Trotsky, Leon
aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 1)

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City

ADH:MW

June 20, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE F. X. FAY

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

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

65-29162-X

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

RECORDED

A. D. Horn,
Special Agent.

JUL 5 1934

C. A. Division

DEC
&
INDEXED

JBL:GAJ
~~61-7277~~
6-27162-1

July 2, 1934.

JUL 5 - 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN

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 [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 [redacted] stated that he communicated this information to Inspector [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,

Director.

LES SECTION
MAILED
JUL 2 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Chief Clerk
Mr. Tamm

3

JEM:RK

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 [redacted] Police Headquarters, Red Bank, New Jersey, telephonically advised this office that a person believed to be Leon Trotsky came into the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Red Bank, New Jersey, at 3 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.

cc-Division.

65-29162-✓
61-127

From

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

The Attorney General

The Solicitor General

Assistant to Attorney General Stanley

Assistant Attorney General Wideman

Assistant Attorney General Stephens

Assistant Attorney General Sweeney

Assistant Solicitor General MacLean

Assistant Attorney General Blair

Mr. Stewart

Director, Division of Investigation ✓

Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons

Division of Accounts

Chief Clerk

Appointment Clerk

Mail and Files

Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney

Mr. Parrish

Mr. Ridgely

Mr. Kiefer

Mr. Wixson

Mr. Fisher

Mr. Ramsey

Mr. Brabner Smith

Mr. Preston

Mr. Fort

Mr. Millenson

Mr. Gottshall

Mr. Butler

Miss Brookley

Miss Broomhead

MEMORANDUM

Please note the Commissioner's request.

EMP

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm ✓

162-XI

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1934 49968

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON.

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,

D. W. MacCORMACK
Commissioner.

RECORDED
JUL 25 1934

61-7277-2

JUL 23 1934

6

JBLips July 21, 1934

65-29162-X1

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN

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 slip, 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 557218

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 21 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7

KDD:mtr
~~61-7277-3~~
65-29162-X2

September 24, 1934

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN.

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter from C. K. Nulsen, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Executive Officer, 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 302397

Copies: 1 yellow

C-1

FILES SECTION
SEP 24 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

KDD:mtr
~~61-7277-3~~
65-29162-X2

September 24, 1934

RECORDED

Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Nulsen,
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 Keenan for his information and whatever action he may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Copies: 1 yellow

C-1

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 24 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9

C

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FXF:RC

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 Winchell 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, was discounted from several other sources as not sounding plausible. I am sending it along to you for your general information.

Very truly yours,

F. X. FAY
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 12 1934

10

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EKT:CSH January 3, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

3:20 P.M.

On December 23, 1934 Mrs. [redacted] of [redacted] Grand 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 Communistic 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. Thomson.

E. K. Thomson.

COPIES DESTROYED
299 SEP 2 1960

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-X4

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 Correze, the weekly paper Candide 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 heading an international counter-revoluntary plot, waited in vain for nearly an hour while members of his defense committee sought to obtain telephone connections with his sanctuary in Mexico City. At length, when the telephonic communication seemed to have failed, his prepared speech was read by Max Shachtman, editor of his works.

The former Soviet War Commissar was scheduled to be heard in a one-hour message starting at 10:10 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 reason for failure he announced a report that the telephone line connecting the Rivera villa with the Mexican

transmitted over 3,000 miles, Trotsky packed his speech with sharp exclamatory pauses. Frequently he asked, "Do you hear me?" and "Have you all heard?"

Only briefly did Trotsky assume the injured tones of a martyr. Then he told 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 he added, "The wheels to force me once 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 detectives moved silently among the audience to squelch the first symptoms of an expected anti-Trotsky demonstration. Outside were 150 patrolmen under command of Inspector Louis J. Schelling.

The meeting had been sponsored by the Committee for the Defense of Trotsky. George Novack, secretary of the committee, presided, and there were other speeches by Angelica Balabanoff, first secretary of the Communist International; Roy Burt, national executive secretary of the Socialist party, and Max Schachtman. Members of the Communist party had been asked by party leaders to boycott the meeting.

Trotsky opened his message with an apology for "my impossible English." Then he took up the Zinoviev-Kamenev trial last August which, he said, had first provoked the distrust of the Western World for Soviet justice. The recent Piatakov-Radek trial had more than enforced this suspicion 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, Pritt and Rosenmark, lawyers, and Walter Duranty, American journalist, who had expressed belief in the guilt of the accused, Trotsky insisted that the Moscow government had "brutally rejected every examination which would carry with it guarantees of objectivity and impartiality."

Sees Second Trial Answer to World

"My task today," he continued, "is to unmask the fundamental, original viciousness of the Moscow trials, to show the motive forces of frame-up, its true political aims and the psychology of its participants and victims.

"The trial of Zinoviev-Kamenev was concentrated upon 'terrorism.' The trial of Piatakov-Radek placed in the center of the stage no longer terror, but the alliance of the Trotskyites with Germany and Japan for the preparation of war, the dismemberment of the U. S. S. R., the sabotage of industry and the extermination of workers. How to explain this crying discrepancy? For, after the execution of the sixteen we were told that the depositions of Zinoviev, Kamenev and the others were voluntary, sincere and corresponding to the facts. Moreover, Zinoviev and Kamenev demanded the death penalty for themselves!

"Why, then, did they not say a word about the most important thing—the alliance of the Trotskyites with Germany and Japan and the plot to dismember the U. S. S. R.? Could they have forgotten such 'details' of the plot? Could they themselves, the leaders of the so-called Center, not have known what was known by the accused in the last trial, people of a secondary category? The enigma is easily explained: The new amalgam was constructed after the execution of the sixteen, during the course of the last five months, as an answer to unfavorable echoes in the world press.

"The most feeble part of the trial of the sixteen is the accusation against old Bolsheviks of an alliance with the secret police of Hitler, the Gestapo. Neither Zinoviev nor Kamenev nor Smirnov nor, in general, any one of the accused with political names, confessed to this liaison; they stopped short before this extreme of self-abasement! It follows that through obscure, unknown intermediaries such as Olberg, Berman, Fritz David and others, had entered into an alliance with the Gestapo for such grand purposes as the obtaining of a Honduran passport for Olberg.

"The whole thing was foolish. No one wanted to believe it. The whole trial was discredited. It was necessary to correct the gross error of the stage-managers at all costs. It was necessary to fill up the hole. Jagoda was replaced by Ejov. A new trial was placed on the order of the day. Stalin decided to answer his critics in this way: 'You don't believe that Trotsky is capable of entering into alliance with the Gestapo for the sake of an Olberg and a passport from Honduras? Very well, I will show you that the purpose of his alliance with Hitler was to provoke war and partition out the world.'

"However, for this second, more grandiose production, Stalin lacked the principal actors: he had shot them. In the principal roles of the principal presentation he could place only secondary actors! It is not superfluous to note that Stalin attached much value to Piatakov and Radek as collaborators. But he had no other people with well-known names, who if only because of their distant past could pass as 'Trotskists.' That is why fate descended sternly upon Radek and Piatakov. The version about my meetings with the rotten trash of the Gestapo through unknown, occasional intermediaries was dropped.

Matter Raised to World Stage

The matter was suddenly raised to the heights of the world stage! It was no longer a question of a Honduran passport, but of the parceling of the U. S. S. R. and even the defeat of the United States of America. With the aid of a gigantic elevator the plot ascends during a period of five months from the dirty police dregs to the heights on which are decided the destinies of nations. Zinoviev, Kamenev, Smirnov, Mratchkovsky, went to their graves without knowing of these grandiose schemes, alliances and perspectives. Such is the fundamental falsehood of the last amalgam!

"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 view of Trotsky's lack of confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev. It is difficult to imagine a more stupid and deceitful explanation! I really did not have confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev after their capitulation, and I have had no connection with them since 1927. But I had still less confidence in Radek and Piatakov.

"Already in 1929 Radek delivered into the hands of the G. P. U. the oppositionist Blumkin, who was shot silently and without trial. Here is what I wrote then in 'The Bulletin of the Russian Opposition' which appears abroad: 'After having lost the last remnants of moral equilibrium, Radek does not stop at any objection.'

"It is outrageous to be forced to cite such harsh statements about the unfortunate victims of Stalin. But it would be criminal to hide the truth out of sentimental considerations. . . . Radek and Piatakov themselves regarded Zinoviev and Kamenev with haughty superiority, and in this self-appreciation they were not mistaken.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
FEB 10 1937
Reproduced by "New York Times"

Assails Ambassador Troyanovsky

"But more than that. At the time of the trial of the sixteen the prosecutor named Smirnov as the 'leader of the Trotskyites in the U. S. S. R.' The accused Mratchkovsky, as a proof of his proximity to me, declared that I was accessible only through his intermediation, and the prosecutor in his turn emphasized this fact. How, then, was it possible that not only Zinoviev and Kamenev, but Smirnov the 'leader of the Troskyites in the U. S. S. R.,' and Mratchkovsky as well, knew nothing of the plans about which I had instructed Radek, openly branded by me as a traitor? Such is the primary falsehood of the last trial. It appears by itself in broad daylight. We know its source. We see the strings off stage. We see the brutal hand which pulls them."

Regarding the alleged alliance between the Trotskyists and "Hitler and Japan," Trotsky said:

"The opposition would have to be composed of cretins to think that an alliance with Hitler or the Mikado, both of whom are doomed to defeat in the next war, that such an absurd, inconceivable, senseless alliance could yield to revolutionary Markists anything but disgrace and ruin. On the other hand, such an alliance—of the Trotskyites with Hitler—was most necessary for Stalin. Voltaire says: 'If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.' The G. P. U. says: 'If the alliance does not exist, it is necessary to fabricate it.'"

Trotsky's conviction was that the defendants were influenced not at all by their "Russian soul" but were manipulated as "puppets in the hands of the GPU."

"They play assigned roles," he said. "The aim of the disgraceful performance: to eliminate the whole opposition, to poison the very source of critical thought, to definitely ensonce the totalitarian regime of Stalin."

Trotsky listed Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, as one of his accusers and said:

"He, himself, during the first years of the October revolution, was a member of the central committee of the Mensheviks and joined the Bolsheviks only after they began to distribute attractive posts."

Local Communists Expel Suspects

Israel Amter, state organizer of the Communist Party, revealed yesterday that local Communists were carrying on a purge of their own. Five party members suspected of pro-Trotsky sympathies have been ousted during the past six months, he said.

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

Mr. Amter said he had passed the word along to the city's 20,000 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, 821 East 180th Street, and the third at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Avenue, where Mr. Amter himself was the chief speaker.

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

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 faintly in Russian, came through at 10:10 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 Bolshevist's American representative, announced that he had definite information that the telephone wires to America had been cut.

Proposed Reading Is Booed.

He put a motion to the audience proposing to have Trotsky's speech read, and although the resolution 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 arrangements 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 promised 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, constructed with the bones 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.

Trotsky's speech was prepared in defense of charges at the recent terror trials that he conspired with seventeen defendants to assassinate Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders, and connived with Japan and Germany.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
Forwarded by New York Office
FEB 10 193

15

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 found him guilty 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.

Last night's meeting marked nearly twenty years to a day since Mr. Trotsky left New York to help overthrow the Kerensky Government and play his rôle in the Russian Revolution. He spoke last night as the fallen revolutionary hero, driven from power and denounced by the government of Joseph Stalin as a conspirator against the revolution.

Leading Bolsheviks, including leaders who helped Lenin and Trotsky establish the Soviet régime, confessed in the recent Moscow trials that they conspired with Trotsky in plans to assassinate Stalin and other Soviet leaders and, under Trotsky's direction, waged a concerted campaign of industrial sabotage and engaged in plots with Germany and Japan for the betrayal of their country.

Calls Charges Preposterous

In his address Trotsky termed the accusations preposterous, called the trials "a conscious and premeditated frame-up" and argued that the confessions of the accused were not genuine. He characterized Stalinist Russia as a "madhouse," and attacked those who would explain the confessions by references to the mysteries of the "Russian soul." In this connection, he assailed among others, Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"No, the Messieurs Duranty tell us, it is not a madhouse, but the 'Russian soul.' You lie, gentlemen, about the Russian soul. You lie about the human soul in general."

Police Guard Meeting

Because of the bitter hostility prevailing between Stalinists and Trotskyists and reported plans of the Communist party to break up the meeting, the police took elaborate precautions to guard against disorder. More than 500 policemen in charge of Inspector Louis F. Schilling were on duty at the Hippodrome and outside to prevent disorder.

Mr. Trotsky's address in English lasted forty-five minutes. He also spoke for fifteen minutes in Russian. Preceding his address there were speeches by Angelica Balabanoff, first secretary of the Communist International; Max Schachtman, Mr. Trotsky's American representative, and George Novack, secretary of the Trotsky defense committee.

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

"The Zinovieff-Kameneff trial provoked in public opinion terror, agitation, indignation, distrust or at least perplexity," Mr. Trotsky said. "The trial of Piatakoff-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 appear under the banner of socialism? Where do the interests of the Soviet Government itself lie? In dispelling 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 Socialist enlightenment of the masses, but with the policies of inflated prestige, in the style of Hitler and Mussolini.

Demands Soviet Evidence

"Even the 'Friends 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 bureaucracy are duty-bound to demand with us the creation of an authorized commission of inquiry. The Moscow authorities must present to such a commission 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 Mos-

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Furnished by New York Office
FEB 10 1937

ow government "has brutally rejected every examination which would carry with it guarantees of objectivity and impartiality," including demands for an impartial inquiry by the Socialist and Trade Union Internationals. Mr. Trotsky challenged the Stalin régime to present to an impartial international commission "serious, precise and concrete explanations" of the "obscure spots" of the Moscow trials.

"And apart fro mthese obscure spots there is—alas—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 public 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 executioners 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 reply in passing to the frequent objections of superficial sceptics: 'Why must we believe Trotsky and not Stalin?' It is absurd to busy oneself with psychological divinations. It is not a question of personal confidence. It is a question of verification! I propose a verification! I demand the verification!"

Holds Confessions False

Assailing the contentions of "hypocritical psychologists," among whom he named Mr. Duranty, who try to explain the confessions of the accused in the Moscow trials by references to the "Russian soul," Mr. Trotsky declared that the prosecution could not prove that the "subjective confessions" were genuine, and "in harmony 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 asptcts of the testimony, declaring that he had conclusive proof, documentary and through witnesses, that such testimony was false. Among the important points he discussed was the testimony in the Zinocieff trial last August that Sedoff, Mr. Trotsky's son, had come from Berlin in December, 1932, to conspirt with him and some of the accused in Copenhagen, and the testimony of Piatakoff, in the more recent trial that he had conferred with Trotsky in Oslo. On both these crucial points, as on others, there is incontrovertible tvidence that the testimony was false, he asserted.

