discretion. She generally was supported by the other members of the Party who were there. MORA seemed displeased with the group because they would not go along with Party orders from Mexico City, and said that he could not agree to any of their proposals but that he would take their proposals back to Mexico City and see if he could get them approved.

T-3 said that it was significant that none of the former leaders of the Party from Rio Bravo were there, however, in his opinion they were invited. He says that it may be that they were on vacation.

Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES also stressed that the Party must be more discreet and tighten its security measures. MORA told them that it was absolutely necessary that the Party have a strong organization along the United States border.

After the discussion at the meeting, a film was shown entitled, "Hombres de Ayer Y de Siempre." T-3 said that it was a remarkably good film, and that its propaganda was more subtle and not as crude as some of the earlier films. The picture was about Red China and at first it showed how the people of China were exploited under Chiang Kai-shek. It showed Coolies carrying huge stones and living in miserable conditions. Then as a contrast under the Communist Government, it showed the better living conditions of the people.
There was considerable time spent in showing new housing projects. In general it was a comparison of the old life and the alleged present life in China, and gave the impression that the living conditions of the common people in China were getting better and better. It showed the State hospitals and clinics and pictures of sick people obtaining free medical attention. The picture also showed something of China's modern military strength. A subtle comparison was made to the miserable living conditions of the common people in Mexico with the idea that all of this improvement could happen in Mexico if Mexico had a Communist government. T-3 said that a very particular line of propaganda in the film was to show the great kindness of the present Red Chinese Army toward the common people. He said that no direct attack was made against the United States, and that the word war was never used, and where the word war was meant, they always used emergency. T-3 said that the dialogue of the film was in Chinese and had Spanish sub-titles at the bottom.

T-3 said that on January 21, 1955, there was a meeting of Communist leaders in Matamoros at the Pedro Garza Sanchez School, and that the Communist party was reorganized. The details of this reorganization are not yet available.
Confidential Informant T-6, who in the past has furnished reliable information, gave essentially the same information as furnished by T-4 and T-5. T-6 said he could not recall when there had been so little Communist Party activity around Reynosa, and that while he was sure that Party members existed, there did not seem to be any organized activity.
One copy of this report is furnished for information purposes to all other border offices, El Paso, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and San Diego, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS:

Confidential Informant T-1 is who furnished the information to SA.

Confidential Informant T-2 is Security Investigator of U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Laredo, Texas, who obtained the information relating to PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ as the Secretary General of the Communist Party at Nuevo Laredo while interviewing , a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party of Mexico at Nuevo Laredo.

Confidential Informant T-3 is who furnished the information to SA.

Confidential Informant T-6 is whose identity is protected because he is.
SA 100-8061

It should also be noted that the pamphlet "PRINCIPIOS ELEMENTALES DE FILOSOFIA" exhibited by the informant contained the signature of PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ.

These items are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparative purposes.

REFERENCE!

SAC, San Antonio (100-8061) (original and one)
Director, FBI (64-200-221-27) —

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO
STATE OF TAMALIPAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & MEX

Reurlet of 2-1-55, enclosing copies of the report of Special Agent ___, dated 2-1-55, at San Antonio, Texas, in instant matter.

Referenced letter requested Bureau authorization to submit reports in instant matter at three-month intervals instead of every 45 days.

In view of the importance of the coverage of Communist activities along the Mexican border in the area covered by the San Antonio office and the extent of that activity, you should continue to submit reports at 45-day intervals.

HWL:sJr
(4)

COMMA: FBI
MAIL: DS

Mar 3, 1955
OFFICE MEMORANDUM  

TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI  

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK  (100-7751)  

SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON  

IS-C  

Reuber to WI 3/24/55, captioned, "[redacted]" which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Reuber directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Reuber additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the UTC to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rpt., Letter, Date)</th>
<th>(Agent's Name)</th>
<th>(Place Where Made)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY letter 1/28/52</td>
<td>To Bureau</td>
<td>Page 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted.

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies: None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of the new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the 65-39632-204X Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

1 cc - NY 105-1261  
(RM)  

- File 61-429  
- NY 105-1261-Subfile 4-2  
JUN 2 1955  
11 MAY 18, 1955
TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The following is a translation of an article appearing on page 5 of the March-April, 1955, issue of "Criminalistica," a magazine published in Havana, Cuba.

* * *

IS LEON TROTSKY'S ASSASSIN DANGEROUS?

By ALFONSO QUIROZ

Professor of Legal Medicine of the Medical and Criminological Division of the Law School of the "Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico" (Autonomous National University of Mexico)

In 1944 Dr. RAUL CARRANCA Y TRUJILLO, Examining Magistrate in the case against LEON TROTSKY's assassin, from the very first stages of the proceedings ordered the appointment of experts for the purpose of determining the personality of the killer, under provisions of Article 52 of the penal code for the Federal District and Territories of Mexico. My friend and instructor, Dr. JOSE GOMEZ ROBLED, and the author of these lines had the high honor of having such appointment bestowed upon us. As a result of our work in 1944 we furnished the judge with a detailed study of the assassin's personality, 1,332 pages in length.

Recently LEON TROTSKY's murderer submitted an application to the Mexican authorities for release on parole in view of the fact that he had already served two thirds of the prison term to which he was sentenced.

In this important and magnificent magazine, "Criminalistica," which is to America what "Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Policie Technique" is to Europe, in issue No. 5, corresponding to October-December, 1954, Professor RAUL LUCIAN ARCA, M.D., published an article under the title of "Un Triunfo en Dactiloscopia: La Identificacion del Asesino de TROTSKY" (A Triumph in Fingerprinting: The Identification of LEON TROTSKY's Assassin). With the incontestable data regarding the identity of the assassin already published, and with the publication of this article, which has already been sent to the Mexican authorities, I feel confident that we shall establish in 1954 an answer to the criminal dangerous of the subject, and the Mexican authorities will have to agree with us.
9. His conduct prior to the crime was always suspicious and abnormal; fictitious name, fraudulent passport, isolation, did not work and spent money (paid expensive rent, expensive restaurants, expensive amusements, expensive means of transportation, he bought two automobiles).

10. The impulse to commit the criminal act was apparently determined by a feeling of hatred toward LEON TROTSKY, its most remote origin being of a subconscious nature (very active Oedipus complex) and it corresponds to the most serious manifestation of an evolutionary neurotic state, which must have begun with early childhood as a consequence of an affective trauma. Subsequently motivation derived from the psycho-social crisis of the adult (social failure intervened, which determined, by the circumstantial action of the environment his catagory as a destructive "revolutionary," with a generic vocation for murder and specifically for "magnicide" (political assassination?).

11. He is an unproductive, destructive individual who spends money which he cannot justify as the product of any honest human endeavor.

12. At the time of the commission of the crime he was probably in an emotional state, but even then, he was fully conscious of his acts, because his emotive type is of controlled reactions with cerebral eroticism.

13. He should be adjudged as being an ignorant communist (elementary knowledge), a social failure, healthy from the medico-social viewpoint (even though he presents a neurotic state which corresponds to those who are neuropathically ill), with an aptitude for the professional work of a surgeon; he fulfills all the characteristics of a person given orders to kill and he probably has accomplices.

14. He has no family relationship with the victim whatsoever.

15. He purported to be a friend of the victim and his partisans.

16. He purported to share the political convictions of the victim.

17. With regards to the victim it should be indicated that he was an intellectual man, politically famous, in good health, the head of a political group and a person gifted with plenty of intellectual vigor.

18. The defendant acted during a period subsequent to an attempt on the life of LEON TROTSKY, in the victim's home, under circumstances prepared by him, double-crossing deceiving, in a premeditated manner, with unquestionable advantage and treachery.

* Translator's Note: Hereinafter the term "political assassination" has been used in every instance where "magnicide" appeared in the original.
19. The defendant fulfills the most serious characteristics of the greatest social dangerousness.

And in conclusion we shall say that we have not been appointed to flatter or offend anyone, our study is not to serve either in favor of or against the defendant: whoever misconstrues this work in order to attempt to satisfy political passions is mistaken and whoever sees in our work base passions or preconceived notions is absurd. We work loyally to serve justice, which the judge represents and we tell the judge the truth which, by itself, always opens up its own path, even on the most intricate roads of history.

The foregoing having been established it is desirable to broach the subject of dangerousness.

The concept of dangerousness has its origin in the Positivist School and, particularly, in the ideas of GARFALO and FERRI. If one considers that the penal reform is recent in our area, since it was initiated in the year 1929, this will explain why so many persons still adhere to the ideas of the Classical School and that, in fact, they always try to find the expiation, retribution and compensation. Others, ideologically backward, who form the so-called "transition" have replaced the classical concept of imputability with the positivist concept of dangerousness, a circumstance which has motivated a mystical deformity of the idea of dangerousness, which alienates it from the real meaning. Scientifically considered, the same modern concept is clear for understanding and can be established with certainty.

From his first writing, GARFALO, in 1880, distinguished two elements of dangerousness: One objective, relating to the seriousness of the criminal act, and the other subjective, dependent upon the intensity, perseverance or tenacity to resolve the criminal impulse; the dangerousness is that which results, so to speak, from the two above joined and when they attain their greatest intensity, the greatest dangerousness also occurs. The greater the influence of the personal factors during the commission of the crime, the greater the probability of the realization of another infraction. Criminally dangerous is he who has committed a crime or attempted to commit it and the degree of dangerousness is determined by the seriousness of the act and the possibility of reoccurrence. The dangerousness is a simple personal condition and the crime merely comes about as a symptom or manifestation of the same dangerousness. In synthesis, the criminal dangerousness is the
probability that a criminal will again commit a crime. Consequently, it is of interest to be able to appraise the said probability for the commission of a new infraction. In other words, it is necessary to establish a prognostication regarding the future conduct of a person who has committed a crime, and such work is deduced through careful study of the personality; each delinquent is a man and, furthermore, a crime which becomes the most valuable clue for the criminologist, the crime which forms part of the individuality which is, as is known, unique in its appearance, but multiple and varied and also, appears determined from the most alienated principle of human experience. In order to resolve the scientific problem which the criminological prognostication implies there exists a technique and a concrete specialization.

It is useful to retrace what might well be called "semiology of dangerousness" and, for such purpose, we shall transcribe the thoughts of very distinguished authors.

According to the Spanish penalist, Mr. LUIS JIMENEZ DE ASUA, the discrimination of dangerousness should be effected in the following manner:

1. Personality of the delinquent studied from the triple point of view:
   a) Anthropological.
   b) Psychological.
   c) Moral.

2. Type of existence prior to the crime.

3. Conduct subsequent to the crime.


5. By the act which makes manifest the dangerousness.

In the opinion of BAMBAREN, of Lima (Peru), one should study:

1. The personality.

2. The background or existence prior to the crime.

3. The crime.

4. The post-criminal conduct.
In Mexico Attorney JOSE ALMARAZ, author of the first Penal Code of the Reform ("Exposicion de Motivos"), specifies the circumstances which imply fearfulness as we note hereinafter:

1. Personality of the perpetrator.
2. Motivations.
3. The act.
4. The procedure.
5. Conduct subsequent to the act.
6. Special attenuating circumstances.

Subsequently the same author has given the opinion that one should take into account the facts which we shall deal with hereinafter.

Disposition. — Or capacity for committing a crime, or aptitude for violating penal laws. The individual who takes advantage of an opportunity to commit a crime believing that he will go unpunished reveals a dangerousness, but this is not the case with regards to the one who lets an opportunity slip by in contradiction to the satisfaction of a necessity.

Inclination. — When the criminal stimulus produces an agreeable sensation because it harmonizes with the subject's sentiments.

Tendency. — Or permanent tension aimed at a certain act or at an inner excitement for the crime. The tendencies are produced by the organic tendencies and the crime is a faithful reflection of the personality.

Quality of the motivations. — The more reprovable the motivations are the greater the dangerousness is. That is, bearing in mind the social or antisocial nature of the motivations (intrinsic of extrinsic).

Study of the act itself. — Its preparation and means of execution. The dangerousness is not measured by the cause, it corresponds to a characteristic of the principal.
Emotion. - It is very much influenced by the time factor which, normally calms the emotions because, obviously, rage and meditation are antagonistic. In this regard, the author to whom we have been referring distinguishes the following emotive types:

a) The delay.
b) With subsequent elaboration.
c) Repressed.
d) Repressed and renewed.

In the interesting proposal for the Argentine Penal Code the "sémiology" to which we have referred has been established in Article 42:

The following are the circumstances of the greatest dangerousness:

a) Having led a dishonest, dissolute and parasitic existence.
b) Having a police and criminal record.
c) Precocity in the commission of a serious crime.
d) Having acted because of ignoble motivations.
e) The nature, place, time and means employed in perpetrating the act.
f) Acting with the participation of others.
g) Careful preparation.
h) Committing the crime while involved in court proceedings or while under conditional release.
i) The aggravation of the consequences of the crime.
j) Reprehensible post-criminal conduct.

The following are circumstances of minor dangerousness:

a) The honesty and industriousness displayed in the subject's life preceding the crime.
b) Whether the crime revealed is purely circumstantial and lacks any symptomatic value as a manifestation of criminal tendencies.

It can be substantiated, by what has been presented above, that the criteria of the various authors are in substantial accord with regard to the appraisal of the criminal dangerousness. In short, the said dangerousness may be evaluated as a clinical criminology problem whose purpose is to establish a true diagnosis and a well-founded prognostication; the somato-functional and social study of the person, such as the one which we made on LEON TROTSKY's murderer, serves for such a purpose.
We should add still other useful elements for estimating the dangerousness. Mr. GREGORIO SUAREZ PENALVER, in an article published in the magazine "Policia Secreta," of Cuba (February, 1941) entitled "Regarding the Aggravating Personal Circumstances of Greatest Dangerousness; Committing the Crime for a Price, Gift, Recompense, Offer or Promise," says: "In our Code of Social Defense several forms of homicide are called murder, among which are comprised:

1. Committing the crime for a price, gift, recompense, offer or promise.
2. Having committed the crime because of an arbitrary order from the authority or its agents.
3. Having used treachery.
4. Having used knowledge.
5. Having worked with known premeditation.
6. Having perpetrated the act by means of explosives, injurious gases, fire, poison, narcotics or any other suitable means for causing havoc of a general nature.
7. Having perpetrated the crime to prepare, facilitate, consummate or hide another crime, or in order to prevent its discovery.
8. Having worked under a sadistic or brutal impulse of perversity.
9. Having proceeding the homicide with rape, kidnapping or abduction.

In order for this aggravating circumstance to exist it is necessary that there be two or more perpetrators of the crime; the one who sins, offers or promises and the one who accepts, both being equally perpetrators of the crime; the first, because he induced the second one directly to commit it and the latter because of executing it.

It now becomes easy to make a balance of the circumstances of dangerousness which our examined subject manifests.

Since we have broached the subject of "hired murderers," it will be timely to transcribe some background material which we took from TRAIDA TRADE ("Filosofia Penal," which in English means "Penal Philosophy"). "Would not murder by means of hired rogues, so current in Germany and Italy during the Middle Ages, have been the phase of transition which homicide would have to go through descending from the heights of society to the lower classes? The fact is that the ability to kill, from which has been deduced the right to kill, has been in every primitive society the distinctive symbol of the upper classes; until the 17th century those were still the tendencies of the nobility of the backward countries. In the 16th century, during the renaissance
wars, kings, queens, princes, great vassals, gentlemen, all of them fierce on the other hand, believed that they had the right not only to kill their enemies in duels, but to murder them for vengeance, ambition and sometimes greed. One then became illustrious by the number of iridescent murders committed; for example, Baron Vittand, to whom the sweet Margarita Velos went in person to see in the Augusteian Convent, to confide in him the mission of killing De Guast, the King's favorite, who had outraged her. Phillip decorated and knighted his paid assassins... The evolution of political assassination is enlightening. There was a time when kings and chiefs of state themselves committed murder, for example, Clovis. Later princess committed murder through accomplices. There is proof of this, particularly in the archives of Venice. Mr. LAMARSHY, who consulted these, discovered that out of 1,475 to 1,778 more than 100 deliberations of the Council of Ten related to such commissions. Here is a sample: "Mrs, September 5. The Council of Ten appoints Lorenzo Minio to inform the unknown person that it accepts his consistent offer to cause the death of the Count Francisco Sforza, and that following his execution it can promise him from 10 to 20 thousand ducats." Finally the time came when, by luck faster than ordinarily, in Venice the men of state were ashamed of making such purchases and from the inflamed populace regicides surged forth. It should be pointed out that the great recrudescences of primitive homicide, as far as can be determined in a past deprived of statistics, were immediately followed by the explosions of civil wars, that is, the great intermecrances of official homicides baptized with the name of reason of state."

Let us return to the dangerousness and let us consider the concepts expressed by Dr. MARIANO RUIZ FUNES, last year, during the Social Prevention Congress:

"One should consider as dangerous those who dedicate themselves to honest labor without justifiable cause (sic). A case of dangerousness without a criminal act is that of habitual vagrants, ruffians and precursors or agents in possession of money or other articles under conditions not justified according to the requirements of the authorities. Those who do not see their real name, disintegrate their personality or give a false address are those who utilize or possess fraudulent identification papers or hide their own..." As will be readily understood, this characterization made by Dr. MARIANO RUIZ FUNES fits LEON TROTSKY's murderer. The illustrious professor from Murcia goes on: "The concept of the dangerous state implics the vehement presumption that a given person will break the penal law. The crime has a symptomatic value. It reveals sometimes, as an episode, an entirely antisocial conduct; but this episode is an isolated event and it can fundamentally be presumed that if certain measures are not adopted against the subject he will systematically repeat his antisocial conduct."
In order to determine this exposition we should establish with all clarity the distinction between a common criminal and a "socio-political" criminal and there is nothing more appropriate for such purpose than to transcribe ENRICO FERRI's words ("Principios de Derecho Criminal," which translated into English means "Principles of Criminal Law"); "Another variety of the passionate or emotive criminal is the socio-political criminal who perpetrates a crime which is essentially political (conspiracy, high treason, electoral violence, seditious assembly, printing violation, etc.) or of a socio-economic nature, including common crimes (homicide, larceny or fraud), but not for purposes of private gain or for egoistic advantages, but because of aberration of noble sentiments or in the tumult of an insurgent movement. But it is necessary to bear in mind that the political crime or the one of a political appearance—above all when it takes the form of a common atavistic crime, which is almost always homicide—may also be committed by an insane criminal (for example, RAVAILLAC, GUITRAU, PASSANANTE, etc.) and also by a born criminal (for example RAVACHOL), who, prior to giving a political complexion to his crime had killed an elderly hermit for the purpose of robbing him. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the truly political crime from the sectarian crime, according to the accurate observations of SIGHELI. From this is derived the fact that the political criminal cannot constitute an anthropological category per se, as I demonstrated in contradiction to the opinion of COAMANNI and others. One should only consider as a socio-political criminal a species of passionate criminal displaying the biologic symptoms recorded above, a previous unblemished existence and, above all one who does not go to such an extreme in his fanaticism as to commit common crimes. Real socio-political criminals were, for example, those who conspired to achieve the independence of Italy. During the war in Italy A.W. was convicted of the charge of high treason: The political crime was the main factor, but the criminal had perpetrated his act for money and his previous life had been disorderly and amoral. This was, therefore, a typical case of a pseudo-political criminal... "It is the case in which the socio-political ideal is nothing more than the banner which covers the contraband, that is, the profit motive, vengeance, etc. In those cases the criminal gives rather evidence of a more refined and dangerous dangerousness. The real socio-political criminal is, however, all the one who does not commit any common crime in order to realize his ideal, or if he does commit it, he does not do so for egoistic advantage, or he commits it unexpectedly on occasion of a tumult, etc."

The real socio-political criminal does not reach the point of committing crimes, ENRICO FERRI has stated with good reason. The man we examined committed a crime of the common order; he believes that he has achieved an elevated purpose by killing; he believes that he preserves the category of the moral man after having committed murder; judging as a good act that of depriving AMBROSE TROPHY OF
his life for being a traitor to the working class, he does not feel repentant for the crime; he considers TROTSKY's death as beneficial to the working class; he does not consider himself to be a murderer, political assassin, morally insane, or abnormal; he admits that it is possible to commit crimes even against private convictions and ideals and he supposes absurdly that one can commit the perfect crime. He insinuates the unostensible idea of having proceeded in his criminal conduct with acts of automatism; in effect, the very interpretation is broadly contradicted by his statements as well as by his conduct, which is the most complete negation of any automatism. On the other hand, acts of automatism do not present themselves in a person in an isolated way, independent of all other manifestations, and our study demonstrates precisely the impossibility of acts of such a nature on the part of the defendant.

Up to now we have considered, without exaggerating their importance, the explanations which the defendant has given regarding the crime. We shall proceed further along with the interpretation and now we shall examine, from a psychological point of view, the criminal act; for this purpose it is opportune for us to first present some ideas of FRANZ ALEXANDER and HUGO STAHL (The Criminal and His Judges From the Psychoanalytical Viewpoint) the knowledge of which we consider indispensable.

In dealing with the neurotic criminal the said authors state: "One of the types which Freud designates as the exception, strives, through a fixation in a childhood situation, to be treated in life in a manner contrary to the possibilities of reality, as an exception." In such persons one could find "an injury suffered in the most remote childhood" and the individual would feel unjustly punished. Through this mechanism would be formed the so-called "guilt-complex criminals." "In them is to be found a guilt complex of an unknown origin, which always burdens them and their actions, through the crime, attaches itself to a determined action, thus making it more natural, by finding a conscious and admissible foundation." "The real causes of this feeling, are derived from an Oedipus complex, not entirely evident, and they need not make themselves conscious when transferred in order to gravitate the real act." "The guilt-complex crime represents the combination of the mechanisms described before, that is, concealment and self-punishment." In the majority of cases one can in addition discover analytically, together with this constant conformity, and even above it, a symbolic relationship which is finer or an allusion of any kind to what one endeavors to express." "ALLY c.s. considers as being of a neurotic nature that group of pathological personalities which manifest themselves with regard to the illness, not through symptoms, but through a typical deviation, which, with respect to the social norms, the subject suffers in his conduct throughout his life. In contrast to the piety
neurotics, who are almost always inactive, these sick persons are men of action whose life evolves in a dramatic manner."

"The neurotic character, disregarding whether or not he commits a crime, is in every event a sick person who suffers from a neurosis without symptoms, whom the psychoanalyst, even when knowing him to be a neurotic, cannot classify him in any given nosological group. They are individuals of a dramatic state. In life they are impelled by a sort of contingent conjunction. The occasion of the symptoms makes the action irrational, whose subconscious feelings may be interpreted in the same way as that of a neurotic symptom."

"A certain group of adventurers, through whose acts always throbs the same insurrection against the laws and the authorities of the state and who always manage to be unjustly punished, at least from a subjective point of view, belong to this group and they always manage to find that the paternal states in guilty of injustice."

"The neurotic criminal is a particular case of the neurotic character whose instinctive acts get enmeshed in the penal laws."

"An important feature of the neurosis is perceived only in the manner of arranging a marriage and in the irrational course of the individual's professional life, characterized by ups and downs which, apparently, occur in a fortuitous way."

"We should warn that our civilization leads us to neurosis because it tends toward the degeneration of our instinctive life."

"We began, therefore, to accept the category of neurotic criminal as the individual we examined; even when this aspect resists us, his attributes of a criminal are unquestionable and obvious for all to see. Moreover, at this point, we cannot doubt that he should be cataloged within the group of neurosis in the respective parts of our work prove. We shall now examine one case."

Characteristics, already related, with our observations in the particular case.

Exceptional Person. - During the interview we found all the necessary elements: achieving an elevated purpose by killing, preserving the category of a moral man after having murdered, a feeling of responsibility for the crime, failure to consider himself as a murderer, political extremism, or morally insane, the admission that one can even commit crimes against oneself and ideal convictions. Other data may be found in the course of the exploration of the subconscious functions (he knows extraordinary persons, he possesses exceptional abilities, etc.)."
Pain suffered in the most remote youth. The infantile trauma which began to revive itself from childhood when the gastrointestinal diseases (vomiting, etc.) began to appear.

Feeling of guilt. - All the many acts of self-punishment.

Feeling of guilt which is to be found in his conscious foundation in the crime. - He is LEON TROTSKY's assassin.

The Oedipus complex is not overcome as a cause of the feeling of guilt. This same complex was already established in the examined subject.

Mechanism of concealment. - Even though the defendant did not conceal himself during the commission of the crime, he has in fact been living a life of concealment: he conceals his name, his nationality, his thought, his past, etc. It should not be forgotten that outside of the fact that the tendency toward concealment was discovered throughout, one of the critical words of the Jung-Eliezer test is, precisely, concealment and, during the dream of the regattas, the concealment motive is of the highest importance.

Mechanism of self-punishment. - Aside from the numerous reactions of self-punishment, already known, the feeling appears in the critical moment of the crime, when he actually allows himself to be beaten and later, when his imprisonment is effected.

Symbolic relation. - We have stated that the crime corresponds to the most serious neurotic act of the defendant and, opportunely we corroborate by way of surmision, so to speak, in a symbolic manner, the entire history of the neurosis and it can even be interpreted as the experience of the affective trauma.

Deviation of conduct, following asocial norms rather than neurotic symptoms. Evidently one does not find neurotic symptoms (convulsive crises, paralysis, amnesia, etc.) and, precisely to the category of revolutionary, in which the defendant lives and feels, correspond the deviation from the social norms.

Man of action. - We shall only add one commentary which fits into a single word: exact.

Neurosis without symptoms. - It is proved by the diagnosis.
Impelled by a demoniacal compulsion. - We even find the same expression in the explanation contained in the letter which the defendant wrote prior to committing the crime: "The motives which impelled me to execute the act..."

Interpretable irrational actions. - Undoubtedly the action which justly called the attention of the entire public: The act of murdering by thrusting a pickax into the head, which can be interpreted as a symbolic experience of the trauma.

Insurrectional adventurers. - The "revolutionary" who travels with a false passport, the "great lord of gallant adventures with loose women," etc., etc.

Activities against the laws and the state. - He is a "revolutionary."

He bears marks related to married and professional life. - His matrimonial failure and his evidently proven quality of social failure.

What is, in the end, the mechanism of the crime in this particular case? We distinguish, on the one hand, psychological factors, and, on the other hand, sociological ones; one and the other correspond to the respective categories of efficient cause and determining cause.

In the neurosis "without symptoms" we find the principal factor which, at the same time, is composed as follows: within the constitution which predisposes the subject to neurosis (admitted by Professor RED), we find in him what we refer to as lack of conflict or disharmony, of a sexual biological nature; this circumstance preceding the crime as well as the neurosis. From such predisposition comes the neurotic orientation of the organic tendencies which are discovered through the somato-functional characterization, by virtue of the affective trauma suffered in the earliest childhood. Once the said trauma has occurred there appears the neurotic state of the evolutionary character which distorts, so to speak, the course of the life of the defendant and which, each time that he can find him in critical periods (critical from the biological, psychological, social point of view), critical periods, we repeat, of life, it becomes apparent in a more or less concealed manner: At times there are organic symptoms of a neurotic sort (gastrointestinal childhood diseases, vomiting, malnutrition, tendencies to remain in bed etc.), on occasion they are manifest in the psycho-social conduct (activities of the ringleader, lack of interest for school, tendency toward self-punishment, accidents, etc.) and, progressively, with greater obstacles in adult life (matrimonial failure, reoccurrence, accidents, professional failure, disoriented and agitated life, etc.).
Finally, there remains the serious act, represented by the crime, true synthesis of the evolution of the neurotic personality. Throughout all of this man's life appears constantly the impulse, deviation or neurotic orientation by virtue of the principle of repetition, even of the concealment of trivial acts, at all times the symbolic expression which, because of the psychological determinism, will always lead to the same subconscious tendencies. The central conflict complex, not overcome, through a thousand different forms, has interposed itself permanently in the life of this subject, who could well have been an honorable surgeon.

Together with the efficient psychological factor, already treated, appears the social determining factor, inseparable / from the first. The neurotic state constantly provokes an infinite amount of daily conflicts, big and small, which, so long as the man lives in society, take him through the excited path, without plan, wavering, always regressive and always useless because of being unproductive. The central conflict is to be found where the individual every day discovers himself to be capable for a commercial activity, in some achievements superior (aptitude for professional work) and in the daily instances of life which lead from failure to failure. The passage of the days is immeasurable, with every instant the supreme moment of death comes closer and, therefore, when the midday of human existence has arrived and when, as in the present case, the man turns his head back and discovers his useless past and his painful category as a man who, despite his capabilities, is an obscure individual without personal value, without profession and without course, the most serious psycho-social crisis appears: the moment of human justification, the instant in which to decide hurriedly to take a course because life is short. During this definite period of the defendant's life he discovers the restless atmosphere of Paris, new horizons of destructive revolutionaryism offer themselves before his eyes and an opportunity to work in co-ordination with those unsuspected subconscious tendencies appears and he dedicates himself to the easy task of reading, simply reading the books which in three months would convert him into a revolutionary with a program in life, on the road of spectacular actions, master of all secrets of society and possessor of a doctrine which lends itself beautifully to being twisted and to lining accounts for the worst human indignities, provided one does not understand clearly that social evolution is, by means of the mechanism of contradictions through the work of social determinism, one of so many mediocre failures in life is placed at the side of one of the modern redeemer of the oppressed class and has incorporated himself into a powerful mob of malcontents who, some day, will perform the miracle of changing the social order of the world.
If by art of magic it were possible to return the murderer to his previous life, in relation to the crisis in the middle of his life, and then if he were to live in some quiet part of the world, in some place immune to the revolutionary fermentation of Paris, nowadays he would be one more member of the legion of those obscure neuropaths who suffer in silence.

We shall now examine some of the circumstances which, regardless how dangerous they may appear, we shall deal within the school of our studies.

Did the murderer work by himself, in an independent way, or, at the contrary, can it be thought that he intervened as part of a criminal organization? From such a question are derived numerous and diverse investigations; one is, evidently, a police investigation and it does not correspond to, nor interest us. Another one proceeds from the individual who is being studied, in other words: our subject may correspond, because his individual traits, to the type who is apt to be sent to murder a person. We shall approach this problem utilizing, exclusively, the data corroborated by us and which are deduced from our exploration.

We have proved his vocation for murder and, in particular, for political assassination. On the other hand, one certainly cannot omit the human qualities necessary for his being sent to commit things change in one takes into consideration the tendencies which are derived from the Oedipus complex, which has not been overcome, and, in particular, the solution by means of the decomposition of the symbolism of the father, the one really insignificant and despised/the substitute for the detested, famous, powerful, important and great person; it serves to displace the image of the father to whom is due obedience and submission, the antithesis of the former, by what remains concealed, inaccessible and mysterious. It is very important to make clear that we present the problem of ascertaining whether the defendant has all the traits of the type of individual who can be sent to commit and that for the same reason, our discussion has nothing to do, nor can it in any way serve with regards to the entirely different problem of ascertaining who could have sent him. Let us go on and soon we shall discover new aptitudes, so to say, which could send him to kill. We distinguish now the traits
of three classes: (a) physiological (b) psychological and (c) sociological.

a) His motor abilities, his ability of touch, his need for movement (excitement), his aptitudes for sports and also his gonadal insufficiency which makes of him a man whose conduct will not/very much influenced by women.

b) His perceptive, meticulous and scrupulous type, his very good memory, his condition as a pathological, his tachypnoea, his emotive type controlled by cerebral erotism, his impulsiveness, his suggestibility.

The activity which has not overcome the Oedipus complex, the tendency toward self-punishment, the tendency toward concealment.

c) His correct, moderate, clean and elegant bearing, his activities as a great gentlemen, his socialbility, his enthusiasm for sports, his ability for humor, his ability for learning foreign languages, his ability as a good conversationalist and, likewise, on the negative side: his audacity, his revolutionary tendency (if even it is wordy and self-taught) and the essence of his social conduct, which is hypocrisy and the ability to deceive.

We consequently conclude that the studied subject contains all the most important characteristics of the individual who can be sent to mayor.

