

Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The voice of Mexico" like other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The same persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some agents of the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I have presented numerous testimonies to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the Comintern, in all parts of the world, are in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican Justice, will not only reject the accusation of "defamation against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnious accusations and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil intentioned calumny. August 17, 1940. Coyocacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)

DOCUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE MEXICAN TRIBUNAL

1. Copy of the budgets of the Comintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.
2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.
3. Quotation from the book of S. Matarras, "Communism in Spain."
4. Letter of Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940.
5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.
6. Affidavit of Josef Zach, dated July 25, 1940.
7. Statement of Walter Krivitsky.
8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. But the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico comes as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime and even less the motives which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great depth, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin is not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather results from the situation of the new governing clique which is before the face of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Comintern know too well that their situation is made or unmade along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense they live on the alms of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyists. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceits, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.

RJB:MN
65-29162 -

September 19, 1940

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY
PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge
New Haven, Connecticut

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases;
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan dated at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 14, 1940, and it is noted that this report on pages 2, 3 and 4 contains considerable information concerning the contacts of Mahan with officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Newport, Rhode Island, particularly [redacted] who furnished information to Agent Mahan in confidence.

It is pointed out that copies of reports submitted in this case are being furnished to other governmental agencies, and it is therefore very improper to set out the manner in which information of this kind is obtained, particularly when it is obtained in confidence from a source which it appears is especially cooperative.

RECORDED & INDEXED

29162 60

You are therefore instructed to correct pages 2, 3 and 4 of the reference report to delete the undesirable information, particularly the manner in which the information was secured. It is, of course, satisfactory to set out the contents of the telegram, but you should not go into detail as to the manner in which it was obtained or the identity of the persons who cooperate with your office.

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

Kindly furnish five copies of the corrected pages to the Bureau immediately, so that they may be inserted in the Bureau's copies of this report.

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

Very truly yours,
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Handwritten signatures and initials:
W.C. Sullivan
J.B.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut

CM:JM

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MORNAUD VAN DEN DRESCHD
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Letter of September 19, 1940, requesting that the New Haven Office correct the report of Special Agent C. A. MAHAN, dated New Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1940, and furnish the Bureau with corrected pages No. two, three, and four, deleting information regarding the talks with the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There is forwarded herewith five copies of corrected pages two, three, four, five, six, eight, and nine, which it was found necessary to correct in order to properly protect the informants in this case.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McGuire

J. J. MCGUIRE
Special Agent in Charge

INCL 6

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
5	SEP 23 1940
SEARCHED	INDEXED

25

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut

CM: jm
65-226

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DEN RESCHD
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent C. A. MAHAN in the above-entitled matter dated New Haven, Connecticut, 9/14/40.

This is to advise the Bureau that confidential informant A mentioned in that report is [REDACTED] Newport, Rhode Island, office of the Western Union Telegraph Company; that confidential informant B mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island. Confidential informant C mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island.

The above is furnished for your information in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McGuire

J. J. MCGUIRE
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

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2711-1-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 23 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

RJB:RCR

September 16, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. R. CLEGG *File*

RE: JOSE ARARI or SIMAI

Reference is made to my memorandum of this same date concerning the above-named individual.

A search of the indices in the File Section and in the Identification Section has failed to reveal any information concerning him.

Respectfully

R. J. Brandt
R. J. Brandt

COPIES DESTROYED*
193 SEP 6 1960

29752-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 21 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WAS. FIELD OFFICE

WAS. UNIT

WAS. UNIT

FIVE

25

61-211-100
**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

MCS:sac
9:20 a.m.

September 20, 1940

W. J. Mitchell

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACSON

During a telephonic conversation with Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. Guerin at New York City, he remarked that [redacted], the occupant of the house where Harari had been in New York City has now been found by the New York City Office to be a New York City policeman, presently in attendance at the New York City Police Training School. Harari has been determined to be located at Cornell University. Mr. Guerin informed he was furnishing the Bureau complete information on this by letter so that the Bureau could determine whether it was advisable to set out leads to locate and interview Harari.

Respectfully,

M. C. Spear
M. C. Spear

RECORDED & INDEXED *61-211-100-104*

CH-23

0

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

MCS:sac
3:20 p.m.

September 9, 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 MR. CLEGG

Mr. Winthrop Crane of the office of Fletcher Warren, State Department Telephone Extension 152, telephoned me to inquire whether in connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky the FBI was interested in the Arenal brothers, remarking that he had some information to indicate they were in New York City.