He scored the failure of the prosecution to produce any evidence to corroborate the "forced confessions."

"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 G. P. U. is not only guilty of frame-up. It is guilty of concocting 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 monotonous confessions? The suffocating odor of the inquisitorial tribunal—and nothing more."

Scores Stalin Régime

Trotsky in closing assailed the Stalin régime for betraying Socialism and dishonoring 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 régime.

"Woe to them who do not heed," he said. "The Reichstag trial surely had a great importance. But it concerned only vice 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 masters of falsehood! If our generation happens to be too weak to establish socialism over the earth, we will hand the spotless banner down to our children. The struggle which is in the offing transcends by far the importance of individuals, fractions 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 calm, let him step aside. In time of reaction it is more convenient to lean on the bureaucracy than on the truth. But all those for whom the word socialism is not a hollow sound but the content of their moral life—forward! Neither threats, nor persecutions, nor violations can stop us! Be it even over our bleaching bones, the truth will triumph! We will blaze the trail for it. It will conquer! Under all the severe blows of fate, I shall be happy, as in the best days of my youth, if together with you I can contribute to its victory."

Mexico Holds Ax Assailant

Specialists Sought To Save Bolshevik

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 Bolshevik war lord, 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 Quiz Blonde

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 Coyoacan 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 Gen. Manuel Nunez, police chief, at the hospital, that he was Jacques Mornard van den Dreschd, 36, born at Teheran, Persia, 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. Hatless, she wore octagonal eye glasses with a smart tailored gray suit, white blouse, and coffee-colored stockings.

It was reported she and Dreschd met in Paris two years ago. They had been seen together frequently here and it was reported they had visited the United States recently.

BULLETIN

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 Coyoacan 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 Drechd, 36, born in Tehran, Persia, of Belgian parents, a newspaperman by profession. He told Gen. Nunez also: "I would give my life blood for Trotzky." It

INDEXED

Daily Tribune 8-22-40

19

THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
August 22, 1940

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 assassin, whom the goateed little revolutionary accused of 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 accusation against the dread Russian secret police on his death bed. He succumbed to head wounds inflicted Tuesday.

An exile from Russia since 1929 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 Galindo that his assassination "has the aspects 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 chieftain of the Fourth International. Jackson was

TROTSKY, Page A-12.

Trotsky

(Continued From First Page.)

at first identified as "Jacques Vandendreischd."

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 being "disillusioned" by the Russian's recently expressed political views. Police said they would publish his latest statement, perhaps 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 Agaloff 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 recalled 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 surgeons 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 Asunsulo—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. Herdandez 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 aides ~~said burial~~

(Continued on next page)

(Continued...)

THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
August 22, 1940

"very likely" would be in Mexico City, but 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 showed through 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 gash showed over the right ear where the assassin drove the pick into his brain.

The face of the goateed little Russian appeared pale.

Crowd Gathers.

On the wall was a red banner 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 much more of Trotsky than it did in life. He was a virtual prisoner in his own walled-in house in nearby Coyoacan—mortally fearful of "death at the hands of Stalin."

Police stood guard inside and outside the chapel.

Slayer Admits Acting For Ogpu, 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 Vandendreischd admitted he had been ordered by the Ogpu 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 Vandendreischd, also known as "Frank Jackson."

Mr. Goldman said Trotsky's slaying might dispel the mystery surrounding the attempt 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 bolshevist 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 opinions in a press conference, asserted that this "is not the first assassination by Stalin and his agents. In 1937 Stalin's agents assassinated a man of great influence in Switzerland, while in Paris two White Russian generals were killed by bolsheviki secret police."

Moscow Press Prints Short Story of Attack

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

A Tass (official Soviet news agency) 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 19, 1939, one of eight high-ranking contestants among 25,000 persons who took the examinations.

Reported Married

City officials knew nothing of any political activity on her part, although when she was absent last January, February, and March on a sick leave, women associates received 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 Frank Johnson, Trotsky's slayer.

Sylvia was born August 1, 1909. She attended Brooklyn public schools, received a B.S. degree from New York University in June 1930, and obtained her M.A. from Columbia four years later.

Public Funeral Planned

She majored in psychology. For the year ending September 1932 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 grilling 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 F. Simpson, Republican leader, declared: "Trotsky was the creator and organizer of terrible

N.Y. Sound Photo

SYLVIA AGELOFF
Faces quiz in New York

Pound Seeks New Dog Truck

Marks Submits Budget for 1

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Trotsky's Bier Coming to U. S.

So Says Leading American Disciple

MEXICO CITY Aug. 23 (I.N.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 confessed slayer, Frank Jackson, and his friend, Sylvia Ageloff, of Brooklyn.

Miss Ageloff, whose father was reported en 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 pick-ax attack on the former Soviet war commissar.

Nevertheless, some official investigators echoed charges made by Trotsky on his deathbed and by his secretaries that Trotsky was the victim of an international "plot"—perhaps at behest of the Soviet secret police.

KRM

COVER Sylvia Agelof

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JEDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR FBI,
WASHINGTON D.C.

SOCIAL WORKERS IN D.C.
PUBLIC WELFARE ARE
ARRIED TO OR LIVING
WITH OTHER WHO FOR
TWO OR THREE YEARS HAVING
BEEN GOING TO MEXICO
TO SEE OR SPY ON
TROTSKY. 2ND TRUE OF ALL
CITIES. SYLVIA AGELOFF
IS NO EXCEPTION
THIS GIRLS MAKE
MEAL TICKETS AND
FOR THE COMMUNIST
[illegible]

ENCL 6

RECORDED & INDEXED

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65-27162-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT
6 AUG 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC
FIVE

AUG 28 RECD

NEWS BULLETIN

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF LEON TROTSKY

22 East 17th Street, Room 511, New York City — Telephone: GRamercy 7-602

Devere Allen, Anita Brenner, Paul P. Brissenden, James Burnham, John Chamberlain, Sarah Cleghorn, Margaret De Silver, John Dewey, John Dos Passos

GEORGE NOVACK, Secretary — SUZANNE LAFOLLETTE, Treasurer

Max Eastman, James T. Farrell, Harvey Fergusson, Martha Gruening, Louis M. Hacker, Charles Yale Harrison, Sidney Hook, Inez Haynes Irwin, Oscar Jezer, Horace M. Kallen, Dorothy Kenyon, William H. Kilpatrick, Freda Kirchwey, Manuel Komroff, Joseph Wood Krutch, Harry W. Laidler, William Ellery Leonard, Ludwig Lore, Ferdinand Lundberg, Max Nomad, Burton Rascoe, James Rorty, Edward Aylesworth Ross, Evelyn Scott, Vida D. Scudder, Benjamin Stolberg, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca, B. Charney Vladeck, Paul W. Ward, John Brooks Wheelwr, Edmund Wilson, Charles Erskine Scott Wood

This Committee Exists (1) To Safeguard Trotsky's Right to Asylum and (2) to further the Organization of an Impartial Commission of Inquir

BULLETIN No. 3. — 157 — FEBRUARY 3, 1.

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 whatsoever is at the disposition of the court. Consequently one must ask: Are the defendants' confessions true, or are they the result of a preliminary agreement extorted by the accusers from the accused? The fate of the trial and the world reputation of Moscow justice, on the one hand, and of the movement to which I adhere, on the other, depend on the solution of this fundamental enigma. No efforts must be spared to reveal the truth. Is this aim obtainable? Completely, and without great difficulty. The question is posed as follows: do the subjective confessions correspond to objective facts or are they the products of malicious fabrication divorced from time and space?

I propose immediately, before the trial is terminated, to choose the most striking and important confession and submit it to factual verification. This procedure would require scarcely more than forty-eight hours.

We are concerned here with the confession of Piatakov. He testified that he visited me in Norway in December, 1935, for the purpose of conspiratorial plotting. Piatakov alleged that he came from Berlin to Oslo by airplane. The enormous importance of this testimony is evident. I declared many times, and I repeat again, that Piatakov, like Radek, has been during the last nine years not my friend but my bitterest and most perfidious enemy, and that there could be no question of negotiations between us. If it should be proved that Piatakov actually visited me, my position would be hopelessly compromised. If, on the contrary, I can prove that the story of the visit is false from beginning to end, the entire system of "voluntary" confessions would be thoroughly discredited. Even if we should admit that the Moscow trial is beyond all suspicion, the defendant Piatakov remains suspect. His testimony must be verified immediately, before he is shot, by putting to him the following series of questions:

1. On what day did Piatakov come from Moscow to Berlin, in December, 1935? What was his official mission? Piatakov is too important an administrative figure to make the trip in such a manner that it would not be known to the Soviet government. The day of his departure must be known in his Commissariat. The German press must have announced his arrival.

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Why?

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

Five days before the executions, while the trial was still in progress, Trotsky publicly asked for factual verification of Piatakov's decisive testimony concerning his airplane trip to Oslo. He listed 13 specific points, which could be checked and counter-checked with Piatakov and with officials and others in Norway. He asked that this check be made before Piatakov was shot.

Acting on their own initiative the Oslo authorities conducted an investigation of their own and announced to the world that no such airplane as that described by Piatakov in his "confession" ever came to Oslo

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

Nevertheless on Feb. 1 Piatakov 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 im*partial commission of inquiry composed* of genuine friends of the Soviet Union." This appeal too went unheeded.

We repeat: What are the Moscow authorities afraid of?

Why do they hasten 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 the evidence has been studied and sifted by a group of men in whom world public opinion can put its unquestioning trust. This means the creation of an IMPARTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY!

RUSH FUNDS!!

Do you want to continue receiving bulletins like this?

Money Is Needed!

Send your Contributions to
SUZANNE LAFOLLETTE, Treasurer
American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky
Room 511, 22 East 17 St., New York City

Piatakov's "Airplane Trip" Proved Phoi

(*By Special Cable*)

OSLO, Jan. 31.—The Norweg authorities today announced that private or foreign plane landed dur December, 1935, at Kjeller Airp where Georgyi Piatakov said he arri in a private German plane to see L Trotsky.

Investigation of the official airp records, it was officially announ proved conclusively that Piatak testimony was false.

These official findings were wire Andrey Vishinsky by Konrad Kn sen, editor of the Norwegian Party organ at Honefoss, whe Trotsky's host during his stay in N way.

Knudsen also informed Vishin that he was personally ready to c fy, as Trotsky's host, that Piata never came to his home to see Trot

This information was recognized her a decisive blow at the whole structu the case against Leon Trotsky as the "I er" of the supposed conspiracies disc during the recent Moscow trials.

It was through Piatakov that Trot was supposed to have given his "ins tions" concerning sabotage in Soviet dustry. Other alleged links betw sky and the conspirators existed claimed in the form of letters. Not on these letters, it was pointed out, was duced as evidence.

"Pure Invention," Says Herald

LONDON, Jan. 29. — Investigation Oslo which prove that no private p reached there from Berlin or anywhere in December, 1935, practically destroys 'confession' of Georgyi Piatakov at the M cow trial, the Daily Herald, Labor P organ, declared today.

"It has been established by the Norw ian press (announced officially two later—Ed.) that in December no pri plane came to Oslo from Berlin," the ald said. "This is one point—but in this portant point the 'confession' can proved to be pure invention, and that prives the whole of it of any value as dence."

HEAR TROTSKY AT THE N. Y. HIPPODROME, ON FEBRUARY 9

(*Continued from Page 1*)

2. Did Piatakov visit the Soviet Embassy in Berlin? Whom did he meet?

3. When and how did he fly from Berlin to Oslo? If he came to Berlin openly, he must have left secretly: it is impossible to conceive of the Soviet government sending Piatakov to plot with Trotsky.

4. What kind of passport did Piatakov use when he left Berlin? How did he obtain this false passport? Did he also obtain a Norwegian visa?

5. If we admit for a moment that Piatakov embarked upon this trip legally and openly, his arrival must have been announced in the Norwegian press. In that case, who were the Norwegian authorities whom he must have visited officially?

6. If Piatakov came to Oslo illegally, with a false passport, how did he succeed in disappearing from the keen eyes of the Soviet officials in Berlin and Oslo? (Every Soviet administrator abroad remains in permanent telegraphic and telephonic communication with the embassies and commercial agencies of the U.S.S.R.) How did he explain his disappearance upon his return to Russia?

7. At what time did Piatakov arrive in Oslo? Did he pass the night in the town, and if so, in what hotel? (We hope it was not in the Bristol Hotel.) The well-known Norwegian paper Aftenposten affirms that at the time mentioned by Piatakov, no foreign plane landed in Oslo. This must be verified.

8. Did Piatakov inform me beforehand of his contemplated visit by the regular telegraphic channels of communication? This can easily be verified in the telegraphic offices of Oslo and Honefoss.

9. How did Piatakov locate me in the village Veksal? What means of transportation did he use?

10. The trip from Oslo to my village required at least two hours; the conversation, according to Piatakov, took three hours; and the return trip required two more hours. December days are short; Piatakov must inevitably have passed one night in Norway. Again: where? In what hotel? How did he depart from Oslo: by train, ship, or airplane? For what destination?

11. All of my visitors will confirm that it was possible to come in contact with me only through the members of the family of our host, Knudsen, or through my secretaries, who remained on permanent guard duty before my room. With whom did Piatakov meet?

12. In what way did Piatakov make the trip in the evening from Veksal to the station of Honefoss: in the automobile of our host Knudsen, or by taxi summoned by telephone by Honefoss? In either case, the departure, like the arrival, could not have been accomplished without witnesses.

13. Did Piatakov also meet my wife? Was she at home on the day in question? (My wife's trips to her doctor and dentist in Oslo can easily be established.)

It is necessary to add that the appearance of Piatakov is striking and easily remembered: tall, blond with tinges of red in his hair and beard, very regular features, high forehead, glasses, and very lean (in 1927, when I saw him for the last time, he was exceedingly thin).

Not only a lawyer, but every thinking man as well, will understand the decisive importance of these questions for the purpose of the verification of Piatakov's confessions. The Soviet government has the full possibility to utilize the services of Norwegian justice (it was obliged to do this even before the trial).

The authoritive political figures of Norway can immediately, without the slightest delay in waiting for the initiative of the Moscow court, create a special commission for the investigation of all the circumstances connected with the alleged arrival of Piatakov in Norway.

In passing, the same commission could investigate the matters concerning the accused Shestov, who is totally unknown to me, but who declared that he had received written instructions from me in Norway (?) for Piatakov and concealed them in the soles of his shoes. When, how, and under what circumstances did he visit me? What Norwegian shoemaker concealed the alleged documents for him? How did Shestov find this conspiratorial shoemaker? And so on.