Let us now briefly look at some other interesting problems: the one relative to the accomplices. Again we insist that this type of question will be examined by us from our particular point of view, without entering fields which do not correspond to us, in the function of the data established in the course of our exploration. In order to facilitate the work we shall allude to the following points: (a) the money; (b) the letters; (c) PEDRO; (d) CARMEN and (e) STIGEROS.

a) The Money. - The money which he spends, according to the final explanation of the defendant, comes from $5,000.00 (dollars) which his mother gave him. If we stress that this is a final explanation/is because it was preceded by others which are, so to say, rather absurd attempts. From the psychological point of view the fact that he has arrived at a final explanation, following others, does not lose importance merely because of the fact that the defendant claims that he produced false reports and that he was making up stories. Such conduct corresponds to a need and makes good sense: on the one hand, they are attempts to get off the course, but, on the other hand, they reveal a need to conceal the origin of the money. It is a completely
frustrated act full of significance. No matter what a genius the man may be, regardless how shrewd he thinks he is, regardless how much he abhors the nonsensical idea of the perfect crime, every human being moves within a narrow determinism. Money, one of the first childhood interests (the gold coins which he stole from his grandfather), money, which is also a compromise, with the trial explanations, remains on the level of something whose origin should be concealed and, as a final explanation it is necessary to link it with the mother; that is, the Oedipus complex. If this last explanation were correct, which undoubtedly it is not, it should from the outset have appeared with complete clarity, without obstacles, in a certain and spontaneous manner.

The Letters. - At the appropriate time we stressed an important event, which is that on the day of the crime the defendant was at the "American Express," where he received his correspondence. His female companion was in Mexico, therefore he was moved by the fear of receiving some compromising letter. Now then, it should be remembered that our man made manifest his will to decipher messages in code and we should likewise state that once he was imprisoned some letters addressed to him were received.

PEDRO. - PEDRO is one of those names which "escaped" under the most inopportune conditions and which the defendant mentions much to his credit; it is an important act which took place. Within the field of hypothesis it may very well correspond to the nebulous gentleman of the Fourth International or, to put it in better words, it may be covered in that way. It is, for the examinee, "my friend PEDRO" who, according to the hypothesis, actually had been his friend and who was familiar with the subject's insidious disposition for the crime which we have been studying; who, because of cleverness, could make what appeared to be absurd proposals on the lips of an unidentified "gentleman" of the Fourth International who, almost by devilish art discovers a rare aptitude in the defendant whom he judges to be something more than a mere militant member of the Trotsky Party.

CARMEN. - CARMEN came out, like PEDRO, much to the examinee's credit, during a good-humored and reminiscent vertigo about Paris. He notified at once his imprudence and found no other way of concealing it than to invent a hasty anecdote, in which, by tour de force, CARMEN turned out to be a French swimming champion. With the same act it will be necessary to present some reports originating from other persons: Miss AGELOFF declared that in Paris the defendant only greeted an elegant woman once; SILLIA herself subsequently declared that in Mexico this person again greeted her companion in the "One-Two-Three" Restaurant. We shall add still other reports which we were able to obtain through Mrs. MARIA RICAUD, a collaborator of ours.
"MORALEZ E. ITURBEIZ. - Mr. HERNANDEZ. - on December 7, 1939, the defendant bought a 1937 Buick on credit. He also furnished as part payment a Ford which two or three months before he had bought at the same place and for which he had paid $1,000.00; the price of the Buick was $4,000.00; at that time the defendant lived in the Guardiola Hotel. On one occasion prior to purchasing the Buick, he had trouble with his Ford and he complained with irritation to the Agency of Messrs. HERNANDEZ and claimed that he was a native of Canada and that he was traveling in the company of his wife. On another occasion he appeared at the same place accompanied by a lady 50 years of age whom he introduced as his mother."

It is likewise opportune to note the defendant's conduct in Paris according to Miss AGELOFF's reports, in the part of which is of interest to us we find a manner of acting which is too suspicious, as we shall demonstrate. According to the examinee, he lived for some time in Paris; he has referred to an untold number of anecdotes, he was a newspaperman, socialite, cheerful, a man with a lot of friends, evidently. On the other hand, as soon as Miss AGELOFF appears in his story, our subject, with the exception of the well-dressed lady, knows in Paris only the friends of his female companion. The good accomplices know how to alienate themselves opportunistically and how to visit each other secretly.

SUEVEIZOS. - The Mexican painter makes his appearance, is related to the defendant, at the moment at which the defendant is trapped through the trick which has taken place and enters in his female companion's list. Ask the address ("Edificio Ermita," or "Ermita Building," in Tacubaya) of "Dr. SUEVEIZOS. It is known that Mrs. MARGARITA ROSENARE went to the "Ermita Building," and there obtained the report to the effect that Mr. HERNARDO was not in at the moment. During our exploration the same painter's name has been on the subject's lips, which we study behind the symbolism of "my only companion," "my friend," (in the mock dream) and "the 15 meters" (in the regatta dream). Now the no longer are dreams, either with regard to trivialities or with regard to accomplished facts, but in the dramatic life of TROTZKY, during the attempt in which SUEVEIZOS led a "Frenchman" moves who could very well be interpreted. On the other hand, it is known that the Mexican painter was in Spain during the last civil strife and it is very probable that in that same place he met the defendant together with that CARMEN and that PABLO, well-known by the present Spanish political refugees.
Behind the vulgur name of BARTOLO PEREZ one will also find a guilty accomplice who has been careful to disappear opportunely. We return to the reports which Mrs. MARIA RICAUD obtain in "Shirley Courts": When the defendant stayed at that place he had a very heavy trunk which was always kept in the storerooms and that a manservant, whom it is supposed is related to the defendant's activities, left the same establishment.

In this part of our work we have gathered, certainly, conjectures, hypotheses and suppositions which were more or less very probable. Taken by themselves these data are not very valuable, in the aggregate of our entire investigation they appear, at least, as very useful clues.

We shall now deal with other interesting matters which have direct connections with the criminal act. Mrs. NATALIA SEEOFF declared on September 7, 1940, that JACSON appeared as rather timid and even to a certain irreducible and strange person; regarding this impression she conversed with Mrs. ROSEMARIE. She supposed that the man endeavored to have the guards become accustomed to seeing him enter and leave the house; he entered only into the patio and a few minutes later would leave. He only entered LEO TROTSKY's office twice. After the attempt in the north of Ray, JACSON visited the house introduced himself to her, this being an exception; she called attention to the indifferent and distracted manner in which JACSON observed everything and this lead to comments with TROTSKY. Following the assault, JACSON went to the United States and gave as an explanation that he had to see his Chief because things were going bad. He left his automobile in TROTSKY's home. Upon his return he went to greet them and took his automobile. When for the first time he took to his subsequent victim "his article," he talked about 5 or 10 minutes and kept his hat on. TROTSKY indicated to her that JACSON had made a strange impression on him, because he had sat on the table and the "article" was somewhat confusing. Following the aggression suffered by TROTSKY the latter had enough time to tell Mrs. SEEOFF that he had realized that JACSON would attack him.

Mr. JOSEPH LE ROY HUSEN declared on August 21, 1943, that "LEON TROTSKY" was the one who indicated the way in which he could be easily killed. In the statements which he made with regard to the assault he said that there was no reason for such a big apparatus and so many people if "a single agent of the GPU who passes for my friend can murder me in my own house."

The attempt took place on May 21, 1940, at 4 o'clock and TROTSKY's murder took place on August 20 of the same year at 17:30 o'clock. In that same interval LEON TROTSKY himself wrote articles filled with fear and, to a certain extent, with misgivings. The reports which we have presented have as object to make manifest the really suicidal conduct of TROTSKY, who, so to say, allowed himself to be killed. It is inadmissible that a man trained to come out unscathed from the most dangerous conditions, that an intelligent and flamed individual, who remained alive despite the attempt, should have committed the
imprudence of closing himself up by himself in his office when he thought that a single person who would pass as his friend could murder him in his own house.

- * -

LOMBOÇO and FERRI, according to HENRY CLAUDE (Legal Medical Psychiatry), divide political crimes into the following categories:

(a) Born political criminals, burdened by heredity, bearers of stigmas of degeneration, unaffected, impulsive.

(b) Truly insane political criminals whose heredity frequently explains monomanias, paranoid tendencies and epileptic manifestations.

(c) Political assassins who distinguish themselves from criminals by some of their almost complete integrity of the moral sense; for, differing from the insane, particularly from the paranoid, whom they resemble so much, through the absence of delirium, through less impulsive and through the almost complete preservation of the affective sentiments. They lack degenerative traits and even the morbid heredity. This category of criminals distinguishes itself through the patrician, conceited tendencies, the proximity of its writers and / or impulsive, almost epileptoid, nature of the gestures.

(d) Political criminals who, because of the occasion or by contagion, are epidemic.

(e) Political criminals who are such by passion, who distinguish themselves because of their exaggerated sensibilities and excessive extrovertism and who are willing to sacrifice their life.

Our examinee, evidently, possesses all the traits of two of the varieties distinguished by LOMBOÇO and FERRI in the group of political assassins he corresponds, both to the political assassin and the political criminal by passion. Likewise, he can be considered as a criminal for passion in the variety of the political criminals according to the ideas of MAURICE PARMELEE ("Criminalistics") as a criminal for passion according to the criteria of ENRICO FERRI; and as a political criminal according to the classification of HAVELock ELLIS.

According to LUIS JIMENEZ DE ASUA ("Criminal Psychoanalysis") Dr. ENRICO MIRÁ distinguishes the type which he refers to as "pseudo-revolutionary psychopathy."
whose traits are to be found in the subject whom we have been studying.

It is opportune to transcribe the thoughts of the aforementioned Mr. LUIS JIMENEZ DE ASUA, who, upon characterizing the political criminal, states: "Not infrequently subjects who believe themselves to be true political criminals build up a political revolutionary doctrine or attach themselves to the most extreme political formulas in order to be able to give the way for their parricidal tendencies, which they hold in rather high esteem, without feeling of guilt or remorse."

Let us return to LOMBRORSO ("Les anarchistes," or in English "The Anarchist") and we find a description which in our day fits EXON ERASSY's murderer: These political criminals use argot, a special argot, different from the one customary among criminals, and have a manner of seeing themselves in their lyrical chants; the unbalanced are difficult to examine because they present negative traits, they do not have any facial anomaly, they can be found in large cities, they have an extremely well preserved sense, an exaggerated practical sense and a great love for society; their intelligence does not offer any important anomalies; occasionally they possess a notable finesse and ability and some of them attain the positions of physicians, professors, but they are characterized by morbid activities, and exaggerated industriousness for matters strange to their profession and out of proportion with regard to their intelligence. Frequently they change activities, possess abundant writings or are monomaniacs. From a sublime core they, in a sudden transition, to thoughts that are less than ridiculous, tasteless and paradoxical. They oppose the mediocrity of their ideas, the impression of their style, with exclamations, interrogations, a large quantity of underlined words, exclamation, strange expressions. A large part of the reaction on the part of the criminals for passion is due to a socio-economical fanaticism, they lie at the opposite extreme, or are the antithesis, of the born criminal; the physiology is normal, "uncriminal," they are young, honest and excessively hypothetical.
CHART WHICH DISPLAYS THE IDENTITY OF RAMON MERCADER DEL RIO WITH JAQUES MORNARD

(Three photographs)

1935 in Spain
RAMON MERCADER
Photograph taken from the passport with which he entered Mexico
1940 in Mexico
JAQUES MORNARD

(Two cuts depicting the same right index finger)

References

1  Delta
2  "Cortada" (cut ?)
3  Island
4  "Fragment"
5  Loop
6  "Cortada"
7  "Cortada"
8  "Isolated"
9  "Cortada"
10 "Cortada"
11 Bifurcation
12 Loop
13 Branch
14 "Cortada"
15 "Cortada"
16 "Cortada"
17 Bifurcation
18 "Cortada"
19 Island
20 Bifurcation
21 "Cortada"
22 "Cortada"
23 "Cortada"
24 "Cortada"
25 Fragment
26 Branch
27 "Cortada"
SUMARIO

EDITORIAL ..................................................... 3

¿Es Peligroso el asesino de León Trotsky?, por el
Dr. Alfonso Quiróz ............................................. 5

Ojeada sobre Psicología Profunda de la Pena de Muerte
Por el Dr. Enrique C. Henriques ............................ 28

Sección Oficial ................................................. 39

Bibliografía ..................................................... 40

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Editorial

"POR UN CONGRESO NACIONAL DE TÉCNICOS IDENTIFICADORES"

El auge e incremento que ha tomado la ciencia de la identificación en nuestra patria, así como los progresos que en el orden científico hemos alcanzado, aun cuando no es, ni con mucho, lo que debía ser dado el número de años que llevamos laborando a plena capacidad, estos triunfos, evidentes en el Campo Científico, no se han obtenido en el Campo de los beneficios materiales para la clase, beneficios a que son dignos acreedores por su capacidad indiscutible y por su laboriosidad.

Estimamos que ha llegado el momento propicio para que todos los que nos interese en la identificación científica en nuestra patria podamos aportar nuestras experiencias y exponer nuestros planes e ideas a desarrollar con vista a un mejoramiento de la ciencia de la identificación, de su auge e incremento, y, al mejoramiento económico, moral y científico de la clase. Por ello es que nos atrevemos a lanzar la idea de celebrar un “Congreso Nacional de Técnicos Identificadores” ahora que está en el interés de todos la idea de reconsiderar cuanto se ha hecho con miras a lograr una clase a tono con la época actual. Sabemos cuál es la magnitude de la empresa. Diversos son los problemas que deben ser tratados en ese Congreso, no tan solo en la parte científica, económica, de jurisdicción, de fuerza, de competencia, de prestigio; sino también de todos los problemas que pueden ser resueltos en un Congreso de esta naturaleza donde los Delegados, presididos y dirigidos por una persona de alta solvencia moral y científica, puedan dar forma y nueva estructura a todo aquello que se considere susceptible de perfección, para, al final, elevar los resultados a quienes deban resolverlo. El empeño es urgente, en él va el prestigio de lo que somos
y del ideal que servimos. Basta ya de procedimientos empíricos y antecio-
dos; un cuerpo integrado por personal con formación científica debe utilizar
procedimientos y medios científicos en todo caso, tiempo y lugar, y además,
estos técnicos deben ser tratados con toda la consideración y el respeto que
como tales especialistas le deben ser dispensados.

Ha llegado el momento de reunirnos para tan elevado propósito y nada
mejor que aprovechar la ocasión de que en el próximo año de 1936
celebremos el Centenario del Nacimiento del Pionero de la Identificación
en nuestra patria. - Juan Francisco Steegers y Peucera. - En este sentido,
también nuestro Primer Congreso. La idea está llevada, hemos de pedir
nuestros compañeros del Colegio Nacional de Técnicos Documentarios y
Identificadores de Armas de Fuego y Documentos de Cuba; la Asociación
Nacional de Identificadores; la Sociedad Cubana de Politemática y Cri-
minalística; la Escuela Nacional de Técnicos Identificadores; el Instituto
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ña Legal de la Escuela de Medicina y la Cátedra de Antropología
Jurídica de la Escuela de Derecho, ambas de nuestra Universidad de La
Habana, etc. Instituciones todas que pueden auspiciar este magnífico evento
con lo cual se le daría todo el relieve y prestigio a este importante
beneficio de la Ciencia y de la Clase.

Prof. Rafael LUBIAN ARIAS, M. D.
¿ES PELIGROSO EL ASESINO DE LEÓN TROTSKY?

Por ALFONSO QUIROZ.

Profesor de Medicina Legal de la Facultad de Medicina
y de Criminología en el Doctorado en Derecho, de la
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

En 1941 el señor Dr. Raúl Carrancá y Trujillo, Juez Instructor
de la causa contra el asesino de León Trotsky, después de
la íntima consideración, decidió que sí era atentado
e incidente del asesinato de León Trotsky, ya publicado, y con la
solicitud de la Defensa, se le ha enviado a las autoridades
mexicanas, se dice que en fecha 1941, plantearon el
problema de la peligrosidad criminal de este sujeto,
que precisamente es el que ahora deben resolver las autoridades
mexicanas. Ignoramos en qué sentido lo harán y por esto pensamos
que es oportuno dar a conocer las conclusiones ya mencionadas,
establecidas en 1941:

1. El delito corresponde a un acto impulsivo.

2. El medio material utilizado para delinquir fue un zanipico,
3. El daño causado corresponde a la pérdida de la vida de la víctima a consecuencia de la lesión que le produjo el procesado, en la cabeza con el zapapico.

4. Debido a la cuidadosa preparación y meditación del crimen, el procesado no se expuso a grava peligros ni aún en los momentos que siguieron inmediatamente a la ejecución del asesinato, porque la víctima ordenó que no resucitara la vida de su agresor. El procesado sufrió traumatismo cutáneo que le profundamente lesionaron la piel y los tejidos adyacentes, sin interesarse al esqueleto que, posteriormente, no han tenido consecuencias de importancia porque la exploración demuestra la integridad funcional de los órganos contenedos en la extremidad cutánea.

5. No debe darse crédito a la edad determinada por el procesado porque es miotómico; sin embargo, con toda seguridad puede estimarse que se encuentra en la época evolutiva de la vida llamada edad adulta.

6. Entendiendo por educación el grado de cultura general, la del procesado es muy superficial, autormente deficiente. Posee cultura elemental sobre cuentahorno y superficial (sin los necesarios antecedentes), autodidacta y verbalista, acerca de Materialismo Dialéctico.

7. Entendiendo por ilustración su nivel pedagógico, el procesado es una persona ignorante (considerando su edad, sus capacidades para aprender y su experiencia) cuyo nivel pedagógico es inferior al grado de la enseñanza secundaria.

8. Las costumbres comprobadas durante su permanencia en México, anteriores y posteriores al delito, son de tipo burlesco: no trabajaba, constantemente hacía viajes (en automóvil y en aeroplano) y excursiones, practicaba diversiones costosas (deportes como alpinismo y el automovilismo). Habitó lugares de residencia caros y asistió a cantinas frecuentadas por aristócratas y capitalistas.

9. Su conducta anterior al delito fue siempre sospechosa y anormal: nombre falso, pasaporte falso, asilamiento; no trabajaba y gastaba dinero (pagó alojamientos caros, cantinas caras, diversiones caras, medios caros de transporte, compró dos automóviles).

10. El acto impulso delictuoso, aparentemente fue determinado por un sentimiento de odio hacia León Trotsky, su más remoto origen es de naturaleza inconsciente (complejo de Edipo muy activo) y corresponde a la más grave exteriorización de un estado neurótico, evolutivo, que debió iniciarse desde la
CUADRO QUE MUESTRA LA IDENTIDAD DE
RAMON MERCADER DEL RIO CON JAQUES MORNARD

1. DELTA
2. CORTADA
3. ISLOTE
4. FRAGMENTO
5. HORMIGA
6. CORTADA
7. CORTADA
8. AISLADA
9. CORTADA
10. CORTADA
11. BIFURCADA
12. HORMIGA
13. RAMA
14. CORTADA
15. CORTADA
16. CORTADA
17. BIFURCACION
18. CORTADA
19. ISLOTE
20. BIFURCADA
21. CORTADA
22. CORTADA
23. CORTADA
24. CORTADA
25. FRAGMENTO
26. RAMA
27. CORTADA
28. CORTADA
29. CORTADA
30. BIFURCADA
más temprana infancia como consecuencia de un trauma afectivo. Posteriormente intervinieron motivos derivados de la crisis psico-social del adulto, (fracasado social) que determinaron por la acción circunstancial del medio, su categoría de “revolucionario” destructivo, con vocación genérica para el asesinato y específica para el magnicidio.

11. Individuo improductivo, destructivo, que gasta dinero que no puede justificar como el producto de algún tipo de esfuerzo de trabajo humano.

12. Durante el momento de la comisión del delito se encontraba probablemente emocionado, pero aún así, plenamente consciente de sus actos, puesto que su tipo emotivo es de reacciones controladas con erotismo cerebral.

13. Debe juzgarse: ignorante, comunista, (conocimientos elementales), fracasado social, sano, desde el punto de vista médico-social (aún cuando presente un estado neurótico que no corresponde al de los enfermos neuróticos), con aptitudes para el trabajo profesional de cirujano; reúne los caracteres para ser mandado a matar y probablemente tiene cómplices.


15. Simuló ser amigo de la víctima y de sus partidarios.

16. Simuló participar de las ideas políticas de la víctima.

17. De la víctima debe establecerse que era un hombre, viejo, político, famoso, en estado de salud, jefe de una agrupación política y persona dotada de pleno viger intelectual.

18. El procesado actuó durante la época posterior a un atentado en contra de León Trotsky, en la casa de la víctima, en una ocasión preparada por él, traicionando, engañando, de manera premeditada, con indiscutible ventaja y alevosía.

19. El procesado reúne los más graves caracteres de la más alta peligrosidad social.

Y, para terminar, diremos que no hemos sido nombrados para halagar ni para ofender a nadie, nuestro estudio no sirve ni en favor ni en contra del procesado; está equivocado quien mal interprete este trabajo para tratar de satisfacer pasiones políticas y es torpe quien vea en nuestra labor ruín pasión o idea preconcebida. Trabajamos lealmente para servir a la Justicia que representa el señor Juez y al Juez decimos la verdad que, por sí misma, siempre se abre paso aún entre los más intrincados caminos de la Historia.
Established lo anterior, es conveniente abordar el tema de la peligrosidad.

El concepto de peligrosidad tiene origen en la Escuela Positiva y, en particular, en las ideas de Garofalo y Ferri. Si se considera que la Reforma Penal es reciente en nuestro medio, puesto que se inició en el año de 1929, esto explica que muchas personas aún persistan en las ideas de la Escuela Clásica y que, de hecho, traten siempre de buscar la expiación, la retribución y la compensación. Otros, ideológicamente atrasados, que forman el grupo llamado de “transición”, han desplazado el concepto clásico de imputabilidad al positivo de peligrosidad, circunstancia que ha motivado una deformación mística, de la idea de peligrosidad, que la aleja de su verdadero sentido. Científicamente considerado, el mismo concepto moderno es claro de entender y puede establecerse con seguridad.

Desde su primer escrito, Garofalo, en 1880, distinguió dos elementos de peligrosidad: uno objetivo, relativo a la gravedad del acto doloso y el otro subjetivo, dependiente de la intensidad, perseverancia o tenacidad para, resolver el impulso criminal; la peligrosidad es la resultante, por decirlo así, de los anteriores dos fuerzas y cuando ambas alcanzan su máxima intensidad, ocurre, también, la peligrosidad máxima. A mayor influencia de los factores personales durante la comisión del delito, corresponde una mayor probabilidad para la realización de una nueva infracción. Es criminalmente peligroso quien haya cometido un delito a intentado cometerlo y el grado de peligrosidad se determina por la gravedad del hecho y la posibilidad de la reincidencia. La peligrosidad es una simple condición personal y el delito solo viene a corresponder a un síntoma o manifestación de la misma peligrosidad. En síntesis, la peligrosidad criminal es la probabilidad de que un delincuente vuelva a delinquir. En consecuencia, interesa saber, apreciar la citada probabilidad para la comisión de una nueva infracción. En otros términos, es necesario establecer un pronóstico acerca de la futura conducta de una persona que haya delinquido, y tal labor, se deduce del cuidadoso estudio de la personalidad: en cada delincuente existe un hombre y, además, un delito que viene a ser la más valiosa señal para el criminólogo, el delito que forma parte de la individualidad que es, como se sabe, única en su apariencia pero múltiple y variada y que, también, aparece determinada desde el más alejado principio de la existencia humana. Para resolver el problema científico que implica el pronóstico criminológico existe una técnica rigurosa y una especialización concreta.
Es útil reseñar lo que bien puede llamarse “semiología de la peligrosidad” y, para tal fin, habremos de transcribir el pensamiento de autores muy distinguidos.

Según el penalista español, Don Luis Jiménez de Asúa, la discriminación de la peligrosidad debe realizarse de la manera siguiente:

1. Personalidad del delincuente, estudiando desde el triple punto de vista:
   a) Antropológico.
   b) Psicológico.
   c) Moral.
2. Cómo de vida anterior al delito.
3. Conducta posterior al delito.
4. Calidad de los motivos.
5. Por el acto que pone de manifiesto la peligrosidad.

En opinión de Bambárén, de Lima (Perú), debe estudiarse:
1. La personalidad.
2. Los antecedentes o vida anterior al delito.
3. El delito.
4. La conducta post-delictiva.

En México, el Lic. José Almaraz, autor del primer Código Penal de la Reforma (“Exposición de Motivos”), puntualiza las circunstancias que implican temibilidad, como enseguida anotamos:

1. Personalidad del autor.
3. El hecho.
4. El procedimiento.
5. La conducta posterior al hecho.
6. Las circunstancias especiales de atenuación.

Posteriormente, el mismo autor ha opinado que deben tomarse en consideración los hechos que a continuación tratamos.

**Disposición.—** O capacidad para delinquir, o aptitud para violar las leyes penales. El que aprovecha una oportunidad para de-
linquir creyéndose impune revela peligrosidad, no así quien deja pasar la oportunidad, contrariando la satisfacción de una necesidad.

Inclinación.—Cuando el estímulo delictivo produce sensación agradable porque armoniza con los sentimientos del sujeto.

Tendencia.—O tensión permanente hacia determinado acto o una excitación interior hacia el delito. Las tendencias proceden de las tendencias orgánicas y el delito viene a ser el reflejo fiel de la personalidad.

Calidad de los motivos.—A más reprobables motivos corresponde mayor peligrosidad. Teniendo en cuenta el carácter social o antisocial de los motivos (intrínsecos y extrínsecos).

Estudio del hecho mismo.—Su preparación y modo de ejecución. La peligrosidad no se mide por la causa, corresponde a una característica del causante.

Emoción.—Muy influida por el factor tiempo que, normalmente, calma las emociones; pues, evidentemente, son antagonistas la cólera y la meditación. A este respecto, el autor de quien nos venimos ocupando distingue los siguientes tipos emotivos:

a) La retardada.

b) Con elaboración posterior.

b) Con elaboración posterior.

c) Comprimida.

d) Comprimida y renovada.

En el interesante proyecto de Código Penal argentino, la "seminología" de que nos venimos ocupando ha sido establecida en el Artículo número 41:

Son circunstancias de mayor peligrosidad:

a) Haber llevado vida deshonesta, disoluto y parasitaria.
b) Tener antecedentes policiales y penales.
c) La precocidad en la comisión de un delito grave.
d) Haber obrado por motivos innobles.
e) La naturaleza de la acción, lugar, tiempo y medios.
f) Obrar con la participación de otros.
g) La preparación minuciosa.
h) Cometer el delito durante estado de procesado o en libertad condicional.
1) La agravación de las consecuencias del delito.
2) La conducta reprochable post-deductiva.

Son circunstancias de menor peligrosidad:

a) La honestidad y laboriosidad de la vida precedente al delito.

b) Lo que revele que el delito fue puramente circunstancial y carezca de valor sintomático como manifestación de tendencia criminal.

Puede comprobarse, a través de lo anteriormente expuesto, que los criterios de los diferentes autores, substancialmente, son concordantes en cuanto a la apreciación de la peligrosidad criminal. En síntesis, la dicha peligrosidad puede estimarse como un problema de Clínica Criminológica encaminado a establecer un diagnóstico cierto y un pronóstico fundado; para lo cual sirve el estudio somático-funcional y social de la persona, como el que hemos hecho al asesino de León Trotsky.

Hemos de agregar, todavía, otros elementos típicos para estimar la peligrosidad. El señor Gregorio Suárez Peñalver, en artículo publicado en la revista "Policía Secreta", de Cuba (número de 1941), intitulado "De las circunstancias agravantes personales y de mayor peligrosidad: cometer el delito mediante premeditación, dadiva, recompensa, ofrecimiento o promesa", dice: "En nuestro Código de Defensa Social se llama ase Wochen a varias formas de homicidio, entre las cuales se comprenden:

1. Cometer el delito mediante premeditación, dadiva, recompensa, ofrecimiento o promesa.
2. Haber cometido el delito a virtud de orden arbitraria de la autoridad o sus agentes.
3. Haber usado alevosia.
4. Haber empleado ensañamiento.
5. Haber obrado con premeditación conocida.
6. Haber ejecutado el hecho por medio de explosivos, gases perjudiciales, incendio, veneno, narcótico o cualquier otro medio idóneo para ocasionar estragos de carácter general.
7. Haber ejecutado el crimen para preparar, facilitar, consumar u ocultar otro delito, o para impedir su descubrimiento.
8. Haber obrado por impulsos sádicos o de brutal perversidad.
9. Haber precedido el homicidio de rapto, secuestro o plagio.
Para que exista esta circunstancia agravante, es preciso que haya dos o más autores del delito; el que da, ofrece o promete y el que acepta, siendo tan autor del delito el uno como el otro; el primero, porque induce directamente al segundo a cometerlo; y este porque lo ejecuta.

Resulta fácil, ahora, hacer el balance de las circunstancias de peligrosidad que manifiesta nuestro examinado.

Y ya que hemos tocado el problema de los "sícaros", sería oportuno transcribir algunos antecedentes que tomamos de Gabriel Tarde ("Filosofía Penal"). "El asesinato por medio de sícaros, de bravos, tan corriente en Alemania e Italia en la Edad Media, ¿no habrá sido la fase de transición del homicidio, no debió atravesar, descendiendo desde lo alto de la sociedad a las clases bajas? El hecho es que el poder matar, de donde se ha deducido el derecho a matar, ha sido en toda sociedad, primitiva, el signo distintivo de las clases elevadas. Hasta el Siglo XVII, eran aún esas tendencias las de la nobleza de los príncipes alzados. En el Siglo XVI, durante las guerras religiosas, reyes, reinas, príncipes, grandes vasallos, gentísimos hombres, bravos tamaños hombres, de parte, se eran con derecho, no sólo a matar en defensa a sus enemigos derribados, sino a matarlos por venganza, por antipatía y a veces por codicia. Se llegaba entonces a ser ilustre por el número de audaces asesinatos cometidos; por ejemplo, el Barón Viat, a quien la dulce Margarita Valois fue en persona a ver al Convento de los Augustinos para confiarse la misión de matar a De Guast, favorito del Rey, que la había ultrajado. Felipe II condecoró y condecoró a sus sícaros... La evolución del asesinato político es instructiva. Hubo un tiempo en que los reyes, los pares de República, asesinaban por sí mismos, por ejemplo, Ciro-león. Más tarde los príncipes cometen asesinatos por comisión. ¿Tiene la prueba de ello, particularmente, en los archivos de Venecia. M. Lamanuy, que les consultó, da cuenta de mil cuatrocientos setenta y cinco a mil setecientos sesenta y och. más de diez deliberaciones del Consejo de los Diez relativas a comisiones de esta especie. He aquí una muestra: <1448, 5 de septiembre. El Consejo de los Diez encarga a Lorenzo Mino hacer saber al personaje desconocido, que se acepta su oferta consistente en dar muerte al Conde Francisco Sforzó, y que después de su ejecución puede prometerle de 10 a 20 mil ducados. Llega en fin un momento y por dicha más pronto de ordinario que en Venecia, en que los hombres de Estado se avergonzaban de hacer parecidas compras, y en el momento en que los regicidas surgen espontáneamente del populacho enardecido. Hay que advertir que a las grandes recrudencias del homicidio primitivo, hasta donde puede juzgarse en un pasado desprovisto de estadísticas, se siguen inmediatamente las explosiones de guerras civiles, es decir, las grandes
intemperancias del homicidio oficial bautizado con el nombre de razón de Estado".

Volvamos a la peligrosidad y consideremos los conceptos vertidos por el Dr. Mariano Ruiz Funes, el año próximo pasado, durante el Congreso de Prevención Social:

"Deben considerarse peligrosos los que no se dedican a un trabajo honesto sin causa justificada. Un caso de peligrosidad sin delito es el de los vagos habituales, refriques y proxenetas o sujetos en posesión de dinero o efectos, no justificada a requerimiento de la autoridad. Los que ocultan su verdadero nombre, disimulan su personalidad o falsean su domicilio y los que usan o favorecen documentos de identidad falsos u ocultan los propios"... Como se comprende, esta caracterización hecha por don Mariano Ruiz Funes, conciende al asesino de León Trotsky. Continúa el ilustre profesor de Murcia: "El concepto de estado peligroso implica la inevitable presunción de que una determinada persona quebrantará la ley penal. El delito tiene valor simbólico. Revela, a veces, como un episódio, toda una conducta antisocial; pero este episodio es un hecho aislado y se puede fundadamente presunción que, si no se adoptan contra el sujeto ciertas medidas, repetirá sistemáticamente su conducta antisocial".