I subsequently informed Mr. Crane by telephone that we had been in touch with Mr. Murphy of the European Division of the State Department concerning the Trotsky assassination and we would appreciate receiving any information which comes to the attention of the State Department concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

M. O. Spear
M. O. Spear

*Re: to
NY C -
Houston
San Antonio
1917/18/19*

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 26 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, N.Y.**

Houston FILE NO. **62-20**

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 9-25-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/12/40	REPORT MADE BY R. N. HOSTENY
TITLE JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Monard, Jack Monard, Frank Jacson, Frank Jackson; SYLVIA AGELOFF, with aliases: Sylvia Agaloff, Sylvia Azeloff.		CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <p>Eastern Airlines does not maintain list of incoming passengers at Brownsville, Texas, Airport as such records are returned to the point of departure. No record of subject VAN DENDRESCHD entering into Mexico during June, July and August from Brownsville Airport via Pan American Airlines. Subject AGELOFF departed 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 via Pan American Airlines from Brownsville, Texas, for Mexico City. AGELOFF believed to have left New York City 7:15 P.M. August 8, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Brownsville, Texas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.U.C.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York Office, September 4, 1940.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>At Brownsville, Texas:</u></p> <p>The following information was telephonically received from Special Agent in Charge E. L. RICHMOND with the request to verify the statements of the subjects: Subject VAN DENDRESCHD stated he departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas, where he reportedly walked across the International Bridge and boarded a train, the National Lines of Mexico, for Mexico City, D.F. Subject AGELOFF stated she departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans, Louisiana. AGELOFF further said</p> </div> <div style="width: 25%; text-align: right; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; opacity: 0.5;"> X 100-37101 </div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. L. Richmond</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau - cc Re. State Dept. 10/2/40 2 - New York 2 - Houston		65-12 SEP 28 1940 SEP 28 AM FIVE	

62-20, R. N. HOSTENY, Houston, 9-25-40.

Airport office. He stated that the passenger lists of each flight are handed to him upon the arrival of the plane and that he immediately thereafter returns the passenger lists to the particular office from which the passengers emanated. He declared, however, that he did maintain records of telegraphic requests made to him by other Eastern Airlines Offices for transportation of their passengers on connecting airlines.

He advised from a search of these records that he had received on August 8, 1940 a request from the New York City Eastern Airline office to obtain reservations for, among other persons, a Mrs. AGELOFF on the 9:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 Pan American Airline flight to Mexico City, D. F. He advised that the instant telegram stated the reservations requested were to be made for passengers leaving New York City via Eastern Airlines at 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940, and who would, therefore, be scheduled to arrive in Brownsville, Texas, at 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940.

██████████ stated, however, that the passengerlist of that flight, which could be located at their New York City office, would have to be examined to definitely ascertain if Mrs. AGELOFF actually rode that plane to Brownsville, Texas.

██████████ advised that this telegram also requested like reservations be made for the following persons: KILCOIN, MARTINE, MISS TOWNSEND, CHERTOK, and MISS BEATANCOURT. He said that the given names of the above people were not set out in the telegram. It should be noted, however, the full names of the above parties are set out hereinabove.

Other means of transportation into Mexico from Brownsville, Texas, are by automobile and railroad, the National Lines of Mexico. The train, however, is boarded at Matamoras, Mexico, two miles southwest of Brownsville. To check entries into Mexico other than by Pan American Airlines contact must be had with the Mexican Immigration and Customs Officials for examination of their records, and, upon instructions from the Special Agent in Charge, no contact was had with the Mexican officials.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City: Will ascertain from the Eastern Airlines the time and date of departure and destination of the subjects. It should be noted that Subject VAN DENDRESCHD stated he departed from New

62-20, R. N. HOSTENY, Houston, 9-25-40

York on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas. However, the closest point to Laredo to which Eastern Airlines travels is San Antonio, Texas. Subject AGELOFF stated she left New York City, August 7, 1940 via Eastern Airlines. However, information set out in this report indicates she left New York City via Eastern Airlines, 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940. She also stated that VAN DEENDRESCHD left New York City via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans on June 30, 1940

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION - - -

3

New York, New York

WLT:MER
62-6870

September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Buffalo, New York

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

Dear Sir:

The above case, of which New York is the office of origin, concerns investigation surrounding the assassination of LEON TROTSKY by JACSON on August 20, 1940.