Are the president of the court and the prosecutor ready to put these cogent questions to Piatakov? Their attitude in this connection should be decisive for the trial in the eyes of all honest people throughout the world.

I hope that all the papers interested in the truth will publish this statement in full.

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

on

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 511, 22 E. 17 St.; LABOR BOOKSHOP, 28 East 12 Street; Call Bookstore, 21 East 17 Street; Columbia University Bookstore, and at the Hippodrome Box Office: Orchestra, $1; Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c.

Auspices:
AMERICAN COMMITTEE for the DEFENSE of LEON TROTSKY
Room 511, 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
159 North State Street
Drill Hall

SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1937 - 8 P.M.

Auspices:
Socialist Party of Cook County, Ill.

BOSTON

MAX SHACHTMAN
Editor, Trotsky's Works

Gus Tyler
Editor, Socialist Call

James Rorty
Writer, Lecturer, Journalist

Chairman
Richard Babb Whittemore
Former Director Commonwealth College

at
OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
Washington and Milk Street

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

Auspices:
American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky
New England Sub-Committee
86 Leverett Street, Boston

HEARST REPUDIATED

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

"Rumors concerning articles sold to Hearst absolutely false. All articles and statements concerning the trial are not being sold but are given gratu[illegible] to the press. They are not gi[illegible] Hearst press and Universal [illegible] cause of their connection [illegible] and reaction throughout the wor[illegible]

Leon Trotsky"

26

"Not within a generation has the American public been so completely mystified as over the Moscow trial." — *N. Y. World-Telegram.*

Is There A Solution?

LEON TROTSKY SPEAKS

on the

MOSCOW TRIALS

In a One-Hour Exclusive Telephone Address

DIRECT FROM MEXICO

45 minutes in English 15 minutes in Russian

(There will be no radio broadcast)

OTHER SPEAKERS

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

ANGELICA BALABANOFF
First Secretary of the Communist International

MAX SHACHTMAN
Editor of Trotsky's writings, analyzing the trials

GEORGE NOVACK
Secretary, American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky and others

on

Tuesday, February 9, at 8 p. m.

at the

NEW YORK HIPPODROME

43rd Street & 6th Avenue

Auspices: American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky

ADMISSION—$1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents

Tickets On Sale At
- HIPPODROME BOX OFFICE, 43rd Street and 6th Avenue
- Call Book Shop, 21 East 17th Street
- Labor Book Shop, 28 East 12th Street
- Columbia University Book Shop, 2960 Broadway
- Committee Office, Room 511, 22 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.

For an impartial investigation of the charges against Leon Trotsky!

DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9-4-75

FROM : W. L. Bailey

SUBJECT: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCND
(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

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 7 1975

20 SEP 5 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

29

Mexico, D.F.
June 4, 1940.

Re Communist Activities,
Assault on Leon Trotsky.

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 quitely on this case had to leave Mexico on a confidential mission (Not connected with this case) and will return on the 10th. 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 Garces or Garcia, a Spanish refugee to question him about the Trotsky affair-the police have not yet located Garces.

Santiago Garces who also uses under the name of Garcia was the principal killer used by the Republican Army in Spain. He has bosted of committing over five hundred assassinations in Spain. He is reputed to be at the head of a Spanish "Checka" 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 Garces speaks English fairly well. However In my opinion the most likely suspect along that line is is Carlos Contreres whos real name is Sormenti and who has been mentioned as leading the purge of Laborde 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-1X2

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

COPIES DESTROYED

SEP 2 1960

From "El Universal", June 1, 1940:

LEON TROTSKY BLAMES STALIN FOR THE ATTACK

TELLS HOW THE O.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 Nuñez.
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 O.G.P.U., answering 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 attack could only originate at the Kremlin; only from Stalin by means of the foreign agency of the O.G.P.U. During the last two years Stalin has shot hundreds of real or alleged of my 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 O.G.P.U., Ignacio Reiss, who had declared publicly that he was my friend. This fact has been recorded by the French police and Swiss courts. The same O.G.P.U. agents that killed Ignacio Reiss trailed my son in Paris. On the night of November 7, 1936 the agents of the O.G.P.U. broke into the Scientific Institute of Paris and stole a portion of my files. Two of my ex-secretaries, Erwin Wolff and Rudolf Klement, were assassinated by agents of the O.G.P.U.: the first in Spain, and the second in Paris. All the theatrical processes in Moscow during the two years 1936-37 had as their final aim my delivery into the hands of the O.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 Soviet secret police, rooted in all foreign countries and hidden as the O.G.P.U. To deny these well-known facts or to doubt them for a moment could only be the act of persons who are interested in covering the traces of past crimes.

COPIES DESTROYED
1988 SEP 2 1950
DIES DIVISION

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 O.G.P.U. and the Gestapo represent, up 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 Gestapo considers me a dangerous [illegible] Cooperation of the two secret police forces is, in this [illegible] completely possible. In any case the O.G.P.U. unquestionably directed it, inasmuch as to Stalin my activities are of far more importance than to Hitler.

The organization of the O.G.P.U. in foreign countries has its traditions and rules well established. Several very important collaborators of the O.G.P.U. (General Krivitsky, Ignacio Reiss and others) broke with the O.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 base my characterization of the methods of the O.G.P.U.

It is particularly important to establish categorically that the attitude of the O.G.P.U. is linked closely with the activity of the Komintern, rather with the apparatus, with its directors and its most trusted partisans. For its activities the O.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 O.G.P.U. is as follows: <u>in the Central Committee of each section of the Komintern enters a responsible director of the O.G.P.U. in that country</u>. He is jointly informed only to 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 Mexico. I do not doubt, however, that, as regards the methods of organization of the O.G.P.U., Mexico is not an exception.

As a member of the Central Committee the national resident of the O.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, by calling upon their duty to the party as well as by subornation.

All this mechanism was discovered in France and Switzerland in connection with the assassination of Ignacio Reiss and the reappearance of terrorist acts against my dead son and other persons. As regards the United State, Walter Krivitzky proved that the sister of the secretary general of the American Communist Party, Froder (sic) was, at the suggestion of her brother, in the service of the O.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 Mexico 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 O.G.P.U. which, as a department of the Government, is extraordinarily interest in leaving no trace whatsoever.

The foreign emissaries of the O.G.P.U. who come to a certain country on a definite mission act always through the national resident of the O.G.P.U., the above mentioned member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party: without this, the foreign emissaries would be deprive 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 interest 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, commun orators 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 niehter "La Voz de Mexico" or "El Popular" have ever paid any attento 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 withthe 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 reasonin order to commit acts which are disloyal to the Mexican Government which has offered me such magnanimous hostpitality.

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.G.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.G.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.G.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.G.P.U., Spaniards, Mexicans and other nationalities which have been arriving in Mexico on various occasions, especialy 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.F., May 31, 1940.
Colonel Leandro Sancehz Salazar.
P r e s e n t.

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 Dies, 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.G.P.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 Almazan," 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 Almazan. The classic rule of the O.G.P.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.G., which has nothing to O with the attack of the O.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 dowith the attack of the O.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 pretect for the monstrous construction which imputes to Rivera the responsibility for the act which was undoubtedly committed by the O.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 unmake 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 Coyoacan 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.

LATE NEWS

Leon Trotsky told newspapermen last night that it is not

unlikely that the Stalinists will make another attack against him, but that he has taken due precautions.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CHG:LL

August 23, 1940

3:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: LEON TROTSKY

I telephonically communicated with Assistant Special Agent in Charge Guerin at New York concerning the above matter, 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 inclosure, namely, a copy of an application for a transit certificate executed on June 12, 1940, before the American Consulate at Mexico by Frank Jacson, who is identical with the assassin of Trotsky.

Mr. Guerin informed that Sylvia Ageloff, 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 Ageloff 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.

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65-29162-2

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 29 1940

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.

CLEGG
FOXWORTH

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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 Ageloff 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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

HHC:JP

August 31, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The New York Office telephoned on August 29, 1940, advising that a demonstration was planned for August 30, 1940, at noon in front of the Soviet Consul 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 Warren, and in the latter's absence immediately upon receipt of this information he expressed his appreciation.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

Trotsky

RE[illegible]
IN[illegible]

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Jean Monnet

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Demon

Soviet Consul Gene

Wkrs Party - 4th Int.

Schachtmanites

Death of Trotsky -

Police Know

Orain

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CC for Mr. H. H. Clegg

JBL:ERM
65-29162

September 7, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

(Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHDwas; 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 photostatic 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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 9 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

JBL:ERM
65-29162

September 6, 1940

MEMORANDUM

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

The vacant lot where the road turns from entering the village of San Angel to the village of Coyoacan, 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 Rosemere. It appears that Marguerite Rosemere and her husband are friends of the Trotskys of 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 Coyoacan to Vera Cruz was driven by Mornard.

Sylvia Ageloff stated that Mornard claimed to have been employed by Peter Lubecik 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.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jackson

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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.

[redacted]

S

[redacted]

S

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, Jugoslavia; 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 Rouses 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.

Mornard 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 Coyoacan and permitted to return to the United States.

Copy

June 13, 1940

MEMORANDUM

Re: 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 24 to December 26, 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 26, 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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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1983 SEP 2 1991

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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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.

ADDENDUM

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 is 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.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

HHC:DO

PERSONAL AND [redacted]

September 3, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

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 Henriqueta 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 Sleishaman 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 check is 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 OGPU in the United States. I want to impress upon you the keen importance of every effort being made to discover the OGPU 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,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fagworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Lupe
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Mendes
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Sands

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 3 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-29162-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

FILE NO. 65-796 AMR

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, N.Y.	9/16/40	8/23,28,9/11-13/40	F. C. WOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, w.as. ET AL.	ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] S

- R U C -

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.

DETAILS: [redacted] S

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SEP 10 1940

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3 Albany

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

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[redacted] S

[redacted] S

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 STARR is 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 debarked 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 H, (not #18586, 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 MRS. [redacted] was interviewed. She is the proprietor of a small, poor appearing confectionary store.

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She advised that prior to her coming to this address someone named RAPPAPORT had lived here for a few months. [redacted] advised that most of the folks on St. Dominique doe not live at the same address for more than a two weeks period and then under an alias.

It was learned that [redacted] 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 KYACINTE DOREJO, 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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

.....REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.....

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NY FILE NO. 62-6870 HD

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

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
FRANK JACSON alias Frank Jackson, Jacques Mornard van den Dreschd, Jack Morton. SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Sylvia Ageloff Maslow.	INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LEON TROTZKY was assaulted by JACSON on August 20, 1940. Died August 21, 1940. Inquiry conducted locally through Confidential Informant gives brief history of political affiliations of SYLVIA AGELOFF. She is believed to be member of WORKERS PARTY (SCHACTMAN'S) at present time. A. J. MUSTE, 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. Postacrd found therein addressed to MISS B. MASLOW, Tacuba, Mexico, from CONWAY(?) and SARA DAVIES, 5449 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, Calif. Local paper gave second subject's correct name as SYLVIA AGELOFF MASLOW. 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 9/9/39 from Southampton on SS"ILE de FRANCE". Gave Montreal and Paris as places of residence. Variously reported that RUTH AGELOFF or RUBY WEILL alias RUBY WILSON introduced JACSON and SYLVIA AGELOFF in France at founding conference of 4th International.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DETAILS: This investigation is predicated on teletype instructions from Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth, on August 21, 1940, who furnished information to the effect that LEON TROTZKY had been attacked on the previous day by JACSON, who when interviewed gave several names it not being known at this time which is the correct name. TROTZKY died of his wounds on August 21, 1940. It should be noted that throughout this report, when referring to the main suoject, the name JACSON is used. However, when referring to documents or other records where the name appears as Jackson, it is so given in the report.

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[redacted] of H.S. DORF & COMPANY, 89 Broad Street, New York City; telephone: DIGBY 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, [redacted] 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 18, 1940, to Mr. F. JACKSON, C/o AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, New York City, N.Y. The letter carried in a place 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 herewith 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.

M. GOMEZ H.
Clearance Agent

MGH/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 consignee 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.

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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 post card 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 of [redacted] was that CHRISTIE did not know very much about JACKSON but seemingly was merely doing a favor for an acquaintance. Endeavoring 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 SLYVIA 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 Abernite group ever since.

[redacted] he 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 SHACHTMAN organization which recently split away from the Trotsky movement and is located at 114 West 14th Street, New York City. SHACHTMAN, 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

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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 the 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 the SHACHTMAN group.

The informant mentioned that another ABERNITE was SOLOMON LAMKIN, 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 LAMKIN sided with him and quit his work as a guard and returned to New York City. His wife, MARTHA LAMKIN, 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 YorkUniversity 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 28 (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 [redacted] 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

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the two girls came in with the MUSTE group. When MUSTE dropped out of the movement SYLVIA AGELOFF had taken the SHACHTMAN political viewpoint and was at the same time in the ABERN caucus within the SHACHTMAN 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 AGELOFF 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 AGELOFF had stayed together at some hotel and were supposed to be engaged in writing.

Last April whenthe split occurred in the Socialist/Party Workers, SYLVIA AGELOFF went with the SHACHTMAN 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 MORROW (Party name) was in charge of the business of recruiting and sending men to Coycocam 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 Commu-Nazi pact and would be well able to recognize and identify any prominent members of the Communist Party from NewYork who might have been in Mexico at this time.

WEBBER subsequently furnished the address of EPSTEIN as 110 Apartado 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 LOVESTONE 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.

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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 willcommunicate 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 AGELOFF.

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.

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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 SHAEFER, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission at 299 Broadway, New York City, who has charge of all applications and records. Mr. Shaefer 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. SHAEFER 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 SIMPSON, THATCHER & BARTLETT, a well-known law firm in New York City, located at 120 Broadway, and whom the writer has contacted on other occasions, advised that MR. MAX ABELMAN, 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 ABELMAN, 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.

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He further advised that he had spoken with a [redacted] Brooklyn, N.Y., who advised him that morning, that his wife had known RUTH AGELOFF, a sister of SYLVIA's. ABELMAN further advised that [redacted] was presently in the hospital and phoned him for any additional information which he might possess.

[redacted] stated that he did not know SYLVIA AGELOFF but that his former wife had known both girls quite well. [redacted] stated that his former wife resided at [redacted] N.Y., her present marriage name being MRS. [redacted] requested that the source of information be kept secret and not revealed to MRS. [redacted]. He further stated that the AGELOFF's lived at 1809 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, where in 1932 they had owned their own home; that the father's name was SAMUEL; that they had sold their home to a firm he thought was SHAPIRO & GOLDSTEIN, 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 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and has an office at 191 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 Thame St., Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 13, 1910, that birth certificate #7311 was executed to record this birth; that the Doctor in attendance was M. ROSIER, 26 Morrell 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).