Para determinar esta exposición, hemos de establecer con toda claridad la distinción entre delincuente común y delincuente político-social", y nada más apropiado para este fin que transcribir las palabras de Enrico Ferri ("Principios de Derecho Criminal"): "Otra variedad del delincuente pasional o emotivo es la del delincuente político-social, que realiza un delito o esencialmente político (conspiración, alta traición, violencia eleccionaria, reunión sediciosa, delito de imprenta, etc.) o de índole económico-social, o incluso común (homicidio, hurto o falsificación), pero no por motivos de provecho propio o ventaja egoísta, sino por aberración de sentimientos nobles, o en el tumulto de un movimiento insurgente. Pero es preciso tener en cuenta que el delito político o de apariencia política —sobre todo cuando se concreta en un delito común atípico que casi siempre es el homicidio— puede también ser cometido por un delincuente loco (por ejemplo Ravachol, Gatteau, Passante, etc.) e incluso por un delincuente nato (por ejemplo Ravachol), quien antes de dar un tinte político a sus delitos, había matado a un viejo ermitaño con el objeto de robarlo. Por ello es preciso distinguir la delincuencia verdaderamente política de la delincuencia sectaria según las certeras observaciones de Sighele. De lo que resulta que el delincuente político no puede constituir una categoría antropológica por ser estrictamente de de la opinión de Colijanni y otros. Sólo debe entenderse por delincuente político-social una especie de delin-
cuente pasional, siempre que muestre los síntomas biopsiquicos antes recordados, una vida anterior intachable y, sobre todo, que no llegue en su fanatismo a la comisión de delitos comunes. Verdaderos delincuentes político-sociales fueron, por ejemplo, los conspiradores para lograr la independencia de Italia. Durante la guerra fue condenado en Italia A. V. a causa de delito de traición: el delito era político por excelencia, pero el delincuente había actuado por dinero y su vida anterior había sido ordenada y amorral. Era, por tanto, un caso típico de delincuente pseudopolítico...

"es el caso en que el ideal político-social no es sino la bandera que cubre el contrabando, esto es, el fin de lucro de venganza, etc. En estos casos el delincuente más ideal dePersonas de una peligrosidad más refinada y peligrosa. El verdadero delincuente político-social es ante todo el que no comete delito común alguno para realizar su ideal, o si lo comete no lo hace por motivos de provecho egoísta, o lo comete de improviso, con ocasión de un tumulto, etc."

El verdadero delincuente político-social no llega a la comisión de delitos comunes, ha dicho con toda razón Enrico Forst. Nadie examinado ha cometido un delito del orden común; él quien ha logrado un fin elevado matando; el que conserve la categoría de hombre moral después de haber asesinado; juzga que el acto de haber privado de la vida a León Trotsky por ser líder a la clase obrera; él no siente arrepentimiento por el crimen, sino como heroica para la clase obrera la muerte de Trotsky: no se considera ni como asesino, ni como mafioso, ni como loco malo, ni como anormal, admite que se pueden cometer crímenes atacando a la contra de las particulares convicciones e ideales y supone el absurdo de que se pueda cometer el crimen perfecto, insinúa la insospechada idea de haber procedido en su conducta criminal con actos de automatismo; en efecto, la misma interpretación queda ampliamente desmentida, lo mismo por sus declaraciones que por su conducta, que viene a ser la más acabada negación de todo automatismo. Por otra parte, los actos de automatismo no se presentan en una persona de manera aislada, independiente de toda otra manifestación y nuestro estudio viene a demostrar, precisamente, la imposibilidad de actos de tal naturaleza en la persona del procesado.

Hasta aquí hemos considerado, sin exagerar su importancia, las explicaciones que el procesado ha dado acerca del crimen. Seguiremos adelante la interpretación y ahora examinaremos, desde el punto de vista psicológico, el acto delictivo; para este fin, es oportuno que previamente expongamos algunas ideas de Franz Alexander y Hugo Staub ("El delincuente y sus jueces desde el
punto de vista psicoanalítico") cuyo conocimiento nos parece indispensable.

Al ocuparse del criminal neurótico, los dichos autores dicen: "Uno de estos tipos, que Freud denomina la excepción, intenta, situado en una situación infantil, ser tratado en la vida en contra de las posibilidades de la realidad, como una excepción". En estas personas se encontraría "un dolor sufrido en la niñez más reciente" por el que se sentirían injustamente castigados. Por este mecanismo se formarían los llamados "criminales por simetría de culpabilidad". "En ellos existe un sentimiento de culpabilidad, de origen desconocido, que siempre pesa sobre ellos y que mediante el delito se enlaza con una acción determinada, haciéndose así más soportable, al encontrar una fundamentación consciente y tolerable". "Las verdaderas causas de este sentimiento, provocado siempre del complejo de Edipo, no superado por completo, no necesitan hacerse conscientes al trasladarlo para que gravite sobre el hecho real". "El delito por sentimiento de culpabilidad representa la combinación de dos mecanismos anteriores descritos a saber, el escondimiento y el autocastigo". "En la mayoría de los casos se puede además descubrir analíticamente, junto a esta conformidad constante y aún por encima de ella, una relación simbólica más fina o una alusión a cualquier especie o a lo que se ha querido expresar". "Considera Alexander como caracteres neuróticos a aquel grupo de personalidades patológicas que en su enfermo se manifiesta por medio de síntomas, sin una desviación típica que respecto de las normas sociales sufre durante toda la vida la conducta del sujeto. A diferencia de los neuróticos puros, cuyos inactivos casi siempre, estos enfermos son hombres de acción; en vida transcurre de un modo dramático".

"El carácter neurótico, prescindiendo de que delincua o no, es de todas maneras un enfermo que padece una neurosis sin síntomas, al que el psicoanálisis, aún conociéndolo como neurótico, no puede clasificar en un grupo nosológico determinado. Son individuos de una suerte dramática. En la vida están empujados por una especie de coacción demoníaca. La vez de los síntomas ha hacen las acciones irracional, cuyo sentido inconsciente puede ser interpretado lo mismo que el de un síntoma neurótico". "Forman parte de este grupo ciertos aventureros, tras cuyos actos lute siempre la misma insurrección contra las leyes y la autoridad del Estado, y que siempre logran ser castigados injustamente, al menos desde un punto de vista subjetivo, consiguiendo que el Estado-Padre incurra en injusticia". "El criminal neurótico es un caso particular del carácter neurótico, cuyo actuar instintivo se enreda en las leyes penales". "Con frecuencia lo neurótico se percibe apenas en la forma de concertar un matrimonio o en el curso
irracional de su vida profesional, caracterizada por altibajos que, aparentemente, ocurren de un modo fortuito".

"Hemos de advertir que nuestra civilización nos lleva a la neurosis, porque tiende a la degeneración de nuestra vida instintiva".

Principiamos por aceptar, desde luego, la categoría de criminal neurótico para nuestro examinado. Aún cuando parezca redundante, su atributo de criminal es indiscutible y a todas luces evidente y a su catalogación dentro de los neuróticos es indicado, como lo prueba la respectiva parte de nuestro trabajo. Contaremos ahora los caracteres esenciales, ya relatados, con nuestras observaciones en el caso particular.

Persona excepcional.—Durante el interrogatorio, encontramos todos los elementos necesarios: lograr un fin elevado manteniendo la categoría de hombre moral después de haber asesinado, no sentir arrepentimiento por el crimen, no considerarse ni como asesino, ni como magnicida, ni como loco moral, admitir que se pueden cometer crímenes aún en contra de las personales convicciones e ideales. Otros datos pueden encontrarse en el curso de la exploración de las funciones subconscientes (él conoce a personas extraordinarias, él posee habilidades excepcionales, etc., etcétera).

Dolor sufrido en la niñez más remota.—El trauma infantil que empieza a revivirse desde la infancia cuando aparecen las enfermedades gastrointestinales (vómitos, etc.).

Sentimiento de culpabilidad.—Todos los numerosos actos de autocastigo.

Sentimiento de culpabilidad que encuentra su fuente más alta en el delito.—Es el asesino de León Trotsky.

Complejo de Edipo no superado como causa del sentimiento de culpabilidad.—Ya fue establecido el mismo complejo en el examinado.

Mecanismo del escondimiento.—Algun cuando el procesado aparece durante el delito sin esconderse, de hecho ha venido viviendo una vida de ocultación: oculta su nombre, su nacionalidad, sus ocupaciones, etc. No debe olvidarse que aparte de que constantemente fue descubierta la tendencia a ocultar, una de las palabras críticas de la prueba de Jung-Bleuler es, precisamente, ocultar y, durante el sueño de las regatas, el motivo de la ocultación es de la más alta importancia.

Mecanismo del autocastigo.—Independientemente de las numerosas reacciones de autocastigo, ya conocidas, el mismo sentido
aparece en el momento crítico del delito, cuando en verdad se deja golpear y después, cuando se produce su encarcelamiento.

Relación simbólica.—Hemos dicho que el delito viene a corresponder al más grave acto de la neurosis del procesado y, en su oportunidad comprobamos cómo reúna, por decirlo así, de manera simbólica, toda la historia de la neurosis y aún puede interpretarse como la vivencia del trauma afectivo.

Desviación de la conducta, de las normas asociales en vez de síntomas neuóticos. Evidentemente no se encuentran síntomas neuóticos (crisis convulsivas, parálisis, anhiepsias, etc.) y, justamente, la categoría de revolucionario que el procesado cita y señala, viene a corresponder a la desviación de las normas sociales.

Hombre de acción.—Sólo agregamos un comentario que cree en una palabra: exacto.

Neurosis sin síntomas.—Está probado en el diagnóstico.

Empujados por una acción demoníaca.—Hallamos hasta la misma exposición en la explicación contenida en la carta que el procesado escribfi antes de cometer el crimen: "los motivos que me empujaron a ejecutar el acto"...

Acciones irracionales interpretables.—Indudablemente, la que con justicia llamó vivamente la atención de todo el público: asesinar encajando un zapapio en la cabeza, que pueda interpretarse como una vivencia simbólica del trauma.

Aventureros insurrectos.—El "revolucionario" que viaja con pasaporte falso, el "gran señor de las aventuras galantes con mujeres fáciles", etc., etc.

Actividades contra las leyes y el Estado.—Es "revolucionario".

Leyes sexuales relacionadas con la vida matrimonial y la profesional.—Su fracaso matrimonial y su calidad evidentemente probada de fracasado social.

¿Cuál es, al fin, el mecanismo del delito en el caso particular? Distinguiemos por una parte factores psicológicos y, por la otra, sociológicos; uno y otro vienen a corresponder a las respectivas categorías de causa eficiente y causa determinante.

En la neurosis "sin síntomas" hallamos el factor principal que, a su vez, queda integrado de la manera siguiente: dentro de la constitución que condiciona a la neurosis (admitida por el profesor Freud), encontramos el que llamamos conflicto o desarmonía, de carácter biológico-sexual; esta circunstancia es anterior al crimen y también a la neurosis. De tal predisposición, parte la
orientación neurótica de las tendencias orgánicas que se descubren mediante la caracterización somático-funcional, por virtud del trauma afectivo sufrido en la más temprana infancia. Una vez ocurrido el dicho trauma aparece el estado neurótico de carácter evolutivo que estorba, por decirlo así, el curso de la vida del procesado y que, cada vez que el hombre se encuentra en los períodos críticos (críticos desde el triple punto de vista biológico, psicológico y social), períodos críticos, repetitivos, de la vida, se vuelve aparente de manera más o menos encubierta: a veces son síntomas orgánicos con sentido neurótico (enfermedades intermitentes renales, diarreas intestinales, vómitos, desnutrición, tendencia a permanecer despierto, etc.), en ocasiones son exteriorizaciones en la conducta psico-social (actividades de jefe de pandilla, falta de interés por la escuela, tendencia al autocastigo, accidentes, etc.) y, progresivamente, con mayores tropiezos en la vida de adulto: fracaso matrimonial, nuevamente accidentes, fracaso profesional, vida desorientada y agitada, etc.). Al fin queda el acto más grave, representado por el crimen, verdadera síntesis de la evolución de la personalidad neurótica. En toda la vida de este hombre, aparece constantemente el empuje, la desviación o la orientación neuroticada, por virtud del principio de la repetición aún los actos triviales esconden, en todo momento, la expresión simbólica que, por otra del determinismo psicológico, siempre habrá de conducir a las mismas tendencias subconscientes. Permanentemente, a través de mil formas distintas, el complejo central de Edipo, no superado, se ha interrumpido en el curso de la vida de este sujeto que bien pudo ser un honorable cirujano.

Junto al factor eficiente, psicológico, ya tratado, aparece el social determinante, inseparable al anterior. El estado neurótico provoca constantemente infinidad de conflictos diarios, grandes y pequeños que, en tanto que el hombre vive en sociedad, lo llevan por el camino de la conducta agitada, sin plan, vacilante, siempre regresiva y siempre también inútil por improductiva. El conflicto central ha de encontrarse ahí donde el individuo todos los días se descubra a sí mismo como capacitado para una actividad comercial, en cierta manera superior (aptitudes para el trabajo profesional) y en los diarios instantes de la vida que transcurre de fracaso en fracaso. El correr de los días es imparable, a cada instante se acerca más el supremo de la muerte y, por esto, cuando ha llegado el mediodía de la existencia humana y cuando, como en el presente caso, el hombre vuelve la cara hacia atrás y descubre su pasado inútil y su dolorosa categoría de hombre que, a pesar de sus capacidades, es un obscuro individuo sin valor personal, sin profesión y sin rumbo, aparece la más grave crisis psicosocial: el momento de las rectificaciones humanas, el instante de decidirse apresuradamente a tomar un rumbo porque la vida es...
corta. Durante esta época definitiva de la vida del procesado, descubre el inquieto ambiente de París, se ofrece ante ojos el nuevo horizonte de los revolucionarios destructores y aparece la oportunidad de obrar concordantemente con esas tendencias subconscientes inesperadas dedicándose a la cómoda tarea de leer, simplemente de leer los libros que en tres meses lo dejarían convertido en revolucionario con programa en la vida, sobre el camino de las actuaciones espectaculares, debido de todos los secretos de la sociedad y en posesión de una doctrina que se presta a maravilla para retorcerla y encontrar disculpas a las peores indignidades humanas a condición de no entender, controlar, lo que es la evolución social por el mecanismo de las contradicciones. Es obra del determinismo social, uno de tantos medios tramados en la vida, queda situado al lado de los modernos reaccionarios de las clases oprimidas y se ha incorporado a una poderosa madera de descontentos que, algún día, hará el estrago de cambiar el orden social del mundo.

Si por arte de magia fuera posible hacer retroceder el tiempo hasta la época anterior, relativa a la crisis de la vida del asesino y si entonces hubiera vivido en alguna parte tranquila del mundo, en algún lugar inmuniz al fermento revolucionario de París, en estos días sería uno más de las legiones de esos obscuros anónimos que sufren en silencio.

Examinaremos ahora algunas circunstancias que, por muy peligrosas que parezcan, trabajaremos de tratar dentro de la escuela de nuestros estudios.

El asesino obró solo, de manera independiente, o por el contrario, puede pensarse que intervino como parte de una organización delictiva? De tal interrogante parte, muy numerosas y diversas investigaciones; una es, evidentemente, política, y no nos corresponde ni, tampoco, nos interesa. Otra provee del individuo estudiado, dicho en otros términos: que nuestro sujeto pueda corresponder, por sus caracteres individuales, al tipo del apto para ser enviado a asesinar a una persona. Abordaremos este problema utilizando, exclusivamente, los datos comprobados por nosotros y que se deducen de nuestra exploración.

Hemos probado su vocación para el asesinato y, en particular, para el magnicidio. Por esta parte, ciertamente no deberá admitirse la calidez humana necesaria para quien pueda ser mandado a cometer un asesinato. Las cosas cambian si se toman en consideración las tendencias que parten del complejo de Edipo no separado y, en particular, la solución por la descomposición del simbolismo del padre: el real insignificante, despreciado, el sustituto de la persona odiada, famosa, poderosa, importante, grande; el que
sirve para desplazar la imagen del padre a quien se debe obediencia y sumisión, antítesis del anterior, por lo común oculto, inaccesible y misterioso. Es muy importante hacer notar con toda claridad que planteamos el problema de saber si el procesado reúne los caracteres del que puede ser mandado a delinquir y que, por lo mismo, nuestra discusión nada tiene que ver y para nada sirve con respecto al problema diferente de saber quién pudo haberlo mandado. Sigamos adelante y pronto descubriremos nuevas aptitudes, por decirlo así, para ser enviado a matar. Distinguiremos ahora caracteres de tres clases: (a) fisiológicos; (b) psicológicos y (c) sociológicos.

a) Sus habilidades motoras, su habilidad táctil, su necesidad de movimiento (agitación), sus aptitudes para el deporte y también, su insuficiencia gonadal que hace de él un hombre cuya conducta no quedará muy influida por las mujeres.

b) Su tipo perceptivo, minucioso y dotallista, su buena memoria, su mitomanía, su taquipsiquia, su tipo emotivo controlado con erotismo cerebral, su impulsivismo, su sugestibilidad.

La actividad no superada del complejo de Edipo, la tendencia al autocastigo, la tendencia a ocultar.

c) Su porte correcto, arreglado, limpio y elegante, sus actitudes de gran señor, su sociabilidad, su afición por los deportes, su habilidad para el humorismo, su habilidad para aprender idiomas extranjeros, su habilidad de buen conversador y, también, del lado negativo: su audacia, su revolucionarismo (aún cuando sea palabrista y autodidacta) y la esencia de su conducta social, que es la hipocresía y la habilidad para engañar.

Concluimos, en consecuencia, que el sujeto estudiado reúne las más importantes de las características del individuo que puede ser mandado a asesinar.

Veamos ahora, muy brevemente, otro problema interesante: el relativo a los cómplices. Nuevamente insistimos en que esta clase de cuestiones las examinamos desde nuestro particular punto de vista, sin invadir terrenos que no nos corresponden y en función de los datos establecidos en el curso de nuestra exploración. Para facilitar la labor, aludiremos a los puntos siguientes: (a) el dinero; (b) las cartas; (c) Pedro; (d) Carmen y (e) Siqueiros.

a) El dinero.—El dinero que gasta procede, según la final explicación del procesado de 5,000.00 dólares que le dio su señora
madre. Si hacemos notar que esta es una explicación final es porque fue precedida de otras que son, por decirlo así, ensayos más o menos torpes. Desde el punto de vista psicológico no pierde importancia el hecho de llegar a una explicación final después de otras, por sólo la circunstancia de que el procesado diga que produjo informes falsos y que estuvo fantaseando. Esta conducta corresponde a una necesidad y tiene un claro sentido; por una parte son los tantos para salir del paso, pero, por la otra, revela la necesidad de ocultar la procedencia del dinero. Es un permanente acto fallido lleno de significación. Por más ingenioso que sea el hombre, por más audaz que se estime, por más que acaricie la idea disparatada del crimen perfecto, todo ser humano se mueve dentro de un estrecho determinismo. El dinero, uno de los primeros intereses infantiles (las monedas de oro que robaba al abuelo), el dinero que es también comprometedor, con las explicaciones de tanto que queda en la calidad de algo cuya procedencia debe ocultarse y, con la explicación final, acaba por unirse necesariamente, a la madre; esto es, el complejo de Edipo. Si la última explicación fuera cierta, que indudablemente no lo es, debió haber aparecido desde el primer momento con toda claridad, sin trabas, de manera segura y espontánea.

Las cartas.—En su oportunidad hiciémos notar un hecho importante cual es el de que el día del crimen el procesado estuvo en “American Express”, donde recibía su correspondencia. Su compañía estaba en México, luego fue movido por el temor de recibir alguna carta comprometadora. Ahora bien, debe recordarse que nuestro hombre puso de manifiesto su habilidad para cifrar mensajes en clave y hemos de decir, también, que ya preso se recibieron algunas cartas dirigidas a él.

Pedro.—Pedro es uno de esos nombres que se “escapan” a las condiciones más inoportunas y que el procesado dijo a pesar suyo; es un acto fallido de mucha importancia. Dentro del terreno de las hipótesis puede muy bien corresponder al nebuloso señor miembro de la Cuarta Internacional, o, para mejor decir, puede ser el encubierto de esa manera. Es, para el examinado, “mi amigo Pedro” que, según la hipótesis, pudo realmente ser su amigo que conocía las nocivas disposiciones para el crimen del sujeto que venimos estudiando el mismo que, por conocerlo, si pudo hacerle las que parecen absurdas proposiciones en labios de “un señor” indefinido, de la Cuarta Internacional que casi por arte diabólico descubre unas raras aptitudes en el procesado a quien juzga capaz de ser algo más que un simple militante del partido trotskista.

Carmen.—Carmen surgió, como Pedro, muy a pesar del examinado durante un vértigo de buen humor y de reminiscencias de Paris. Advirtió inmediatamente su imprudencia y no encontró
más manera de ocultarla que inventar una recogida anécdota en la que forzadamente resultó una Carmen campeona de natación de Francia. Con el mismo acto fallido habrá que prestar algunos informes que proceden de otras personas: la señorita Age
toff declaró que en París sólo una vez el procesado saludó a una mujer elegante; la misma Silvia posteriormente declaró que en México esta persona saludó nuevamente a su compañero en la cantina “One-Two-Three”. Agregaremos, todavía, otros informes que logramos por conducto de la señora María Ricalde, colaboradora nuestra:

“Morales e Iturbide.—Señores Hernández.—El 7 de diciembre del año de 1939, el procesado compró un automóvil Buick, modelo 1937 que pagó al contado. Dió, además, en parte de pago, un automóvil Ford que dos o tres meses antes había comprado ahí mismo y por el que había pagado $1,400.00; el precio del Buick era de $4,000.00; durante esa época el procesado vivía en el Hotel Guardiola. En una ocasión, antes de comprar el Buick, se le descompuso el Ford, acudió a la Agencia de los señores Hernández, irritado y dijo que era originario del Canadá, que viajaba en compañía de su esposa. En otra ocasión se presentó en este mismo lugar acompañado de una señora de más de 50 años de edad a quien presentó como su madre.”

Es oportuno hacer notar, también, la conducta del procesado en París, según los informes de la señorita Ageoff, en la parte que nos interesa hallamos una manera de obrar demasiado sospechosa como vamos a demostrarlo. Según el examinado él ha vivido algún tiempo en París, nos ha referido multitud de anécdotas, era periodista, socialie, alegre, hombre de muchas amistades, evidentemente. En cambio, tan pronto como aparece la señorita Ageoff en esta historia, nuestro sujeto, con excepción de la dama bien vestida, no conoce en París más que a los amigos de su compañera. Los buenos cómplices saben alejarse oportunamente y visitarse de manera sigilosa.

Siqueiros.—El pintor mexicano hace su aparición, en relación con el procesado, desde el momento en que nuestro sujeto cae en otro acto fallido y anota, en la libreta de su compañera, la dirección (Edificio Ermita, en Tacubaya) del señor Siqueiros. Se sabe que la señora Margarita Rosenare fue al Edificio Ermita y ahí obtuvo el informe en el sentido de que el señor Mornard no estaba en ese momento. Durante nuestra exploración, el mismo pintor ha aparecido en labios del sujeto que estudiamos detrás del simbolismo de “mi único compañero”, de “mi amigo” (en el sueño del embudo) y de “el quince metros” (en el sueño de las regatas). Ya
no en sueños, ni en trivialidades ni en actos fallidos, sino en la vida dramática de Trotsky, durante el atentado que capitaneó Siqueiros se mueve “un francés” que puede ser muy bien nuestro examinado. Por otra parte, es sabido que el pintor mexicano estuvo en España durante la pasada contienda civil y es muy probable que en el mismo lugar se haya encontrado el procesado junto con esa Carmen y ese Pedro bien conocidos por los actuales refugiados políticos españoles.

Detrás del vulgar nombre de “Bartolo Pérez” habrá de verse, también, a un cómplice culpable, que buen cuidado ha tenido de desaparecer oportunamente. Volvamos a los informes que obtuvo la señora Maria Ricaud en “Shirley Courts”; que cuando el procesado se alojó en este sitio, tenía un baúl muy pesado que siempre estuvo guardado en las bodegas y que, de la misma casa de turistas, se separó un mozo a quien se supone relacionado con las actividades del procesado.

En esta parte de nuestro trabajo hemos reunido, ciertamente, conjeturas, hipótesis y supuestos más o menos verosímiles. De manera aislada, estos datos valen poco, en el conjunto de toda nuestra investigación aparecen, cuando menos, como muy útiles indicios.

Nos ocuparemos ahora de otro asunto interesante, que tiene intimas conexiones con la acción delictuosa. La señora Natalia Sedoff declaró el día 7 de septiembre del año de 1940 que Jaccson se presentó como una persona tímida y hasta cierto punto irresoluta y extraña; acerca de esta impresión conversó con la señora Rosemare. Supone que el hombre trató de habitar a los guardiánnes a que lo vieran entrar y salir de la casa; entraba fustamente al patio y pocos minutos después salía. Al despacho de León Trotsky sólo entró dos veces. Después del atentado del mes de mayo, Jaccson visitó la casa y por excepción se le introdujo; llamó la atención la forma indiferente y como distraída con que Jaccson observó todo y esto motivó comentarios con Trotsky. Después del asalto Jaccson fué a los Estados Unidos y dijo como explicación que tenía que verse con su Jefe porque los negocios iban mal. Dejó su automóvil en la casa del mismo Trotsky. A su regreso fue a salutarios y se llevó el automóvil. Cuando por primera vez llevó a su posterior víctima “su artículo”, habló como 5 ó 10 minutos y permaneció con el sombrero puesto. Trotsky le comunicó que Jaccson le había causado una impresión extraña, pues se había sentado sobre la mesa y el “articulo” era algo confuso. Después de la agresión sufrida por Trotsky, éste tuvo tiempo aún para decir a la señora Sedoff que había comprendido que Jaccson lo atacaría.
El señor José de Tay Hansen declaró el 26 de septiembre del año de 1940 que "León Trotsky fue quien indicó la forma como se podía matar fácilmente". En declaraciones que hizo con relación al asalto, dijo que no había razón para tanto aparato y tanta gente, si "un solo agente de la GPU que se haga pasar por mi amigo puede asesinarme en mi propia casa".

El atentado ocurrió el 24 de mayo del año de 1940 a las cuatro horas y el asesinato de Trotsky ocurrió el 20 de agosto del mismo año, a las 17 horas y 30 minutos; en este intervalo, el mismo León Trotsky escribió artículos llenos de tenores y un cierta manera de presentimientos. Los informes que hemos expuesto tienen por objeto evidenciar la conducta propiamente suicida de Trotsky, quien, por decirlo así, se dejó matar. Pues es inadmisible que un hombre entrenado para salir ileso de las condiciones más peligrosas, que un individuo inteligente y sagaz, que durante el atentado resultó con vida, haya cometido la imprudencia de encerrarse solo, en su despacho, cuando ya había previsto que una sola persona que se hiciera pasar por su amigo podría asesinarlo en su propia casa.

Lombroso y Ferri, según Henry Claude ("Psiquiatría Médico-Legal"), dividen los crímenes políticos en las siguientes categorias:

a) Los criminales políticos matos, hereditariamente cargados, portadores de estigmas de degeneración, infectivos, impulsivos.

b) Los criminales políticos verdaderamente locos, cuya herencia frecuentemente explica las monomanías, las tendencias paranoicas y las manifestaciones epilépticas.

c) Los magnicidios políticos, que se distinguen de los criminales por la integridad casi completa del sentido moral; se diferencian de los locos, de los paranoicos particularmente, con los cuales tienen tanta semejanza, por la ausencia de delirio, por la menor impulsividad y por la conservación casi general de los sentimientos afectivos. Les faltan caracteres degenerativos y aún de herencia morbosa. Esta categoría de criminales se distingue por sus tendencias altruistas, vanidades, por la pujitación de sus escritos y por el carácter impulsivo, casi epileptóide de sus gestos.

d) Los criminales políticos por ocasión y por contagio epidémico.

e) Los criminales políticos por pasión, que se distinguen por su sensibilidad exagerada, su excesivo altruismo y que se complacen en sacrificar su vida.
Nuestro examinado, evidentemente, posee los caracteres de dos de las variedades distinguidas por Lombroso y Ferri en el grupo de los criminales políticos: corresponde, por igual, al magnicida político y al criminal político por pasión. Concordantemente, puede considerársele como un delincuente por pasión y en la variedad de los delincuentes políticos de acuerdo con las ideas de Maurice Parmelee ("Criminología"); como delincuente por pasión según el criterio de Enrico Ferri; y como delincuente político de acuerdo con la clasificación de Havelock Ellis.

Según Luis Jiménez de Asúa ("Psicoanálisis Criminal"), el Dr. Emilio Mira distingue el tipo que llama "Psicópata pseudorevolucionario", cuyos caracteres se encuentran en el sujeto que venimos estudiando.

Es oportuno transcribir el pensamiento del ya mencionado don Luis Jiménez de Asúa quien, al caracterizar a los delincuentes políticos, dice: "No pocos sujetos que se creen a sí mismo auténticos delincuentes políticos, construyen una doctrina política revolucionaria o se adhieren a las fórmulas políticas más extremistas, para poder dar cauce a sus tendencias parciales más o menos sublimadas, sin remordimientos culpables".

Volvamos a Lombroso ("Les Anarchistes") y encontraremos una descripción que se cumple en nuestros días, en la persona del asesino de León Trotsky: estos delincuentes políticos usan el argot, un lenguaje especial, distinto del habitual entre criminales y una modalidad ha de verse en sus canciones líricas; los maleficientes son difíciles de examinar porque presentan caracteres negativos, no tienen anomalías faciales, se encuentran en las grandes ciudades. tienen un sentido moral extraordinariamente bien conservado, un exagerado sentido práctico y gran amor a la sociedad; su inteligencia no ofrece anomalías importantes; a veces son de una finura y habilidad notables y algunos llegan a ser médicos, diputados, profesores, pero se caracterizan por una actividad morbosa, una laboriosidad exagerada para materias extrañas a su profesión y desproporcionada con relación a su inteligencia. Frequentemente cambian de actividades, producen escritos abundantes, son monomanos. De un concepto hasta sublime, pasan sin transición a un pensamiento menos que mediocre, grotesco y paradójico. A la mediocridad de sus ideas, a la imperfección de estilo, opinan exclamaciones, interrogaciones, gran cantidad de palabras subrayadas, neologismos, expresiones extrañas. Una gran parte de las reacciones de los criminales por pasión se debe a un fanatismo económicosocial; son el lado opuesto o la antítesis del criminal nato: su fisonomía es regular, "anticriminal", son jóvenes, honestos, y excesivamente hipócritas.
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OJEADA SOBRE LA PSICOLOGIA PROFUNDA DE LA PENA DE MUERTE*

(A propósito de la proyectada reforma del Código Penal de Guatemala)

Por el DR. ENRIQUE C. HENRIQUEZ,
Medico Antropólogo de Prisiones (Cuba)

He tenido la suerte de leer recientemente en diario "Impacto", de la ciudad de Guatemala, un interesante artículo firmado por el señor Mario Efrain Farfán, abogado sobre la pena de muerte. Respondes con él a la encuesta iniciada por otro diario: "Prensa Libre". El Sr. Nájera Farfán ha tratado seriamente el tema y deberíamos, todos los que nos ocupamos de estas cosas, leer y meditar lo que ha escrito. Trátase de un abogado de nota y es opinión general que los de su profesión son los más calificados para hablar de procesos y de penas. Sin embargo, y aunque fuera solo por tratarse de la vida y de la muerte, yo quiero reclamar para los médicos derecho a entrar en la controversia. Por mi parte quisiera contribuir, modestamente, a la discusión haciendo algunas observaciones acerca de la pena de muerte. Si algún título especial tengo para opinar es el de haber sido por muchos años Médico Antropólogo de las prisiones cubanas y haber estudiado, allí y en las universidades europeas, la pena, su origen, sus efectos, su hondra razón psicológica, y haber sido amigo y discípulo de hombres que, como Don Mariano Ruiz-Funes y Luis Jiménez de Asúa, se distinguieron sobresalientemente en el estudio de estas cuestiones.

Evidente es que, no ya la pena de muerte, sino la pena, a socas, merecen y necesitan, desde todo ángulo, madura reflexión, pero en un trabajo como el presente, limitado en su espacio, fuerza es comprimir la argumentación y tratar puntos concretos. Entre éstos hay uno, el psicológico, al cual no se alude frecuentemente en las discusiones, que desearía enfocar especialmente. Mencionaré también, de todos modos, los ejes habituales de la argumentación.