On September 18, 1940, Mr. C. H. CARSON of the Bureau telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. Guerin that the State Department had received a telegram from the American Embassy, Mexico City, who had received information from a reliable source that one JOSE HARARI, a citizen of the Argentine, who, on June 28, 1940, received transit certificate No. 347 from the American Consul in Mexico City, was in possession of information concerning the TROTSKY assassination. Mr. CARSON further advised that HARARI could be located through J. H. COOPER, 351 West 19th Street, New York City. It was indicated that HARARI was strongly suspected of being connected with the O.G.P.U.

Mr. CARSON requested that HARARI be interviewed for whatever information he might have concerning the TROTSKY matter.

It was ascertained through [REDACTED] 351 West 19th Street, a New York Police officer, that HARARI had visited him for a few days but had left on September 16, 1940, to attend Cornell University where he is on an exchange scholarship from Mexico. [REDACTED] advised that he felt certain that HARARI could be located through the Registrar at Cornell University.

It was also suggested that HARARI may be located through the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University, which maintains a dormitory near the University campus. DEXEL

It is requested that HARARI be located and interviewed for all information in his possession concerning the TROTSKY assassination. For the assistance of the Buffalo Office in conducting the requested investigation, a copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above-entitled case, is being furnished with this letter.

2

SAC, Buffalo
September 26, 1940
62-6870

In the event HARARI is not located at Cornell University, it is suggested that the State Department be contacted through the Bureau to ascertain his present whereabouts through his port of entry into the United States.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc Bureau ✓

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

RJB:NTP
65-29162

September 25, 1940

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Handwritten: [unclear] it
[unclear] [unclear]

[REDACTED]

Handwritten: To
me
D

Handwritten: S
S

Respectfully,

R. J. Brandt
R. J. Brandt

Attachment

RECORDED

65-29162-66

264

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
FILES

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, New York**

FILE NO. **65-738**

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	DATE WHEN MADE 9/26/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/24/40	REPORT MADE BY N. O. SCOTT
TITLE JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF, alias Silvia Azeloff.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

██████████, Eastern Air Lines, New Orleans, La., contacted with negative results. All bellhops, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, contacted with negative results.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau dated 9/4/40, Bureau file 65-29162; report of Special Agent N. O. SCOTT, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 9/13/40.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agent contacted ██████████ of the Eastern Air Lines, who advised that he could not recall anything whatsoever pertaining to the subject in instant case. Photograph of subject JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD was exhibited to him, whereupon he advised that due to the fact that he sells so many tickets he could not recall selling a ticket to subject nor could he recall any pertinent information regarding him.

Agent again contacted ██████████ of the St. Charles Hotel, and with his assistance all bellhops in the hotel who were on duty at the time subject registered at the St. Charles Hotel, which was July 1, 1940, were contacted and they advised they had no information regarding subject. Upon being exhibited photograph of subject they advised they could not recall ever having anything whatsoever to do with him..

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. C. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		65-29162	67
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau - cc [unclear], [unclear] 10/5/40 2 New York 2 New Orleans		COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1989	OCT 1 - 1940

265

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

RJB:NTP
65-29162

September 25, 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 MR. H. H. CLEGG *mailed 7:30*

Re: JACQUES MONMIE VAN DENBROUCK,
with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE

Little

In an effort to determine the identity and background of the above named subject, the New York Office has contacted various confidential informants and has developed the following information:

Jacson, whose true name is now believed to be Jacques Bernard Van Demareschid has been identified by one informant as an individual he has seen along the waterfront in New York City on a number of occasions during the past few years. This informant stated that he has associated with individuals by the name of Roy Hudson and George Nink, both of whom are notorious members of the National Maritime Union. This informant was of the opinion that Jacson at that time possibly went under the name of Karl Anders.

Upon viewing a photograph of Jacson, another confidential informant stated he knew him as a former member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a radical Communist union, which preceded the National Maritime Union on the waterfront. This informant knew this individual under the name of Albert Jacson. He stated that Jacson had been very active in marine work and he was of the opinion that Jacson made a trip abroad and disappeared for a while during 1937 or 1938.

Still another informant, upon viewing the picture of Jacson stated he did not know his name but did know him as a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and as an associate of Roy Hudson and George Nink.