[redacted]

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, graduating 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 AGELOFF 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 AGELOFF in five years.

A neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N Y., the residence of SYLVIA AGELOFF 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 AGELOFF around the apartment building.

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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 Jugoslavia 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 Rouses 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'oest, 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. TRANSATLANTIQUE (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-E from Brownsville, Texas. There was a customs plain paper label attached to the trunk showing that it was G.C. Lot #8397 C/Wise, 6/21/40, and the name FRANK JACSON. 1 Trunk. This is understood to be the type of label which is affixed

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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: "V. M. GOMEZ, H. AGENTE, CIA MEXICANA De AVIACION, S.A. MATAMOROS, TAMS. " The trunk contained a number of books in French as follows:

L'ENFANT Des FEMMES - by J. L. CAMPBELL, Edition Gallemard.

LA CARTE MARINE by EDOUARD PEISSON, Edicion Grasset.

SANG ET LUMIERES by JOSEPH PEYRE, Edicion Grasset

LE MYSTERE de la FALAISE by ESTHER TYLER. Edicion de la Nouvele Revue Critique.

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

LE PERIL SOUS-MARIN by Viscount Jellicoe. Edicion de la Nouvele Revue Critique.
In this book was found the business card of RAFAEL MATINES, representing the General Service Company S. de R.L. Servicio Autorisado Buick. Av Morelos 9: Tels. 8-52-38. L 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 Hellens. Edicion 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 Nouvele Revue Critique.

LES USINES de L'EFFROI, by Gaston Boca, Edicion Gallemard.

CLARISSE VERON by Gabriel Chevalier. Edicion Rieder.

LE RENDES-VOUS de DIMANCH SOIR, by JACQUES De CREST. Edicion Gallemard.

LA PETITE FILLE de BOIS COLOMBES by JACQUES De CREST. Edicion Gallemard.

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TROIS DETECTIVES by Leo Bruce. Edicion Lebraire des Champs 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 Natkin.

THE FOUR JUST MEN by Edgar Wallace. Penguin Edition. apparently purchased through American Book Store, Av.Madero 25, Mexico.

REGLAMENTE de TRANSITO en LOS CAMINOS NACIONALES Y En PARTICULARES de CONCESSION FEDERAL, Mexico, 1939. Badecker-U.S. 1909, labeled in the back showing the numerals 183-60. This looks like it might be a price tag. It is noted that the book mark 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: "SANIE" by Michel Artzibashev, published by Illustrated Editions Co.

THE INTERPRETER, an Spanish-English Conversational Guide. In this was found a postal card addressed to Miss B. 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 INCIENDO" at Mexico City. This bears the long hand date of November 17, 1939. The book itself came from the American Book Store, Mexico City.

AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE NOVEL, "THE GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK" by Jaroslav Hasek. Penguin Edition.

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

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

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, "TODO" which contains a long article by LEON TROTSKY.

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

One pocket type flashlight with a dark bulb.

One Ernst Leitz Wetzler lens marked 1*

One yellow-green filter Ultrasorben.

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 rewinds 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 CHOQUE, Rue Auber (no city given).

One full dress suit

One blue vest with stripe.

One blue gabardine top coat with lable LE MORSE, Distroopers, Belgium.

One bathrobe

One gray suit, no label.

One brown overcoat

One gray topcoatwith label of Emilo 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 pumps 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 8, 1940, and Novedades of April 9, 1940.

The card of RAFAEL MARTINES, 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 48249, 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 photographs of the bill-head of EL INCENDIO.

From confidential informant [redacted] 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 Ship, was in the radical movement with the AGELOFF girls. He was in the OEHLER GROUP which became The REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA. The information was also furnished 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 SYLVIA AGELOFF as "dog" and raised the question as to why a fellow like JACSON who was handsome and had

money and a car would tie up "with a dog like that." The same informant [redacted] 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 ROSMER, 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 KRUGER who was either in the Socialist Workers Party or the Socialist Party went to Mexico with the DEWEY COMMISSION as a secretary, said that Rosmer was the man who introduced them. ROSMER, 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 ~~TOM R.~~ was talking to was supposed to have been a close friend of MANUEL GARRETT.

[redacted] New York City, was interviewed 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 HALLETT of Allentown, and a man named HOWE and [redacted] whose party name is RUBY WILSON and real name RUBY WEILL, were active in this group, particularly RUBY WILSON. In 1936 the 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 WEILL 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.

[redacted] told agent that 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 [redacted] and no record could be found of a H. CHRISTIE being a guest of that hotel. There had once been a guest named H. G. CHRISTIE there. This however, was in February of 1939, who checked in on February 12th and out on February 13th. He gave as an address Groton, Connecticut.

[redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] an old timer in the Communist and Radical Labor movement in this city, now with the C.I.C. 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 [redacted] said that a man named THOMAS who was in the ABRAHAM 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 ROSMER mentioned above, the informant furnished his name as ALFRED ROSMER 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 SCHACHTMAN 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.

[redacted] furnished information to the effect that RAY SPIEGEL alias RAY SAUNDERS was until fairly recently in Mexico (Coyocan) as secretary to Trotzky and should know JACSON and SYLVIA AGELOFF. 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. [redacted] 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, Jugoslavia; 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 Jugoslavian Consulates as to his passports and visas.

62-6870

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] alias [redacted] formerly on [redacted] for details of both subjects' association with LEON TROTZKY in Mexico.

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

Through [redacted] or [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'Ouest, Montreal; also as to the address 1269 St.Denis St., Montreal, mentioned in the MONTREAL MORNING STAR of August 29, 1940.

Will consider advisability of interviewing [redacted] who returned to the United States after the split between Cannon and Shachtman. Locate [redacted] through [redacted] or through his wife who was on relief, [redacted] and who also worked on [redacted] 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 MINK.

Will interview [redacted] for same details as listed above for interview with [redacted]

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62-6870

Will keep in touch with [redacted] for any leads that might come to his attention.

Will keep in touch with [redacted] for any leads he may learn of.

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 Jugoslavian, 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 F. H. LaGUARDIA.

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 -

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CHC:LL

August 23, 1940

4:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

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 12, 1940, before the American Consulate at Mexico by Frank Jacson, who is identical with the assassin of Trotsky, as Jacson's permanent residence. Mr. Stevens was advised that Jacson apparently recently visited the above address.

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

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

RECORDED

RJB:ECR
65-29162-5

September 17, 1940

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

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Admiral:

[redacted] C

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,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Reeden
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 18 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

C

RJB:ECR
RECORDED 65-29162-5 September 17, 1940

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

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Mr. Berle:

[redacted] C

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Egan
Gavin
Nichols
Rendon
Rosen
Tracy
Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 18 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

C
RJB

C O

RJB:ECR
RECORDED 65-29162 -5

September 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACSON, was.
SYLVIA AGELOFF, wa.,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr 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 28, 1940, carried the true name of the subject as Jacques Marnard van den Dresend, 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 Mornard van den Dreschd.

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc San Antonio

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 18 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

WRG:LBL
62-6873

September 6, 1940

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARMEN HENRIETTA COMEDA SANCHEZ;
CARMEN LEANDRA; MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. CRISTINA FLEISCHMAN alias Ernestina
Fleischman
INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Dear Sir:

Special Agent W. P. Griffin made a surveillance of the premises at 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. This is a apartment house located at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and 93rd Street. It was ascertained that the owners of the building are CHRISTIAN & COMPANY, INC., 19 West 44th Street, New York City, telephone WIckersham 2-4200.

[redacted] was interviewed and advised that Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN occupied apartment 3A, consisting of four rooms and two baths. 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 93rd Street on October 1, 1940 for larger quarters at another location. Her reason for doing this is that she needs a room for her "nurse."

[redacted] advised that about two years ago Mrs. FLEISCHMAN'S son enlisted in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and fought in Spain for the Communist Government. He was killed in the fighting and since that time Mrs. FLEISCHMAN has been ill and has required the services of a "professional nurse." [redacted] said she is "well off" financially and is supposed to have been related to SA WILLI UNTERMEYER, prominent [illegible] attorney of New York City.

At Agent Griffin's suggestion, [redacted] telephoned [redacted] to secure further information

COPIES DESTROYED
108 SEP 2 [illegible]

especially regarding the "professional nurse." [redacted] advised that the "nurse" was Mrs. FLEISCHMAN'S daughter-in-law who had been married to the son killed in Spain. He stated that her name was CRISTINA FLEISCHMAN and that only the mother and daughter-in-law lived in this apartment.

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

[redacted] stated that he was surprised to learn that the "nurse" was not actually a nurse but the daughter-in-law of Mrs. FLEISCHMAN, inasmuch 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 accomodate the daughter-in-law inasmuch as he considered four rooms and two baths enough for any two people.

[redacted] 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.

[redacted] 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 cars and carry the banners and placards out of the apartment house 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 name of the daughter-in-law was CRISTINA and said it was possible that he might be wrong

in this and it might be ERNESTINA. It appears from his statement regarding the visitors who stay with the FLEISCHMAN family that the four-room apartment is not large enough. This is a different situation from the idea of [redacted] who, of course, is not personally acquainted with the situation at the apartment house. It may be that the reason the FLEISCHMANS are getting larger quarters is to accommodate the Spanish Communists who visit them.

[redacted] further stated that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN had a niece by the name of McNALLY also living at 26 East 93rd Street. This woman's husband is supposed to be a doctor and is supposed to be a wealthy man who visits this place occasionally. [redacted] stated he very much doubted that this man was her husband. He also stated that there is a Mrs. GINSBERG living at 26 East 93rd Street who is associated with Communists inasmuch as at one time she ran a musical in her terrace apartment for the benefit of the Communist Government in Spain and at that time sold chances, conducted raffles, etc. to raise funds, very much to the annoyance of the tenants of the building.

[redacted] stated he never heard of [illegible] or [illegible] COVEDA JARQUE. He said that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN 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. FLEISCHMAN'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 [redacted] Superintendent of Station K of the United States Post Office, located at 211 East 87th Street, New York City, Agent Griffin interviewed [redacted], letter carrier, who delivers mail to the FLEISCHMAN apartment at 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. [redacted] stated that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her "nurse" had just returned from a month's vacation at Chalet Indian Hotel, Boiceville, 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.

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Letter - Director - ~~Confidential~~
62-6870

[redacted]. 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."

Very truly yours,

D. E. Sackett

D. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

August 24, 1940

CHC:NTP

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

I am informed that Frank Jackson, the individual who fatally attacked Leon Trotski 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 Jovinac, Yugoslavia, being a British subject and the bearer of British passport No. 31377 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 1269 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Canada and he previously arrived in Mexico on October 12, 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 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, New York. He furnished

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 27 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-7102-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 AUG 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

[redacted]

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

Re: FRANK JACSON, SYLVIA ASELOFF;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

In confirmation of the telephone conversation between Assistant Special Agent in Charge H. A. Guerin and Mr. Carson of the Bureau on August 23, 1940, you are advised that on June 12, 1940 Frank Jacson executed an application for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City. This certificate was sought to enable Jacson to travel through the United States en route to Montreal, Canada.

In the above application, Jacson furnished the following information:

It was stated that he was born on June 13, 1905 by 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 1267 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Canada. Jacson advised that he previously arrived in Mexico on October 13, 1939 for the purpose of recuperating from an accident.

Jacson 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 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, New York and he furnished as references the following:

Sylvia Aseloff, 50 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, New York

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

RECORDED
INDEXED
AUG 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 27 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Lade
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Evelyn Andreas, Ramón Guzman 6,
Mexico, D. F.

H. A. Schultz, 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 Jackson'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.

[redacted]

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

Tolson
Clegg
Foxworth
Ladd
Mathes
E. A. Tamm
Egan
Glavin
Nichols
Herndon
Todd
Tracy
Gandy

83

Albany Office.

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Farworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nathan
Mr. R. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gleyle
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc Albany - with enclosures

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WAC:VH

65-29162-4X

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, Gale Sondegard, 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 Sondegard of Hollywood, Ludwig Wren, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kyse, who was a G.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 Alfara, a famous Mexican painter and Communist. Lewis Arenhel, 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. [redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

VIA DIPLOMATIC POUCH

RETURN DIRECTLY TO SIS DIVISION

163

W. COLFAX MILLER

COMMUNIST

New York, N. Y.,

August 28, 1940.

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 t 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 fri with Frank Tuttle, Dorothy Parker, Gale Sondegard, and the rest of the Red mob. I on, Miller, whom I know very well, went into Mexico and immediately went to the lit town of Tacuba, which is a suburb of Mexico City. In this little town is a buildin known as the Casa Blanca, which is actually the Communist Party headquarters, and t Reds reside there. Among those living there were Miller, Katherine Burke, who is c tact woman for Gale Sondegard of Hollywood, Ludwig Wren, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kyze, who was a G.P.U. spy in Spain during the Loyali uprising. In the Casa Blanca, this group had the floor plans of the Trotsky re And another Red mixed up in the plot was David Alfara, a famous Mexican painter Communist. Lewis Aranhel, another Mexican painter, was in on the plot, too.

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RECORDED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

3 DEC 27 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS?
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
ASSAULT ON LEON TROTSKY.

Photographs of the body of SHELDON HARTE.
Photograph of SHELDON HARTE.

CAUTION
UNCLASSIFIED TAL

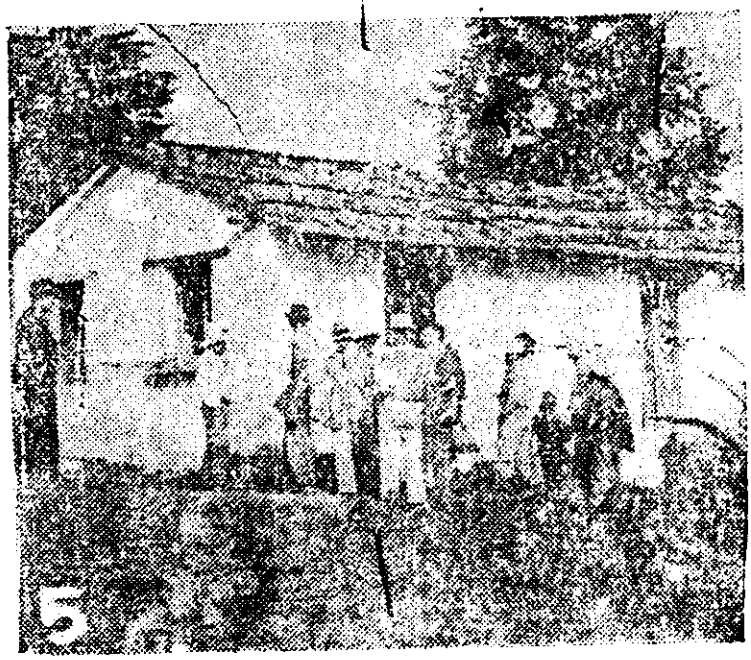
DENED

87

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
ASSAULT ON LEON TROTSKY

MARIANO HERRERA VASQUEZ.