Ante todo quiero decir que la información pública comenzada en Guatemala sobre la pena de muerte debe concluir con autoridad y claridad. Cada uno de aquellos que aparezcan calificados para opinar debe hacerlo sin cortapisas. Por otra parte, no conviene que se desnaturalice la opinión de nadie. Conozco de cerca

* De la revista "Criminalia", de México. Octubre de 1954.
por lo menos a uno de los miembros de la comisión que estudia la reforma del Código Penal guatemalteco—el Licenciado Benjamín Lemus Morán—y sé, pertinente, que la ha deformado al opinar al punto de hacerlo aparecer como "partidario de la pena de muerte para los casos políticos solamente", opinión que, según todas las apariencias, no ha sustentado en ningún momento. Por lo demás, si supusieras que la Comisión piensa de ese modo, habrías que aceptar que no hace más que copiar la "primera manera" rusa, cuando, si no me equivoco, los rusos suprimieron ya, ellos también esta especificación. Esto no quiere decir que el gobierno ruso no mate a sus enemigos peligrosos, sino que no lo prescribe en su Código Penal. Y es cierto que los Códigos no se formulan para los casos excepcionales, o "políticos", sino para los que plantean las costumbres y las obligaciones e infracciones corrientes. Los Códigos Penales son para los ciudadanos de todos los días; no para resolver problemas de estado.

El licenciado Nájera Farfán consideró en su artículo una serie de razones defensistas, morales, jurídicas, filosóficas, que apoyaban la pena de muerte y, en lo general, su artículo es el de un antibolicionista resuelto. Sostiene que, por lo menos, debe matarse a los criminales que "ostentan un cuadro congrüente" que no puede ser curado en las prisiones; nos habla de las "características somáticas y antropológicas" que pueden justificar tan grave medida, etc. Y yo me permito preguntar: ¿quién va a delimitar los contornos de ese "cuadro congruente", a precisar las dichas "carácterísticas somáticas y antropológicas?" con autoridad suficiente? Quizás habría que acudir a los médicos, a los psicólogos... Y he aquí que es seguro que si se hiciera una encuesta a fondo entre los de nuestra profesión el número de adversarios de la pena de muerte sería mucho mayor que el de los que quisieran mantenerla. Para ser justos, hay que decir que también entre los juristas de más fama—verbicraria, Jiménez de Asúa y Ruiz-Funes, antes mencionados—pueden citarse abolitionistas decididos. Finalmente, que se me permita recordar al Licenciado Nájera Farfán que los delincuentes peores, los que presentan un "cuadro congruente" irreductible, y "características somáticas y antropológicas" monstruosas, son precisamente los locos, los irresponsables a causa de un grave, permanente y profundo trastorno psíquico. Es verdad que también se podría matar a los locos, y esto hizo Hitler, pero abrigo la esperanza de que los demócratas que lo vencieron han desechado sincera y completamente, entre otras líneas ideológicas, las de la filosofía jurídica y moral de los nazis. Y ya se ve aquí apuntar otro problema más escabroso, si cabe, que el que tratamos: el de la medida de la responsabilidad criminal en función del estado psíquico de los inculpados, cuestión que hemos tratado largamente en otros trabajos y de la cual resultaría, de todos modos, imposible ocuparnos aquí.
Sobera de la Flor mató, en México, no hace mucho, a una niña preciosa, a una pobre señorita, honestísima, que estaba esperando su omnibus en el Paseo de la Reforma. Lo hizo en pleno día. A tirones y empujones obligó a la muchacha a subir al auto de arquitecto en que él mismo viajaba y la mató de un tiro. Hizo bajar a punta de pistola, al chofer y, tomando el volante, se dirigía a una casa de citas donde una entrada discreta para automóviles permite a los "clientes" no ser vistos. Una vez allí llevó a rastras el cadáver hasta una cama y lo profirió. Luego se fue tranquilamente a su casa. La vispera había matado, de un tiro también, en concurrida calle, al Capitán Lome, por dos palabras que se cruzaron a causa de una interferencia en el tránsito. De no haber sido detenido, hubiera, probablemente, matado a otras personas de la misma manera violenta, inútil e insensata.

La opinión, el deseo de los hombres y las mujeres del pueblo mexicano ha sido unánime, por así decirlo. ¿Piden que Sobera de la Flor sea ejecutado, públicamente si es posible? Algunos quieren que esas cartas lleguen hasta el jefe de su ciudad. Según encuesta personal, este modo de ver (o mejor, de sentir) coincide con el de la mayoría del público de Guatemala. Ya dirémos que esto no debe ser obstáculo para que los hombres de ciencia expresen su verdad. Los Comisionados para una Reforma de la Ley Penal, los jueces en general, deben revestirse de valor estoico ante las pasiones arremetidas de la opinión pública y los efectos periodísticos más o menos buscados de exprofe, para hacer lo que tienen que hacer, según su intima conciencia, sin dejarse influir por el tumulto exterior.

Sobera de la Flor cometió un crimen monstruoso, uno de esos crímenes que nos hieren y nos enfurecen. Pero Sobera de la Flor está loco. Los técnicos, los peritos, los psicólogos dicen que es un esquizofrénico en plena fase de demencia. Estaba loco desde hace tiempo, según diagnóstico psiquiátrico autorizado (que lo señalaría, además, como peligroso): lo está hoy, y lo estará cada día más.

Sobera de la Flor es un demente caracterizado. Así lo ha demostrado en brillante estudio, el Dr. Alfonso Quiroz Cuaron Quiroz es también mexicano, pero él sabe más que los ciudadanos ordinarios de México. De todos modos en casos como este resulta difícil satisfacer la reivindicación popular. El recuerdo del espantoso crimen de Sobera hace que la gente siga pidiendo a gritos su cabeza. Los jueces se ven agobiados y ensordecidos por ese clamor, los periodistas hacen coro a la petición de un castigo capital. Nosotros pensamos—a riesgo de incurrir también en el desagradar de la horda de mil cabezas que es el público—que Quiroz Cuaron no hace sino defender la verdad científica; y como tiene la virtud de hacerlo valerosamente y lejos de todo interés turbio su actitud.
merece respeto y aplauso. Terminando con este capítulo, digamos que los partidarios de la llamada responsabilidad social no deben suponerlos tan ingenuos que vayamos a proponer, por ejemplo, que el pobrecito Sobera de la Flor, y sus semejantes, absueltos a causa de su irresponsabilidad, derivada de su impunibilidad, vayan a ser puestos en libertad y devueltos a sus hogares. Sobera no deberá salir nunca más del Manicomio donde hace tiempo debió ser recluido, si se hubiera escuchado a los médicos que lo trataron! La sociedad puede y debe defenderse contra el peligro que él representa, pero para ello no es necesario quitarle la vida. Sobera de la Flor, un loco, mata a una pobre niña inocente. La sociedad, compuesta de hombres que se pretenden cuerpos, sápidos y hasta buenos, no debe responder a su acto mutilándolo a él, a un demente, a un irresponsable, so pena de descender, en cierto modo, a su nivel, al nivel de Sobera de la Flor.

Sería saludable buscar, por otra parte, las raíces psicológicas de esta necesidad que tienen los hombres de matar a sus grandes ofensores. No ya a sus agresores directos, personales, sino también a los que perjudican gravemente, a los que hieren de muerte a sus prójimos. ¿Por qué es tan a menudo el hombre feroz y vengativo? ¿Por qué necesita, en estos casos, que la muerte sea pagada con la muerte?

Una norma bastante más antigua que la que pudieran preconizar las comisiones reformadoras, o el Licenciado Náyera Fairán, o Garófalo—citado por éste en su artículo—expresó esta ansia de retribución que duerme en el estrato instintivo de los seres humanos.

"El que hiriere o matare hombre, muera de muerte.

"El que hiriere animal, restituirá otro en su lugar; esto es, alma por alma.

"El que hiciere mancha a alguno de sus ciudadanos, como hizo, así se hará con él.

"Quebradura por quebradura, ojo por ojo, diente por diente restituirá.

"Cual fuere el mal que hubiere hecho, tal se le obligará a sufrir."

Tal es el texto de la ley bíblica del Talión (Levítico, cap. XXIV; versículos 17, 18, 19 y 20), y el espíritu que la inspiró peca todavía sobre los hombres de hoy. De ella frasciendo, sutilmente, la esencia afectiva, la cualidad de impulso pasional que preside el ánimo de los partidarios de la pena de muerte.
Una singular necesidad de equilibrio psicológico hace que los hombres traten de compensar un dolor con otro dolor, sin que a primera vista esto se explique por razón lógica. Es que la razón no es lógica, sino instintiva. Se trata de un impulso dependiente del instinto de conservación, o de ofensa-defensa, considerado en su forma primaria o en la sublimada, como lugar de imposición. El ser humano —capaz, cuando es normal, de piedad, simpatía y hasta altruismo— siente como propios el dolor y la muerte de sus convecientes, y por eso necesita, exige reparación, pago, retribución. Este pago ha de ser hecho mediante el sufrimiento de aquel que causó el dolor o la muerte a su prójimo. El hombre de todos los días no entra a analizar. Lo que necesita es que sufra el delincuente, que muera, que pague. Trátese del impulso de venganza, proyectado socialmente. Así nos aparece la necesidad psicológica de la pena como tal pena, y no como medida defensiva o corregicional. Según los sujetos, su idiosincrasia, su educación, el rigor de su ecuación personal afectivo-caracterológica, el sufrimiento compensador demandado se limitará a la prisión, o llegará a la exigencia de la pena capital o hasta de torturas suplementarias. En la edad media los jueces, representando la vindicta pública, idearon enorme variedad de sufrimientos que, infligidos judicialmente, tenían raíz legitimamente retributiva.

Pudiera aparecer poco consolidador este análisis. No es menos cierto que vale la pena intentar, a lo largo de esta discusión tantas veces emprendida, el mecanismo oculto, la razón psicológica profunda del impulso que mueve a muchos hombres a reclamar la pena de muerte. Así contribuímos, en alguna proporción, al lento progreso moral de la humanidad. Evitaremos quizá, por lo menos, extraviarnos en la búsqueda de motivaciones artificiales o adjetivas y en argumentaciones muchas veces sofísticas o tautológicas.

Para el que estas líneas escrito, la fuerza que no impide exigir retribución capital para ciertos delitos, pago en moneda de sufrimiento y muerte, tiene su origen, paradójicamente, en el instinto social, o de solidaridad (instinto de manada, en los animales) que a su vez, por sublimación, proviene del prepotente instinto de

(1) Pudiera arguirseme que, puesto que procede de un instinto útil y plausible, como el de solidaridad social, la pena de muerte está justificada y que sus partidarios son, por tanto, las personas más sociales, piadosas y amantes de su prójimo. Tal no es la realidad. Los instintos en ciertos casos—por ejemplo en que su referie a la venganza—tienen proyecciones excesivas, inconvenientes, antimorales, que deben ser reprimidas por una educación bien comprendida, y hasta por los Códigos penales. El odio, la envidia, los celos excesos a que arrastran la ira y la pasión sexual, proceden también de fuerzas instintivas que son, sin embargo, en otros aspectos, aceptables y útiles porque salvaguardan la vida del hombre sin degradarla.
conservación, rama directa, primaria del instinto vital, identificando este concepto omnicomprensivo como el impulso universal, de todo lo que vive a defender, prolongar, extender y diversificar la vida; a la suerte perseverare (Spinoza). (1)

No es posible insistir aquí sobre este aspecto del asunto. Cada cual tiene su opinión (y todas son respetables) y, sobre todo, cada cual tiene su pasión, su pasión que es el factor dinámico del psiquismo; los afectos, las pasiones, son el psiquismo-fuerza. La afectividad es componente innato de la personalidad, y por tanto invariable en sus proporciones individuales —como la inteligencia y la constitución física—; ella resulta la mayoría de las veces el factor determinante de las actitudes y la conducta, dicho sea esto sin desconocer la importancia de la reflexión inteligente de la educación, la cultura, el ambiente, etc., que conforman, en definitiva, el carácter, modelando, hasta donde es posible, los elementos hereditarios y constitucionales.

He querido apoyar con esta digresión mi criterio de que este asunto de votar en pro o en contra de la pena de muerte es, menos que una cuestión de pensar, una cuestión de sentir, más que de un razonamiento, procede de un querer. Por eso resultan muy a menudo poco eficaces los argumentos de orden intelectual en la discusión. Es que ese sentir, el que se refiere al tema de este trabajo, se afina en los más hondos estratos afectivos, en los instintos, en la estructura misma de la persona profunda. (2)

A pesar del clamor popular que generalmente pide crueldad para con aquellos que fueron crueles (es curioso que sean partidarios de la pena de muerte, de la retribución, de la venganza

(2) Sería interesante practicar pruebas de investigación psicobiográfica (Rorschach, por ejemplo) en dos series de individuos, partidarios unos y adversarios otros de la pena de muerte. Quizá tal investigación mostraría la raíz profunda del impulso que estudiamos y su concordancia con otros ejes genotípicos, constitucionales, comunes a los sujetos examinados, según fueran de la primera o de la segunda serie. Dicha exploración—que caería dentro de la sistemática de Rorschach y Kretschmer—debería ser hecha, como se comprende, sobre sujetos de convicción arraigada, de sentimientos bien definidos en un sentido o en otro.
muchos “cristianos”, siendo así que Cristo representó un polo de luz frente a esos hechos y sentimientos situados en el polo de las tinieblas; a pesar de ese clamor, digo, cada uno de nosotros debe expresar, intrépidamente, su pensar y su sentir. He aquí los mios:

La pena de muerte es inútil, ya que la sociedad tiene a su alcance otros medios para reprimir y neutralizar a los peligrosos, por mucho que lo sean.

La pena de muerte no es ejemplar ni intimidatoria. Muchos países que la conservan tienen muy alto índice de la más grave criminalidad, y viceversa. Por otra parte —y esto lo sabemos bien, los que hemos trabajado en las prisiones— muchos criminales afrontarían el patíbulo sin temblar, con una especie de jactancia. En fin, si se quiere que la pena capital sea ejemplar o intimidatoria, ¿por qué se la ejecuta prácticamente a escondidas en todas partes?

La pena de muerte es repugnante para todos los hombres normales (aun para aquellos que defienden su vigencia); y más repugnantes son el ambiente y los detalles que rodean su ejecución, destinados en el fondo solamente a hacer sufrir al reo, pues bien, que se podría evitar la angustia final (administrando soporíferos o estupefacientes), crueldad premeditada ésta que viene a darnos también razón en cuanto al fondo psicológico de venganza subyacente en la pena capital.

La pena de muerte es irrevocable; los daños que puede ocasionar resultan irremediables. Acaso sea éste el más sólido argumento que contra ella se pudiera esgrimir. “Sólo sé que no sé nada” —decía Sócrates—. Si los hombres de hoy aceptan como bueno este aforismo, si los que más saben confiesan tan a menudo su ignorancia de innumerables cosas, ¿cómo pudieran aconsejar decisiones tajantes en cuestión tan grave como determinar a cuáles de entre sus semejantes debe privarse de la vida?

¡Y siempre el tremendo peligro del error judicial! Por la víctima inocente de nuestra horrible equivocación ¿qué excusas o qué reparación podríamos ofrecer nosotros, la sociedad, no ya al infeliz ejecutado sin razón, sino a sus familiares, a su viuda, a sus huérfanos? En esta coyuntura se muestra la sociedad cobarde e irresponsable. Vuelve la espalda y trata de olvidarse de su vergonzoso error. En ningún Código de los que establecen la pena
de muerte existe, a mi conocimiento, algún artículo que prescriba: "En caso de que se ejecutara equivocadamente la pena de muerte sobre un procesado, sus familiares recibirán tales y tales compensaciones y reparaciones..." Fué una suerte que Dreyfus no fuera ejecutado y pudiera ser resonantemente reivindicado, aunque después de pasar muchos años en la Isla del Diablo. Pero en Londres ahorraron hace poco a un estrangulador de mujeres quien antes confesó que había sido él quien había estrangulado, entre otras, a cierta señora y a su hijita, crimen que gracias a su testimonio estaba bien situado para aportarlo, pues eran vecinos) fue achacado al marido de dicha señora. Cuando el verdadero culpable confesó que el otro pobre hombre había sido ahorrado ya. Menos mal que esta vez no quedaron ni viuda ni huérfanos para rumiar justa amargura y hondo resentimiento contra una sociedad que los hacía víctimas de su inepta y su crueldad... En todo caso, quizás pronto nadie volverá a acordarse del penoso suceso.

El guatemalteco Efrain Nájera Farfán recordó a Víctor Hugo a propósito de la pena de muerte, pero hubiera sido deseable que nos trajera el episodio culminante de la lucha de este poeta contra el patibulo. Al final de este trabajo, yo me permitiré recordarlo.

Trataba sea del llamado "caso del Correo de Lyon". Este Correo —un omnibus tirado por caballos— servía la correspondencia entre París y Lyon. El 27 de abril de 1796 sufrió el asalto de bandidos que saquearon los paquetes postales y asesinaron bestialmente a cuchilladas y sablazos al cochero y al cartero. Se detuvo a dos sospechosos pronto abrumados por pruebas irrefutables y, de modo harto ligero por cierto, a un joven de 29 años llamado Lesurques a quien dos testigos (mujeres) creyeron encontrar parecido extraordinario con un miembro de la banda de asesinos que había sido vista merodeando por los alrededores del teatro del crimen. A pesar de sus protestas, Lesurques fue condenado a muerte y ejecutado junto con los otros dos el 30 de octubre del mismo año. En una carta testamento decía a su mujer, entre otras cosas: "Cuando leas esta carta, un hierro cruel habrá cortado ya la vida que te había consagrado... Voy a morir con valor... Espero que sabrás imitar mi ejemplo. Te debo a tus hijos y a mi memoria. Distribuye mis cabellos, que te envío, entre
nuestros hijos cuando sean mayores: es la única herencia que puedo dejarles. Adiós para siempre. Mi último suspiro será para ti y para nuestros desgraciados hijos..." Esta carta iba dirigida: "A la ciudadana viuda de Lesurques..." Ante el patibulo, proclamó con voz firme y grave su inocencia y agregó que, aunque perdonaba a sus jueces, esperaba confiadamente que el Juez Supremo le haría justicia un día. Pronto aparecieron por todas partes evidencias de la inocencia de Lesurques. Se señaló el verdadero culpable, que se le parecía extraordinariamente. El Juez de Instrucción, M. Daubanton, que había instruido el sumario creyó más tarde en la inocencia de Lesurques y trabajó incansablemente por su rehabilitación. Hasta tres personas procesadas, convictas y ejecutadas afirmaron (una de ellas autorizando in articulo mortis a su confesor a utilizar sus palabras) que Lesurques era inocente. Su mujer, sus hijas, sus niñas, su familia entera, lucharon sin descanso, durante más de setenta y cinco años, por su rehabilitación. Todo fue en vano, sobre todo, al parecer, porque el estado francés no quería restituir la suma enorme que representaban, con los intereses acumulados, los bienes confiscados a Lesurques cuando fue condenado. Es fama que en el curso de los apasionados debates a que dió lugar esta cuestión, Charles Hugo, hijo de Victor Hugo, fue perseguido en justicia por descarnado y que el poeta, dirigiéndose a él, dijo:

—Hijo mío: no tienes que avergonzarte por estar sentado en ese banquillo. ¡No le temas a la justicia de estos injustos! Y si en algún momento fueras a decaer tu ánimo, recuerda que ahí mismo, en ese banquillo, se sentó una vez. ¡Lesurques! —Y Victor Hugo escribió, además, un poema terrible fustigando a los jueces de la época.

He ahí la cuestión: ¿debe maturar la sociedad, no ya a locos como Sobera de la Flor o a inocentes como Lesurques, sino a criminales llamados normales y convictos de sus crímenes? Nosotros, los médicos, vemos de cerca todos los días la muerte. No nos espanta en sí misma. Pero pienso con orgullo que la mayor parte de
mis colegas rechazaría horrorizada la idea de que los hombres puedan matar a los hombres y que así lo prescriban en sus Códigos. Y es que aprendimos, trabajamos y quizás nacimos para muy otra cosa que matar.

La aplicación de la pena de muerte que acaso marcó más honda huella en la humanidad fue la crucifixión de Jesucristo. En dos mil años los hombres no han creído arrepentirse bastante de este gesto que los privó de un verdadero maestro, de un incomparable apóstol, de un defensor de la piedad y el amor sin los cuales, como decía Fedor Dostoievski, no vale la pena vivir.

Sin embargo, parece que queremos seguir matando, con el espíritu rudo, directo y despiadado de la vieja Ley del Talión. Confíemos de todos modos. Yo repetiré aquí algo que he dicho y escrito muchas veces: "Cuando el hombre juzga al hombre no debe ser feroz".

México, 1954.

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LA MAYOR

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SECCIÓN OFICIAL

I. ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE IDENTIFICADORES

La Junta Directiva celebró sus sesiones ordinarias de los meses de Marzo y Abril adoptando algunos acuerdos, entre ellos algunos de importancia para la clase.

En el Salón de Actos de la Escuela Nacional de Técnicos Identificadores se celebró la Segunda Conferencia del Ciclo auspiciada por esta Asociación y la Escuela Nacional de Técnicos Identificadores en la que el Profesor de Identificación de Documentos Sr. Juan Miguel Xiquís Alverza dictó una interesante conferencia intitulada "La Identificación Científica de Cuadros Falsificados".

2. SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE POLICIOLÓGIA Y CRIMINALÍSTICA

Nuestro Presidente, Dr. Castroverde ha recibido especial invitación para concurrir al próximo Congreso de Prevención del Crimen, que tendrá efecto en Suitsa. La S. C. P. O. al adherirse al destacado evento, habrá de contribuir con un trabajo, no así con la asistencia, ya que la fecha temprana de dicho Congreso lo impide.

3. SOCIEDAD DE ESTUDIOS ODONTO-LEGALES Y CRIMINOLOGICOS

Como un verdadero triunfo en los empeños de esta institución, podemos anunciar ya, la presentación en la Cámara de Representantes, del Proyecto de Ley que crea el Servicio Odonto-Forense Nacional, adscripto al Servicio Médico Forense.

Esta Ley fue presentada por el representante por Santa Clara, Dr. José Luis Pujol, firmando igualmente por los Dres. Eliseo A. Guerra Romero, Martín A. Iglesias Abru, Emilio Rivero Agüero y Guillermo Benítez Quirch. Fue aprobada en primera lectura, pasando de inmediato a la Comisión de Justicia y Códigos para su informe. Por dicha Ley se crea una plaza de Odontólogo Forense en cada Audiencia de la República, cuya dotación será la de Secretario de Juzgado de Instrucción, incluyéndose una plaza más, la de Jefe de dichos Servicios que dependerá del Director de los Médicos Forenses de la Capital.

	×

En nota recibida de la Universidad del Brasil, van marchando los preparativos para que, una Delegación de dicha Universidad, (Facultad de Odontología), presidida por el Dr. Claudio Martins Santos venga a la Habana, el próximo Julio en intercambio de Conferencia con nuestros miembros.
4. BURÓ CENTRAL NACIONAL DE LA COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE POLICÍA CRIMINAL

En preparación por el Buró se encuentra un trabajo sobre la "Necesidad de unir a las Estadísticas de Criminalidad, las Estadísticas Médicas". Este trabajo y Moción consiguiente, será presentado en la Asamblea de la C. I. P. C. que tendrá lugar en Instambul, la primer decena de Septiembre, esperándose el apoyo del Gobierno de la República para la asistencia a dicho destacado evento.

Igualmente podemos informar que progresan los trámites para el logro de la admisión como Estados Miembros, de las repúblicas de PANAMA y PERÚ. Por cartas recibidas recientemente de dichos países hermanos, sabemos que no pasará de este año el logro de ese ideal que es propósito firme de nuestro Buró: "que toda república de nuestra América sea un positivo eslabón de la C. I. P. C."

x x x

El B. C. N. se encuentra preparando un importante trabajo que habrá de someter a las autoridades pertinentes al objeto de que pueda cumplirse efectivamente el control y vigilancia de la Extrajería, del que se realiza en los EE. UU., Italia, Francia, Inglaterra, España, etc. El Director Dr. Castroverde, habrá de presentar este trabajo asimismo a la Asamblea de Instambul, ya que el mismo representa un factor positivo de control que habrá de redundar en grandes beneficios para la C. I. P. C.

x x x

En Instambul se hará uso por primera vez del ESPASOL como Lenguaje Oficial de la C. I. P. C. cumpliéndose así los acuerdos de Roma, votados por Cuba.

5. ESCUELA NACIONAL DE TÉCNICOS IDENTIFICADORES

Por el Claustro de Profesores de esta Escuela se señaló para el 18 de Mayo la terminación del presente Curso Escolar de 1954-1955 y se señalaron también las fechas de los exámenes ordinarios del mes de junio.

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Investigaciones-Sao Paulo, Brasil.
Pinger Print Magazine.
Hay opiniones pero...

...a mi que me den Polar

¡la cerveza popular!
Soviets Reported Lauding Trotsky

MEXICO CITY. March 20

The Russian government plans to pay special homage to the memory of Leon Trotsky, who was assassinated in 1940, his former private secretary said today.

Trotsky came here in 1937 after being forced into exile during his struggle with Stalin for power after Lenin died.

Felipe Alvarado, then his secretary, said Russian diplomats are inviting Trotsky admirers to attend the Nov. 7 Red revolution ceremonies with the word that homage would be paid to Trotsky's memory. He said he has received an invitation.
TROTSKY PLEA PRESSURED

Ex-Aide to Red Leader Asks
Moscow for Amends

A new demand for rehabilitation of the reputation of Leon
Trotsky and for information on
the fate of his son, Serge, was
sent to Moscow yesterday by
Joseph Hansen, former secretary
to Trotsky.

Mr. Hansen addressed his de-
mand to Nikita S. Khrushchev,
Communist party First Secre-
tary, and drew his attention to
a similar demand made a month
ago by Trotsky's widow, Natalia,
who is in Mexico.

Mr. Hansen said no reply had
been forthcoming to Mr. Trots-
sky's demand. He said nothing
was known among Trotsky's
one-time aids and associates of
any invitation to go to Moscow
to participate in rehabilitation
ceremonies, as was reported yest-
erday from Mexico City.

2.19 p.m.
March 27, 1956

JAIME RAMON HERNANDEZ, was ESPIONAGE - R


On 3-21-56 "The Washington Post and Times Herald," Washington, D. C., newspaper, carried an Associated Press dispatch dated 3-20-56 from Mexico City. This dispatch stated that Felipe Alva Huante, formerly Leon Trotsky's secretary, said that Russian diplomats in Mexico City are now inviting Trotsky admirers to attend the November 7 Red Revolution Ceremonies with the word that homage will be paid to the memory of Leon Trotsky who was assassinated in 1940.

"The New York Times" of March 22, 1956, carried an article stating that Joseph Hansen, a former secretary of Leon Trotsky, said nothing was known among Trotsky's one-time aides and associates of any invitation to go to Moscow to participate in rehabilitation ceremonies as was reported March 21, 1956, from Mexico City.

Due to the apparent about face in Russian policy indicated in the Associated Press dispatch, mentioned above, the veracity of which is unknown, and the recent statement by Walter Winchell that Trotsky's murderer had been ordered released from jail by the Mexican Federal courts, you should alert your sources and maintain close contact with CIA concerning any change in subject's attitude as to furnishing information as to the true facts concerning his part and that of others in the conspiracy which resulted in his murdering Trotsky and concerning those individuals who conspired thereafter towards his escape from prison.

cc - 1 - Paris (Info)
cc - 1 - Madrid (Info)
cc - 1 - New York (160-22/1) (Info)
cc - 1 - Foreign Natioan Unit (Route through for review)

See Note Page Two
Letter to Mexico City

NOTE: Mercader murdered Leon Trotsky in Mexico, August 21, 1940. Investigation has indicated that he did so at the direction of Soviet intelligence and that Soviet intelligence sought after his arrest to effect his release from jail but was unsuccessful in their attempt. His mother, Caridad Lecuader, was last known to reside in Paris, France. Walter Winchell in his broadcast of March 11, 1956, stated that Mercader was to be released from jail in Mexico. Although CIA has primary responsibility concerning any action to be taken concerning Mercader, it is felt the Bureau should be aware and in a position to take whatever action it deems fit depending on the conditions that prevail at the time of Mercader's release from jail.
65-29162

VIA LIAISON

Date: May 21, 1956

To: Director (orig. and 1)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Mercader was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder of Trotsky. The latest information available to this Bureau reflects Mercader's application for parole has
Letter to Director
Central Intelligence Agency

been denied. The Mexican Parole Board reportedly has strongly recommended against parole because a recent examination of Serocker reflects no change in his attitudes or opinion since he murdered Trotsky. His sentence will terminate in 1960.

In view of the delicate nature of the informants in this matter, it is requested that this information be handled on a need-to-know basis.

In view of past activities of certain individuals in the United States attempting to secure the release of Serocker from prison, it will be appreciated if you will keep this Bureau apprised of any information you receive in this matter.

CC: 1 - R. Dennis A. Glenn (VIA LIAISON)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

NOTE: This letter classified in view of info having been furnished by and highly delicate informants.
See cover memo Belmont to Boardman, 5/16/56, captioned (HD Premb)

1 - AAG William F. Tompkins (by r/s 0-6 this date)
Date: May 28, 1956
To: Director, FBI
From: [Redacted]
Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER
ESPIONAGE - R

The Mexico City English language daily newspaper "The News" on May 18, 1956, published an article entitled "U. S. CHEMIST CONCEDES TO WORK AS SOVIET SPY." This article was based on an Associated Press dispatch dated June 6, 1955, reflecting that JOHNAS LEV BLACK, Newark, New Jersey, chemist, who allegedly recruited HARRIE RABINOWITZ into atomic spying, testified before a public hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and publicly confessed to his own career of espionage for Russia. He said things he is said to have told of having another Communist assignment to participate in the 1939 assassination of TROTSKY.

It is requested that the entire volume of the hearing be available to the Washington Field Office and that the pertinent portions of the testimony of JOHNAS LEV BLACK before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee be obtained so that what part was planned for him in the assassination of LEON TROTSKY, if any.

An additional copy of this communication is being prepared for the information of the Mexican Field Office.
Director, FBI (65-29162)

JAI ME RAMON MERCADER
ESPI ONAGE - R

RECEIVED-62

June 15, 1956

1. Reulet 5-28-56. The report of SA [redacted], made 7-26-50 at Philadelphia entitled, "Thomas L. Black, was, Espionage - R," reflects Black's complete story of his espionage activities. Referring to your inquiry in referenced letter as to Black's part in the assassination of Trotsky in 1940, the following information from the above report is being set out in brief:

Black, in telling his story, advised that W. Art Schwartz (subsequently identified as Gregory Antipolny), a Soviet agent, told him in 1938 that the Russians had an important assignment for him. It was planned that he should enter the household of Leon Trotsky in Coyoacan, Mexico, and become acquainted with Trotsky's activities there and the people with whom Trotsky was associated. Black was told he would not be alone, although at first he would have no contact with fellow agents. No information was furnished to Black other than that he should go there to secure information as to Trotsky, his household, and associates. Black advised he did not want to go to Mexico City so he made no effort to become acceptable to the Trotskyites as he would have had to in order to go to Coyoacan. Black advised that after Trotsky had been assassinated at Coyoacan he realized that the grooming of himself for travel and residence in Trotsky's household at Coyoacan meant that he had probably been picked to be a part of this plot.

Black's testimony before the Internal Security Subcommittee on 5-17-56 does not set forth any additional facts concerning this matter.

*HWN:sm pi Black has always stated he did not go to Mexico & *

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)
NOTE: Jaime Ramon Mercader is the assassin of Trotsky, and is presently in jail in Mexico. Our Mexico City Office requested a review of Black's testimony, 5-17-56, to determine what part Black played in the murder of Trotsky in 1940. Report of all, mentioned above, appears in 65-5926 - C.

* connection with the plot to assassinate Trotsky and no information has been developed to indicate that he did.

[Stamp: LEGAT
58 JUN 21
1950
1N15]

[Signature: T94]
Date:       June 10, 1956
To:         Director, FBI (65-29162)
From:       [Redacted]
Subject:    JAIME RAMON RODRIGUEZ, WAS ESPIONAGE - R


With reference to the item set forth in rebuttal concerning an Associated Press dispatch dated 3/29/56 from Mexico City and reported on 3/21/56 in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" regarding FELIPE ALVAHUANTE, described as a former secretary of LEON TROTSKY, the following was reported by [Redacted], an official of the American Embassy in Mexico City. He stated that a review of local Mexico City newspapers by him during the month of March, 1956, reflected that Mrs. LEON TROTSKY had strongly denied that Lic. FELIPE ALVAHUANTE was ever a secretary of her late husband, LEON TROTSKY.