A fourth informant stated he was very well acquainted with Jacson and in 1933 saw a great deal of him while Jacson was working for the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Buffalo, New York, organizing units of the Union on the Great Lakes.

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This informant also stated that Brown apparently had very little money and on a number of occasions he borrowed a dollar or two from him to purchase food and lodging.

Jacson is also reported to have worked along the Erie Canal and the Atlantic Coast organizing units of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. This informant also stated he had seen Jacson on a number of occasions along the waterfront in New York City, and in 1937 he received a message from [redacted] advising him that Al Jacson was going to Europe for a trip. He stated Jacson left New York for Europe shortly after the Marine Workers strike in 1936 or 1937. This informant believes Jacson holds an Allotted Seaman Certificate and he has worked on ships at sea. According to this informant, [redacted] is presently in jail in New Orleans charged with the murder of one [redacted], who, was also very well acquainted with Jacson.

The informant was of the opinion that [redacted] if properly approached, might furnish considerable information concerning Jacson.

George Ink, who was mentioned previously in this memorandum, is reportedly the head of the "lean" squads of the National Maritime Union and is believed by informants to be a member of the C.I.P.U. He is sometimes referred to as the "C.I.P.U. butcher".

According to information received from informants, these "lean" squads allegedly consist of persons of discipline or discipline members of the National Maritime Union, who are offered the reward in power. [redacted] of the [redacted] Office have received advice regarding [redacted] operations for affecting the Communist leaders of the [redacted].

[Large redacted block of text]

216

According to the informants of the New York Office George Mink has made several trips to Mexico City since the first of the year by way of the "underground system of travel" which has been established by the National Maritime Union in the United States Merchant Marine Service. Mink allegedly went to Mexico City around the first of the year and returned to the United States shortly before the first attempt was made on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940. He remained in the United States for a while and then returned to Mexico City. Shortly before the second attempt on Trotsky's life, Mink again left for Mexico. None of the informants were able to furnish the exact dates of Mink's trips or the names of the ships upon which he travelled.

According to these informants, the so-called "underground travel system" is also used for smuggling guns and ammunition and propaganda into Mexico from the United States and also for transporting propaganda into the United States from Russia through Eddie Gordon in Havana, Cuba. According to informants, ships travelling between New York and Mexico are very closely watched by the ship owners and the United States Maritime Commission and for this reason stowaways are not placed on ships leaving the Port of New York.

Persons who desire to go to Mexico allegedly go first to Miami where they contact a man by the name of Jones, who is the National Maritime Union representative in that city. Jones, through his organization allegedly controls the Steamships of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company running from Miami to Havana, and places persons desirous of going to Mexico aboard these ships as stowaways. When they arrive in Havana these persons allegedly contact Eddie Gordon, National Maritime Union representative there, and an alleged official of the C.G.P.U. He then makes arrangements for them to be placed aboard ships travelling from Havana to Progreso, Tampico or Vera Cruz, Mexico. At these points one Toledano, who is head of a powerful Communist waterfront union in Mexico, allegedly arranges for the men to enter Mexico and to arrive at their destinations.

According to one informant, this system is controlled not only in the United States Merchant Marine but in the Merchant Marine of other nations, thus making it possible for stowaways engaged in Communistic endeavors to circulate freely throughout the world without any record being made of their passages. This informant stated that Eddie Gordon is an extremely important member

of the Communist setup and he was of the opinion that London is also an C.I.P.U. member. He stated that Havana is the center of Communist activity for the United States and Central and South America.

This individual also mentioned two seamen known as Rosenthal and Blondell, who are aboard the SS "Oriente" of the Ward Line. He stated this ship is completely controlled by Communists and he also expressed the belief that Rosenthal and Blondell are C.I.P.U. agents. He stated that both appeared to exercise considerable authority over the National Maritime Union leaders in the United States. These individuals were also known to have made frequent visits to the Labor Research Association, located at 40 West 11th Street, New York City and also to a house which is located in Westchester County, New York; the Labor Research Association allegedly is a clearing house for Communist reports on industrial activities in the United States.

Further investigation is presently being conducted by the New York Office to determine further information concerning the individuals referred to herein, and whether their activities are connected with the C.I.P.U. or with the Communist Party in the Labor market.

A letter is being directed to the New York Office suggesting that [redacted] be interviewed for such information as he may possess concerning Rosenthal and his past activities.