RICARDO.



HOUSE WHERE BODY WAS FOUND.

INDEXED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

J. B. Little, Esquire,

Room 1647,

Department of Justice Building,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON D.C. 15
AUG 28
3-PM
1940

MR J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR FBI
PERSONAL WASHINGTON

90

CT 26 1950

CHANGED TO

La Discusion 7/17/40

DECRETO A LA FIRMA.

Se espera que de un momento otro el Presidente de la República firme un decreto declarando la exención de tributos al azúcar destinada a las industrias de leche condensada.

SE ALQUILAN DOS con balcón a la cal xo, muy ventilada sin asistencia, único pueles No. 12 prime

ALQUILO BUENA caballero o matrim céntrico, cerca del tilada, con abundan sús María 17, entre Inquisidor.

SE ALQUILA UN con todo el servi mocalidad, hay agua Para hombre solo. C tos.

HABITACION FRES ción, lavabo, luz tode siempre. $11.00 par Lealtad esquina Salud

la Proxima Conferenc lieres de La Habana también demandas ecc marizadas en la forma

1.—Todos los dep gelados en el Banco Costa Rica y perteneie exportadores alemanes, dar a la disposición del siblemente para el mar de los buques de bande sus tripulaciones, refwi los puertos costarricense

2.—El trato que se e a los marinos de los b manes refugiados en p nas, no es tan satisfactorio que se da a los tripulante buques aliados que se en allí.

Se confirma que los el biernos centro-americanos zarán la nota del Ministro de Alemania Dr. Otto Reinebeck, y que la réplica de la cancillería de Costa Rica estará conforme, en forma y fondo, con las respuestas de las cuatro restante, es decir, las de Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador.

Reservada a la Casa de L. Trotsky

Los Agentes Tratan de Localizar a Siqueiros Para Interrogarlo en el Escandaloso Asunto del Refugiado

La policía parece dispuesta a demostrar que no se casa, como vulgarmente se dice, con una idea, cuando se ocupa de esclarecer un asunto, sino que acoge cuantas se le sugieren, las analiza, las pone en ejecución, y si no dan resultado, las desecha.

Lo decimos, porque en el atentado contra el líder ruso León Trotsky, sigue ahora otra pista que parece ser razonable.

Por lo pronto, los dos sujetos que atraen sospechas, han desaparecido; de uno de ellos sábese que se encuentra en los Estados Unidos, pero del otro se perdió todo rastro. Ambos, son líderes comunistas de mucha nota, y uno de ellos, según parece, es el llamado "residente nacional de la GPU en México", y refugiado español.

aparecidas como se re- "coronelazo" Siqueiros, de parte en la como activo

guerra civil stalinista, y pide se le interrogue, porque dará mucha luz en lo que respecta a la preparación del atentado y a descubrir el conjunto de cómplices. La policía, por su parte, informa que también tiene entre ojos a ese pintor.

En tal virtud con objeto de que lo "presentaran" fueron comisionados numerosos agentes secretos, que lo buscan por todas partes sin encontrarlo. Parece que salió de la capital o que está escondido.

El señor general J. Manuel Núñez, Jefe de la Policía, a propósito

luisas que gentes secre ente el inte de EXCELSIO se presente ante revelado posible, de no hacerlo, de to lograré que sea pre que de no hacerlo vo e, será por conducto de

pechoso es el refugiado ago Garcés, al que se idente nacional de la ico; es decir, el repre de esa institución sta

cio muy comprometi e sujeto, que parece ora del asalto, presen de Trotsky.

Uno de los secretarios y guardaespaldas del líder ruso, Jacke Cooper, dijo que a la hora del asalto, se encontraba en su cuarto, y al asomarse a inquirir lo que ocurría, vió a un individuo que, armado con una pistola, se dirigió a ellos y les gritó en perfecto inglés:

—¡No se muevan porque se mueren!—. Voz que le recordó la de un sujeto que días antes se puso a seguirlo a cierta distancia, por varias partes, hasta que molesto con la insistencia Cooper reclamó al desconocido, con quien tuvo un altercado e iban a llegar a las manos cuando intervinieron unos policías, que los condujeron a la delegación de Coyoacán.

Allí, el desconocido alegó que no hablaba ni entendía el español, pero en español le lanzó a poco al americano multitud de amenazas. Después llegó un compañero de Cooper y al hablar los dos en inglés, intervino el desconocido en ese mismo idioma, y volvió a injuriar y a amenazar. Notó, Cooper, que el insolente hablaba en la delegación con la arrogancia de un amo, y acabó saliendo en libertad, sin más trámite.

A la hora del asalto, reconoció por la voz que amenaza en inglés "no se muevan o se mueren" al mismo sujeto, que sujeto no es otro que el refugiado español, comunista, Santiago Garcés.

GARCES PERTENECE A UNA AGRUPACION

Garcés, según se sabe, pertenece

é, en España, uno de a policía de Madrid, y ticación en el asesinato Calvo Sotelo, cuya ció la guerra civil es-

es secretos han estado buscando a Garcés, pero se sabe, de buena fuente, que ya se encuentra en los Estados Unidos.

Después de varias diligencias practicadas por la policía, fueron puestos en absoluta libertad, por no existir nada en su contra, los secretarios de León Trotsky, señores Otto Schussler Carles Cornell y Jean Bazan. Una de las pistas desechadas, vamos al decir. Así como también el chofer del pintor Diego Rivera, Raúl Rodríguez Ortega. Todos ellos estaban presos "en calidad de presentados" eufemismo policíaco.

Sabemos que en los calabozos de la Jefatura se encuentra siempre en calidad de "presentado", José Clemente, propietario de la "Armería Clemente" ubicada en la calle del Brasil número 5.

Probablemente la "presentación" del armero obedece a las investigaciones con que se procura determinar en dónde y en qué circunstancias los asaltantes de Trotsky adquirieron armas, principalmente subametralladoras, y quién fué el comprador.

UNA ACLARACION DEL PROCURADOR

El Procurador General de la República, licenciado Genaro V. Vázquez, insistiendo una vez más en que la dependencia de su cargo no es competente para conocer del caso de León Trotsky, ya que se trata de un delito del orden común, nos hizo aver las siguientes declaraciones:

"En los periódicos del día de hoy se publica una carta del señor León Trotsky dirigida al suscrito, y como seguramente por un error lo hizo así, creo necesario aclarar que por tratarse de un asunto del fuero común, ésta Procuraduría no ha tenido ninguna intervención en el mismo; siendo la del Distrito Federal a la que, conforme a la ley, corresponde conocerlo."

65-2-162-9X

92

New York, New York

GJS:MR
62-6870

August 29, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

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

Dear Sir:

This Office is conducting a discreet investigation of the history and background of FRANK JACSON and SYLVIA AGELOFF, the two individuals now being detained by the Mexican Police in connection with the recent murder of Leon Trotzky 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 E. 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 DAVIES 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.

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The local press carried an item indicating that the correct name of the girl involved in this investigation is SYLVIA AGELOFF 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

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GJS:MR
62-6870
8/29/40

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 Trotzky.

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. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

VIA AIR MAIL
Encs. (3)
cc Bureau

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SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH OF THREE 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. Vazquez, 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 "Discusion" 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.

COPIES DESTROYED
19 SEP 2 1960

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

INDEXED

copies sent to N.Y.C. & San Antonio

order to care for the maintenance of Nazi boats and crews presently refugeed 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 contradistinction 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 comming 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.

JBL:ERM
65-29162

September 4, 1940

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR MAIL
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 MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard;
SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky was murdered in his home at Coyoacan, 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 Dendreschd and Ageloff 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 Dendreschd, and exhaustive and expeditious efforts should be directed toward verifying information furnished by van Dendreschd and Ageloff 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.

65-29162-10

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SEP 5 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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[redacted]

Van Dendreschd claimed to have a brother, Robert, in the Belgium Diplomatic Service. In Paris, van Dendreschd claims to have lived at Boulevard Ponitatowsky 578 on the sixth floor. He married Henrietta van Prouchet 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, Trotskism 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 Jadson 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.

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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.

[redacted]

C

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 entree to Trotsky's home, since she was quite well acquainted with Trotsky's wife.

On June 12, 1940, van Dendreschd as Frank Jacson obtained visa #328 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 Aseloff, the names of Evelyn Andreas, Ramon Guzman Street #6, and H. A. Schultz, Hotel Canada, both of Mexico City. At the time of making this application Jacson produced a letter from the Pan-American Airways Company, certifying he had purchased passage from 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 Jacson registered in the Shirley Courts in Mexico City on April 11, 1940, giving his address as 1269 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 Sedan 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 Chiapas, Mexico. He also claimed to have lived for twelve years in Belgium.

While at the Shirley Courts, Jacson is reported to have expressed a rabid hatred for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, claiming that they had killed his father and brother. Jacson left the Shirley Courts on June 13, 1940.

100

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 assaulters 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 Jacson 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. Jacson 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 #185586, reflecting that he was naturalized as a British subject in Ottawa, Canada, on December 14, 1929.

Jacson also purchased American Railway Travelers checks in the amount of $1,000 in New York City.

[redacted]

Information was furnished to the Bureau by telephone on August 7, 1940, to the effect that on the previous evening one Carmen Henriquata Coveda 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 Mendrea, a well known woman Communist in New York City. The Jarque woman was also to contact Miss Ernestina Sleishaman, 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 5449 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 Bess", 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. Muslow, Legeria 83, Tacuba, Mexico, bearing post office cancellations of San Francisco January 1, and Tacuba January 3.

[redacted]

[redacted]

A communication with enclosures has been received from the State Department under date of August 29, 1940, requesting certain lines of inquiry in [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 "Strangling of Persia" was published by W. Morgan Shuster in 1912, which refers to a Mornard in Persia, possibly Jacques's father. Shuster is not connected with the firm of Simon Shuster, Publicity Directors in New York City, and should be contacted in an effort to identify Subject's photograph as having any similarity to the individual mentioned in Shuster's book.

JBL:RM
RECORDED 65-29162 - 11 September 7, 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 MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 7 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

104

POSTAL

[redacted] C

W2 WEXWQ F GOVT

SW NEW YORK NY 10:38A SEPT 5 1940

DIRECTOR RECORDED

FBI JUSTICE WASH DC

FRANK JACSON ETAL INFORMATION CONCERNING. IF AVAILABLE FORWARD FINGERPRINTS SUBJECT TO NYFO FOR LOCAL SEARCH NYCPD. ALSO CR AND PHOTO.

SACKETT

1124A

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 2 1960

Called ...

M ...

By ...

JBL:ERM
65-29162 September 6, 1940 PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Dear Sir:

Supplementing Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940, information has been received to the effect that van Dendreschd states that upon his arrival in New York in September of 1939 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 Rosemere, who is the Marguerite with whom van Dendreschd was in contact during his residence at the Shirley Courts in Mexico City. After the assault on Trotsky in May of 1940, van Dendreschd drove the Rosemeres 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 Rosemeres 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 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 Jacson and that he worked for him in the building. It is important to know if Jacson 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.

RECEIVED
★ SEP 7 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Rosemeres 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

Excised document appears this way

2[illegible]-13

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August 2[illegible], 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESHD,
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

RECORDED
INDEXED

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 #210[illegible]. He also submitted Naturalization certification #185586, 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 travelers 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:

11/15/39	$200
12/13/39	250
12/14/39	150
12/21/39	150
12/22/39	50
12/29/39	50
1/13/40	100
	$1050

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:

1/12/40	MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY
1/12/40	BANCO NACIONAL
1/19/40	" "
1/23/40	" "
2/28/40	" "
5/11/40	" "

Dir 5

This left a balance of $300 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 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 AGELOFF

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 fails to disclose such a record of shipment.

This information was furnished by long-distance telephone.

August 24, 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS,
Communist Activities.

According to confidential information received, a Communist meeting is to be held in Mexacali, Mexico opposite Calexio, California on August 25th and 26th. JULIO ABIDE and MANUEL TOMAR 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.

Div. 5

August 23, 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: JAQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESCHE,
alias FRANK JACSON.
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-29162-15

FEDERAL ...

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 climbers 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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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193 SEP 2 1960

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[redacted]

[redacted] It has also 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 50 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 entrée to the TROTSKY home, and developed a friendship with TROTSKY. It appears that SILVIA knew TROTSKY's wife well, and this added in 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 JACSON obtained a visa from the American Consul General's Office #328, 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 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and EVELYN ANDREAS, Ramon Guzman Street #6, Mexico City; also H. A. SCHULTZ, 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 Monteje

Hotel on that date. The records of the Montejo 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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

It is noted in the Mexican press that the Police state that no doubt JACSON 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; [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] 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 GODEFROYD, 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 on

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 Montejo 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 wasimpossible to interview her further.

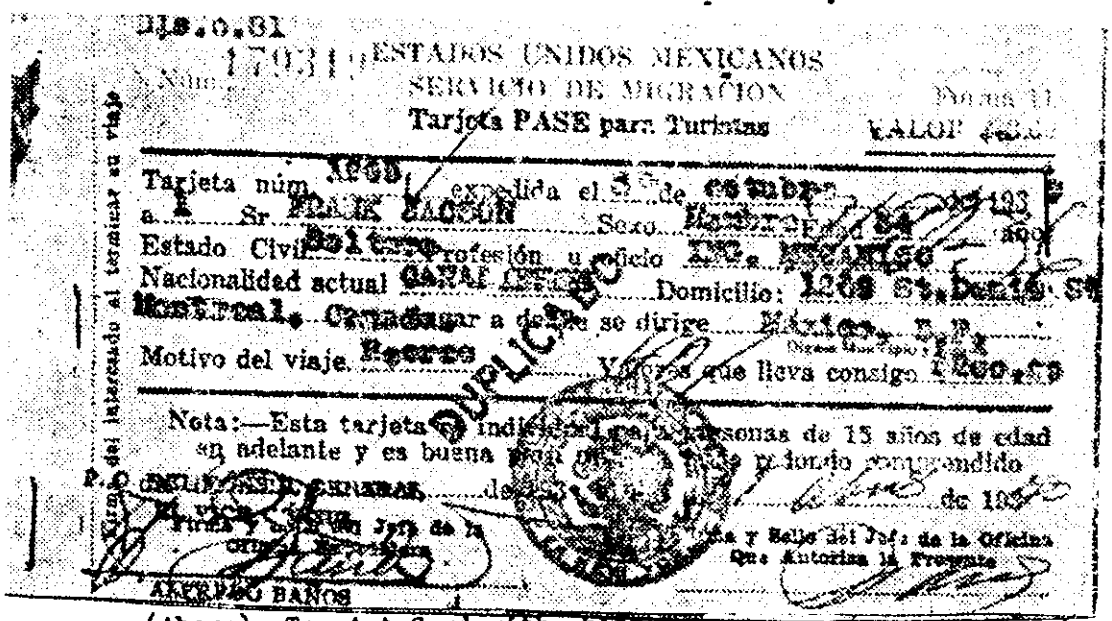
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO.
AUGUST 22, 1940.