It is noted that the Mexico City daily newspaper "Ultimas Noticias" of June 17, 1956, carried an item indicating that a known "Communist" had obtained a job. The article referred to the fiscal officer employed in the Ministry of Communications and Public Works whose name was Professor FELIPE ALVAHUANTE. The article said that ALVAHUANTE was not a lawyer as he called himself but was a well-known Trotskyite. The article questioned why the Ministry of Communications and Public Works had employed such a person, especially since he had a record with the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District of having participated some years ago in a riot which took place in the central square in Mexico City in connection with a presidential meeting.

Enclosures (3) - ENCLOSED SE-32 [Redacted] - 312
JTG: plb/rgb (5) - 41 [Redacted] - 78 JUN 25 1956

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It has been further noted that the Mexico City Daily "Ultimas Noticias" of November 25, 1955, published an excerpt concerning revelations made for that newspaper regarding Soviet agents by FELIPE ALVARENCHE who described himself as the assistant secretary of LEON TROTSKY.

It is further noted that ALVARENCHE wrote a thesis in connection with his law degree entitled "The Murder of LEO TROTSKY" which was published in Mexico, "L. F.", in 1951 by the law faculty of the University of Mexico.

The American language daily newspaper "The Post," which is published in Mexico City, advised on 5/4/56 that the attorney for the subject is Lic. EDUARDO CENICERO RIOS of Calle Isabel la Catolica, 13-40. Mexico, (.....) said that it was 7:102:069 feeling that a favorable decision would be forthcoming on subject's appeal to be released on parole.

SHANAHAN advised that on 5/10/55 he filed a news report covering an interview he had had with LADY TROTSKY's widow. Mrs. TROTSKY told SHANAHAN that IRVING failed to apply for parole in August, 1955, which was the earliest date that his application could have been made. Instead he waited until the winter of 1955 to apply for parole. Because of this
delay in applying for parole, Mrs. TROTSKY believed that MERCADER was not interested in leaving jail. She implied it might be perilous for MERCADER to be released from jail at this time. Mrs. TROTSKY told SHANAHAN that she had received by mail various offers to have MERCADER killed. However, she disregarded such offers.

According to SHANAHAN, Mrs. TROTSKY stated that MERCADER is allegedly married to a Mexican girl by the name of ROQUELLA MENDOZA. Mrs. TROTSKY believes that this girl was introduced to MERCADER by Dr. BERNARD CHAPA, subject of an investigation of this office. As the Bureau is aware, BERNARD CHAPA for many years was connected with the prison farm system.

Mr. SHANAHAN stated that the Mexico City prison records reflect that ROQUELLA MENDOZA has visited MERCADER every Thursday and Sunday for the past seven years. She is said to work in the Oficina de Vias Publicas (Office of Public Roads) for the government of the City of Mexico. Mr. SHANAHAN said ROQUELLA MENDOZA is about forty years old and earns 250 pesos a month.

Mrs. TROTSKY told SHANAHAN that she had sent two telegrams to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow in February, 1956. One telegram asked for data on her son, who disappeared in Paris. The second telegram requested the Communist Party to review LEON TROTSKY’s record for the purpose of rehabilitation and clearing his memory.

Mr. SHANAHAN stated that information recently provided by him reflects that MERCADER is no longer working in the rice and carpentry shop of the federal penitentiary in the City of Mexico, but he has been confined to his cell. He said that subject’s parole was denied because he was “unrepentant.” He believes that subject’s appeal of his denial parole will result unfavorably to the subject. Mr. SHANAHAN stated that there is no indication from information he has that the subject has any thought of “talking.”

"The News" on 3/30/56 published an article that JACQUES HOUBARD, which is one of the aliases by which the subject is known, was placed under special guard at the Lecumberri penitentiary because of an alleged attempt on his
life. The article said that prison officials referred to KORNARD's claim as a "farce" to bolster his chances for parole. KORNARD claimed that two men attacked him in a lonely prison corridor, but that he fought himself free. He did not identify the assailants. Mr. SHAEFFER stated that the story of this assault was not true.

An article dated 5/16/56 which appeared in "The News" reflected that Mexican Immigration authorities had declared that if the subject was released from the penitentiary they would arrest him at the prison gates because he entered Mexico under a false passport. The Mexican Immigration authorities stated subject entered Mexico with a passport in the name of one FRANK JACKSON, a Canadian who was killed in the Spanish Civil War. The article pointed out that under Mexican Immigration laws a person is entitled to "immigrant" (immigrant) status if he proves he has lived in the country at least ten years, despite the fact he may not have entered the country legally. However, in KORNARD's case the time he spent in jail cannot be computed toward the period required to achieve the "immigrant" status.

There are being enclosed herewith copies (bldg) a letter addressed to the American Ambassador in Mexico City, written by CHARLES MCKAY, C/o Broadway Hotel, Leoti, Kansas. MCKAY states that he was acquainted with the subject, whom he knew as ALBERT R. DOMINGUEZ, JR. McKAY states he has written to the subject in care of the Mexican Federal Police in Mexico City. He also states he wrote to C. C. MILLER, C. J. Attorney in Baltimore, Maryland, who referred his letter to the FBI. He indicated he would be pleased to furnish information regarding the subject. In view of this fact an additional copy of this communication has been prepared for the Kansas City Office with the request that the Purman cause McKay to be interviewed by agents of that office.

Additional copies of this communication have been prepared for the New York (100-7751) and Kansas City Offices.
Envelope transmitting attached letter bore following:

Return address:  VIA AIR MAIL  
Charles McKay  
Broadway Hotel  
Leoti, Kansas  

Addressed to:  
Ambassador of the United States  
United States Embassy  
Mexico City D. F.  
Mexico  

(408739)  
REGISTERED  
No. 234  
Return Receipt Requested
Honorable Ambassador
United States Embassy
Mexico City D. F.
Mexico, Rep.

Dear Hon. Ambassador

I am asking if you could furnish the address or place
of incarceration of one Albert R. Dominguez, Jr., a man I presume
to be an American citizen and whom I presume I was acquainted
with for a number of years in the 1930 to 1937 era. I last heard
from him from Yucatan in 1937. I have written a number of letters
to him in care of the Mexican Federal Police, Mexico City D.
Mexico.

I am positive Mr. Dominguez is alive and alive a
Jacques van den Drosdach and is incarcerated for the
slaying of one Leon Trotsky some years ago. To establish this
fact I have written to him but have received no answer. Our
acquaintance is an odd one as I was employed with his concern in
Oakland California.

I have written to G. B. Negri, Mr. Guarnier,
Baltimore Md., and he has referred my letter to Mr. Negri.

Mr. Dominguez is an odd and exceptionally individual
person. Endowed with a rare type of personal
and is a past master of deceptive mysticism. He always was one who
attempted to keep the other person mystified and used always endless
and evasive rhetoric. He was one who was always alert in the subject
of Psychology, Philosophy and Theosophy and was well versed in
many languages. The last he was studying was Persian.

In order to protect myself, I have written him in a
way that would be interesting to know if I have written him in our
proper way, to change all the facts he knew on certain other subjects.

I would be pleased if you would be able to furnish his
address.

I would be pleased to explain to you on my return
regarding this Jacques van den Drosdach if I am notified he
is Albert R. Dominguez, Jr. Formerly of Grant, Oakland, San
Francisco, Hanford & Turlock California.

Sincerely,

Charles Delay

Handwritten Addenda:

[Signatures and dates]
SAC, Kansas City  (orig 3)  June 26, 1:56

Director, FBI (65-29162)

55-27162 - 212

JAIME RAMON HERCADER, w.s.
ESPIOGAGE - R

Buffers reflect no information identifiable with Albert R. Dominguez, Jr., or Charles McKay in addition to information furnished herewith.

Reference Baltimore letter indicates that Charles McKay has claimed his true name to be William C. Reuter, Jr., and/or William E. Reuter, Jr. Buffers reflect that one William Conrad Reuter, possibly identical with Charles E. McKay, was the subject of a loyalty of government employees investigation in 1948. This investigation reflected that William C. Reuter was
Letter to Kansas City:

NOTE: Reference letter from Legat, reports the receipt of a letter by the U. S. Ambassador, Mexico, from one Charles McKay, who indicated he knew the subject under the name Dominguez and would be glad to furnish information regarding the subject. In view of apparent handing over of this letter by the U. S. Ambassador in Mexico to the Legat there it is felt that McKay should be interviewed or the reasons for a noninterview established and the Legat advised of the results so that if desired he can furnish same to the Ambassador, Mexico, as a cooperating gesture. Consideration is being given to considering a cash offer for the subject's services and an offer of an asylum in connection with their activities in the political and psychological warfare field.
Date: July 10, 1956
To: Director, FBI (65-29162)
From: [Blacked out]
Subject: JAIME RANQIT MERCADER, WAS ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet 6/18/56.

For the Bureau's information, the Mexico City Daily "Excelsior" of 7/9/56 published an Associated Press dispatch from New York dated 7/8/56 filed by TOM WHITNEY, AP correspondent. The story was entitled "Mrs. TROTSKY Radios to Russia, 'The Soviet Leaders Are Enmeshed in Their Own Lies,' Says th. Widow."

The article stated that the widow of LEO TROTSKY stated it was improbable that the present Soviet government would last much longer. It said that this was the first commentary made by Mrs. TROTSKY regarding the Soviet campaign to discredit the bitter enemy of her husband, JOSEPH STALIN. In an interview given in the residence of Mrs. TROTSKY in Mexico City, which was translated into Russian so that it could be transmitted to the Soviet Union by an American radio transmitter known as "Radio Liberation" from Munich, Germany, Mrs. TROTSKY stated that the campaign was a "reckless and desperate" effort on the part of the present rulers of Soviet Union to detach themselves from the powerful wave of discontent and hate against the rulers of the proletarian revolution. She added that the present group which governs Russia has shown itself to be a loyal successor to that of STALIN. Mrs. TROTSKY said that the only difference between the methods used by the present group and that of STALIN is that today's victims--STALIN and BRIA--are in reality guilty of the crimes of which they have been accused. Mrs. TROTSKY labeled EINSTEIN, STALIN: 213
and his companions as "nonentities" who backed HITLER in all the collective assassinations which he committed. She liked that the present Russian chiefs do not trust each other, but are only interested in maintaining themselves in power. She accused KRUSHECHEV of annihilating the Stalinist rulers in the Ukraine. She also said it was Marshal KLEMENIY VOROSHILOV who signed the death sentence against Marshal TUKHACHEVSKY and other commanders of the Red Army, "knowing full well that everything was a lie and a conspiracy."

This case is being RUC'D at this time, subject to being reopened as soon as we ascertain through our liaison with CIA and our other sources that information of interest has developed concerning the release and activities of the subject herein.

RUC.
Date: July 12, 1956

To: Director, FBI (65-29162)

From: [Redacted]

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, was. ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet June 18, 1956 and Bulet of June 29, 1956 to Kansas City.

The United States Embassy in Mexico City was available another letter it received from JAIME RAMON MERCADER of Leoti, Kansas and which is dated June 31, 1956.

A copy thereof is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau and the Kansas City Office.

JTS:ij

(4)

ENCLOS. (2)
A. E. Donovan II  
American Embassy  
Mexico, D. F.

Dear Sir:

Your letter received re Dominguez - Monard. Last letter sent to him returned in refusal in his handwriting, re "El Destinario y refusado a recibirlo." This letter was mailed to Penetentario Mejico Cd. D. F. Comparison of handwriting on envelope matches handwriting on letter I have at my presence dated 1932.

I presume your delay in asking for information verifies the occupation of Mr. Dominguez - Monard prior to my making his acquaintance in 1930.

As to my knowledge that Dominguez Monard is a citizen of the U.S.

I am asking if it is possible for you to see that mail could be delivered to him through your office or if your office could furnish me the name and address of his attorneys in Mejico Cuidad D. F.

It is apparent the refusal of my letter by Monard has significant meaning.

It is necessary for me to have contact with him in order to assimilate some facts that are essential to my well being.

As I have letters of his I can verify any personal correspondence as authentic.

Please advise me further as I believe Mr. D. Monard has withheld much that could be of value to the security of our United States.

Sincerely,

/s/ Charles McKay  
Leoti, Kansas

COPY

ENCLOSURE
TO: Director, FBI (65-29162)

FROM: SAC, Kansas City (65-1501)

SUBJECT: JAIME KAMON MERCADER, WAS. ESPIONAGE - R

Reference Bureau letter to Kansas City dated 6/28/56, wherein the Kansas City Office was instructed to make inquiry to determine whether or not CHARLES McKay, residing at the Broadway Hotel in Leoti, Kansas, should be interviewed. The Bureau pointed out that it was possible that McKay was a mental case and in the event inquiry indicated this, he should not be interviewed, but a report should be prepared suitable for dissemination indicating his instability.

Inquiry has been conducted by the Kansas City Office concerning CHARLES McKay and this inquiry indicates that McKay is mentally unstable, and it is believed by the Kansas City Office that it would be unproductive to interview him concerning the subject of this case.

It is presumed by the Kansas City Office that the report which will be prepared concerning McKay will have the same title as referenced communication. The Bureau is requested, however, to furnish the Kansas City Office with the Office of Origin.

By referenced Bureau letter to Kansas City, the Bureau furnished this office with a copy of a letter written by CHARLES McKay to the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City. The date of this letter was April 23, 1956. Kansas City was also furnished the contents of a letter which McKay had written to Mr. GEORGE MCKAY DOUB, U.S. Attorney, District of Maryland, By routing slip dated July 31, 1956, the Bureau furnished Kansas City with a copy of a letter written by CHARLES McKay to A. E. Donovan II, American Embassy, Mexico, D.F. This letter was dated June 21, 1956.

The Bureau is requested to advise if the Kansas City Office should include the contents of these three letters in the report which is now being prepared, and also should the Bureau desire these letters to be included in the report, should the sources of these letters be concealed?

REGISTERED MAIL
RGB: lib
(3)
65-1501
RECORDED-62
245
-13-56
HAW

[Signature]
CHARLES MC KAY, Broadway Hotel, Leoti, Ks., directed a letter to the U. S. Ambassador, Mexico City, on April 23, 1956, requesting the Embassy to furnish him, for the purpose of correspondence, a current address of ALBERT R. DOMINGUEZ, JR., whom MC KAY identified as the person who assassinated LEON TROTSKY. According to MC KAY, DOMINGUEZ is an American citizen now using the name JACQUES MONARD VAN den DRESDESH. MC KAY corresponded with U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, on 6/21/56, acknowledging letter received from the U. S. Ambassador and requested mail written by MC KAY be delivered to DOMINGUEZ. A-1-6-24, Broadway Hotel, Leoti, Ks., advised that a person CHARLES MC KAY appears to be mentally unstable. A-1-6-24, Leoti, Ks., stated CHARLES MC KAY advised him he has suffered amnesia in the past and it is his opinion MC KAY reads extensively and thereafter attempts to connect prominent persons about whom he has read with his life.
KC 65-1501

DETAILS:

The Bureau advised on June 28, 1956, that the United States Ambassador in Mexico City had received the following letter written by CHARLES MC KAY, in care of the Broadway Hotel, Leoti, Kansas, in which MC KAY stated he was acquainted with the subject, whom he knew as ALBERT R. DOMINGUEZ, JR.

"April 23, 1956

"Honorable Ambassador
United States Embassy
Mexico City D. F.
Mexico, Rep.

"Dear Hon. Ambassador

"I am asking if you could furnish the address or place of incarceration of one Albert R. Dominguez, Jr., a man I presume to be an American citizen and whom I presume I was acquainted with for a number of years in the 1930 to 1937 era. I last heard from him from Yucatan in 1937. I have written a number of letters to him in care of the Mexican Federal Police Mexico City D. F. Mexico.

"I am positive Mr. Dominguez is using the alias of Jacques Mornard van den Dresch and is incarcerated for the slaying of one Leon Trotsky some years ago. To establish this fact I have written to him but have received no answer. Our acquaintance is an odd one as I was employed with his concern in Oakland California.

"I have written to G. C. Doub, U. S. Dist. Attorney Baltimore Md. and he has referred my letter to the F.B.I.

"Mr. Dominguez is an odd and exceptionally individualist type of person. Endowed with with
a rare type of reverse humor and is a past master of deceptive mysticism. He always was one who attempted to keep the other person mystified and used abrupt and evasive rhetoric. He was one who was always alert in the subject of Psychology, Philosophy and Theosophy and was well versed in many languages the last he was studying was Sanscrit.

"In order to protect myself, from the knowledge I know of him, from others who would be interested to know it, I have written him in our humorous way, to divulge all the facts he knows on certain other subjects.

"I would be pleased if you would be able to furnish his address.

"I would be pleased to enlighten you on any subject regarding this Jacques Bonard Van den Dresdch as I am positive he is Albert R. Domiguez, Jr. Formerly of Fresno, Oakland, San Francisco, Hanford & Turlock California.

"Sincerely

"/s/Charles McKay
C/o Bdwy Hotel
Leoti Kansas"

Envelope transmitting attached letter bore following:

Return address: 

"Charles McKay
Broadway Hotel
Leoti, Kansas"

Addressed to:

"Ambassador of the United States
United States Embassy
Mexico City D. F.
Mexico
(408939)

"REGISTERED
No. 234
Return Receipt Requested"
On July 31, 1956, the Bureau advised that the following letter had been directed to the Honorable A. E. DONOVAN II, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., from CHARLES MC KAY, Leoti, Kansas:

"Leoti Kansas.
June 21, 1956

"A. E. Donovan II
American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter received re Dominguez - Monard. Last letter sent to him returned in refusal in his handwriting, re 'El Destinario y refusado a recibirle.' This letter was mailed to Penetentario Mejico Cd. D. F. Comparison of handwriting on envelope matches handwriting on letter I have at my presence dated 1932.

"I presume your delay in asking for information verifies the occupation of Mr. Dominguez - Monard prior to my making his acquaintance in 1930.

"As to my knowledge that Dominguez Monard is a citizen of the U. S.

"I am asking if it is possible for you to see that mail could be delivered to him through your office or if your office could furnish me the name and address of his attorneys in Mejico Cuidad D. F.

"It is apparent the refusal of my letter by Monard has significant meaning.

"It is necessary for me to have contact with him in order to assimilate some facts that are essential to my well being."
"As I have letters of his I can verify any personal correspondence as authentic.

"Please advise me further as I believe Mr. D. Monard has withheld much that could be of value to the security of our United States.

"Sincerely,

"/s/Charles Mc Kay
Leoti, Kansas

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

AT LEOTI, KANSAS:

On July 17, 1956, Broadway Hotel, stated that CHARLES/MC KAY registered at the hotel approximately three months previously and said that he had been working the previous four years for a farmer, (first name unknown) CALDWELL, who resides on Route A, Marienthal, Kansas. She said that MC KAY told her that CALDWELL had not paid him for the last two years work and he was filing a suit against CALDWELL to recover his back wages.

She said that MC KAY told her that he had formerly resided in California and that his wife had deserted him in Colorado. She said that he corresponds with [redacted] whom she believes to be his aunt. She said that he also corresponds with [redacted] She said that she had observed a photostatic copy of a birth certificate in MC KAY's room which indicated that
She said that at times MC KAY talks very rational but has stated that he is interested in Buddhism and occasionally talks about Communism and when he gets on these subjects he becomes excited and confused and she is unable to understand what he is saying. She said that MC KAY appears to her to be mentally unbalanced.

On July 17, 1956, [redacted], stated that he has talked to CHARLES MC KAY on a number of occasions. He said that when MC KAY first contacted him he was very nervous and distraught and was unable to remember all the facts about his past life and asked him if he would write to Senator KNOWLAND of California to obtain certain facts about his life for him. He said that on this first contact MC KAY told him that he had suffered from amnesia in the past and that Senator KNOWLAND of California had known his father for a number of years and was a very close friend of the family.

He said that MC KAY claimed that in the early 1930's he was residing at Oakland or San Francisco, California, and was abducted by some Communists who used drugs on him. He said MC KAY said that he was immediately released by these individuals and that MC KAY believes that all persons associated with him for the next few years were Communists who were watching him. He said MC KAY told him that during this period of time he worked with a man in an automobile body shop who he thinks is the man who killed LEN TROTSKY.

He said that MC KAY also told him that he had numerous social meetings with these persons in California and became interested in Buddhism and that he, MC KAY, became a leader in a group that wanted the services held in English.

He said that MC KAY told him that he married a Japanese National just prior to the outbreak of World War II and that at the outbreak of the war, he and his wife were arrested and apparently MC KAY was
shortly released but his wife was held in a prison
camp in Colorado and Mc KAY followed her to Colorado.
He said that Mc KAY informed him that he had worked
for the United States Post Office Department at
Oakland or San Francisco, California, and also worked
for them at two locations in Colorado, one being
at Longmont, Colorado.

He said that Mc KAY told him that his wife
deserted him in Colorado and took their child with
her. Mc KAY started for California by bus in an
attempt to locate his wife and enroute he suffered
from amnesia and thereafter, came to a farm in Kansas
to recuperate from this attack of amnesia.

He said that in talking to Mc KAY, he, Mc KAY
told him that he believes that he is the illegitimate
son of WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and that while he was
in California he became acquainted with a man, name
unrecalled by REWERTS, who later became a sergeant in
the United States Army and was tried for treason after
World War II.

He said that he believes that Mc KAY reads
extensively and thereafter attempts to connect prominent
people about whom he has read with his life.

He said that Mc KAY told him that he believed
that he went to school with General DEAN who was
captured during the Korean War and that he had recently
made a telephone call to General DEAN who advised
him that he was sure Mc KAY was not acquainted with
him but might know the other General DEAN in the Army.

He said that he does not know what contact
Mc KAY may have had in California in the past but
that he is sure that some of the stories he has told
him about people he has known and associated with are
false because some of his stories are too fantastic
and he feels sure he is not the type of person who
would be acquainted with so many important persons.
He said that MC KAY is very mild mannered and he does not consider him to be an aggressive or dangerous individual.

R U C
ADMINISTRATIVE

Due to the determination of the mental unstability of CHARLES MC KAY it is considered advisable that he should not be interviewed.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Kansas City, 6/28/56
Letter from to Director, 7/12/56
Kansas City letter to Bureau, 8/3/56
Bureau letter to Kansas City, 8/13/56
Date: September 7, 1956
To: Director, FBI (65-29162)
From: [Redacted]
Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

On September 3, 1956, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Zocalo," which often prints sensational type stories carried an article to the effect that the subject would soon be released from jail.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.
TO: W. A. Brenigan
FROM: H. H. Wallace

JAIME RAMON MERCADER

Captained case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any re-interviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-27752
Date: 11/19/56
To: Director, FBI (65-29162)
From: [Redacted]
Subject: JAIME RAMON HERNANDEZ, was ESPIONAGE - R

Remitted 7/12/56, and report of 8/18/56, at Kansas City.

Second Secretary of the Embassy in Mexico, D. F., made available a letter dated 8/18/56 from CHARLES R. KAY of the Broadway Hotel, Leoti, Kansas, addressed to the American Ambassador in Mexico. Autostat copies of this communication are being forwarded for the information of the Bureau and the Kansas City office.

[Redacted] advised that the Embassy does not contemplate responding to the aforementioned letter or to take any other action thereon.

Enclosures 2
JTG: pak
(5)
(4 - Bu; 1 - MC)

1 - CC to envelope
1 - CC to letter sent to Kansas City by 1/30/57

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51
Act 17, 1836.

Mr. Carlos Watts,
Public Senator, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

May I introduce myself as the friend, associate and confidential agent of Jacques Monard, known as Albert Dominguez.

Mr. Monard is your associate and correspondent.

Philippe Monard, U.S.A.

I have been in correspondence with Mr. Monard of the

Patricia of which you are
and neither shall the waters...
was acquainted with
Mr. WilliamReusable or
a infamous political
character, employed in
the Oakland Pioz depl.
If you are thus attaining
Carlos White, I am sure
that in presenting information
I should possibly convey
you more recently on the
facts, as the writer has
said I was acquainted.
In the police of this
are supposedly supposed
the identity of that.
and his mentor, which is known now, but to the backing of Mr. Wondrous, I may state it is not communicative as we both know.

Had the stupid F.B.I.heeded and recorded the information I offered them in 1933 and as of Dec. 31, 1941, much intrigue would have been avoided and as the future projects, much intrigue that will occur in your area.

Sgt. HAVE TROJAN, unclaimed

Buddhist priest, action was convicted of treason and later released. In Supreme reversal, was condemned.
If the "Sogi" noted Red
agent whom was hanged
in Japan prior W.W 1. Ml.
in 1920 was undoubtedly to
Sogi. They state that
the Great Muralist Diego
Rivera was commissioned
the mural of the S. W. H. E.
Exchange in 1920 and
Mr. Richmond, Whrl.
Mr. Rivera and the
associated with various
Chauveltes men of
American artists.
It was my knowledge of Mr. Sogi that he decamped for Japan in 1933 after leaving being in and out of the IRS as some recessions to follow the Japanese actions in China at that time. Mr. Sogi did settle his affairs in the US. Mrs. Moroni being at all times but unconnected in all correspondence, the writer could left it right away. Mr. Moroni
BROADWAY HOTEL
T. W. Cooper & Wife, M.W.
Phone 100 - P. O. Box 100
Lecom, Kansas

Maintaining a melancholy attitude with unanimous hatred.

Mr. Monrad has the travel back to Brussels.

Bel. Cairo Egypt, Sudan Egypt, Turistan, Rhodesia, Negumasa, and the

Czarist Royal Court as he is by virtue of his deferential

Oofense intent to be his proctor in the

His father has in Brussels and Amsterdam.
In General, Mr. Monard.

Eventually settled in the Area of Fresnos Cali.

With people whom as he claimed were his folks.

And to which he always referred as such.

Mr. Monard was runner for...

Association of the Fresno.

Hog that was killed in 1919 in the N. Mission of Closterwood, Salk. Anson, Oakland, C.

Hog in the courthouse.

Mr. Monard was named...
MYSELF were burned.

Blunders of their heads on

ors Rodtantt colony in

an intermediate house

and murder was a

Riviera, Angola.

They state the Mass had contacted and had

spaced the western

mass. Our home

Cordoba, you

can have.
lack of reliability without
the US's clear plan to use naval
forces in these efforts.

Mr. Jackson's role in a
coalition or alliance
and its implications for
US naval strategy.
HELP
DEFEND
Leon
TROTSKY
Against
Stalin's
Assassins

Collect from your friends
and shopmates.
Send contributions promptly.

TROTSKY DEFENSE FUND
Farrell Dobbs
James F. Cannon
Rose Kasner, Treasurer
116 University Place
New York, N.Y.
Make checks or money order payable
to Treasurer.
CHANGED TO

OCT 18 1957
Date: 7/12/57
To: Director, FBI (65-20163)
From: [Redacted]
Subject: [Redacted]

There is enclosed herewith for your information a book in the Spanish language by Ramón García titled "El Lider," which was published in Mexico in 1945, entitled "Recurso: Preparatoria," (to be used by High School students) which has been submitted to the Mexican Consulate in Mexico City (Conditional Release).

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Enclosure

EX-132

63 AUG 9, 1957
CHANGED TO

105 - 64185 - 2

OCT 18 1957
TO: J. A. Branigan
FROM: K. N. Wallace

RAMON MERCADER

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-2-114-6-1
SAC, NEW YORK (100-86896)

JACK SOBLE, WAC, ET AL.
ESPIONAGE-ER

On 7/25/52, ASA HERBERT C. KANTOR, SDNY, made available to the NYO, Photostat copies of the following documents which pertain to the Trotsky Archives at Harvard University:


2. Agreement made April, 1941 at Cambridge, Mass., between NATALIA SEDOVA TROTSKY (Mrs. TROTSKY) and the President and Fellows of Harvard College.


Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are Photostat copies (one each) of the above listed documents.

Copies are also being maintained at the "TROTSKY ARCHIVES:13-A" (NY file 103-5146).
Captained case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-3-9165

NOT RECOVERED
20 Jan 61

Espionage Section

67 Jan 22 1959
The Leon Trotsky Case

Echoes of still another sensational cloak-and-dagger case got only scant headlines over the week end. 

This one happened 20 years ago. A Stalinist agent complete with faked passports and many aliases showed up in Mexico. Posing as a friend, he convinced his way into the presence of Leon Trotsky and brutally killed the unarmed exile with a short-handled ax. Trotsky of course was an active foe of Stalin and a possible rival for the tyrant's power.

Now the killer has been freed after serving a Mexican prison term and, not surprisingly, he has been escorted by Red agents to safe haven in Cuba. Later he is expected to go to Czechoslovakia, or perhaps Russia, where honors undoubtedly await him.

It serves to show that when Communist leaders have serious business at hand they pay no attention to national borders. And not even Khrushchev, no friend of Stalin's, is likely ever to explain away that murder espionage crime of 1940. Communism never a weakness of the Reds.
Trotsky / Leon
aka: Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau file 65-29/62 (Section 9)
Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-25162
October 26, 1966

Dear [Name]:

Your letter of October 17th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, the matter to which you referred was not a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, and I am therefore unable to comment in the manner you desire. Inasmuch as the murder of Leon Trotsky occurred in Mexico, any prosecution of individuals involved would have to be initiated by the authorities of that country.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Buffles. Isaac Don Levine is a professional anticommunist. Although we have not had close relations with him, we have accepted information he has furnished without comment and have never experienced any difficulty with him. His book, "Mind of an Assassin," concerns the death of Leon Trotsky.
October 17, 1966

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In the book "Mind Of An Assassin" by Isaac Don Levine, published in 1959 by Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy, N.Y., I read an account of the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City in 1940.

Can you perhaps inform me why the two American girls who were instrumental in making it possible for the convicted murderer to gain entrance into the Leon Trotsky house in Mexico City were never requested by the Mexican government for extradition and trial in that country? The book makes no mention of this.

To what extent are those accessories to the murder liable at all, either here or in Mexico?

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

DR: [Signature]

REG 54
Trotsky, Leon
aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Returned referral  (Portions of serial 217 of 65-9162 were previously released.)
Mr. A. H. Delmont

Mr. V. P. Kent

TO

PIONAGE - R

February 4, 1953, James Angleton of the CIA, advised that officials of his agency are currently reviewing the case of Ramon Fernandez de Heredia, also known as Frank Casson, the Trotsky assassin who is serving a sentence in Mexico City. Angleton stated that Jackson may be paroled by the Mexican Government within the next few months.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

65-29162

63 Mar 20 1953
Memorandum

DATE: June 30, 1960

FROM: [Redacted]

SUBJECT: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, aka ESPIONAGE - R

Ref: Dacab dated 5/9/60.

Advised that subject departed from Cuba via Russian ship approximately May 10 last.

RUC

2 - Bureau
1 - Havana
JTH: lg
(3)

EX 109
REG 14

12 JUL 12/590
Airgram

URGENT 5-12-60

TO DIRECTOR

JAIME RAMON MERCADER, AKA ESPIONAGE-R. DESTYADS MAY 6 AND LAST.

REPORTED SUBJECT ARRIVED THERE MAY 6 LAST. HE DID NOT CHECK INTO HOTEL NACIONAL AS CONTEMPLATED AND HE HAD NOT BEEN LOCATED IN HAVANA.

REPORTED SUBJECT MAY HAVE DEPARTED HAVANA MAY 7 ON SOVIET SHIP CHIKALOV WHICH HAS BEEN DELIVERED SOVIET CRUDE AND PETROLEUM DERIVATIVES THERE.

TWO OTHER SOVIET FREIGHTERS, THE KIROVSK AND LORKY WERE IN HAVANA SCHEDULED FOR EARLY DEPARTURE AND SUBJECT COULD BE ABOARD EITHER OF THESE VESSELS.

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 5-12-60 9:17 P.M.

Copies destroyed 298 Sep 6, 1960

CC: MR. PARSONS FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC: MR. BELMONT

CC: MR. L'ALLIER
Airgram

URGENT 5-9-60

TO DIRECTOR

REPORT JACQUES MONARD DEPARTED CUBA ON RUSSIAN SHIP THIS DATE.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 5-9-60 4:56 PM HL

NOT RECORDED 140 MAY 1960

ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

CC: MR. BELMONT

CC: MR. L'ALLIER

23 MAY 12 1960

NAT. INT. SEC. 848
Date: September 7, 1956
To: Director, FBI (65-29162)
From: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

On September 3, 1956, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Zocalo," which often prints sensational type stories carried an article to the effect that the subject would soon be released from jail.