Very truly yours,

R. J. [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

26

AIR MAIL

CFD:IG
Lab. 37744
37767

September 26, 1940

REC

65-29162 - ~~4~~ 69
Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by your communication dated September 13, 1940.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Yuja

cc-New York

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

Insp...
...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CFD:IG

Laboratory Report

September 26, 1940

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases; Et al:
Espionage.

File # 65-29162-48 *67*

Lab # 37744
37767

Examination requested by: New Orleans

Reference: September 13, 1940

Examination requested: Document

Specimens: Appel

- 65-29162-48 Q1 Two photostatic copies of registration card of St. Charles Hotel, #93320, in name of F. Jackson.
- K1 Photostatic copy of Application for Nonimmigrant Visa in name of Frank Jacson, #328, dated June 12, 1940.
 - K2 Photostatic copy of hotel registration card in name of Frank Jacson dated April 11, 1940.

Result of examination:

The questioned writing on specimen Q1 was compared with the writing on specimens K1 and K2, both of which were removed from the Investigative File of the above-entitled case, but no conclusion could be reached as to whether the person who wrote the signature "Frank Jacson" on K1 and K2, also wrote the signature "F. Jackson" on Q1, inasmuch as the known handwriting is not sufficiently comparable to warrant a definite conclusion.

Page Two

Laboratory Report

#37744
#37767

The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

1-Bureau
2-New Orleans
1-New York
1-Laboratory

28

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

CFD:IG
Lab. #37744
#37767
65-29162-48

September 26, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Jacques Leonard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

On the basis of his comparison of the questioned writing on specimen Q1, submitted in connection with the above-entitled case by the New Orleans Field Division and received in the Laboratory September 18, 1940, with specimens K1 and K2 which were removed from the Investigative File of this case, Mr. Appel, the number one examiner, reports that due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting, he was unable to reach a definite conclusion whether the writer of K1 and K2 also wrote Q1.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Dingle, two of the associate examiners, agree that Q1, K1 and K2 were all written by the same person, whereas on the other hand, Mr. Blackburn, another associate examiner, agrees with Mr. Appel insofar as he was unable to reach a definite conclusion which he indicates was due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting.

The more conservative opinions of Mr. Appel and Mr. Blackburn were furnished the New Orleans Field Division with a report dated September 26, 1940.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 1 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LADD FIVE

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193 SEP 6 1960

RJB:ERM
65-29162 - 70

October 17, 1940

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

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

Dear Sir:

For the information of the interested offices, there are furnished herewith copies of a letter from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 27, 1940, and its enclosures, which were a copy of a strictly confidential dispatch to the Secretary of State from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, dated at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 2, 1940, and a copy of Border Identification Card #2529, which contains the photograph of Luis Arenal Bastar.

It will be noted from Mr. Berle's letter that Luis and Rafael Arenal and David Alfaro Siqueiros were said to be implicated in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte. This letter also requested appropriate inquiry to ascertain if Luis and Rafael Arenal have entered the United States and, if so, their present whereabouts.

The offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to institute an appropriate investigation to ascertain if these individuals are presently in the United States so that this information can be furnished to the Department of State.

The New York Office should also consider the possibility that the Arenal brothers were involved in the recent assassination of Leon Trotsky and confidential informants presently available to the New York Office should be questioned concerning this possibility.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC San Antonio - Enclosure
Houston -

Handwritten initials and scribbles

0

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JACQUES MORNAUD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases; ET AL;
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] who is connected with [redacted]
[redacted] giving all information in his possession to the New Orleans
Division, advised Special Agent W. O. SCOTT that a person by the name of
HALLIGAN, first name not known, who is at present working for the Garney
Shipyards and who is also an electrician and a real American, is a very
good friend of his; that he went to Washington with him one time in order
to look over some of the mosquito boats that were there and two "shyster"
lawyers had approached HALLIGAN in connection with a hookup with HALLIGAN
and Mexico. [redacted] stated that these "shysters" had approached
HALLIGAN in regard to smuggling certain contraband into Mexico City.

[redacted] further stated that he frankly believes that HALLIGAN
would probably know something about instant investigation. [redacted]
stated that if it became necessary to advise HALLIGAN when interviewed
that he was being interviewed at the suggestion of [redacted].