(Above) JOSEPH HANSEN and ALBERT GOLDMAN, TROTSKY's SECRETARY and LAWYER respectively.



Dis.o.81
Núm. 179319 ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SERVICIO DE MIGRACION
Tarjeta PASE para Turistas
Forma 11
VALOR [illegible]

Tarjeta núm. [illegible] expedida el [illegible] de octubre de 193[illegible]
a [illegible] Sr. FRANK JACSON Sexo Hombre Edad 34 años
Estado Civil Soltero Profesión u oficio ING. MECANICO
Nacionalidad actual CANADIENSE Domicilio: 1269 St. Denis St
Montreal, Canadá Lugar a donde se dirige México, D.F.
Motivo del viaje Recreo Valores que lleva consigo [illegible]

Nota:—Esta tarjeta es individual para personas de 15 años de edad en adelante y es buena [illegible] redondo comprendido

[illegible] de [illegible] de 193[illegible]

Firma y Sello del Jefe de la Oficina Que Autoriza la Presente

ALFREDO BAÑOS

DUPLICADO

Firma del interesado al terminar su viaje

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

FRANK JACSON

MONTREAL

Calling Card of FRANK JACSON.

Fecha / Date	Nota No. / Note No.	Detalles / Details	Vo Bo / Initial	Debe / Charges	Haber / Credits	Saldo / Balance
1-2[illegible]-40		Laundry	Az	4 30	4 30	
4-[illegible]-40		Cleaning + Pressing	Az	5 50	5 50	
4-22-40		Laundry	Az	6 00	6 00	
4-30-40		Laundry	Az	6 50	6 50	
5-3-40		Laundry	Az	3 70	3 70	
5-7-40		Laundry	Az	2 40	2 40	
5-[illegible]-40		Cleaning + Pressing	Az	5 00	5.00	
5-20-40		Laundry	Az	9 20	9 20	
5-27-40		Cleaning + Press	Az	[illegible] 50	7 50	
[illegible]		Laundry	Jim	[illegible] 40	11 40	
[illegible]		Laundry	Jim	[illegible] 50	4 50	
6-[illegible]		Rent 4-16 to 5-16-40	Jim	[illegible] 00	360 —	
6-[illegible]		Rent 5-16 to 6-15-40	Jim	[illegible]0 00		
6-11-40		Laundry	Az	6 10	6 10	
[illegible]		Laundry	Az	8 10	8 10	
-13	14725	Renta de 5/16 a 6-13			360 —	

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TARJETA DE REGISTRACION - REGISTRATION CARD

NOMBRE / NAME: FRANK JACSON — CIUDAD / CITY: MONTREAL — ESTADO / STATE: CANADA

DOMICILIO / ADDRESS: 1269 SAINT DEUCS

NACIONALIDAD / NATIONALITY: CANADIAN — PROFESION / PROFESSION: ENGINEER — FECHA / DATE: 4-16-40 — HORA / HOUR: 12:30

CUARTO No. / ROOM No.: 65 — No. PERSONAS / No. PERSONS: 1 — CLAVE / CODE: BD2 — TARIFA POR DIA / RATE PER DAY: $15.00 — POR SEMANA / PER WEEK:

MARCA DE COCHE / MAKE OF CAR: BUICK — TIPO / TYPE: SEDAN — PLACA No. / LICENSE No.: D2147 — ESTADO / STATE: Mexico Canada

Las siguientes personas también ocupan el cuarto. The following persons will also occupy room.

NOMBRE / NAME	CIUDAD / CITY	ESTADO / STATE

OBSERVACIONES / OBSERVATIONS: Left 6-13 by airplane

DEPOSITO / DEPOSIT:

FIRMA SIGNATURE: F. Jacson

NAME: FRANK JACSON — CITY: MONTREAL — STATE: [illegible] — ROOM No.: 65

5189 O

August 27, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESCHE;
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

INDEXED
DATE 5

I have ascertained that the woman MARGUERITE, who frequently called MORNARD at the Shirley Courts, was MARGUERITE ROSEMERE. It appears that MARGUERITE ROSEMERE 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-16

[redacted]

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

It is suggested that a thorough check be made in New York relative

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to his purchase of a letter of credit from the American Express Co; the Pierpont 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 Naturalization presented by MORNARD to the Wells-Fargo Express Co, at the time he made withdrawals on the letter of credit.

[redacted]

C

JBL:EFM
65-29162

September 6, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-47

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.

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

Sincerely

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 7 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

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JBL:ERM
65-29162

September 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard, Jack Mornard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Ageloff;
ESPIONAGE

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky was murdered in his home at Coyoacan, Mexico, by Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd through the use of an Alpine climber's ax. At this time van Dendreschd was residing in Mexico City with Sylvia Ageloff.

[redacted]

65-29162-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 14 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Van Dendreschd claimed to have a brother, Robert, in the Belgian Diplomatic Service. In Paris, van Dendreschd claims to have lived at Boulevard Poniatowsky 57B on the sixth floor. He married Henriette van Franchet in 1934 and was divorced in 1939. He became acquainted with Ruby Weil, 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, Trotskism 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

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65-29162-17

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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 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 a 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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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, Jugoslavia, 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'Ouest, 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 no notations 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 Ageloff resides at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and it was through her that van Dendreschd gained entree to Trotsky's home, since she was quite well acquainted with Trotsky's wife.

On June 12, 1940, van Dendreschd as Frank Jacson obtained visa #328 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 Ageloff, the names of Evelyn Andrews, Ramon Guzman Street #6, and E. A. Schultz, Hotel Canada, both of Mexico City. At the time of making this application Jacson 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.

Van Dendreschd as Frank Jacson registered in the Shirley Courts in Mexico City on April 11, 1940, giving his address as 1269 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 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 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, who it has been ascertained is Marguerite Rosemere. It appears that Marguerite Rosemere 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 Ward Line 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 Morsard.

Van Dendreschd 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 county. 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, Jackson is reported to have expressed a rabid hatred for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, claiming that they had killed his father and brother. Jackson 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 assaulters 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 Monteje Hotel. It was indicated, however, that Jackson stopped at the Piermont 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 Jackson at the Mexico City Hospital reading "Congratulations for exterminating the snake," signed Fred, and bore identification marks 0-B 274-9.

On October 5, 1939, J. Jacson 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 #185586, reflecting that he was naturalized as a British subject in Ottawa, Canada, on December 14, 1939. Jacson also purchased American Railway Travelers checks in the amount of $1,000 in New York City.

[redacted] C

Information was received to the effect that on the evening of August 6, 1940, one Carmen Henriqueta Coveda 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 Mendrea, a well known woman Communist in New York City. The Jarque woman was also to contact Miss Ernestina Fleishaman, 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.

A postcard was found in a trunk of Jackson held by the Customs authorities in New York City, which bears the return address of 5449 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 Bess", 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. Muslow, Legaria 83, Tacuba, Mexico, bearing post office cancellations of San Francisco January 1, and Tacuba January 3.

[redacted] S

[redacted]

Information has been received that there is no record of anyone by the name of van Dendreschd or Mornard having held and a Belgian diplomatic post in Persia. However, a book entitled "The Strangling of Persia" by W. Morgan Shuster, published in 1912, refers to a Mornard, which may possibly have some connection with van Dendreschd.

Additional information obtained from Sylvia Ageloff reflects that Mornard claims to have been employed by Peter Lubecik 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 Piermont 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 plane to Mexico City from there.

In connection with the references given by Mornard on his application for visa at the American Consulate in Mexico City, it is reflected that Schults, 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 Guzman Street #6, Mexico City.

Information furnished by Sylvia Agaloff on still another occasion reflects that she endeavored to locate Jackson at 630 Edificio "Ermita" in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City, but found it to be a building of only six stories containing no room numbered 630.

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 resided 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 604 of this building.

[redacted]

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 1940

TELETYPE

95739

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Koxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-29162-19

FBI NEW YORK CITY 8-27-40 8-10 PM HP

DIRECTOR AND SAC HOUSTON

FRANK JACSON WAS AND SYLVIA AGELOFF. INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted] TOLD SA GEORGE J STARR THAT HE HAS 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. [redacted] HAS APPOINTMENT WITH AGENT MURPHY OF STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON FOR THURSDAY AUGUST TWENTYNINTH. [redacted] 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. DOPF 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

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AT BROWNSVILLE. IN TRUNK QUANTITY CLOTHING MOSTLY FROM FRANCE, SEVERAL FRENCH BOOKS, OTHER UNIMPORTANT ITEMS, ALSO A POST CARD ADDRESSED TO MISS B. MASLOW, LEGARIA EIGHTY THREE, TACUBA, MEXICO READING QUOTE DEAR BESS UNQUOTE. LOCAL PRESS TODAY GIVES SYLVIAS 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

65-29102-19

August 29, 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESHD;
Murder of Leon Trotsky.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYLVIA AGELOFF, in a third interview with her, states that MORNARD alias JACSON told her that his boss PETER LUBECIK or LUBEK, mentioned in memorandum of August 27, 1940, had an office at 820 Edificio "ERMITA", located in Tacubaya, 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.

[redacted]

C

[redacted]

C

[redacted]

C

[redacted]

C

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 13, 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 Authoritied 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 "cats paw" to obtain entry into the TROTSKY home.

She was questioned closely as to an 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.

13c

[redacted]

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 Coyoacan, 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 6th or 8th, 1939. It is also requested that HILDA AGELOFF, who is supposed to reside at #50 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.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

HHC:VCR

August 30, 1940

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 Jacson is Jacque 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,

H. H. Clegg.

65-29162-25

cc Mr. Foxworth
Mr. E. A. Tamm

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Michels
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PEF:ATW

Date August 26, 1940

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 Jacson 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. Jacson also had on his person a Certificate of Citizenship, #185586 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

65-29162-28

P. E. Foxworth

CC - Mr. Clegg
Tamm

FIVE

Signature

142

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinhauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

JEL:ATW

Time: 12:20 P.M.

Date August 27, 1940

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 Henriqueta 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 Sleishaman 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

65-29162-29

CC - Mr. Clegg

Signature

142

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 29 1940
TELETYPE

Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Fuller
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

Little

FBI NEW YORK CITY 8-29-40 9-11 PM HP

29162-30

RECORDED & INDEXED

DIRECTOR

FRANK JACSON WAS SYLVIA AGELOFF WA RE TELETYPE AUGUST ~~SXX~~ TWO SEVEN POSTCARD FOUND IN JACSON TRUNK IN CUSTODY LOCAL CUSTOMS BEARS RETURN ADDRESS FIVE FOUR FOUR NINE VIRGINIA AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AND SUGNATURE RESEMBLES CONWAY AND SARA 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, LEGERIA 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 MIAL TOGETHER WITH COPY THIS TELETYPE. ADVISE LOS ANGELES OFFICE EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

SACKETT

Full issue desired to locate 09 PM Ags.

END

OK FBI WASH DC CLZ

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193 SEP 2 1960

14

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

GJS:MR
62-6870

August 30, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases;
SYLVIA 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 JACSON'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.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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

1 ENCL. FM

SEP 3 1940

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COPIES DESTROYED
SEP 2 1960

14

GJS:MR
62-6870
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 destination 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 5'7" 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 information 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

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Encs. (15)
SPECIAL DELIVERY

144

12 3 39 [illegible]

Dear Bess - We're on the
last lap of our [illegible]
to-morrow we leave Good old
[illegible]
[illegible] at Escondido [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Don't you dare forget [illegible]
to see us at Escondido, [illegible]
miss [illegible] terribly and the
whole gang mostly Baby
is small & enjoys [illegible]
However we are [illegible]
will welcome [illegible]
a new home -
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Q
Q
frs
de la lign
ler
18

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
JAN 1
4-PM
1940

REGISTERED
OR
INSURED
VALUABLE MAIL

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

5449 Virginia Ave
Hollywood Calif

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
JAN 1
4-PM
1940

REGISTER
OR
INSURE
VALUABLE MA

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss B. Marlow
Segania 83,
Puebla,
Mexico, D. F.

SARAPES REBOZOS

EL INCENDIO

S. DE R. L.

V. CARRANZA 98

APDO POSTAL 7650 - TEL. ERIC. 2 58-09

MEXICO, D.F.

TRAJES TIPICOS NACIONALES

CURIOSIDADES

ARTICULOS DE PIEL CHAQUIRA Y LENTEJUELA

México, D. F. Noviembre 17 de 193 9

Remite a .....

Domicilio .....

ŒUVRES
DE
EDOUARD PEISSON

Hans le Ma
Prix des V
L Etoile No
Parti de Li
Gens de M
Une Femm
Passage d
Le Chalu
Mer Bal
Le Cour
Blanch
Le Pilote
elle
Voy

BERNARD GRASSET

September 26, 1940

RJB:NTP
RECORDED 65-29162-32

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

cc San Antonio - with enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 28 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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152

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

HHC:DO

September 3, 1940

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 OGPU 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 OGPU Agents wherever they might be, particularly those who may have been connected with Jackson.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

cc-Mr. Tamm

RECORDED

RGM/rev
800-C

Motivation Handed Down
by Judge Dated August 31, 1940.

155

RJB:NTP
~~65-29162-32~~
~~61-7550-946~~

September 26, 1940

65-29162-32 RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD;
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 Jacson 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 Dendreschd 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 Dendreschd who was responsible for the death of Leon Trotsky on August 21, 1940.

Tolson
Clegg
C. A. Tamm
Foxworth
Nathan
Lamb
Egan
Glavin
Nichols
Hendon
Rosen
Troy
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 28 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New Orleans

946

157

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS
62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD; 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.G.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 ROY HUDSON 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 KARL ANDRESS.

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 ROY HUDSON 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

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193 SEP 2 1980

FIVE

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.

[redacted] said that in 1937 he received a postcard from one [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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.G.P.U. and is called the "O.G.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]

152

62-6870

Director September 12, 1940

[redacted]

Confidential informants [redacted] and [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 informants, 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.G.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 TOLEDANO, 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 [redacted] 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

62-6870

Director September 12, 1940

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.G.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 "ORIENTE" 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.G.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 Communistic 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.G.P.U., sabotage school, and all other information which he possesses regarding waterfront activities in this country.