In regard to the above, [redacted] advised that it had no information in this regard and that probably the article of "Zocalo" was based on rumor.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.
Trotsky, Leon
Bureau File 65-29162 (Sub-A)
Leon Trotsky, the last of the true leaders (universal) Proletariat, has fallen, assassinated. It was Stalin, who, upon killing him through the vile and reactionary methods, wanted to consummate the inevitable annihilation of his (Trotsky's) revolution, and make forever impossible the idea of it. It is the last (Trotsky's) wife, his grand-son, his friends and closest friends, all of whom placed their faith and enthusiasm in him who alone was able to inspire the great actions of the revolution, who took notice of his death. From the workers of all countries, with a sorrow too deep to be described, the confidence that the last and greatest revolutionist, Trotsky, for the Proletariat, that of giving his life, has now further fix in them (the Proletariat) to continue the work for their own redemption, which he also and the whole humanity. His last words were: "I am the last of the IV International." His friends and I have decided how to realize (carry out) his words.

MEXICO, D.F., August 22nd.

Condolences will be received today, at 10 a.m., at the Hotel Florida, taking Paseo, Isaac Street #7, and at noon will be buried in the Modern Cemetery.
En el mundo de hoy, a las 16 horas, en la Avenida Alegria (Taucuba 4) y desde el Palacio Moderno,

Mexico, D. F., 22 de agosto de 1940.

Leon Trotsky
U.S. Refuses to Admit Body of Trotsky for Memorial Rites

By the Associated Press.

The United States refused yesterday to permit the body of Leon Trotsky, Stalin's exiled rival, to be brought into this country for memorial services at New York.

Albert Goldman, attorney for the old Bolshevist, had filed a request for such permission with the United States Consulate in Mexico City. Mr. Goldman said that if the request were granted Trotsky's body would be cremated and returned to Mexico after the services. Trotsky was killed in Mexico recently by an assassin wielding a pick-axe. Before he died, he expressed belief that Russian secret police had ordered the attack on him.

The refusal of Goldman's request was announced by the State Department in this statement:

"In response to an inquiry from the American Consul at Mexico City (George P. Shaw) the department has informed him that it perceives no reason for bringing Mr. Trotsky's body to the United States, and that it would not be appropriate to do so."

"There was no elaboration in official circles. Speculation developed, however, that officials might have believed that memorial services over the body would lead to disorders."

The one-time Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War lived for a few months in 1917 in the Bronx, New York, after being expelled from France. He returned to Russia later that year, following the overthrow of the Czar and became Lenin's right-hand man. After Lenin's death he was overshadowed by Stalin and in 1929 was exiled.
Body of Leon Trotsky—
Cremated in Mexico City

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—The body of Leon Trotsky, victim of a pickax, which police said was wielded by Frank Jackson, who posed as a friend, was cremated yesterday.

Mrs. Trotsky, Albert Goldman of Chicago, the slain man's attorney, and several secretaries attended. The ashes will remain in custody of the widow.

During renewed questioning, Jackson was reported by officers to have held to his original story that he killed Trotsky because of "dislike" and the "opposition" of the "communism" of the exiled bolshevik. He denied any connections with any Russian organization.
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Judge Raul Carranza and Trujillo tonight formally charged Frank Jackson with the slaying of Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevist, and ordered him held for trial.

The judge also formally charged Jackson's friend, Sylvia Agellof of Brooklyn, N. Y., with complicity in the slaying and ordered her held for trial also.

The decision in Miss Agellof's case came as a surprise as police privately had expressed the opinion she would be released.

Police said Jackson, a mysterious foreigner of still undetermined nationality, would be held in the station house instead of being transferred to the penitentiary as is customary. Unofficially, they said they were fearful of a plot against his life.

Miss Agellof also will be confined in a precinct station cell when she has recovered sufficiently from her nervous condition to be removed from the hospital.

Trotsky died last week several hours after a blow from a pikeax split his skull.
Woman in Case Sees Ogpu Responsible For Trotsky Slaying
Knew Nothing of Plan To Kill Red Leader, She Tells Police

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—Sylvia Ageloff, friend of Frank Jackson, who is held for the slaying of Leon Trotsky, declared early this morning that "only a member of the OGPU (Russian secret police) would be capable of such an act" as Trotsky's slaying.

Before Trotsky died last Thursday, he blamed the OGPU.

Agents of the district attorney, after questioning the Brooklyn, N. Y., woman for several hours, made public a transcript of her examination during which she also said that:

Her full name is Sylvia Ageloff Maslow. She is 33.

During 1929-36 she worked as propaganda director for James P. Cannon of New York, head of the Socialist Workers' Party in the United States.

She knew nothing about Jackson's plan to kill the exiled Bolshevik.

She met Jackson in Paris in 1938 while he was studying journalism at the Sorbonne. She described him as "kind and gentle in Paris, but very irritable" when she met him again in Mexico.

Jackson was transferred unexpectedly last night from a hospital room to a neighboring police station, shortly after a newspaper published reports that Soviet agents had arrived in Mexico City and planned to liberate him.

Newspapers received a message purportedly from David Alfredo Siqueiros, painter sought for questioning in an unsuccessful machinegun attack on Trotsky last May, stating he would surrender as soon as he was convinced that opponents of the administration were not plotting a revolution.
Harvard Obtained Letters Of Trotsky Before Death

By the Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 27.—Only two weeks before Leon Trotsky, Russian revolutionary leader, was slain in Mexico, the Harvard University Library received his collection of letters, manuscripts and writings, Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian, said today.

With a large part of the library staff on vacation, it was expected the collection would not be catalogued until fall, but Mr. Metcalf said a preliminary inspection indicated the library "received what it contracted for."

The price of the collection, purchased with a gift by an anonymous donor, was not disclosed. The contract for the collection was signed in May, Mr. Metcalf said. Trotsky was bludgeoned to death with a pickax last week in Mexico City.
Killer Says Trotsky Ordered Him to Assassinate Stalin

Mexicans Are Skeptical Of Accusation in Note Written Before Attack

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Accusations leveled at Leon Trotsky by his confessed killer, who said Trotsky had ordered him to go to Russia and "organize the assassination of Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders," drew expressions of skepticism today from Mexican officials.

Police said the accusation was contained in a note written by Frank Jackson, mysterious foreigner, whom the killer regarded as a political associate, before he attacked Trotsky with a pistol last Tuesday in the latter's closely-guarded Coyocan home.

Trotsky's order, Jackson's note said, was the last act necessary to dispel the belief concerning the famous exile's political philosophy and motives and impelled him to the assault on his former mentor.

Attorney to Answer Note.

"For me it was a great disillusionment," the note said, "that of encountering face to face a political chief who was directing the struggle for the working class. I met a man who desired only to satisfy his own necessities, his desires for vengeance and his hates.

Trotsky's attorney, Albert Goldman of Chicago, who characterized Jackson as an agent of the OGPU (Russian secret police), said he would issue a statement later "to dispose of all the lying statements of fact" contained in the note.

Goldman awaited action by the United States consul, on a request to take Trotsky's body to New York for memorial services. The consul said the request was being given "due consideration."

Jackson Still Guarded.

Jackson, meanwhile, remained under close guard in a hospital here, where he was operated on for injuries inflicted by Trotsky's bodyguards.

To inquiries he murmured in French: "I am sorry. Yes, I repent for all. I had no accomplices. Please leave me alone."

Also in custody in the same hospital was Jackson's friend, Sylvester Ageloff of Brooklyn, who Gen. Manuel Nunez, chief of federal district police, said would be consigned for prosecution as "a probable accomplice."

Miss Ageloff protested her innocence.

Own Follower Killed.

Trotsky, Soviet Says

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP) — The Soviet press, giving the Russian people their first word today of the death of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City last Wednesday night, proclaimed it the "inaugural end" of a murdered traitor and international spy.

It was the first mention of the event since a brief dispatch of Thursday reported that an attempt had been made on the life of the exiled Communist leader by one of his followers.

The Communist party organ Pravda charged Trotsky with sabotaging the Red Army during the civil war, plotting to kill Nikolai Lenin and Joseph Stalin in 1918, organizing the slaying of Sergei Kiroff and plotting to kill Maxim Gorky, and with having served in the secret service of Britain, France, Germany and Japan.

Assassination of Kiroff on December 1, 1934, by Leonid Nikolaiev brought swift reprimands and execution of Nikolaiev and 118 others within a month of Kiroff's death.

"Trotsky, having gone to the limits of human debasement, became entangled in his own net and was killed by one of his own disciples," said Pravda. "Thus a hated man came to his inglorious end, going to his grave with the stamp of murderer and international spy on his forehead."
June 7, 1946

THE COMMONWEAL

Temporary disability of the breadwinner resembles that which results from temporary unemployment. It may, however, work an even greater hardship on the family because of the additional expenses which illness commonly brings. Because both temporary disability and temporary unemployment involve relatively brief periods of wage loss, temporary disability insurance might be geared into a national program for unemployment insurance, with similar provisions as to workers covered and as to amount and duration of benefits.

A program of cash benefits to replace earnings lost during a sickness or disability is only part of the solution to the problem of attaining health security. We also need a solution to the problem of paying for medical care—a solution which will remove the financial barrier now standing between families and the medical care they need. (There is no space here to outline this essential element in any real national social security program: health insurance for all.)

There are some who say we cannot afford so comprehensive a social security program. That is economic nonsense; and I say that we cannot afford to be without it. We have always met these costs, whether through individual sacrifice to pay large doctor bills or to support dependent relatives, through taxation to finance relief programs, or otherwise. The contributions levied under social security represent, in the main, a method of distributing the burden of these already existing costs among all members of society through relatively small regular payments.

A social security program which enables all gainfully employed persons to pay for basic security for themselves and their families, purchasing or accumulating privately such additional security as they want or can afford, is democratic.

Our democracy can thrive only when it adequately respects and preserves the dignity of the common people. Ours is and will be a democracy of the common people, or it will be hard put to survive. Only by strengthening and upholding the economic freedom and self-respect of the individual and the family can we strengthen and uphold democracy against the world-wide challenge of communism and socialism.

Trotsky and Kravchenko

Waldemar Gurian

Ever astonishing is the fact that Victor Kravchenko's book "I Chose Freedom" (Scribner, $3.50) is regarded by many as a surprising revelation of the conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union, and bitterly attacked by others as an unreliable report by a disappointed Soviet official, full of exaggerations, slanders and resentment. Kravchenko is not the first member of the Russian Communist Party to turn against the Soviet Union, picturing it as a vast prison inhabited by unhappy masses and dominated by dangerous and ruthless intriguers, interested exclusively in power politics and their own welfare. There was, for example, the book by Bazhanov, a member of Stalin's secretariat. There was the story of Agabekov, a leading official of the Cheka, which was supplemented by the volume of Dumbadse, a minor official of the Soviet Secret Police. There were the revelations of Bessedowski, the counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, who saved himself from a purge by jumping over the wall of the embassy. And American readers have not yet forgotten the memoirs of Krivitsky, a leading Soviet "intelligence" agent, and of Barmine, who ended his Soviet career as Minister to Greece.

Has V. Kravchenko's book a particular value, resulting from a special, new and fresh approach? This volume is of some interest because it is written by a man who, instead of playing a policy-making rôle, but who is representative of communist Soviet specialists. He joined the party manifestly in order to make his career as a specialist in engineering and to play a rôle in the Soviet planned economy. What Kravchenko tells is the story of the average party member, though he reached positions high above the average as head of important enterprises and as a technician working in the central government, having an office in the Kremlin. He pictures himself as the son of a revolutionary, rather well educated worker in the Ukraine. His father, surprisingly, never joined any political group or party, though he was jail under the Czarist régime. He did not even join the Bolsheviks after they came into power, though he was hopeful that the younger Soviet generation might "succeed in bringing true freedom and a better life for the masses."

The circumstances under which young Kravchenko became, after some adventures as a member of the Red Army in Asia, a party member are not clearly stated. Kravchenko mentions a
speech of Rakovsky, the friend of Trotsky, "early in 1929" which caused him to apply for membership in the party. "It was almost the last time that an enemy of Stalin would be permitted to talk to the people." It is impossible that Rakovsky, excluded from the party and exiled in 1927, would have been permitted to deliver speeches criticizing Stalin's régime in 1929.

Somewhat surprising also are Kravchenko's stories about his relations, as an obscure student, with the wife of a leading communist and about his friendship with Ordshonikidze, member of the Polit Bureau, the highest board of the Communist Party, and the very influential Commissar of Heavy Industry. It is astonishing that Kravchenko did not achieve a more spectacular career, since he had the protection of one of the most intimate collaborators of Stalin. Ordshonikidze is, by the way, pictured in a much too favorable light: he may have opposed Stalin's purge of specialists during the last period of his life, but previously he had participated in most brutal and inhumane actions (e.g., in Georgia).

It must be noted, too, that the general political judgments of Kravchenko are not too revealing. For example, he attacks bitterly the catastrophic lack of preparation with which the leaders of the USSR entered the war after having been attacked by Hitler in 1941; but then he mentions that Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad before the effect of Lend-Lease could be felt. That the book cannot be regarded as an historical work is proved by the many conversations which are repeated word for word. It is obvious that these restatements cannot be correct; they can merely attempt to picture the general conditions under which the speakers met.

But despite all doubts evoked by some passages and also by Kravchenko's inclination to tell in a rather dull, sentimental way about his adventures with various women, it can be said that the picture of life in the USSR as presented by the former Soviet expert looks true. The moving description of the hunger in the Ukrainian villages produced by the imposed collectivization is an excellent illustration of the ruthless methods of a totalitarian régime. Kravchenko's detailed description of the purges inside the party and of his troubles with the GPU confirm many other descriptions of the Stalin régime. This régime has abolished the inviolability of party members; they were, during the great purge, even objects of particularly intense suspicion. So many examples of incompetence, illiteracy and inhumanity are presented by Kravchenko that the reader will ask the question: How can this régime work and last? Kravchenko's remarks on the leaders of the USSR are very disappointing. He describes, for example, how Stalin, Kaganovitch, Molotov, etc., are masters in the art of "cussing," and then adds somewhat unexpectedly: "I can attest, however, that the great majority of the leaders with whom I came in contact were able men who knew their business; dynamic men deeply devoted to the work in hand."

Kravchenko's political analysis, for example, of the world revolutionary aims of Stalin's régime, will appear as particularly weak to those who have read books of such anti-Soviet students of the USSR as D. Dallin. It is a pity that the unnamed helper of Kravchenko who "edited the English text from an American vantage point" following "faithfully [the] original Russian manuscript," did not advise the author to concentrate exclusively on daily life in the Soviet Union. I think that the political conclusions might have been left to the readers themselves.

But even in its present form, the memoirs of Kravchenko contribute to the understanding of the Soviet régime as a totalitarian régime: imposing industrialization from above, operating with an inefficient and inexperienced personnel, trying to correct its mistakes by ruthlessness and terror, dominated by men so convinced of the correctness of their political views and beliefs that they are willing to sacrifice everything to them. Particularly illuminating are Kravchenko's accounts of the brutal fights and conflicts inside the party, on the activities of the GPU against the specialists, even though they might be party members.

The positive political ideas of Kravchenko are as noble as they are vague: it is somewhat surprising that he, though himself a Ukrainian, is opposed to Ukrainian nationalism and sides rather with a Great Russian nationalism.

Kravchenko remained, despite his party membership and his important technical jobs, outside the group which shaped the policy of the dictatorial sole party. During the first years of the Soviet régime, L. Trotsky was, after Lenin, the most important figure in this group. But he did not become Lenin's successor. Almost all the other lieutenants of the founder of the Bolshevik party were against Trotsky. Among these lieutenants, Stalin soon became the most powerful. Not only was Trotsky defeated, but likewise such men as Kamenev and Zinoviev, men who had first believed that they could use Stalin as a tool in order to undermine and eliminate the influence of the Commissar for War. When Trotsky was assassinated in 1941, he was working on a biography of his underestimated and despised but successful rival. This biography has been supplemented by some appendices, tables and indices by Charles Malameth; the book was ready in 1941.
became master of the party machine. But does that prove anything? It proves only that Stalin must be a particularly able organizer and politician. He succeeded, for instance, in making the position of Secretary General, which had previously been none too important, into a key position.

There were, of course, differences between Lenin and Stalin. Lenin was much better educated than Stalin; he had not suffered as much as Stalin from petty frustrations. His authority, though often challenged earlier, became definitely established in 1917-18, thanks to his having succeeded in bringing the Bolshevik Party, whose founder he was, into power. Stalin had been too long one of the lieutenants of Lenin; therefore other sub-leaders, particularly the externally more brilliant ones, could not and did not accept his authority without resistance and opposition. By the fundamental conceptions of Lenin were taken over by Stalin, but not readily adapted to changing conditions. Lenin himself realized after 1917 that the hopes for an immediate world revolution were wrong and that the maintenance of the Soviet regime at all costs was the most important task. Lenin could overcome opposition in communist ranks without too much trouble, whereas Stalin had, in order to maintain his power, to abolish the inviolability of communists. The same methods were now applied against them that had been applied from the beginning of the régime against all non-communists. The ruthlessness of the régime is not due to some exceptional trait of Stalin, corresponding to bureaucratic deviations among his supporters; but to its basic conceptions—the dictatorship of the proletariat, whose advance guard is the Bolshevik Communist Party, which may use all means in order to fulfil its world-historic mission. Trotsky himself became one of the victims of the same principles in the name of which he had exercised power. It is therefore a decisive weakness of his book that he attacks Stalin without realizing that his adversary had merely used more skillfully and with a better judgment of concrete situations the principles which Trotsky himself continued to hold until his death.

There are many interesting details in the book. Though it is not too well written—other books by Trotsky are much more brilliant—it contains some well-pointed formulations. "Indeed, it is easier to imagine him [Stalin] placing traps at night than firing a gun at a bird in flight." Some will be surprised to hear about the rôle which Stalin's first wife—as Trotsky scornfully remarks, a pious Christian woman—played in the development of his character. Trotsky is right in pointing out the many suppressions and falsifications which are to be found in the Soviet historiog-
The defense of his role in the October revolution and the Civil War is in many ways convincing. His view of Stalin as a man who is neither a writer nor an orator but a slow-moving machine politician, respecting power and despising theories—though he would like to be a great Marxist theorist—is impressive but does not present the whole picture. He underestimates Stalin's gift of grasping the meaning of complicated trends. Stalin has even been able to control his own will to revenge and his own hate until it was politically safe to satisfy them. The whole characteristic of Stalin's incapacity even to raise the question: Were not certain of Stalin's traits nourished by the methods and political views of the party, views not created by him but intensifying his will to power, his inclination to disregard human lives and ethical considerations, his mechanistic concept of men and humanity? Was it not necessary that the totalitarian sole-party fall under the unlimited control of a boss, who would at the same time be cautious and daring, ruthless and apparently insignificant? Did not Trotsky, by his policy of creating and justifying terrorism against real and potential adversaries, create the basis for terror inside the party? Does he not underestimate his gifts as a writer and orator and underestimate Stalin?

Trotsky's book attacks Stalin's psychology; precisely here is its limitation. The basic policies remained unquestioned: the totalitarian character of Stalin's USSR is, for Trotsky, a "bureaucratic deviation" and a result of decay because wrong men came into power expressing the will of wrong groups (bureaucrats, party officials, etc.). But had this accident not taken place, the Soviet regime would be all right. Trotsky is, on the one hand, a determinist—everything is justified that helps development in the right direction; on the other hand, he believes in tragic accidents, such as the fact that Stalin, not he, became Lenin's heir.

And he tries to show how this accident is the result of a combination of mediocrity and evil character. But even if Stalin remained during Lenin's whole life unknown to the masses, could he only by chance have advanced slowly but steadily in the ranks of the party? Trotsky's book does not prove that this career was an accident. After all, Stalin was an old Bolshevik, and it is a futile attempt to dissociate him from Lenin and the party which came into power in the October revolution of 1917. Stalin represents the average worker of the party, whereas Trotsky was its most brilliant outsider, overestimating his personal gifts and underestimating the importance of inconspicuous organizational work. It is wrong to see the issue between Trotsky and Stalin as having anything to do with more or less brutality and ruthlessness. Both Trotsky and Stalin never hesitated to apply terror and to exterminate adversaries if they deemed it necessary for the maintenance and increase of their power. Stalin eliminated Trotsky because he had the masses of the party machinery behind him, and the party machinery had, with the effective help of Trotsky, supplanted the will of the people and concentrated in itself the whole life of society. Therefore, the duel between Stalin and Trotsky, in which the brilliant writer was killed and the dull organizer survived, is an internal Bolshevik affair. The terminological and tactical differences did not matter, only success mattered. And though Stalin is "neither a thinker, nor a writer, nor an orator," he knew how to achieve success in the field of power politics.

Conference in Washington

HARRY LORIN BINSE

A S A duly constituted delegate for an organization whose name is quite beside the point, I recently journeyed to Washington for a conference the purpose of which was to register protest and to suggest action with regard to our country's shipments of food to starving peoples in famine-stricken lands throughout the world. It began with an afternoon session intended to clarify the reasons for passing a number of resolutions with which we were all in agreement anyhow, and I cannot pretend that this session was particularly thrilling. Meetings the outcome of which is known beforehand are never as much fun—however worthy they may be—as meetings which promise and deliver a few good arguments. In this case none were promised and none arose except when the representative of one religious body pointed out that his constituency would not wish to place any specific blame on the fertilizer industry or on the food processing industry, since to do so might be construed as radical.

But what was interesting was to analyze the natures of the various groups which had sent delegates to register their earnest protest at our defalcations and to urge policies—especially the restoration of rationing—which would make such failures less likely in the future. It should be added that during the evening of the same day a public session was held, at which not only delegates but also several hundred interested citizens were present. The inducement to attend this session consisted in an admirably managed radio program that brought it to a close. The stars performers were bushy-eyebrowed, Independent Laborite Sir John Boyd Orr and our own dynamic bantam, the ex-Mayor of New York. After this
ADMIT TROTSKY BODY FOR RITES

No registration of act.

No registration of act.

No registration of act.

No registration of act.

No registration of act.

No registration of act.
Trotsky's Slayer Tells Why He Hacked Leader to Death

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25—More light on the slaying of Leon Trotsky was shed today by a statement of Jacques Mornard-van der Hoopp, the Trotsky follower who killed his former leader.

According to Frank Jackson, who was known in Trotskyite circles, Mornard-van der Hoopp had threatened to turn him over to the police as a deserter from the Belgian army if he did not commit acts of sabotage in the Soviet Union under Trotsky's direction.

He also claimed, in his statement, that Trotsky forbade him to marry his sister Agauff, sister of one of Trotsky's secretaries, held by police in connection with the killing.

This official statement by the killer has been virtually suppressed by the American press, although ample space has been given to every type of wild allegation and charge by Trotsky's followers against the Soviet Government.
1,000 Attend Memorial Here for Leon Trotsky

State Department Criticized for Refusal to Admit Body

One thousand persons attended memorial services last night at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West Forty-third Street, for Leon Trotsky, slain Bolshevik leader, held under the auspices of the Socialist Workers party. The speakers expressed the lead Russian revolutionary and expressed bitterness that the State Department refused to allow his body to be brought to the United States from Mexico, where he was killed on Aug. 21 by an assassin who used an Alpine pickax.

James P. Cannon, national secretary of the Socialist Workers party, said there was no doubt that the labors of Trotsky for forty-two years to emancipate oppressed workers and transfer society from capitalism to socialism would survive his death.

Mr. Cannon said that all kinds of workers, including monarchists and fascists, have been welcome in New York Harbor, but not even the dead body of the friend of the oppressed could be brought here.

"We shall," he said, "nourish that relevance close to our hearts and in good time will take our revenge.

As the speaker spoke of Trotsky many eyes became wet with tears. Stalin's name was read, and the words on the wall read: Down with Murderer Stalin; Defend the Soviet Union; Trotsky Is Dead! But the Party of Trotsky Will Live and Conquer; and World Socialism Will Be Trotsky's Monument."

"Trotsky's last recorded speech, made in Mexico in 1938 on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the workers' party and the Trotskyist movement in the United States, was played at the services."

"All stood while 'The Workers' Memorial Song,' was played in his memory. Besides Mr. Cannon, other speakers were Farrell Dobbs, labor secretary of the party, who presided; Dr. Antonie, the editor of Boston, and Albert Gates."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATE AUG 29 1940
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION.
The Trotsky Murder

By Betty Kirk

Some International Ramifications

INTERNATIONAL aspects of the assassination of Leon Trotsky, a result of his life in Mexico City, have become of great importance. The murder of Trotsky, who was the leader of the Communist Party in Mexico, has created a diplomatic crisis in the Western Hemisphere. The murder of Trotsky was committed by a group of men who were disguised as police officers and military personnel. The group entered Trotsky's home and killed him. The motive for the murder is not yet clear, but it is believed to be related to Trotsky's political activities.

The Trotskyites, also known as Trotsky's followers, areajoika, the Trotskyists, have been accused of being involved in the murder. The Trotskyists have denied any involvement in the murder, but they have been criticized for their political activities.

The murder of Trotsky has created a diplomatic crisis in the Western Hemisphere. The United States and Mexico have not yet commented on the murder, but many believe that the United States will take action against the group responsible for the murder.

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with regard to Narciso and stirred up a veritable hornet's nest in Mexican politics. Senor Basole, was, former minister of the treasury, minister of education and Mexican Minister to St. James. He was minister to France at the time of the Spanish civil war and was in personal charge of the selection of Spanish refugees sent to Mexico.

The insinuations that he was involved led to a bitter denunciation by Senor Basole and to a statement by a minister of the interior, Ignacio Garcia, alleging that Basole had been active in a list of Mexican intellectuals, including Jesus Silva Herzog, former head of the Distribuidora de Petroles Mexicanos, also admitted that his faith in Senor Basole was not unswerving. Following the official denunciation, no more mention was made of Basole in the Trotsky case.

LINKS of the case with United States, Communism, and also apparent there has been a constant interchange of information between Mexico and the United States through the Mexican government. Twenty-six of these artists were arrested and questions in the case. New York artists, affiliated with the Mexican group, are reliably reported to be sheltering Luis and Leopoldo Arenal, the men named here as the last to be seen with Robert Sheldon in France before his death. David Alfaro Siqueiros, the brilliant, erratic and famous artist, who fought as a colonel in Spain and is named by many as the leader of the May 24 assault, has been recently in New York City, hounding with members of the Artists Union and visiting the World's Fair. He moves with the same immunity as he did in Mexico, where Carlos Contreras, alias Vidal, alias Sorrenti, moves through the streets of Mexico.

Trotsky himself estimated that 50,000 pesos ($12,500) was spent on the first attack and Gen. Jose Manuel Nunez, chief of Mexico City police, asserted that "money flowed from the hands of the government. The source of these funds is as mysterious as the identity of the man who planned the attack."

Gen. Nunez, in an article in the current Estampas, a weekly magazine, declares that "Jackson received not only concrete orders from abroad but money and aid which could fortify him for his criminal act."

I am certain that if this case not only our police, but the police of many nations will have to act. I am still astounded by the magnitude of the crime, but I hope that luck will be with us to solve it and demonstrate to the world the capacity of the Mexican police."
Extended Strategy

By John J. Stonborough

The Great Threat to the United States implicit in the
ability that Hitler and Mussolini have gained in imposing
peace upon the British Empire is clearly discernible, but
confused thinking.

The average American is beginning to realize that
the most effective weapon of defense in the next war
will be the sea, because of the vastness of the
United States' territory and the width of its protective
oceans.

Norway, the cardinals feature of the present war, became
damagingly obvious. It is the army, formerly a major
weapon of importance, today has
become merely one among several
weapons of equal rank and
importance. The large, well-trained
and well-disciplined army is, of course,
the essential factor in winning the war.

In the present conflict, the army
is a vital part of the war machine and has a more
limited field of action and usefulness than in the past. Thus
Germany, which did not fight France with
its army alone as in 1870 and
1914, but fought the French and
invasion by land, sea, or air, would seem, if not likely, to fall because of the vastness of
the country, and the width of its protective oceans.

Speaking of the ocean, the strategic
screen of the United States, the
dreadnoughts, battleships, cruisers,
and destroyers have been developed with
sufficiency to support the
revolutionary victory abroad.
This is a revolution that Britain did not
attain through political
opposition, but through military
strength.

And invasion by land, sea, or air, would
be the result of the country, which
is denied the military advantage.

The revolutionary victory abroad
is a strategic one, the
dreadnoughts, battleships, cruisers,
and destroyers have been developed with
sufficiency to support the
revolutionary victory abroad.

The political consequences are
equally visible. Nothing, as
it has often been remarked, success
like success. The nations of Latin America, the peoples of
the Orient, the whole group of
"follower nations" which are anxiously looking for a sign and a
portent on the troubled sky, can
any longer doubt what victory the
dictator bloc is doing to them.

The dictatorships once prove
conclusively that their cause is
better fitted for the struggle for
establish than ours is, and there
is no question about the direction
which all these nations will take.

Concerning the profound
dilemma that like Japan, Italy, Russia, and Germany
tend to extend efficiency, we are not
much concerned if we can
be said at present. Our un
popularly in great parts of South
and Central America, however, are
even today, not generally realized.
Many countries below the Rio
Grande have by now
realized that their position becomes stronger
American. These are Argentina,
Brazil, and "pro-Franco," and "pro-Mussolini.

They have no deep love for...
democracy even of this brand. If the totalitarian
state of government on the basis of com-
munity and military success were to grow
with the expenditure of the world, they
would not go without a tear.......
Indeed, south of the Rio Grande
there is a fertile soil for GermanItalian
Communist groups has long
been in the making. Some of these
countries are weaker than it is
powerful to measure, are bogged
in divided counsel, cabal
byclass struggle, and internal
friendships. Many of these peoples
are, we are not sure, but at
least, being picked. The German
General in Berlin, formerlly the
most trusted A.D.G.
C. of Hitler and the consul-
general. In Boston, formerly an ace
of direct military preparations,
his intelligence, like those gang, are,
as everyone knows, in this country for party pur-
purposes and not for the purpose of promoting
or adjusting trade relations.

The German agent keep in
contact with all kinds, anti-
Spanish, anti-Negro, anti-Catholic
Irish anti-British, Communist and
Fascist groups. Among the re-
coursees from Nazi persecution
in this country it is not unlikely
that a handful of Gestapo agents
are intercessors.

The revolutionary concept of
extended strategy is
one which affects deeply and
continuously, as they would be,
by similar problems of economics and
of rearmament and a concentration
upon military and industrial
spies. We are preparing for
military invasion although that is
probably the furthest off.

Prepare for a military
slaughter that we must, for it will
take. The years of preparation to
build up an adequate army are
second only in cost. When it comes,
we shall never lose sight of the fact that
military invasion will, if and when it comes, be the
come grace administered after the
other weapons of "extended
strategy" have done their ruinous work.
GPU Accused of Plot To Kill Trotsky Slayer

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (U.P.), Albert Goldman, lawyer and executor, of Leon Trotsky's estate, charged, at a press conference today, that the Russian secret police were plotting a "determined attempt" to murder Frank Jackson, slayer of Trotsky.

Goldman said an "absolutely trustworthy source" had told him of the plot.

"The reason is clear," he said. "As long as Jackson is alive the possibility remains he may reveal the workings of the sinister GPU in Mexico, the United States and other countries."
MRS. TROTSKY TESTIFIES

Charges Jackson Was Instigator of First Attack on Husband

Special Cable to The New York Times.
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8—Mrs. Natalia Trotsky, widow of Leon Trotsky, in her first public statement since her husband was slain, testified yesterday before the judge charged with the trial of Frank Jackson, who killed the former Soviet War Minister.

Mrs. Trotsky said Jackson admitted the men who attacked the Trotsky residence last May, causing Robert Sheldon Harte to open the door.

Mrs. Trotsky said she believed Jackson instigated the attack and after it kidnapped Harte and removed him to a hut on the outskirts of the city, where Harte was slain. She declared she believed that Sylvia Ageloff, who Jackson said was his wife, was an innocent tool in the hands of the slayer.
Trotzky Killer's "Fred" Friend Refuses Food

By Reuben F. M. Stetson

WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON POST

Trotzky's companion, "Fred," has refused to take any nourishment and has been on a hunger strike since his arrest three days ago. He was transported to the hospital for treatment, but his condition has not improved.

The police chief announced that the body of Trotzky was being taken to New York for an examination by the coroner. The coroner will determine the cause of death.