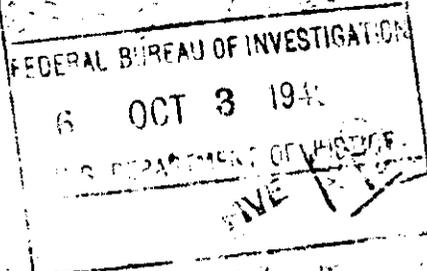
Very truly yours,

NCS
PME
65-738

cc: Bureau

A. C. RUIZEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

INDEXED



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

September 27, 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 MR. H. H. BLESS

Time:
2:45 PM

Mr. Winthrop Crane of the State Department telephoned concerning a woman by the name of Jarque who is reputed to be a well-known Communist in Mexico City who was allegedly dispatched by the Communist Party to contact one Camille Meandra, allegedly a Communist worker in New York City.

Mr. Crane advised that he was in receipt of a communication from his Mexico City Office requesting advice as to whether Jarque and Meandra were connected with the assassination of Leon Trotsky. He stated that the letter was merely to verify information which had been furnished by an informant of the State Department.

Mr. Crane was advised that the Bureau is taking in line concerning Jarque particularly to ascertain ~~whether~~ whether she is presently in New York City, but that the writer knew of no definite indication that these women were connected with the assassination of Trotsky, although they are both supposed to be active in the Communist Party.

Mr. Crane stated that Jarque reportedly left Mexico City on August 25, and stated he would appreciate receiving such information as the Bureau might have concerning Meandra and Jarque. The New York Office is presently conducting appropriate investigation, and I have instructed Mr. Little to furnish available information to Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane stated he would furnish the Bureau copies of the letter in question, and would appreciate such information as is available.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I inquired as to whether Mr. Crane desired immediate advice concerning this matter, and he stated this would be unnecessary and that the information could be furnished through the usual channels.

Respectfully,

R. J. Brandt
R. J. Brandt

HMK:DLS

October 7, 1940

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-30268-1
65-29162-71X
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE;
CARMEN MEANDRA;
MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. CHRISTINA FLEISCHMAN, with
alias, ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to your office dated October 4, 1940, in the captioned matter.

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of despatch number 268 to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 5, 1940, from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, Mexico City, Mexico, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

The Bureau desires that your office institute an immediate investigation to determine the identity, activities and background of Carmen Meandra. Further, it should be determined whether Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque, who entered the United States at Laredo, Texas on the night of August 26, 1940, by train en route to New York City, contacted Carmen Meandra upon arrival in New York.

I desire to be kept promptly and fully advised concerning the developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

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

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7

27

HRK:DLS

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-20268-1

65-29162-71X

October 7, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

My dear Mr. Berle:

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

Please be advised that the New York City Office of this Bureau is presently conducting an investigation to determine the background and activities of Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque and I shall be pleased to advise you of the information developed in this connection.

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

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

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198 SEP 6 1960

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

2.

In addition, I have instructed the New York City Office to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the activities and background of Carmen Meandra, and also to determine whether Carmen Enriqueta Foveda Jarque contacted her upon arrival in New York City.

I shall be pleased to transmit the results of these inquiries to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

27

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

65-29162
JBL:ECR

October 1, 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 MR. X. H. CLEGG

RE: JACQUES MONARD VAN DENBRESCHD, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

On September 28, 1940, Mr. Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that a communication had been received from Mr. Shay of the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Joseph Hansen, Secretary of Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City for New York to conduct an independent investigation concerning Trotsky's assassination.

According to Mr. Murphy there are three groups in Mexico City who are furnishing information to the State Department authorities there regarding Trotsky's assassination which are more or less operating at cross purposes. Hansen has expressed a desire to know whom he can contact at New York City concerning this matter and to whom he can furnish any information in his possession concerning the murder. Mr. Murphy was advised that Hansen should contact Mr. Sackett and was given the address of the New York City Office.

Murphy further related that information had been received from the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Hansen and some of his associates liquidated George Mink about six months ago, shortly before the first attempt on Trotsky's life in May of 1940. They are reported to have tied Mink up and thrown him into a crater about thirty miles from Mexico City. No verification of this report has been received.

The New York City Office is being advised of the fact that Hansen may call at the Office and instructed to receive any information that he may care to furnish but to refrain from supplying him with any information obtained in the course of this investigation. It is being suggested that should Hansen call at the New York City Office effort should be made to obtain any information he may have regarding the report on Mink.