62-6870

Director September 12, 1940

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.E. Sackett

B.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

161

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

PEF:ATW

August 21, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

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.

RECORDED & INDEXED
65-29162-33

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

Director
Admin

162

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

ATW

August 21, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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:

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted]

[redacted] C

ED 65-29162-34

[redacted] C

Director advised

[redacted]

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

164

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

PEF:ATW

August 23, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

INDEXED

65-29112-35

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

165

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 23, 1940

Time: 4:00 PM

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.

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-29162-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Respectfully,

S. T. TRACY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-

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

PEF:ATW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clyde
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Date August 23, 1940

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

65-2942-07

Signature

167

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 Albany, N.Y., to report on the captioned matter in accordance with instructions conveyed to him earlier by Mr. C. H. Carson.

[redacted]

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

-38
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 AUG 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CLEGG

JOHN EDGAR HOOVE
DIRECTOR

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

HHC:VCR

August 26, 1940

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,

RECORDED & INDEXED

H. H. Clegg.

cc Mr. E. A. Tamm

McIntyre

169

August 27, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESCHD;
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

[redacted]

I have ascertained that the woman MARGUERITE, who frequently called MORNARD at the Shirley Courts, was MARGUERITE ROSEMERE. It appears that MARGUERITE ROSEMERE 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.

[redacted]

In an additional statement, SYLVIA AGELOFF states that from June 14 to June 30, she and MORNARD stayed at the Hotel Pierpont 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 or 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 EVELYN ANDREAS, Ramon Guzman St. #6, 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 entreé 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 MARGUERITE ROSEMERE asked her, "Why don't you bring your friend in to lunch". She then went out with MARGUERITE and MORNARD was invited into the house, and was introduced to TROTSKY by MARGUERITE as an ardent supporter and sympathizer of the 4th International. She states that thereafter, she and MORNARD, and Mr. and Mrs. ROSEMERE 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.

[redacted]

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 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 Naturalization presented by MORNARD to the Wells-Fargo Express Co, at the time he made withdrawals on the letter of credit.

[redacted]

Conf. Insp [redacted]

17

HN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JEL:VH

Date August 29, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JACQUES MORNARD VANDENDRESCHD;
Murder of Leon Trotsky.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

Respectfully,

-39X1

1 enclosure

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 1940

Signature

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clark
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kimball
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

W. COLFAX MILLER

COMMUNIST

New York, N. Y.,

August 23, 1940.

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 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 Sondegard of Hollywood, Ludwig Bren, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kyze, who was a G. 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 Alfara, a famous Mexican painter and 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 Mildred Schultz, who formerly was from Pennsylvania. [redacted]

[redacted]

4-528

CHANGED TO

AUG 17 1956

Duplicate

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Houston, Texas,
August 28, 1940.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Re: JACQUES MARNARD 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-[illegible]2-41

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, 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn; the American Express Company, no address given; EVELYN ANDREAS, Ramon Guzman 6, Mexico City, D. F.; and H. A. SCHULTZ, Hotel Canado, Mexico City, D. F. The news item of August 21, 1940 carried the name of SYLVIA AGALOFF (instead of EGELOFF) as a friend of VANDENDRESCHD 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 Avacion, 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.

cc- New York
San Antonio

ELR:etj

177

JTL:VH

August [illegible], 1940

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

Dear Admiral:

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED
& INDEXED

42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 4 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RETURN DIRECTLY TO MR. FOXWORTH

JEL:VH

August 30, 1940

PERSONAL AND [redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

My dear Mr. Berle:

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

2-9162-43

SEP 3 3 07 PM '40

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL
SEP 4 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RETURN DIRECTLY TO MR. FOXWORTH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Kendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JBL:ERM

September 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. 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 Mornard statement appears to be sixty per cent incorrect. He stated that in connection with Mornard'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 Mornard appears in a book, "The Strangling of Persia", written by W. Morgan Shuster, published in 1912; that Shuster is presently connected with the publishing firm of Simon Shuster in New York City and that Shuster might be able to furnish information regarding the Mornard 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, et cetera, 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.

RECORDED - INDEXED

27162

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,

John B. Little

J. B. Little

...al Bureau of Investiga
United States Department of Justice

AIR MAIL

San Antonio, Texas
September 14, 1940

RHW/ML

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

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

Dear Sir:

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 AGELOFF stated to him that from June 14th to June 30th, she and MONARD stayed at the Hotel Pierpont in Brooklyn and not at the Piedmont as previously stated.

[redacted]

[redacted]

65-29162

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

SEP 16 1940

DE-INDEXED
DATE:

5

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.

FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at New York, New York — File No. 65-226 HQ

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for which made	Report made by
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	9/14/40	9/9,10,11,14/40	[illegible]

Title	Character of Case
JACQUES MONARD VAN DENDRESCHD aliases Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff	ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Congratulatory messages sent to subject at Mexico City from Newport, Rhode Island on 7/22/40 signed Fred, sent by FRANK TOORITZEN, a white Russian servant at the home of VLADIMIR BEHR, a wealthy white Russian member of the summer colony at Newport, Rhode Island. BEHR is a customer's man at broker [illegible] of [illegible] and Co. in New York City and married [illegible], a wealthy widow from Newport, Rhode Island. BEHR 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 TOORITZEN at Newport, Rhode Island except that he has worked for BEHR for several years and one other family who obtained him through BEHR. No friends of TOORITZEN worked at Newport, Rhode Island. [redacted]

[illegible] DESTROYED
[illegible] SEP 2 1960

REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to New York office dated 9/4/40.

DETAILS: AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

The writer contacted Inspector [redacted] at the Newport, Rhode Island Police Department, a graduate of the NPA and inquired of him as to whether or not his department had conducted any investigation regarding telegram mentioned in the letter of reference. Inspector [redacted] advised that his office had heard no information regarding this and because of his numerous contacts in and about Newport Inspector accompanied agent

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
	J. J. McGuire	65-29162-46	

Copies of This Report
5 - Bureau
3 - New York
1 - Albany (information)
1 - Houston (information)
1 - Los Angeles (information)
1 - New Orleans (information)
1 - San Francisco (information)
2 - New Haven

[illegible]

65-226

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 GACKSON Mexico City Hospital Mexico. My congretulation put out terrible snake from thise 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 warld. It was learned that the individual sending the telegram appeared to be a servant of some 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 BEHR, who also owned property on Belleview Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island, which is the very wealthy section of town but that he had rented his property on Belleview Avenue to a family named von DEHN, who were residing there for the summer.

Contact was made with [redacted], at which place most of the wealthy residents of Newport, Rhode Island purchase their [redacted] and at which place accommodations are made [redacted] and at which most of [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he knew the chauffeur of VLADIMIR BEHR 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. [redacted]

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. EDMUND GRINNELL. He advised further thatthis 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.

[redacted] 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, [redacted] 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. EDMUND 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

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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 [redacted] 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 warld. 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. EDMUND GRINNELL he had learned that this individual's name was either THEODORE or FRANK TOURITSEN. [redacted] further advised that Mr. GRINNELL had advised him that when he obtained this individual as a butler, he had furnished the name of THEODORE TOURITSEN but stated that both he and the other help had always known him as FRANK during the period he had worked for them. Both GRINNELL and his butler had advised [redacted] that this individual was presently working for Mr. BEHR on Rhode Island Avenue. [redacted] on the pretext that he had a letter which might possibly be addressed to TOORITZEN 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 LOUIS ZIEGLER, rather than KRISSELL, 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 TOORITZEN and upon examining the letter [redacted] had stated that it apparently was not for him. [redacted] 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 Bellevieu 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. [redacted] advised that since first contacted he had been trying to recall what he knew regarding TOORITZEN and that as nearly as he could remember TOORITZEN had, while employed by GRINNELL, 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 TOORITZEN 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 spoke of having served in the White Russian Army. He advised that as a rule TOORITZEN was very close mouthed and did not engage in conversations to any extent; that so far as he knew he had never heard TOORITZEN mention any friends of his in Newport nor had he ever seen TOORITZEN 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 TOORITZEN 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. ROSS 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 [redacted] advised that [redacted] assigned to [redacted] Newport, Rhode Island, was a member of the summer colony in [illegible] that possibly might be able to give background information regarding BEHR. [redacted] was contacted at the [redacted], 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 ANNE LIVINGSTON BUST 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, [redacted], had been with the United States Navy and active in the evacuation of the white Russians from the Crimean 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.

[redacted] 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 [redacted]. 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 [redacted] 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

as to whether BEHR was correct in his statements regarding his background and for this reason he might be putting on an act as to his hatred of Communism. He stated that he had considered BEHR as a possible contact for subersive 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 summer residents at Newport who might possibly be able to furnish further information regarding BEHR; that his contact was [redacted] He advised that [redacted] had formerly been a member of the [redacted] in the last war and that he was a very patriotic and reliable citizen and would not hesitate to give any information in his possession regarding BEHR and could be trusted to keep any inquiry confidential. [redacted] was contacted at his office on [redacted] and he stated he had known VLADIMIR BEHR for approximately eight or nine years; that [redacted] which BEHR presently owned and that he resided during the winter months at 419 East 57th Street New York. He knew Behr was supposed to be a German Russian in that his father was a Russian of German Russian descent and his mother a German; that BEHR was allegedly born in Moscow, Russia and that he is supposed to have a very elaborate family home there. That his father was among the upper class in Russia and was formerly an industrialist and banker before the Red Revolution. He stated that BEHR at the present time was a customer's man for [illegible] AND COMPANY, a brokerage concern in New York City. He stated that BEHR had not been independently wealthy in his own right in coming to this country but that he had married [illegible], the daughter of a retired army colonel, who had been married four times previously to marrying BEHR and [illegible] had a considerable fortune in her name; that BEHR had managed this fortune for his wife and had been apparently quite successful although he had suffered some severe losses in the stock market in recent years.

He stated that BEHR was violently anti-Jewish in his sentiments and that he expressed himself quite frequently and was pro-Nazi to a marked degree. He advised that BEHR had left Russian during the Red Revolution and that he was supposed to have been either an artillery or cavalry officer in the white Russian army. He stated that BEHR has several times at the reading club, a select drinking club, in Newport expressed the opinion that the present Soviet government will fall and that Germany will fight 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 regarding the servants presently employed at BEHR'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. [redacted] 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 stolid manner. He advised that as he remembered clearly BEHR's butler had at one time served as butler in the home of EDMUND 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

[redacted] delivered the letter in question. This was done and at approximately one o'clock on September 11, 1940, [redacted] 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 B6374 was noticed parked in front of the BEHR residence. A check was made with the Rhode Island Motor Vehicle Department who advised that this registration had been issued to ANNE L. BEHR, Belleview Avenue, Newport Rhode Island, for a grey Buick sedan, Motor Number 83714410. Inspector [redacted] 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 KRUGER as being FRITZ ANDERSON KRUGER and it was determined that he was the party presently employed at the WALTERS establishment. [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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. GRINNEL had advised [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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. GRINNELL was unable to give [redacted] any information regarding TOORITZEN'S contacts.

[redacted] advised that he would in the next few days, when the opportunity presented itself, contact BEHR on 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 TOORITZEN and other pertinent information. He stated that upon obtaining this information he would immediately contact Inspector [redacted] of the Newport Police Department who agreed to immediately notify this office.

[redacted] advised that possibly BEHR might have obtained the services of TOORITZEN 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 Seeleys, Strykers, Wachters, Hutchinson and Lazare. He advised that all of these were located in New York City and were well known although he did not have the address in his possession of these agencies.

A tracing of the letter delivered to TOORITZEN addressed as follows: Mr. T. TOORITZEN c/o Mr. V. A. BEHR 127 Rhode Island Avenue Newport, Rhode Island dated New York, New York, September 10, 1940 bearing the return address either A. C. KOZUBOFF or KOZABOFF 540 West 136th Street New York City Apartment 45 was obtained. [redacted] and request was made that this office be notified immediately of any change of address placed by any of these individuals. Inasmuch as investigation at Newport although definitely ascertaining that the telegram was sent by FRANK TOORITZEN does not eliminate the possibility that perhaps his employer VLADIMIR BEHR might have been involved in the same and therefore, it is believed necessary that as much information as possible be developed regarding the background and activities of both FRANK TOORITZEN AND VLADIMIR BEHR.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK OFFICE

Through Fahnestock and Company the brokerage concern where BEHR is employed as a customer's man will endeavor to obtain all possible information regarding his background and present contacts and any indication that he might be connected with the instant matter.

65-226

At 419 East 57th Street will conduct appropriate investigation to endeavor any information regarding both BEHR and TOORITZEN, their backgrounds and contacts and anything which might tend to establish any connection with the instant matter.

Through the following employment agencies: Secleys, Wachters, Hutchinson and Lazere 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 THEODORE AND FRANK TOORITZEN and also by the name of TOURITSEN.

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

NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

[redacted]

Will recontact Inspector [redacted] and obtain from him photograph of original telegram and also any information furnished by [redacted] 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 THEODORE TOORITZEN and also spells his last name occasionally as TOURITSEN.

P E N D I N G

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
September 13, 1940

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

RE: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
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 "F. 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 "F. 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)

UNRECORDED COPY TO INVEST. UNIT
ORIGINAL TO LABORATORY

I ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED

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SEP 6 1960

SEP 18 1940

LAB.

FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, New York FILE NO. 65-738 NOS:ALS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	9/13/40	9/10,11,12/40	N. O. SCOTT

TITLE JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

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, 7/1/40 as F. JACKSON, 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.

P

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 #OW2, #19,210. 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 MR. OGDEN is off on his vacation, he was not contacted but will be

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. C. Antony Troy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-29162-47 SEP 16 1940

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau AMASD 2 Houston
2 San Antonio 2 New York (AMASD)
2 New Orleans

cc/mr [illegible], State Dept. 11/23/40 [illegible]

SEP 16 A.M.

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interviewed at a later date as to any information he may be able to supply regarding subject. [redacted] further advised that the redords 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 here 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 that 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. [redacted] 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

RJB:NTP
RECORDED 65-29162-49

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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 H. O. Scott, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 13, 1940,

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

Report of Special Agent F. C. Wood, dated at Albany, New York, September 16, 1940.

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 23 1940 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RDED & INDEXED

RJB:EHM
65-29162 - 5

October 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 6, 1940, concerning Carmen Enriqueta Coveda Jarque; Carmen Meandra; Mrs. Pauline Fleischman; Mrs. Cristina 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 Henriqueta 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 P. 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 - "

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

OCT 18 1940

C O

Copy for Mr. M. T. Clegg

JBL:ERM September 10, 1940 PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

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

(Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
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. B. 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 MESSENGER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Gloss
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 11 1940 ★
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

.L BUREAU OF INVESTIGA'
STATES DEPARTMENT OF JU.