"Fred" is believed to be a friend of Trotzky and has been associated with leftist political groups. He is suspected of involvement in the killing of Trotzky.

The investigation continues, and the police are seeking additional witnesses to the events surrounding Trotzky's death.

San Francisco, Aug. 24 (AP) — An armed guard has been assigned to protect the body of Diego Rivera, the Mexican muralist, who was killed in Mexico City. The cause of death is still under investigation.

For the latest updates, please check our news website.
2. (Continued...)

Stopping for Few Minutes, Sylvia Ageloff—
Who Was Duped Into Introducing Assassin
To Russian Exile, 'Wants to Forget'

In the haven of her family home
a frail, blond Brooklyn, N. Y. girl
began last night to pick up the
threads of a life shattered when in-
vestigators of the assassination of
Leon Trotsky wrongfully named her
as an accomplice of the assassin.

The long journey from Mexico
City brought her through Washing-
ton, where the scramble of reporters
for interviews and of photographers
for pictures made it doubtful for
a while whether she or any of her
fellows passengers from the South
would make connections for New
York.

Not one word did Sylvia Ageloff,
the girl, have to say about the maze
of international intrigue that
dragged her, innocently, into events
surrounding the murder of the co-
father of Soviet Russia. No word
did she have for Frank Jackson, the
confessed assassin, with whom she
was to have had dinner the day
Trotsky was killed last August.

Her only message came from her
sister and traveling companion,
Hilda Ageloff, who said she had
been well treated by Mexican au-
thorities during the nearly four
months of detention.

'All she wants now is to be left
alone to go back home and for-
get,' Hilda said.

THE WASHINGTON POST
December 28, 1940
in Victim of Intrigue Leading of Trotsky’s Death Pauses Here

MAKE CONNECTIONS—Sylvia Ageloff (left) and her sister, Hilda, change trains at Union Station for New York.

Stopping for Few Minutes, Sylvia Ageloff, Who Was Duped Into Introducing Assassin To Russian Exile, ‘Wants to Forget’

In the haven of her family home, a frail, blond Brooklyn, N. Y., girl, began last night to pick up the threads of a life shattered when investigators of the assassination of Leon Trotsky wrongfully named her as an accomplice of the assassin.

The long journey from Mexico City brought her through Washington, where the scramble of reporters for interviews and of photographers for pictures made it doubtful for a while whether she or any of her fellow passengers from the South would make connections for New York.

Not one word did Sylvia Ageloff, the girl, have to say about the maze of international intrigue that dragged her, innocently, into events surrounding the murder of the cofather of Soviet Russia. No word did she have for Frank Jackson, the confessed assassin, with whom she was to have and dinner the day Trotsky was killed last August.

Her only message came from her sister and traveling companion, Hilda Ageloff, who said she had been well treated by Mexican authorities during the nearly four months of detention.

“All she wants now is to be left alone, to go back home and forget,” Hilda said.

The sister said the girl, not yet fully recovered from a long illness, was “nervous and upset.” Asked if the Ageloff family contemplated any course of action concerning Jackson, Hilda replied:

“As far as we are concerned, it’s a closed case.”

Mexican authorities decided a week ago that Sylvia merely had been used by the slayer as a means of entrance to the Trotsky home. Six weeks before Jackson, who later became an intimate of the Trotskys, to the revolutionary exile and his wife.

Sylvia was released by Mexican authorities a week ago. She and her sister began the journey here by air, but their plane was grounded at New Orleans by bad weather.

At first, Sylvia refused to scent her identity to reporters at Union Station, but in a few minutes was pressed by a messenger with a telegram, for which Hilda Ageloff said. Hilda later identified herself and Sylvia.

The train from the South, was an hour and 25 minutes late, and the New York train was delayed 90 minutes while passengers and porters tried to disentangle baggage from scruffy omeletmen and reporters.
Girl Victim of Intrigue Leading To Trotsky's Death Pauses Here

MAKE CONNECTIONS—Sylvia Ageloff (left) and her sister, Hilda, change trains at Union Station for New York.

THE WASHINGTON POST
December 28, 1940
MEXICO CITY--THE DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCED JACQUES MORGAN, ALIAS FRANK JACKSON, TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR THE ASSASSINATION HERE MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO OF LEON TROTSKY.
Book by Trotsky Poses Question Of Stalin Hand in Lenin's Death

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 24—Leon Trotsky in a posthumous biography of Joseph Stalin, published yesterday, posed a series of questions whether Joseph Stalin might have had a hand in the death in 1924 of Nicholas Lenin, honored in Russia as the father of the Soviet Union.

The book asked these questions and did not offer or supply a direct answer:

"What was Stalin's role at the time of Lenin's illness? Did the disciple do something to expedite his master's death?" It is a monstrous suspicion, Trotsky says, "but that cannot be helped when it follows from the circumstances, the facts and Stalin's very character."

The book, "Stalin: An Appraisal of the Man and His Influence," (Capper and Brothers) is published six years after Trotsky, Stalin's bitter political foe, was assassinated in exile in Mexico City. Trotsky had completed about two-thirds of the book at the time of his death but left an outline, copious notes, and memos and partly written pages from which editor and translator, Charles Maismith, completed the lengthy work. The chapter relating to Lenin's death is included in this latter section. The book's existence long has been known; it was ready for publication at the time of Pearl Harbor, a publisher's note says, but "its appearance was then postponed by the publisher until after the end of the war."

(The Associated Press has asked Moscow for comment on the book. No reply has been received.)

S'talin "Chief Source of Worry."

Trotsky says that when Lenin was bedridden after a stroke in December, 1922, he was "affable with alarm" and that "his chief source of worry was Stalin," then general secretary of the Communist party. Lenin proposed that a way be found to remove Stalin from his position because he had concentrated great power in his hands and Lenin wasn't sure he would use it properly.

"I think so," Trotsky says. "Stalin was morose. His fate was at stake. He had made up his mind to overcome all obstacles.

"Toward the end of 1923, Trotsky wrote, Stalin told him and others that the sick Lenin suddenly had called him in and asked for poison. Lenin saw another stroke approaching. He was suffering and he wanted poison at hand if he became convinced his position hopeless. Trotsky continues with an intricate array of suspicions, suggestions and charges until his climax."
"Whether Stalin sent the poison to Lenin with the wish that the physician had left no hope for his recovery or whether he resorted to more direct means I do not know. But I am firmly convinced that Stalin could not have waited passively when his fate hung by a thread and the decision depended on a small very small motion of his hand."

The book, from the opening paragraph, is a violent attack which has to be accepted or rejected on its face value, for it is almost impossible to check the allegations. Yet, there is much of historical importance in the story of Bolshevism which forms the background for the Stalin biography and for what in its essence was a Stalin-Trotsky battle for leadership.

Not Thinker or Writer.

Trotsky didn't live to see Stalin's leadership of Russia in World War II. Whether he would have altered his appraisal in any way must remain a matter of speculation.

Trotsky writes in his introduction that Stalin "is neither a thinker, a writer nor an orator" and that he "took possession of power, not with the aid of personal qualities, but with the aid of an impersonal machine."

He tells of Stalin's birth as the son of a shoemaker in Georgia, and speculates on whether the Soviet chief has Mongolian blood in his veins. He cited details, largely by quoting others, to show that the boy Stalin became heartless and grim through frightful beatings by his father, sensed the humiliation of social inequality and finally while a student in theological school, deserted religion and God. At the age of 18 he got revolutionary ideas.

In summing up the Stalin of the order of professional revolutionists, Trotsky says:

"He saw the purpose of his life in overthrowing the powers that be. Hatred of them was immeasurable. more active in his soul than love for the oppressed. Prison, exile, sacrifice, privations did not frighten him. He knew how to look dange straight in the eye. At the same time he was keenly sensitive about much of his traits as his slowness of intellect, lack of talent, the general colorlessness of his physical and moral countenance. His ever weening ambition was tinged with envy and ill will. His persistency"
Trial Stayed
When Barsky Balks at Quiz

The District Court trial of Mrs. Margarita G. Fleischman, charged
with contempt of Congress, hit a snag yesterday, when a Gue-
vernment witness refused to testify on
the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

The witness was Dr. Edward K.
Barsky of New York, chairman of
the Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee, executive board, of
which Mrs. Fleischman was a
member. The House Committee
on Un-American Activities has
charged the Anti-Fascist group as
Communist party-line follower.

Dr. Barsky last year was con-
victed along with 11 other board
members on the contempt of Con-
gress charge. However, at the
time of trial, Mrs. Fleischman was
in France and only now is being
tried.

The case arose in April, 1946,
when various members of the Anti-
Fascist Refugees group refused to
turn over various records to the
House Committee.

Justice Richmond B. Keeff up-
held Dr. Barsky's claim to immu-
nity on self-incrimination grounds.

Yesterday the questions were asked Dr.
Barsky by Assistant United States
Attorney Charles B. Murray, the
prosecutor, while the jury was ex-
cused from the courtroom, and
were designed to link Mrs. Fleisch-
man's and Fleischman's scheduled appearance before the committee with that of
other members of the refugee
group.

Murray said he had prepared
subpoenas for 10 other members
of Dr. Barsky's committee but
they had not been answered. The
reason, according to Murray, prob-
ably was that the subpoenas may
not have reached the members in
time.
Prosecution Nears Close
In Mrs. Fleischman Trial

The prosecution expects to rest its case today in the District Court trial of Mrs. Fleischman, who is being tried on a charge of contempt of Congress for failing to produce records in April, 1946, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mrs. Fleischman was indicted along with 13 other members of the Anti-Fascist Refugees Committee, who were tried and convicted. Mrs. Fleischman, however, was out of this country when the others were tried.

Mrs. Fleischman is being prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Charles E. Murray. Attorney John Boge is chief defense counsel. Judge Richmond S. Keech is presiding at the trial.
U. S. Expects to Rest Contempt Case Today

Assistant U. S. Attorney Murray said yesterday he expects to rest the government's case against Francesca G. Fleischman, executive board member of the Joint Anti-Defeat Refugee committee, sometime today. Mrs. Fleischman was cited by the House committee on un-American activities for failure to produce records of the organization and is on trial for contempt in District court.
Mrs. Fleischman Guilty
Of Contempt of Congress

A District Court jury last night found Mrs. Ernestina G. Fleischman, member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, guilty of contempt of Congress for failing to produce records in 1946 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mrs. Fleischman was indicted with 16 other members of the anti-Fascist committee who were tried and convicted. She was out of this country, however, when the others were tried.

Assistant United States Attorney Charles B. Murray prosecuted the case, and Justice Richmond B. Keech presided at the trial.
Trial Stayed
When Barsky Balks at Quiz

The District Court trial of Mrs. Ernestina O. Fleischman, charged with contempt of Congress, hit a snag yesterday when a Government witness refused to testify on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

The witness was Dr. Edward K. Barsky of New York, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee executive board, of which Mrs. Fleischman was a member. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has charged the Anti-Fascist group is a Communist party-line follower.

Dr. Barsky last year was convicted along with 17 other board members on the contempt of Congress charge. However, at the time of trial, Mrs. Fleischman was in France and only now is being tried.

The case arose in April, 1946, when various members of the Anti-Fascist Refugee group were directed to turn over various records to the House Committee.

Justice Richmond B. Keech upheld Dr. Barsky's claim of immunity on self-incrimination grounds yesterday.

The questions were asked Dr. Barsky by Assistant United States Attorney Charles B. Murray, the prosecutor, while the jury was excused from the courtroom, and were designed to link Mrs. Fleischman's scheduled appearance before the committee with that of other members of the refugee group.

Murray said he had prepared subpoenas for 15 other members of Dr. Barsky's committee but they had not been answered. The reason, according to Murray, probably was that the subpoenas may not have reached the members in time.
Today the veil is lifted on one of the great assassinations of history—the murder of Trotsky in August, 1940. Trotsky helped Lenin to make the Russian Revolution. After Lenin's death he was driven from Russia; and Stalin's agents hunted him across the world until they murdered him in Mexico. Now the head of the Mexican Government's Secret Service reveals the full story.

HOW STALIN MURDERED TROTSKY

by REBECCA WEST

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHED AMBASSADOR EMBASSY LONDON, ENGLAND

EVENING STANDARD
MARCH 29, 1950
LONDON, ENGLAND

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MAY 24, 1950
It happened in the Spanish Civil War that an airplane dropped bombs somewhere near Barcelona which blew to pieces the pupils of a girls’ boarding-school, walking abroad in a neat crocodile.

The only person who saw a bright side to this horrid incident was the housekeeper of a friend of mine, who bade her employer not to grieve.

"Because, when you come to think of it," she explained, "what was there to do for the poor little things to look forward to, if they had lived? They would only have grown up into foreigners."

It is to be feared that Murder in Mexico, the first full account we have had of the murder of Trotsky by Stalinist agents in Mexico in 1940, will do much to confirm this way of thinking in those disposed to it. Few volumes have ever shown foreigners being so very foreign.

It is in essence a revolting story. In 1920, five years after Lenin's death, a long struggle between Stalin and Trotsky for domination of the Communist Party ended in Stalin's victory and Trotsky's deportation.

**Murder after murder**

For a time Trotsky wandered about Europe afraid of assassination, and unwelcome everywhere, because it was generally known that his fears were well-founded.

In a short space of time his two daughters and two sons and seven of his secretaries were all dead, and the police of a number of nations found themselves dealing with murders about which nothing was certain except that the corpse had been a Trotskyist.

Considerable energy has been expended in attempts to prove that not all Trotsky's bereavements were due to unnatural death, but if those deaths were natural, there was an unusual amount of natural death about in Trotsky's neighbourhood, and there could be no doubt about such cases as the secretary Klement, who was found headless in a French river.

Leon Trotsky's expectation of life seemed very limited indeed; until the Left Wing Government of Mexico gave him asylum in 1937.

There, in Coyocac, a suburb of Mexico City, he and his wife, Natalia Sedova, took a small house and turned it into a fortress by surrounding it with a high concrete wall surmounted with machine-gun towers manned by their fanatical supporters.

The only entrance was by a steel door, which could be opened only by the agreement of two armed guards after they had inspected the visitor through a barred cage under a strong electric light, and both the house and the garden were covered with a network of electric wires which at the slightest touch set a number of alarms going in the house and outside in the street, where a police squad was perpetually on guard.

**Waiting for death**

Here the old revolutionary and his wife lived courageously but apprehensively. She tells us, in the chapter she contributes to this volume, that he used to say to her when he woke up in the morning: "They didn't kill us during the night, and still you aren't happy."

In the early morning of May 24, 1940, a number of men suddenly appeared in the middle of the fortress, raked the Trotsky's bedroom, with machine-gun fire, and tried to set the house on fire with incendiary bombs.

They left, having inflicted no injuries on anybody except Trotsky's little grandson, his only surviving relative, who was grazed by a bullet.

The behaviour of the assailants was so incomprehensible, and the behaviour of the Trotskyist defenders of the house so much more incomprehensible, that the author of this book, General Sanchez Salazar, who was chief of the Mexican Secret Service and had to investigate the case, believed that it was a put-up job staged by Trotsky himself.

**The magistrate said**

It will give some indication of the absurdity of these statements that General Sanchez Salazar was dismissed from his post by overthrowing a tram-conductor repeat in a bar some information which he had heard

let drop by an interrogated magistrate.

All General Salazar's descriptions of his official activities are exquisite, and should make the volume an acceptable birthday Christmas present for anybody connected with Scotland Yard and perhaps the finest of all is his interview with this magis
TROTSKY AND HIS WIFE IN MEXICO.

I had him sent to my private room, next door to the official office, so that no one should disturb us," he explains, and to win the fallen beak's confidence he began by saying, "I know that you are the breadwinner for a large family."

He promised him that he wouldn't need him on that day, and reminded him that he was the cause of justice (and if that pleased him at all) and that he had heard that the magistrate said something about a murder. "Do you have anything to say about it?"

The magistrate responded by saying that he was doubly innocent. He had never thought of lending the uniforms for the purpose of an attack on Trotsky's house, but only in order to obtain a friend who, though unconnected with the law, wanted to make a search for arms in a house belonging to a general who was standing as a candidate for the Presidency.

And though at first he had consented — "everything," he said, "seemed above board" — he had later suspected that this plan might be illegal and had therefore withdrawn. The name of his friend, however, enabled General Salazar to trace a crime far more picturesque if less probable than most detective novels.

There had been trenching behind this raid, though it was a unique one. The police had had their minds distracted from their job by the wives of female Comman-
household's loyalty, but three months after the attack he was brutally murdered by another of his secretaries, who smashed in the old man's head with an ice-pick. They were sitting in his study, and he was correcting an article brought him by the young man. As Natalia Sedova tells in gentle and restrained terms, her husband made a good end, behaving with fortitude during the painful hours which elapsed between the attack and the moment when it proved fatal.

**Brought up to kill**

It is disturbing that the sympathy one must feel for Trotsky is not logical. This is a case of those that take the sword parrying by the sword.

He had been as guilty as anyone making Russian Communism use murder lightly; and his murderer was the son of a woman who had brought him up in that monstrous tradition.

There was not a hint worth of moral difference between the victim and the criminal, in spite of the vast intellectual difference between them.

As well as giving a clear-cut account of an event which is most English readers deeply, for the reason that it happened in the first month of the year, the book throws much light on the forces which make our modern and uncomfortable world.

It is not too much to destroy the illusion that the Communist Party owes its effectiveness to the special intelligence of its members. Its power is based on the revelation that the first attack on Trotsky's house was superintended by a C.I.A. agent from international funds, whose idea of dispersing the masses is to world around suspicion who to drive them into the centre of Mexico City and order them to get out of the car. One of them says, very sensibly, "I categorically refused, so we paid two cabs to leave in the car in the dark.

**The Communist asset**

The real advantage enjoyed by the Communist is not intelligence or any other virtue, but the very considerable advantage which belongs to anyone who is willing to commit murder.

The reliability of this book is higher than its superficial sensation of making suggest. A great deal of corroborative material is added in books written by key members of the ex-communist Party, and there is a wealth of veracity in the characters of the authors. General Bokovrov, who.comes...
Budenz Tells Of Slaying Of Trotsky

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP) — The New York World-Telegram and Sun said today that it had learned from Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the Communist Daily Worker, that the assassination of Leon Trotsky in 1940 in Mexico City was plotted by an agent of the Soviet Red Cross in America.

After examining hundreds of photographs during the past five years, Budenz identified the man as Dr. Gregor Rabinowitch, who served as a representative of the Soviet Red Cross in New York City from 1937 to 1939.

Budenz, who renounced communism in 1945 and rejoined the Catholic Church, said he knew Rabinowitch as "Mr. Roberts." He said he introduced one Ruby Vell, a Red (sic) in the Trotskyite movement and a Stalinist follower, to Sylvia Ageloff, whose sister, Hela, had worked as Trotsky's secretary. He said the woman went to Paris where Miss Ageloff fell in love with A. Frank Jaccob.

Budenz said Jaccob was slain by Miss Ageloff in Mexico where he attacked Trotsky with a pickaxe.

Budenz said he worked with "Mr. Roberts" for two years and aided him in getting information on the identity of Trotsky couriers and the location of mail drops used by Trotsky followers.

"It was not until 1941 that I learned that this quiet-voiced, grave-faced, intelligent man had arranged the preliminaries for one of the greatest political assassinations in recent years," Budenz said, adding that Rabinowitch is believed to have left the United States in 1939.

In Washington, a House Un-American Activities Committee spokesman said the committee was investigating various phases of the Trotsky case, including activities in this country that led up to the assassination. He said Budenz and others have been questioned about it and a report is being prepared. The further of the evidence turned over to Budenz, the spokesman said, cannot be divulged until the committee completes its current inquiry and approves a report.
Famous Crimes

Trotsky Killer Near Freedom, But Death May Be as Close

By Laurance F. Stuntz
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—The murderer of Leon Trotsky, whoever he is, may walk out of jail some day soon a free man.

It has been 13 years since he killed Trotsky with an alpenstock. Today the slaying is as mysterious as it was then. So is the slayer.

He is eligible for parole this year, but he may not ask it. He lives in relative luxury, with an income that may total $360 a month. He can buy whatever he needs. His cell is an apartment. His girl friend visits him often.

More important, there have been many changes on the outside. Will he be welcomed into the web of political intrigue—Stalin—the man who expelled Trotsky and hounded him across two continents—is dead. Beria, who headed his dreaded secret police, is out of power. The slayer claims he blinded Trotsky for personal reasons, but his statements never quelled the talk that this was a political killing.

May Face Death.

Trotsky's widow said recently she is sure to be murdered if he leaves prison, to keep him from talking—something he has shown no inclination to do in confinement.

If he asks for parole—on December 28—he probably will get it. His record had been one of perfect behavior. Is the present Russian government interested in the man who settled Stalin's quarrel with Trotsky? How much help could his mother—one a close friend of Beria—give him now?

On the one hand, may hang another life. On the other hand, the mystery may never be solved.

Kremlin files of the secret police might—or might not—throw some light on it. In the unlikely event their being opened, Trotsky himself blamed Stalin and the secret police for the fatal attack, but there was never any concrete confirmation.

The killer swore he was not acting for the GPU (Russian state police), but

He has been identified as not different men. He may be Frank Jackson of Canada, Jacques Mornard of Belgium, Salvador Torkoff of Russia or Jacques Vanden Esch of France. Many Spaniards here know him as Ramon del Rio Mercader of Catalonia, Spain.

Whoever he is, his jail sentence will be up in 1969. He is eligible for parole this year by serving two-thirds of his sentence. But being a foreigner complicates his situation.

May Escape Deportation.

Mornard—that is his name in the national penitentiary—normally would be deported after completing his sentence. But if he is paroled, the court might-bar immigration authorities from deporting him.

Whenever he gets out, he will find a vastly changed world. When he killed Trotsky, Russia was ready to co-operate with anybody, even Hitler. She was generally respectful of public opinion in other countries.

Now she would find a Russia victorious in World War II and allied with Red China. She has swallowed Eastern Europe and is trying to digest Germany. She pays lip service to the United Nations, sometimes, but does not co-operate with the West.

If Mornard is Mercader, the fall of Beria should have interested him. Caridad Mercader, mother of Ramon and a Communist, stalwart, was a protege of Beria. At the time of the Trotsky killing, she was in Moscow, which may or may not be significant. Since the war she has left Russia and is now in Paris, living with a daughter, married to a leading French Communist.

Trotsky was, with Lenin, the leading spirit in the Russian revolution. He improvised the armies which turned back the counter-revolutionary threat. When Lenin died and Stalin began to grab for power, Trotsky...
Easy Life in Mexico.

Trotsky's first three years in Mexico were easy. True, a police guard at his house was shot in the leg one night, but it happened several blocks away. Trotsky wrote, directed his Fourth Internationale—the anti-Stalin Commu- nists—and set out cactus in his walled garden.

In 1940 Marnard appeared on the scene. His appearance coincided with Trotsky's announce- ment that he was writing a biography of Stalin. It would not have been a friendly book.

Shortly after Marnard arrived there was an armed at- tack on the Trotsky house. About 20 men, some in rented military uniforms, entered by a gate in the wall. They fired about 300 shots and set off a few bombs. Trotsky and his wife escaped death by hiding under a bed as machine guns raked the room.

When the attackers left, one of the guards, a New Yorker named Sheldon Harte, went with them. Trotsky was convinced he was going unwillingly. A month later Harte was found dead in a Mexico City suburb, shot in the back of the head.

Dozens of suspects were arrested but all except one were released for lack of evidence. This was David Alfaro Siqueiros, one of Mexico's famed mural painters. He had been a colonel in the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War. Siqueiros was released on bond of $5,000 and left the country.

Too Late to Prosecute.

He spent several years in Cuba and Chile, returning to Mexico after the war. Charges against him were not pressed. When Mrs. Trotsky demanded his trial, in a letter to newspapers in 1946, Siqueiros reported that she was mixing in Mexico's internal af- fairs. The statute of limitations now bars prosecution.

Later, under questioning, he dropped his plea and said he had been away when Trotsky criticized his article which caused Trotsky to strike the old man once on the head and planned to commit suicide with the pistol.

During the trial he changed his story. He said Trotsky called him a military idiot and he insulted Trotsky in return. Trotsky was a Bolshevist, he said, reached for a pistol and in self-defense he struck him with an ax.

Trotsky's body was cremated and the ashes buried in the courtyard of his suburban house. His grave is still there, tended by his widow, who lives there in seclusion with a young grandson.

20-Year Sentence.

Marnard's trial lasted three years. Finally, in 1944, he was sentenced to 1912 years for the killing and six months for carrying concealed weapons. He was sentenced to the formal charges against him, three days after Trotsky's death.

Marnard has had his ups and downs in the federal penitentiary, where he is the No. 1 prisoner. For a while, even Communists held power in the prison adminis- tration, but he allowed himself to be starved to death as a protest against his treatment. He was kept in a cell of a deputy warden, able to take orders in the vast, rambling structure.

Later, when the administration changed, he lost his special powers. But his blank stare and his blank stare and his blank stare and his blank stare and his blank stare are usually lodged. The bars over his head are only two inches apart, close enough to keep him out and a hand grenade. Some others have bars three inches apart, most have none at all.

Marnard is free to move around the prison, usually accompanied by two other prisoners, apparently bodyguards.

TROTSKY WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL WHERE MEXICO'S BEST DOCTORS OPERATED ON HIM. THEIR EFFORTS WERE FRUITLESS. THE VIGNETTE HAD DAMAGED HIS BRAIN. HE DIED THE NEXT DAY.

Marnard told police he brought the alpenstock into the house under his raincoat. The handle had been cut down so it would fit. Police also found a 14-inch dagger in a sheath and a knife in the pocket of the coat. Marnard also had a pistol tucked into the waistband of his trousers...

In his pocket police found a letter, dated that day, explaining his reasons for the kill. He said he had been a faithful Trotskyite but became "profoundly disillusioned" with Trotsky after meeting him. He said the reason was that Trotsky "proposed I should go to Russia to organize a series of attempts, the first one against Stalin."
Rebuffs Reporters.

He steadfastly refuses to talk to reporters, Mexican or foreign. To the latter he says shortly:

"I have nothing to say to the press."

To Mexican newsmen he is even more pointed:

"Go away, Mexican pigs."

His life in the prison is not uncomfortable. He eats in a commercial restaurant, run by prisoners. He has ample money to buy books, most of them on radio techniques.

Twice a week a Mexican girl visits him, under lenient Mexican prison rules permitting "contingent visits" by wives or recognized sweethearts. His money, his lawyer says, comes from an account he opened when he first came to Mexico City. A disgruntled employee in the radio shop, a released prisoner, said recently Morland receives 3,000 pesos ($350) a month. If this is so, he has had $40,000 since he was jailed, which points to a big bank account. The lawyer has refused to give any details.

Thirteen years of prison has changed Morland only a little. He said he was 36 at the time of his arrest, which would make him 49 now. He looks about 40. He has gained a little weight and a great deal of self-assurance. During his trial he seemed either sullen or dazed. Now he has become arrogant and appears not the least worried.

Not even when he considers what may be awaiting him outside.
Trotsky Assassin May Leave Prison

Mornard, who killed Stalinism's arch foe with a pick ax, has served 13 years of his 20-year term and may soon leave on parole. There is a speculation he may stay rather than face Trotskyite vengeance. He teaches machine work and radio repair—and did teach communism until stopped.

THE WASHINGTON NEWS
October 9, 1953
Barefoot and stripped to the waist, Jacques Mornard, assassin of Leon Trotsky, scrubbed his cell at the "Black Castle of Ecumenber," Mexico's federal penitentiary. This picture was made several years ago, when Jacques was considerably thinner. He is not required to wear prison uniform.

United Press Photo

THE WASHINGTON NEWS
October 9, 1953
TROTSKY KILLER STILL REFUSES TO EXPLAIN ACT

Mystery Man Believed Agent of Red Police

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (INS).—Leon Trotsky, dying from the wound of an ice ax plunged into his brain, cried out:

"Let him live. He must talk.

That was 13 years ago.

The killer still has not talked.

They usually call him Jacques Mornard. He won't say who he is, where he came from, or why he killed the exiled Soviet leader.

And those who question him are rude, sometimes violently, rebuffed.

Close-mouthed, Mornard works and studies relentlessly to drown the 20 years at the black palace of Lecumberri, Mexico City's federal penitentiary.

Leads Comfortable Life

For a convict he leads a comfortable life. He has a private cell where his "wife" visits him twice a week. Special meals are sent to him from the outside. He often dresses in sports clothes. And he has achieved respect and privileges as boss of the prison's radio workshop.

Prison authorities say he no longer preaches Marxism and is no longer enlaced by the "immorality" and "dishonesty" of other convicts. His manner is polite and he occasionally cracks a joke. Only the curious disturb him.

Six miles from Lecumberri, in the suburb of Coyocacan, lives Natalia Sedoff, Trotsky's widow. She shut herself off from the world in the same house where her husband was attacked on the sunny afternoon of Aug. 20, 1940.

Mornard is believed to have begun his plot two years earlier in Paris, where he ingratiated himself with Sylvia Angoff, sister of Trotsky's former secretary. Sylvia became Mornard's mistress.

Welcomed by Trotsky, two years later he innocently introduced the two men and Mornard, professing to admire Trotsky, was welcomed in the Trotsky home. An inside job was the only way.

The house was barricaded and protected by police and armed guards. An assault by 25 men on March 24, 1940, had failed. Trotsky and his wife escaped the machine-gun bullets which raked their room by jumping under the bed.

Mornard's task was easy. The two were alone in Trotsky's office. Trotsky, unsuspecting, sat down to read a manuscript Mornard had brought for comment and the author stood behind. He took the ice ax from the lining of his raincoat and drove it into Trotsky's brain.

The founder of the Red army died the next day.

Mornard was captured on the spot and would have been killed by Trotsky's followers had not the dying old man ordered:

"Let him live. He must talk."

Mornard gave police two names—Jacques Mornard Vandengren and Frank Jackson. He said he was a Belgian newspaperman and was 36. That would make him 40 now.

Gave Different Reasons

Then the confusion began. Mornard gave different reasons for the killing.

Gen. Leonardo Sanchez Salazar, chief investigator and then head of Mexico's secret police, is convinced Mornard was an agent of the GPU, the Soviet political police.

Mexican secret police announced this August they believe they have definitely identified Mornard. His fingerprints matched those of Ramon R. R. E. D. B. Graber and Frank Arneson, Spanish Communists arrested in Barcelona in 1938.

The puzzle is embarrassing to the Mexican government. If Mornard is released he must be deported—but where to? On Dec. 20 Mornard will have completed two-thirds of his term and will have the right to ask for conditional release.

53 DEC 14 1953
Trotzky's Assassin Fears Death Is Waiting Outside Prison Walls

United Press

Mexico City, Dec. 26 — Jacques Mornard, who assassinated Bolshevik Leon Trotsky 13 years ago, refused to make a bid for parole recently because he fears to leave his prison "sanctuary." Mexican authorities declare.

Mornard, whose real name has never been disclosed, killed the arch-rival of the late Josef Stalin with a pickaxe in Trotsky's heavily-fortified villa near here in 1940. He has completed two-thirds of his 20-year sentence for the murder, and is eligible for parole.

But, the steel-eyed assassin has made no move to seek liberty, even though he has been eligible to apply for parole for six months. Authorities are convinced that both friends of the murdered Trotsky and agents of the Soviet regime are waiting here to kill him if he ever tries to leave prison.

Used 11 Aliases

Mornard, who is known to have used 11 other aliases in his career, never has disclosed who ordered him to slay Trotsky. The revolutionary died in a statement before he died that he was convicted his assassin was a member of Stalin's secret police, but Mornard himself never has disclosed his nationality.

Authorities think the Soviets are anxious to seal Mornard's lips permanently.

During his years in Mexico City's model prison, Mornard has been supplied by funds from a mysterious source and has lived in comparative luxury. Reporters and agents of several governments have attempted to interview him in the past, but he steadfastly refused to see them.

Pair Became Friends

The U.S. FBI and Britain's Scotland Yard held a joint investigation of Trotsky's assassination.

Mornard came to Mexico from France several months before the assassination on what he claimed later was a vacation trip. Once here he managed to ingratiate himself with Trotsky and was given complete freedom of the villa.

On the night of the slaying, he removed the villa telephone from its receiver, and moved in swiftly on Trotsky, clutching an alpenstock, a mountain climber's pickaxe. He apparently intended to shoot his way to freedom after striking Trotsky down, but the villa's guards surprised him before he could reach his gun.