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
J. B. Little

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, New York**

Houston FILE NO. **62-20**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Miss Gandy

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 9-28-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-20, 23-40	REPORT MADE BY C. R. DAVIS
TITLE JACQUES MONARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: JACQUES MONARD, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias SILVIA AZELOFF.			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:~~

FRANK JACSON was passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving in Houston, Texas from New Orleans, 9:40 A.M., July 2, 1940 and left via Eastern Airlines for San Antonio 10:45 A.M. same date. No record of any contacts he may have made at Houston, Texas.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent N. O. SCOTT, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated September 13, 1940.

DETAILS: At Houston, Texas:

Agent contacted [redacted], Eastern Airlines, Texas State Hotel, who stated that he would make a check on this matter and would keep same strictly confidential. On September 23, 1940, [redacted] reported to this Agent that one FRANK JACSON was a passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving at Houston, Texas from New Orleans at 9:40 A.M. on July 2, 1940. [redacted] stated that this plane was direct from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas and that this passenger at 10:45 A.M. on same date left Houston via Eastern Airlines (Shuttle run) for San Antonio, Texas and that the plane arrived in San Antonio, Texas 12:05 P.M. same date. [redacted] stated that due to the fact that there was only about one hour layover at Houston, Texas it would have been nearly impossible for JACSON to have driven to the city from the airport and returned to the airport in this period of time.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. L. Richard</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		OCT 4 - 1940 OCT 3 1940 JJA
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - <i>cc B. L. State Dept. 10/5/40 W. F. G. B.</i> 2 - New York 1 - San Antonio 1 - New Orleans 2 - Houston		
COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1960		

62-20, C. R. DAVIS, Houston, 9-28-40.

[REDACTED] was requested to check his records of the automobiles of the Eastern Airlines for a trip from the Airport to the city and return to Airport on July 2, but no record found. [REDACTED] stated that some person or persons could have been at the field to meet JACSON but it would be impossible to establish such a fact. He further stated that there was a pay station phone at the field that JACSON could have easily called some one in the city from but that there would be no record of this call as it was a pay station that anyone could use.

[REDACTED] agreed that in the event at any time this same party should travel via plane through Houston, Texas he would immediately advise the Houston Office.

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION - - -

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

65-29162
JBL:VGG

September 26, 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 MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACKSON

ct

Mr. W. M. Crane of the State Department called on September 25, 1940, and stated that the State Department had received a message from Mexico City in regard to the Shelton Harte murder which occurred at the time of the first attempt on Trotsky's life in Mexico in May of this year. This message reflected the results of a conversation with the Chief of Police at Mexico City to the effect that Louis Arenal and Raphael Arenal, brothers, who are wanted with the Sequieros brothers by the Mexican authorities in connection with the first attempt on Trotsky's life, have been seen in New York City.

Mr. Crane stated that the Arenal brothers are the only ones that are wanted, the Sequieros brothers being merely incidental. The Arenal brothers have been reported to have been seen by several people at the Mexican Art Exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. No more definite information is available and Mr. Crane wished advice as to the possibility of extradition of the Arenal brothers and determining their location through the Bureau. I advised Mr. Crane that extradition would be dependent upon a request of the Mexican authorities which, he stated, had not been received by the State Department. Mr. Crane stated that the information that he had would be forwarded promptly to the Bureau and that the State Department would take the matter of requesting the Bureau to locate the Arenal brothers under advisement and would, if they felt it necessary, request the Bureau to endeavor to locate these men in New York City.

RECORDED

Respectfully,
INDEXED

John B. Little
J. B. Little

29162 - 17

SEP 28 1940

HL
CLEGG

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

October 2, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

For the information of your office and for whatever attention you might deem appropriate, I wish to advise that OHI, Ninth Naval District, has advised that DAVID STEVENS of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the Ohio District secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, was a speaker at the Cleveland Memorial meeting for Trotsky which was held at the Allerton Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 6, 1940.

The information set forth above was furnished to OHI by confidential informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

W. E. BEVELER, JR.,
Special Agent in Charge.

WSD:MS
cc-Bureau

INDEXED

65-21

4 OCT 8

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes on left margin]

[Handwritten number 28]

JBL:ECR
65-29162

October 1, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES MONARD VAN DENBESCHD,
was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Information has been received through the State Department that Joseph Hansen, Secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City shortly for New York City where he intends to conduct some independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He has requested advice from the State Department as to whom he can contact to furnish any information that he may develop, and he is being advised by the State Department to contact the New York City Office.