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 DENDRESCHD WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

HOOVER

JBL:ERM
65-29162

RECORDED 15 - 51

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

SENT VIA POSTAL 10:54 AM Per RK

BI BOOK MESSAGE 9-11-40 10-54 PM GOVT COLLECT

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

HOOVER

BI

OPR PLEASE SEND ABOVE MESSAGE TO FOLOWING OFFICES:

BI 87 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 ANGLES 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 SANTONIO, TEXAS.

BIS 87-93

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JBL:ERM

September 7, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

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 & INDEXED

65-29162-52

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 SEP 17 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. L.A. FILE NO. 65-2168

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	9-14-40	9-12,13, 1940	E. P. HAIR (A) MMB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
FRANK JACSON, with aliases. SYLVI AGELOFF, with alias.	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 approximately 4 years, returning to California approximately a year ago. No indications of political activities on part of DAVIES.

- RUC -

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:

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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: Arthur Cornelius Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5 - Bureau - cc [illegible] 11/23/40
4 - New York City AMSD
2 - Los Angeles

SEP 16 P.M.

FIVE HARDS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2084

street number. It was found that number 5449 was vacated and a rental sign indicated [redacted] the owner. The occupants of the other units in the apartment house were not at home at time of Agent's call.

Credit Inquiry was made by telephone of the [illegible] Merchants Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, regarding JOHN J. GORDON, and it was ascertained that they have no record under this name.

[redacted] owner of the [illegible] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted] is an elderly man, and he advised that he [illegible] the property located on Virginia Avenue where JOHN J. [illegible] until recently. He stated that he also owns other [illegible] Angeles. He advised that Mr. GORDON is also an elderly [illegible] he is a cabinet maker by trade and has been employed [illegible] Studios. [redacted] advised that Mr. GORDON moved on [illegible] and went to his farm which is in the vicinity of San Diego, [illegible]

[redacted] advised that possibly Mr. [illegible] who presently lives in the apartment house in [illegible] the exact address of Mr. GORDON. [redacted] as he knew, Mr. GORDON is a respectable citizen and [illegible] in the payment of his rental. [illegible] others that Mr. GORDON is divorced from his wife [illegible] entirely sane and he allows her to continue to live [illegible]

[redacted] also advised that Mr. GORDON has [illegible] more grown children, [illegible] living in Los Angeles but he did [illegible] know their names or addresses.

[redacted] was contacted [illegible] Warner Brothers Studio and inquiry was made as to the [illegible] address of Mr. JOHN J. GORDON. [redacted] advised [illegible] had last worked for Warner Brothers on June 20, [illegible] been ill and is now on a [illegible] [redacted] also furnished the telephone number [illegible] and advised that a [illegible] from him.

206

[redacted] 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] 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 consumated 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. [redacted] 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.

[redacted] 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 2½ 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 [redacted], the reporting Agent did not reveal the purpose of the inquiry other than to state 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 =

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

RJB:ECR

September 16, 1940

11:15 a.m.

RJB Brandt

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

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 Harrari 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,
RECORDED & INDEXED
R. J. Brandt
R. J. Brandt

65-29162-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 17 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Bureau Telephonically Advised 9-16-40 OOC

209

New York, N. Y.

EFM:KH
41-7

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, [redacted] New York City, employed by the [redacted] of [redacted] telephone [redacted] appeared at the New York Field Office and stated that he had some information to convey regarding the recent bombing at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

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

[redacted] 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 LEON 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 receiving information on the movements of the TROTZKY followers in this country.

According to [redacted] the followers of LEON 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

RECORDED & INDEXED

Service at New York were advised of the movements of the TROTZKY followers in Russia, and because of a leak in the German Intelligence Office in New York the followers of TROTZKY 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 TROTZKY'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 TROTZKY. 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 TROTZKY 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 TROTZKY 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], [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 TROTZKY 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 TROTZKY,

C O

41-7
Director 9/16/40

that TROTZKY 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 LEON TROTZKY.

The above informant was interviewed by Special Agent E. F. McNAMARA of this office.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

cc New York file 98-70
New York file 62-6870

CC for Mr. H. H. Clegg

JBL:ERM
65-29162

RECORDED

September 14, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

(Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases)

Dear Mr. Berle:

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 $350,000, 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] simply as Monsieur Mornard.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Hickey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 16 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Forsworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

[redacted] C

FBI NEW YORK CITY 9-11-40 8-38 PM NP

DIRECTOR

RECORDED &

RE FRANK JACSON ETAL ESPIONAGE. [redacted] INTERVIEWED, STATES [redacted] AN OFFICIAL NAMED MORNARD WHO WAS COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS NORTHERN PORTION PERSIA ABOUT NINETEEN ELEVEN AND PRIOR THERETO. HE SUCCEEDED ANOTHER BELGIUM NAMED HAUS. THIS WAS UNDER ARRANGEMENT WHERE PERSIA OBTAINED EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FROM BELGIUM TO BE SUPERVISORS OF PERSIAN CUSTOMS. NORTHERN PORTION OF PERSIA WAS IN SO CALLED RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND [redacted] CONVINCED MORNARD OBTAINED POSITION THROUGH INTERCESSION OF RUSSIANS AND THAT HE WAS ON THE RUSSIAN PAYROLL WHILE SERVING AS A PERSIAN OFFICIAL AS CUSTOMS COLLECTOR. [redacted] BELIEVES MORNARD WAS IN PERSIA AS EARLY AS NINETEEN NAUGHT SIX. HE WAS NEVER THE BELGIUM AMBASSADOR TO PERSIA BUT WAS A PERSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. WOULD PROBABLY BE ABOUT SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE NOW. MORNARD BECAME TREASURER-GENERAL OF PERSIA [redacted] AND CHARGED THAT THERE WAS A DEFICIT OF APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH [redacted] DENIES. THIS SITUATION RECEIVED PUBLICITY AT LEAST IN ENGLISH PAPERS

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183 SEP 6 1960

214

[redacted] C

PAGE TWO

WHERE [redacted] SAW THE NEWS ITEM. DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER MORNARD WAS MARRIED BUT HAS VAGUE THOUGHT THAT HE WAS. KNOWS OF NO CHILDREN HOWEVER. PHOTO OF SUBJECT FRANK JACKSON DOES NOT RECALL OLDER MORNARD TO [redacted] DOES NOT KNOW INITIALS OR GIVEN NAME OF OLDER MORNARD AS LATTER WAS ALWAYS REFERRED TO AS MONSIEUR MORNARD. [redacted] NOW ASSOCIATED WITH [redacted].

SACKETT

END ACK PLS

HOLD LINE PLS

OK FBI WASH JAR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS
62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND [redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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

Dear Sir:

The 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 employed by the [redacted]

It is extremely important that the identity of this man be kept confidential inasmuch as it would seriously embarrass the [redacted] and result in the loss of his position should his identity become known. [redacted] 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 [redacted] and is in a position to secure valuable information.

He will not be a paid informant.

Very truly yours,

SEP 13 1940

B.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS
62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VON DENDRESCHD; with aliases; Et Al.
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 "Personaland Confidential", is actually [redacted] who is [redacted]

It is extremely important that this man'd 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] stated that he has [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 informantsin the office of Mayor LaGUARDIA, the New York Police Department and various other law enforcement agenciss in and around the City of New York.

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

Very truly yours,

B.E.SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

October 22, 1940

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~61-7550-6197~~

RECORDED

AHB:MLC
65-29162-1-3
~~66-2542-6197~~
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT
[redacted]

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

MRG:ETS
62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND C~~ONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; Et Al.
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 one [redacted].

[redacted] was formerly [redacted] and has been fighting the Communists [redacted] for several years. He is presently [redacted]

[redacted]

It is not possible at this time to give the address of [redacted] inasmuch as he [redacted] and, [redacted] 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 [redacted] advised that he would immediately move from his rooming house on [redacted] 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 smells phoney to me. EV 9/16/40.

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108 SEP 6 1960

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13 1940

62-6870

Director

September 12, 1940

[redacted]

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 thisman.

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 [redacted] appears to be the type that will be satisfied with a few dollars now and then.

Very truly yours,

B.E. Sackett

B.E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS
62-6870

New York, N.Y.
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VON DENDRESCHD; with aliases; Et Al.
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [redacted] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, inthe 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].

[redacted] for many years was very active in [redacted] and has followed the [redacted]. He was a prominent member of 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].

[redacted] is an intelligent and apparently well educated man who appears to have a considerable knowledge of the regular activities of the [redacted] as well as a knowledge of the criminal activities. During his time in [redacted] he has been closely associated with [redacted] and [redacted]. He is also personally acquainted with other prominent members such as ROY HUDSON, GEORGE MINK, ALFRED LANNON, FREDERICK ("Blackie") MYERS and others. He is presently working on a report covering the outline of the [redacted] and the setup of the sabotage plan, his associations with [redacted] 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.

DE-INDEXED
DATE:
5

Very truly yours,

B.E.SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 18, 1940

MCS:MGR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Time:
6:55 PM

RE: FRANK JACSON MATTER

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 Jose 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] was probably a Communist. She did state that Harari visits her home 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 & INDEXED

Respectfully,

M. C. Spear

M. C. Spear

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RJB:ECR
65-29162

September 18, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACSON, was;
SYLVIA AGELOFF, wa;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

For the information of the interested Offices and their assistance in the investigation of this case, there are being enclosed herewith the following documents:

[redacted]

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul in Mexico, to the State Department #130, and its enclosure which is a memorandum dated July 13, 1940, containing the results of a conversation had by Mr. Robert G. McGregor, 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 Riqui or Rique, 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.

RECORDED 65-29162-59

Copies of a summarized translation from the Spanish of three newspaper clippings which were received in the Bureau pertaining to the assault on Leon Trotsky, which occurred in May, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc San Antonio
Houston

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 19 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 SEP 21 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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 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. Mattonnas 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 Mornard.

- 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 oppresion 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

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65-2916

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, Ervin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris they killed my son, Lev 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 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 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 Coulondre informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, G. Bennet, 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 Coulondre 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

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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 "uncontrolable 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 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, Mr. Favon Flores, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mateo Martinez 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,"

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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 E. 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 -

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Installment 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 terroristic 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 terroristic act which is completely contrary to our tactics and methods. " (Translator's note: This linguistic usage of our would indicate Communistic control of "La Vox de Mexico," see below).

David Serrano, Mateo Martinez and their lawyers 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 these 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 Committees.

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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, Herman 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 can not 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 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 persecutors. 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 D. Siqueiros. On March 5, 1939, acting on Stalin's speech before a group of Mexican professors, he predicted the necessity for liquidating the "traitors", saying, "And we now know that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the mobilization of the masses." (El Popular, March 6, 1939, Page 1, Column 2.) Alfaro Siqueiros 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 accusation? On July 2, I confirmed my assertion that "La Voz 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 Komintern is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Voz de Mexico" be a periodical of the Komintern, 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 Bolsheviks 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

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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 Vox 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 amont 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 ([illegible]) 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 sifts 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, $956,000, and $1,128,000 (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 Voz 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 cost amounted to 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.

<u>Testimony</u>: 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

H.S. Minnick, Albert Goldman
Notary Public of Queens County

Concerning the dependency of the Communistic 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 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 800)

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 Radical International, for the communist syndical movement, 10,000 pesetas.

The Young Communist International for youth, 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 Sports 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 Zenit." (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 Fax", 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 remittances, the Kremlin puts the custom house mark on reports from the Kominterm, Red International Aid, The International for Cultural Relations, The Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all those marks lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts incognito.

Concerning the financial dependence of the divisions of the Kominterm in regard to the Kremlin, we have the testimony of General V. Krivitsky, who until 1938, was chief of Soviet espionage in all Europe.

"The real operation of the Kominterm is never disclosed although it is known to several Russian bodies, such as the OMS (Otdyel Mezhdunarodnoi Svyazi), (Division for International Coherence) of which Piatnitsky is the chief.

A whole network of permanent agents at stations 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. The agents from the Kominterm, representatives of the OMS can easily intimidate the leaders of the Communist Party in whichever countries they are stationed. The identity of all members of the OMS 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 OMS, particularly all cases of treason against Stalin.

The most important work of the permanent agents of the OMS 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 OMS, in sums allotted by Stalin's Political Bureau.

An OMS 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 OMS agent. He decides whether or not the suggestion merits attention and then contacts the Headquarters of the OMS. 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 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. W.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 subjection of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs

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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....When 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 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 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 then 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 donator; 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 470.)

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 Komintern tried to force the English Party to collect the money necessary 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 Komintern's money; the Komintern 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 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 Zack, who for fifteen years had an important post in American Communism and in Latin America. Here is what Mr. Zack has written under oath:

TESTIMONY-- Joseph Zack 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 Piatnitsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Knuilsky, 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 know very perfectly well that 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 Zack.

Signed and sworn before me this twenty fifth day of July, 1940.

Walter A. Saylor. (Signed.) Notary Public.

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The truth is that J. Lack 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 indisputable. 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 legal, 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 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 568-9.)

This incident throws a bright light on the destiny [illegible] of those who have been expelled or retired, such as [illegible] Siqueiros, J. Lorenzo, [illegible] 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:

"The Komintern BEGAN 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.

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"He was covered with adulations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 425)

It is not superfluous to note that this same Ford 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 Kremlin 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 class. The Komintern is not to be confused with the treasury; but it was in precisely this manner that Stalin used the Komintern, buying, selling, and ruining his leaders." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 553.)

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 renegade "made a son" 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

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in the world, from the rigid rules of the Komintern. 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 bourgeosie; abandoning its principles, renouncing its obligation to defent the interests of the workers and the common people; opposing itself to the fights 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. Salgado, charged that the ex-head, Laborde, had been bribed.

"For a thousand pesos per month, all the suffering and hunger 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 Ranks of the Revolutionaries.")

Installment 11

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 done an invaluable work; it has expelled from its ranks the people responsible for the state of disorganization and corruption." (Prologue to the pamphlet, by Diomedio Encina, "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. Hernan Laborde, 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. Diomedio Encina, the new head, said about this:

"What has been the direction of our party, except a narrow direction, the secretary does and decides 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 Laborde and Campa. (Page 102.)

In regard to the actions of the Mexican Stalinists, D.D. 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. Delgado 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, Camarada 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 Beria, is the head of the members of his college and its responsible agents, who are also members 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 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 mythological element.

The present article was already finished when I received the special testimony of General Walter Krivitsky, ex-head of espionage in Europe, 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.

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.N.K.V.D.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Comissar of People's Relations — Beria — 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 sworn before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

Mayer W. Carp, Notary Public of Kings County, N.Y.

Albert Goldman (signed.)"