Mexico City, Dec. 26 — Jacques Mornard, left, slayer of Leon Trotsky in 1940, is treated for a hand infection in Mexico City prison recently. The mysterious killer has refused to apply for parole after serving more than 13 years of a 20-year sentence. Mexican newspapers claim he "apparently is content behind the safety of penitentiary walls." — P. Wiraphoto.
(TROTSKY ASSASSIN)

MEXICO CITY—JACQUES MORNAUD, IMPRISONED ASSASSIN OF BOLSHEVIK LEADER LEON TROTSKY, WILL BE TURNED DOWN IN HIS REQUEST FOR PAROLE, A HIGH MEXICAN OFFICIAL SAID.

HERACLITO RODRIGUEZ, CHIEF OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY'S SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD DENY MORNAUD'S BID FOR FREEDOM FOR "GOOD REASONS," BUT RODRIGUEZ DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THOSE REASONS.

WHEN MORNAUD'S ATTORNEY FILED A PETITION FOR THE ASSASSIN'S RELEASE LAST THURSDAY IT WAS BELIEVED THAT MORNAUD WOULD BE GRANTED LIBERTY AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

MORNAUD, WHO DROVE A PICKAXE INTO THE BRAIN OF THE LATE JOSEF STALIN'S ARCH-RIVAL IN 1940, HAS COMPLETED MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF HIS SENTENCE. HIS PRISON BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN GOOD AND HE HAD NO PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD.

JOSEF BAZAROV, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT PENITENTIARY WHERE MORNAUD HAS BEEN A "MODEL PRISONER" FOR 14 YEARS, SPECULATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD DENY HIS REQUEST FOR EARLY RELEASE ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE ENTERED THE COUNTRY ILLEGALLY WITH THE INTENTION OF COMMITTING MURDER.

7/4—EG1039P
MEXICO CITY.--THE ASSASSIN OF EXILED SOVIET LEADER LEON TROTSKY WAS ORDERED TODAY TO SERVE HIS FULL 20-YEAR SENTENCE. IT HAD BEEN REPORTED HE MIGHT BE PAROLED.

THE COURT RULLED YESTERDAY THAT JACQUES MORNARD MUST SERVE THE 20-YEAR-SENTENCE IMPOSED ON HIM IN 1943 FOR THE MURDER.

IN TURNING DOWN MORNARD'S APPEAL THE COURT CALLED THE KILLING "A CAREFULLY PLANNED" PLOT TO REMOVE THE BIGGEST THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.

10/9--PA244P
TROTSKY KILLER--The Mexican Minister of the Interior has refused to grant parole to Jacques Mornard, Leon Trotsky's murderer. The department of social welfare of the Ministry rejected Mornard's application because it considers him potentially dangerous. (HCJB Quito, Jan. 20, 1955, 1230 GMT--E)
MEXICO CITY.—THE NEWSPAPER NOVEDADES REPORTED JACQUES MORNARD, WHO MURDERED PIONEER COMMUNIST LEON TROTSKY HERE 15 YEARS AGO, WILL BE RELEASED FROM PRISON "WITHIN THREE DAYS."

THE PICKAXE MURDERER BECAME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE LAST YEAR, BUT MEXICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE REFUSED SO FAR TO RELEASE HIM BECAUSE HE WILL NOT REVEAL HIS TRUE IDENTITY. MORNARD IS KNOWN TO BE AN ALIAS, AND THE CANADIAN PASSPORT WITH WHICH HE ENTERED MEXICO HAS BEEN PROVED FALSE.

9/14—FP807P
Trotzky's Murderer Wants Out

Leon Trotsky's murderer has begun a new move to force the Mexican government to free him on parole. Jacques Mornard, who fatally wounded the exiled Soviet leader with an ice ax in Mexico City in 1940, was due for a parole in 1953. He asked for the parole a year and a half ago but received no reply, he said, so he is seeking an injunction against the government on the ground that public officials must respect the right of petition.
Re-Writing History,
From 2 View Points

MEXICO CITY, March 9 (AP)—Leon Trotsky's 74-year-old widow charged today the efforts of the Russian Communist Party to picture the murdered Bolshevik leader as the ideological enemy of Lenin "are merely their usual method to quiet the protests of the Russian people."

"Trotzky's murderers said, meanwhile, he believed Mrs. Trotsky would never achieve her goal of clearing the name of the founder of the Red army.

Mrs. Natalia Sedova Trotsky and Jacques Mornard, Trotsky's confederate assassin, expressed strong disagreement over the recent softening of communist attitude toward Trotsky, who until his murder in 1940 threatened to split world communism wide open.

SENTENCE

"Tyrants govern the people of Russia and for that reason, to be wrong, popular discontent, they invention and make fashionable facts that are contrary to those which have been perfectly established by the supreme sentence of history," Mrs. Trotsky said.

She sent a telegram recently to the Supreme Soviet asking her husband's name be cleared of "spy and traitor" charges.

She refused to accept the Communist Party's recent attempt to present Trotsky's "Fourth International" as being merely anti-Lenin.

LIKE

"It is not possible that the Russian people will continue to listen to these lies," she said. "This is merely a continuation of the same system of poisoning the people's minds started by Stalin."

Trotzky's mysterious assassin, who crushed Trotsky's skull with an alpenstock 16 years ago, was interviewed in his prison cell. He has completed two-thirds of his 20-year sentence.

The quiet, bespectacled killer, who has never revealed his true identity or the motives for the slaying, said the attempt to remove Trotsky's name "is a matter pertaining only to the state and not to individuals."

"Political affairs such as this will be judged by history and perhaps history will judge me kindly."

LOCATION

Mrs. Trotsky said in addition to clearing Trotsky's name she is "desperately anxious to learn the whereabouts of her son, Sergei Sedov, who disappeared 20 years ago, and presumably sent to a concentration camp following Trotsky's break with Stalin.

She said the Supreme Soviet recently "with very little hope," asking for information concerning her son.

She said she knew nothing about Berlin reports she might be invited to return to Russia.

"I will never go while the men who were the accomplices of Stalin govern there," she said. "Any such invitation could not be sincere and I would be placed in the position of condemning the murder of Trotsky."
Trotsky's Widow To Get Soviet Bid

BERLIN, March 6 (INS).—Russian sources said Tuesday that the widow of Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader who was murdered in 1940, would be invited to return to Moscow from Mexico City.

Trotsky's widow appealed during last month's historic 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress that his name be rehabilitated. He was denounced during the purge trials of the 1930s as an "enemy of the people."

The Soviet sources said the Khrushchev invitation would be made soon.
Trotsky Killer's Release Held Up

MEXICO CITY, March 22—Nard's demand for parole today blocked immediate free-peat against the court ruling, dom for Jacques Mornard, as there postponing Mornard's assasin of Leon Trotsky, as his release indefinitely.

A long legal fight to obtain release. At the same time, the prison on parole neared the end. "Grapevine" reported Trotsky's slayer had lost the soft job and.

Twenty-four hours after a special privileges he had en-

Mexican court upheld Mornard.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holmada
Gandy

Wash. Post and
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 3-22-56

66 MAR 27 1956
MEXICO CITY—THE MURDERER OF LEON TROTSKY GOT HIS FOOT IN THE DOORWAY TO FREEDOM TODAY WHEN A MEXICAN COURT UPHELD HIS DEMAND FOR PAROLE.

THE INTERIOR MINISTRY COULD SLAM THE DOOR BY FILING AN APPEAL WITHIN 72 HOURS.

JACQUES-MORNAIRD WON A COURT INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MINISTRY'S PRIOR DECISION THAT HE WAS "TOO DANGEROUS" TO TURN LOOSE.

3/21--N1130P
MEXICO CITY--A SPECIAL GUARD HAS BEEN PLACED AROUND JACQUES MORAND, WHO KILLED COMMUNIST LEADER LEON TROTSKY IN 1940, FOLLOWING AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE IN THE MEXICO CITY PENITENTIARY. IT WAS DUBBED A "CONSPIRACY," PRISON OFFICIALS SAID THEY THOUGHT MORAND'S CLAIM THAT SOMEONE NON-POLITICAL WANTED TO KILL HIM WAS A "FARCE" TO BOLSTER HIS CAMPAIGN FOR REELECTION. THEY "CAN'T TAKE ANY CHANCES," SO THE SPECIAL GUARD HAS BEEN PLACED AROUND MORAND AS HIS FREEDOM NEARED A CLIMAX IN CIRCUIT COURT.

3/30--"J310P"

NOT RECORDED
138 APR. 5 1958
THE HAND OF STALIN

AMEDO CITY, New York, N. Y. (E.P.C.)—The fact that Trotsky was assassinated does not go far enough in explaining the Russian dictator's crimes, says an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune. The editorial charges that Stalin's crimes are only the tip of the iceberg. It also charges that the former archivist of the Moscow government, who is said to have been assassinated, was actually an agent of the KGB. The editorial goes on to say that, if Trotsky were to be able to tell his story, he would expose the real facts.

The man who killed Trotsky was buried in a secret place, but that is said to be a secret place, and the name of the man who killed him is still unknown. According to one story, he is a Spaniard named Pedro, who was recruited in Spain to liquidate Trotsky. Other opinions are that he is a Belgian or a German, or he is a Russian. The editorial notes that the man who killed Trotsky was a member of the KGB.

Maurice, who is believed to be the man who killed Trotsky, has been released from prison in France. He is believed to be a Russian spy who was hired by Trotsky to liquidate him. He is believed to be a Russian spy who was hired by Trotsky to liquidate him. The editorial notes that Maurice has been released from prison in France.

TROTSKY'S ASSASSIN HAS PROSPECTS OF LEAVING THIS JAIL SUITE

Trotsky's assassin has prospects of leaving this jail suite. The editorial notes that Trotsky's assassin has prospects of leaving this jail suite. It is believed that Trotsky's assassin has prospects of leaving this jail suite.
was introduced to him by "Little son," early in 1940. Mornard was friendly that he soon was able to get in and out of the villa without being challenged by the guards whom the Mexican Government had stationed there to protect Stalin's enemy.

Two attempts on Stalin's assassination were made on May 21, 1940, when a gang of 21 men fired machine gun bullets through the window of the room where the Trotskyites were sleeping. The Trotskyites were unarmed, and Trotsky published a "call to the secret police" for help in escaping. Mornard, however, was not linked to that attempt; his time came soon afterward.

On August 20, Mornard called on the Trotskyites, found them in their garden, and told Trotsky he wanted to show him a manuscript. The two men went into the study. Minutes later, the guards outside heard Trotsky scream. Running into the study, they found that Mornard had beaten Trotsky's skull with a short-handled pickax of the kind used by mountain climbers. The wounded man died there.

While Mornard was paroled, recovering from the injuries that he had suffered while resisting arrest, police searched his person and his living quarters. They found no clues as to his identity. They did find, however, a statement to the effect that he had planned the crime because Trotsky had interfered in his romance with an American girl and had broken up a friendship. Mornard was brought to trial in 1943 and sentenced to 20 years in prison. During his imprisonment, he has lived comfortably. Much of the time he has occupied a suite of rooms and enjoyed luxuries bought with ample funds provided by his attorney. The source of those funds never has been disclosed.

Since Mornard became eligible for parole by serving two-thirds of his term, his attorney has been fighting for his release. After being turned down by the parole board, he recently carried the case into court, and won. Now the Ministry of the Interior has delayed Mornard's release by appealing the case to a higher court.

If Mornard wins freedom, as he expects, he will be subject to deportation on the ground that he entered Mexico illegally. Once he is free, however, he may not live to face deportation proceedings.

Mexican officials believe that Trotskyites are awaiting the day when they can avenge their boss's death, and that Stalinists are ready to silence Mornard forever. Unless Mornard decides to tell the whole story before his release or the Kremlin issues an explanation, the world may never know why Leon Trotsky was killed and who his assassin really is.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, April 6, 1956
Slayer of Trotsky Is Denied Release

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20 (AP) -- The slayer of Leon Trotsky will have to serve out his full 20-year prison sentence, which ends August 20, 1960.

A final court of appeals has rejected the petition of Jacques Mornard, trying since 1954 to get his freedom under a law permitting release for good behavior after serving two-thirds of a sentence.

The three judges' unanimous ruling said Mornard remains a dangerous criminal, that he has shown no repentance for killing the exiled Russian revolutionary in 1940, and that he still won't answer questions about his real identity and why he killed Trotsky.

N. Y. Journal
American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date: 167 Dec 27 1956

58 JAN 2 1957
In this issue 9-28.57

Secrets Of An Assassin (Can it be?)

By James Connolly

James P. Cannon

Wash. Post and
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Life Magazine

Date: Sept 28, 1959

REC-38 53-1162 A
47 Oct 59 1-9
ON Aug. 20 next, the murder of Leon Trotsky will be set free in Mexico City after completing a 20-year sentence for his famous killing with a short-handled ice ax.

He is the most composed, dedicated and perfectly adjusted assassin in all history, who for 20 years has never admitted his real identity. To do so would reveal that he is a Stalinist agent, schooled from early youth for the bloody riddle of Stalin's greatest enemy — Trotsky.

But the life of Ramon Mercader becomes an open book with the publication of Isaac Don Levine's "The Mind of an Assassin" (Farrar, Strauss and Cudahy, $4.50). Mr. Levine, biographer of both Lenin and Stalin, is one of the world's leading authorities on the darker machinations of the Soviet Union.

TWO VISITS

In preparing this book, Mr. Levine has twice visited Mexico City and saw the assassin in prison, the last time as recently as only a few months ago. More importantly, he has had access to the amazing psychological study of Mercader by two expert criminologists. This record alone is 1359 pages long, forming more than half of the entire court record of the case.

Mr. Levine concludes that Mercader, now 45, is a missionary of the Stalinist-type communist faith, and is beyond redemption. He typifies the modern political assassin who is to be found in the special character of the cult in which he has enlisted for life. His code of conduct dictates that "morality is a bourgeois heritage — humanity an abstract entity and murder a mere mechanical exercise."
Prague Plans Welcome for Trotsky Killer

MUNICH, Feb. 29 (NANA).—The assassin of Leon Trotsky, who goes by the name of Jacques Mornard, is reported planning to settle in Czechoslovakia when he is released in August from prison in Mexico City.

A villa is being prepared for occupancy by Mornard in a suburb of Prague popular with leading Czech Communist functionaries, according to information obtained by United States officials.

It is said that Mornard, now 47, will take up the career of a writer.

Apparently by way of preparing a welcome for Mornard, a Prague newspaper recently published a story describing his imprisonment as a frameup. The Czechoslovakia newspaper claimed Mornard killed Trotsky in self-defense as the climax to a violent quarrel about Communist ideology.

Mornard murdered Trotsky on August 20, 1940, smashing his skull with an Alpine pick he carried—concealed in a raincoat—into the study of Trotsky’s home in Coyocan, Mexico City suburb. Mornard was sentenced to 20 years, retroactive to the date of the murder.

Mornard’s imprisonment has been distinguished by his mysterious silence and his silence.

These two characteristics apparently are related and help to explain the pains being taken for Mornard’s reception here. The villa selected for him is luxurious, and the assassin apparently is to live on the scale of a senior Communist official.

The Czechs appear to have no doubt that Mornard will head for the Iron Curtain as soon as he steps out of Ixtlaipa Penitentiary.

But there is nothing about the Prague preparations suggesting that the Communists intend lifting the curtain on the secret of his identity.

The assassin entered Mexico on a Canadian passport, identifying himself as “Frank Meininger.” After his arrest it transpired to be a Belgian named Jacques Mornard.

His real identity is believed to be Ramon Mornador Del Rio, a Spanish Commissar whose mother, Caridad, was the mistress during the Spanish civil war of Leonid Brezhnev, a Soviet secret police general who subsequently organized Trotsky’s assassination.

But all indications from Prague point to Mornard’s keeping his silence after he leaves prison.
HAVANA, May 7 (AP)—Jacques Mornard, the man who assassinated Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky 20 years ago, was believed hiding from vengeance killers in Havana today after his release from a Mexican prison.

Freed more than three months before his 20-year sentence expires August 20, Mornard was spirited out of Mexico yesterday to avoid a possible attempt on his life by Trotskyites bent on avenging their slain leader.

Trotsky's widow, who still lives in Mexico City, said Mornard might be heading for a similar fate as her husband. Trotsky was slain at his home in exile in Mexico in the late summer of 1940. Mrs. Trotsky called Mornard a "Kremlin hatchet man."

"Mornard goes now to his reward or elimination," wry, 20-year-old writer, once a Trotskyite, told a reporter when she learned the assassin was whisked out of the country.

Mexican officials said Mornard had left under the name Jacques Van Dendremsch, accompanied by two Czech embassy officials — Odlrich Novicky and Eduard Fuches. They said the party planned to check in at Havana's Hotel National.

A source at Havana's International Airport said a passenger listed as Jacques Van Dendremsch, carrying a Czechoslovakian passport, had arrived from Mexico City aboard a Cuban airliner.

Mexico granted Mornard provisional liberty last Wednesday and ordered him out as an undesirable alien. Interior Ministry agents had taken him from the prison yesterday and put him aboard a plane bound for Havana.

Mornard's deportation touched off a sensation in Mexico, where he had become famous since he buried an ax in Trotsky's head in the late summer of 1940.

Trotsky was Lenin's partner in mastering the Bolshevik revolution. He was forced into exile by Stalin after Lenin's death in a fight for power stemming from differences over Communist theory. After roaming Europe, Trotsky had his wife went to Mexico to live in 1937.

Mornard appeared in 1939 and won the affections of Sylvia Aceloff, a Brooklyn girl who was planning to join Trotsky's secretarial staff. He identified himself as Frank Jackson of Toronto, Canada.

Jacques Mornard (right), assassin of Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky 20 years ago, stands in an airliner in Mexico City with his lawyer, Eduardo Cinceroes.—AP Wirephoto.

The Washington Post and
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
The New York Herald Tribune
The New York Journal-American
The New York Mirror
The New York Daily News
The New York Post
The New York Times
The World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal

Date 5/7/1960

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 1 1960
Mexicans Free Trotsky's Killer; He Leaves in Czechs' Company

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

in 1954. His previous plans were denied.

The ministry said Mornard had been freed ahead of time to avoid possible troubles officials here feared would accompany a publicized release of the man. Immigration officials took Mornard from the penitentiary Tuesday before noon. They accompanied him to a prison van about a mile to the main highway junction, where he was transferred to a government lorry.

The road passes close to the airport. The limousine drove onto the ramp where the plane of Cuban Leader Flight 455 is scheduled to depart at 1:30 P.M. The warming its engines. There Mornard was told by the Czechoslovak diplomats Oldrich Novicky and Edward Foulcves, who made the flight with him. At the plane Mornard had a tearful parting with his common-law wife, Rosalina Mendez. Mexican criminal law allows what is known as conjugal visits for prisoners in the penitentiary and the woman had been recognized as his wife since 1946. It was understood that she would follow him later.

Several years ago, Dr. Alfonso Diaz Quaron, a Mexican criminologist, who had been active in the investigations of the Trotsky assassination, visited Spain. From his research there, Dr. Diaz Quaron said, he was convinced Mornard was, in reality, a young Spanish Communist named Ramon Mercader.

Ever since the killing of the exiled Trotsky, Mornard or Mercader has been the subject of world-wide speculation. He has never publicly divulged his identity or admitted any of the details behind the assassination or said who, if anyone, may have directed his act. In fact, he has insisted it was not premeditated.

Mexican officials have said that Mornard himself feared he would be killed by pro-Trotsky elements after his release. The surprise departure seemed designed to avoid this happening in Mexico.

Jacques Mornard

Visitor was admitted

In the afternoon of Aug. 20, 1940, guards at Leon Trotsky's villa in a suburb of Mexico City admitted a tall, dark man wearing a British trenchcoat. Only three months before a band of men had gained entry, sprayed the Trotsky bedroom with machine-gun fire, and fled in the night taking with them a guard who later was found slain. Trotsky and his wife, aroused by the noise, had rolled under their bed before the shooting began. They were unhurt.

But on that August afternoon the visitor was admitted without question. For eight months he had been a so-frequent caller that, one of the guards said later, "he seemed to be one of the family."

A few minutes later, screams came from the study. Guards rushed in and found the visitor standing over the fallen Trotsky, who had been struck in the head many times with a short-handed axe.

The following day, the 60-year-old former V.I. Lenin, Commissar of the Soviet Union died.

He died as he had lived for most of his life, in exile—first from St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Moscow where, with Lenin, he had led the Bolshevik Revolution. He was ousted from power and, in 1929, expelled by Stalin.

His assassination caused a world-wide sensation. It was widely believed the slayer had been sent by Stalin to carry a still active foe and possible rival.

The assassin was known to his victim and his guards as Frank Jackson, an American writer and Trotskyite. He was said to have carried a Canadian passport.

But he told the police he was Jacques Mornard van den Driesch, born in Peru, and was the son of a Belgian diplomat. A Belgian envoy saw interviewed him in jail denied this; the prisoner spoke with a Swiss rather than a French accent, he reported.

Mornard told the police he had been a Trotskyite but had fallen out with his leader because Trotsky had sought to send him on a mission of assassination to the Soviet Union and had prevented his marriage.

Throughout his imprisonment Mornard stubbornly kept his secrets. Late in 1933 he became eligible for parole. Three times thereafter he applied for it, each time three times was rejected. The authorities explained that he had refused to cooperate.
TROTSKY'S KILLER FREED BY MEXICO

Takes Cuba-Bound Plane in Company of Czech Aides

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, May 6—In a surprise move today, the Mexican Government freed Jacques Mornard, convicted of killing Leon Trotsky, the Soviet revolutionary leader, on Aug. 20, 1940.

An hour after his release from the Federal District Penitentiary, Mornard was aboard a Cuban Airlines plane on his way to Czechoslovakia by way of Cuba with a Czech diplomatic passport.

Officials said that Mornard was bound for Prague and would assume Czechoslovak citizenship after his arrival in that Communist capital. He will remain in Cuba a week, the official said, before departing by ship for Europe.

The Interior Ministry said Mornard had virtually completed his twenty-year sentence and was eligible for parole. The assassin first applied for parole.

Continued on Page 4, Column 2
Havana, Cuba.--Jacques Mornard, assassin of Communist rebel Leon Trotsky in 1940, was believed in danger of assassination himself today following his secret release from a 20-year prison term in Mexico City and deportation to Cuba.

Mornard said before leaving Mexico City that he was a Czech national and would go to Czechoslovakia after a few days in Cuba. Mexican authorities believe he is a Spaniard.

The Mexican Interior Ministry announced last night that Mornard had been freed after serving all but four months of his sentence. He was put on a plane to Cuba before the announcement was made.

Informed sources said he was accompanied by two Czechs with diplomatic passports. He had a Czech passport himself under the name of Jacques M. Barbardresch.

Cuban airline officials confirmed that the holders of the three Czech passports arrived here, but Mornard immediately went into hiding and could not be traced.

5/7--JD1123A

5/7 May 27 1956

Washington Capital News Service
Why Trotsky Had to Be Slain

By VIRGINIA BREWETT

The disappearance of Jacques Mornard, murderer of Trotsky, after 20 years in a Mexican prison recalls a communist murder-and-spy drama that in its day shook the world far more than the U-2 flight over the Urals.

This writer, doing a book on Mexico, came to know one inside fact about the Trotsky killing that could not be publicized then nor for a long time afterwards.

RED FACED

It was why Trotsky’s murder had become imperative even tho it profoundly embarrassed the one regime that at that time was sincerely Russia’s friend—Mexico’s.

For years before the murder, Lázaro Cárdenas, a precursor of Cuba’s Fidel Castro, had waged a propaganda war against the U. S. from the president’s palace in Mexico City. Expropriation of U. S. properties and agrarian reform on the Soviet model had made headlines, and extremists elsewhere had echoed the battle cry.

Nazis meanwhile had moved in to capitalize on the anti-Americanism. With fancy trade pacts very like the ones Russia and Poland have made recently with Cuba, they sought political penetration.

Nazism planned uprisings at the Panama Canal, massacres of American communities in Latin America, a New Germany for South America, and other horrors.

At that time the U.S. government had no intelligence service operating overseas at all.

SACRIFICE

U. S. Army and Navy officers, who as naval and military attaches gathered what information they could, were miserably handicapped by their conspicuous positions as embassy officials and wearers of their country’s uniforms. They had no funds with which to buy information the many did lay out all they could squeeze from their personal pay.

The U. S. foreign corresponde nts in the region were few and completely untrained as compared with the skilled Russian and German espionage agents, they also did what they could to dribble information into our government’s files.

The largest group of skilled conspirators in all Latin America at the time—outside of the communists and Nazis—were the Trotskyites.

They were particularly inconvenient for the communists, whose every secret they were able to fathom.

Trotsky had been a fugitive from Stalinist wrath for years. He came to Mexico seeking refuge but found no safety there.

‘He was bargaining with the U. S. State Department for a visa into a last haven of safety—the United States. The service he was rendering in advance was vital intelligence information gathered by his party.

And this is why, at last, he had to be killed.'
Trotsky Slayer
Reaches Cuba;
Goes in Hiding

HAVANA, May 7 (AP)—Jacques Mornard, the man who assassinated Leon Trotsky 20 years ago, went into hiding in Havana today and was believed heading for communist territory to escape revenge.

Spirited out of Mexico after serving a 20-year prison sentence, the mysterious killer arrived last night aboard a Cuban Airlines plane.

The semi-official newspaper Revolution said he was carrying a transit visa and was escorted by two members of the Czechoslovak embassy in Mexico City.

Revolution identified him as Oldrich Novicky and Elipard Fiches. These were the same names given by Mexican police, who added that Mornard, a man of many aliases, was traveling under the name of Jacques van Dendresch.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

However, none of the name appeared in the registers of any of Havana's leading hotels. Cuban officials denied any knowledge of Mornard's whereabouts or plans.

Natalia Sedova Trotsky, the 80-year-old widow of the slain Communist leader, was told in Mexico City of Mornard's departure.

"Mornard now goes to his reward or elimination," she said.

Trotsky was Lenin's partner during the Russian revolution and was forced into exile by Stalin during the power struggle following Lenin's death. He settled in Mexico in 1937. Mornard appeared in 1939, worked his way into Trotsky's confidence and killed him with a mountain-climbing axe on Aug. 20, 1940.

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The Washington Post and
The Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
The New York Herald Tribune
The New York Journal-American
The New York Mirror
The New York Daily News
The New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
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And this is why, at last, he had to be killed.
The Leon Trotsky Case

Echoes of still another sensational cloak-and-dagger case got only scant headlines over the weekend.

This one happened 20 years ago. A Stalinist agent complete with faked passports and many aliases showed up in Mexico. Posing as a friend, he connived his way into the presence of Leon Trotsky and brutally killed the unarmed exile with a short-handled ax. Trotsky of course was an active foe of Stalin and a possible rival for the tyrant's power.

Now the killer has been freed after serving a Mexican prison term and, not surprisingly, he has been escorted by Red agents to safe haven in Cuba. Later he is expected to go to Czechoslovakia, or perhaps Russia, where honors undoubtedly await him.

It serves to show that when Communist leaders have serious business at hand they pay no attention to national borders. And not even Khrushchev, no friend of Stalin's, is likely ever to explain away that murder-espionage crime of 1940. Candor is never a weakness of the Reds.

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46 MAY 23 1960

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GEORGE CARMACK, Editor
HOUSTON DIVISION

50 MAY 24 1960
Trotsky Case Reflects Red Tactics

At the precise moment when the Soviet Union was self-righteously raging over an act of American espionage, it was quietly but quite surely toeing up the loose end of one of its own intrigues of 20 years old.

This was the assassination of Leon Trotsky on Aug. 20, 1940, in his Mexican City villa.

The assassin, Ramon Mercader, was released May 8 from a Mexican penitentiary. He was at once picked up by two diplomats from the Soviet's most obedient satellite, Czechoslovakia, and with them he flew to Havana. There, from Prague, came two other Czech officials.

Cuba was to be only a temporary shelter. Perhaps aboard one of the tankers docked under a recent Soviet-Cuban oil-sugar deal, Mercader was reported en route to the Czech capital, headquarters for Spanish Communists exiled after the Spanish Civil War.

Never Acknowledged

At no time in two decades has the Soviet Union acknowledged its role in the affair. To concede that Moscow plotted Trotsky's murder—on friendly foreign soil—that it financed a near-pose existence for the murderer in his 20 years in jail and that it engineered his flight would be to prick a nest of domestic and international hornets.

Nor could Mercader ever admit a link with the Kremlin. If his silence were not ensured by the knowledge that he would some day lose the security of jail, there was another way.

According to Julian Gorkin, a Spanish journalist familiar with the case, the Soviets have held Mercader's brother a hostage for 20 years to guarantee Ramon's discretion. The brother, Luis, a mechanical engineer, in 1944 was quoted as saying he could never leave Moscow until Ramon was back in Communist hands.

In addition, Gorkin says, Ramon has a sister in Paris, married to a French Communist. His mother, also in Paris, has had a well-documented career as a Soviet agent.

Broke With Party

Gorkin, a former Communist leader who broke with the party, bears a deep scar on his temple as a mark of Communist vengeance.

The assassin has steadfastly insisted he is "Jacques Morhard van den Dresch"—the name on his Czech passport—Persian-born son of a Belgian diplomat who as "Frank Jackson" fled to Mexico to dodge the draft and there became a disciple of Trotsky.

He has claimed he fell out with his mentor because of a theological clash, because they have a secret professional assignation mission, because it is his imminent marriage because "they have a clear Secret Service record has been shredded among others, Gorkin was forced to the draft and there became a disciple of Trotsky.

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CUBA

Rumors are circulating that the slayer of Leon Trotsky has returned to Havana from Russia and is living in the Soviet Embassy. Jacques Mornard is believed to have arrived here with many groups of Red "technicians."

Twenty-two more newspapermen have been expelled from the Collegium of Journalists as "traitors" and "counter-revolutionaries."

MEXICO

Troops attacked demonstrators with tear gas in Acapulco, one newspaper has reported. The army is in control of the Pacific resort town despite a march of workers protesting against Carmen State Gov. Raul Cuellar.

A machine gun ambush killed a former police chief as he was driving from Puebla, Chihuahua, on his way to work in a mine.

PUERTO RICO

The island's final census count was 2,249,544, an increase of 6.3 percent over the 1930 figure and the smallest percentage gain since the first U.S. census here in 1910.

WASHINGTON

The meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, scheduled for Feb. 20 in Rio de Janeiro, has been postponed until April 10.

Note: 52 Nov 23, 1940
Trotsky Assasasin Heads Red Terrorism School

By OMAR ANDERSON

BONN (NANA) – Leon Trotsky’s assassin, Frank Jackson alias Ramon Mercader, has been placed in charge of a special school in Czechoslovakia to train Communist political terrorists for Latin America.

Western intelligence sources report that the “School of Terrorists” is located outside Prague disguised as part of the “Agricultural School” of the “State College for Political and Economic Science,” an affiliate of the University of Prague.

“State College” caters to foreign students, primarily those from the underdeveloped countries.

The sources here report that Czechoslovakia has been picked as the center for all Communist-block directed political subversion activities in Latin America.

The Chechens have been supplying the bulk of Fidel Castro’s administrators, and economic technicians. With Castro’s administrative apparatus apparently adequately staffed, the Chechens are now concentrating on training political terrorists for Castro’s Communist offensive into Latin America.

Jackson took charge of this project in late December. Immediate objectives are Venezuela where first Jackson trained terrorists are reported already in action, the Panama Canal, and Brazil.

Jackson is reported to have been in the Soviet Union, presumably for conferences with Fidel Castro and Soviet leaders in connection with the Cuban dictator’s surprise visit there.

There is speculation here that the Dominican Republic and Haiti are to become priority targets for Jackson’s terrorists, the Communists moving to exploit the tension between the two neighbors on the island of Hispaniola.

Bombing of oil fields and other industrial installations in Venezuela is regarded by Western intelligence authorities here as a preview of what the Jackson-directed training in Czechoslovakia is intended to accomplish.

Jackson killed Trotsky in the study of his Mexico City home with an Alpinist’s ice-axe Aug. 20, 1940. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, and upon his release in 1960 he flew to Cuba and on to Czechoslovakia.

Before being assigned to head the terrorist training, Jackson-Mercader worked in Prague on the compilation of instruction material for political terrorism and guerrilla warfare to be distributed among Latin Communist movements.

Western intelligence believes that Jackson-Mercader has 20 agents enrolled in his Prague center. The training course lasts nine months. Upon completion of the course, they presumably will be flown to Cuba and staged from there.