According to the State Department, there are three different groups in Mexico City furnishing information regarding the Trotsky murder, which groups appear to be operating at cross purposes, and information has further been supplied by the State Department to the effect that Hansen and his associates liquidated George Hink six months ago, shortly before the first attack on Trotsky in May of 1940, by tying Hink up and throwing him into a crater some thirty miles from Mexico City.

Should Hansen call at the New York Office, he should be handled tactfully and all information which he can supply and his assistance in this investigation should be obtained. No information, of course, should be furnished him concerning the progress of the investigation by the Bureau. However, every attempt should be made to determine the truth of the report concerning George

Hink.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ OCT 3 1940 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

Very truly yours, 65-29162-75

John Edgar Hoover - OCT 5 1940
Director

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

MP

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RECORDED

RFB:RBI
65-29162-7571

October 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

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

Dear Sirs:

For the information of the interested offices, I desire to advise that the Bureau is in receipt of copies of letters directed by the Chicago Office to the St. Paul and Detroit Offices on October 2, 1940, which contain information concerning Trotsky Memorial Meetings which were held at Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. Information was received from the Ninth Naval District office to the effect that Max Goldman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was a speaker at the Chicago Memorial Meeting for Leon Trotsky which was held at the Midland Hotel on August 30, 1940. This individual, who was formerly a Minneapolis labor leader, was recently released from the Sandstone Federal Prison after serving a sentence for being a leader in the W. P. A. strike.

Information was also received to the effect that Jules Celler of Detroit, Michigan, is Secretary of the Michigan District of the Socialist Workers Party, which is a Trotsky organization, and that this individual was a speaker at the Trotsky Memorial Meeting which was held at Doty Hall, 8647 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on September 4, 1940.

This information may be of assistance to the interested offices in the investigation which is presently being conducted to secure information concerning the background and activities of the above named subject. Information received in the future concerning members of Trotsky's organization or persons who were opposed to the activities of Trotsky should be furnished to the New York Office, which is office of origin in this case, and also to the Houston and San Antonio Offices, which are also interested in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

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

CC Houston
San Antonio
Chicago

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ OCT 17 1940 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Handwritten notes:
H...
A...
21

65-29162 -
WCH:sac

October 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: CARMEN HENRIQUETA COVEDA JARQUE;
CARMEN MEANDRA; MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. CRISTINA FLEISCHMAN alias Ernestina
Fleischman
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

For the information of the New York, San Francisco,
and Houston Offices, there are enclosed herewith two copies
of a strictly confidential dispatch dated August 28, 1940,
which was directed to the Secretary of State by George P.
Shaw, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

It will be noted from the above-mentioned dispatch
that this individual's correct name is apparently Carmen
Enriqueta Poveda Jarque.

The New York Office is presently conducting in-
vestigation concerning this individual, and it is suggested
that information developed concerning this woman's contacts
and activities be considered in connection with the investi-
gation entitled "Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd with aliases,
et al; Espionage," Bureau File #65-29162.

It will also be noted from Mr. Shaw's letter to
the Secretary of State that Jarque apparently departed for
the United States by train on August 25, 1940. Mr. Shaw's
informant further advised that Jarque was called to the
United States by one Carmen Meandra of New York City, who
is reported to be a well-known Communist. This informant
also advised that Jarque was selected by the Communist
group in Mexico City to go to New York because of her
office experience and ability. She is allegedly an or-
ganizer for the Communist Party.

MAILED
★ OCT 4 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

ENCLOSURE

8968-3

RECORDED & INDEXED
65-29162-76
OCT 7 1940
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC - New York

Page Two

The attention of the interested offices is directed to the fact that the assault on Leon Trotsky was perpetrated by Van Dendreschd on August 20, 1940, and this woman apparently departed from Mexico City five days later, on August 25, 1940. It is entirely possible that she has a definite connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky and appropriate inquiry should be made to determine if she was in contact with Van Dendreschd or his associates in New York City or in Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC San Francisco
Houston

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-35**

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 10-8-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-1,2,3-40	REPORT MADE BY K. C. INGMAN
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd, Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eastern Airlines, San Antonio, has no record of arrival of subject on July 2, 1940. No record of departure of subject by airline from San Antonio. However an individual probably subject arrived on 12:05 AM plane from Houston on 7-2-40, took cab from airport to San Antonio; Mrs. ROY CLARK, Houston, Texas, was also a passenger in this taxi. Correct name of subject verified.

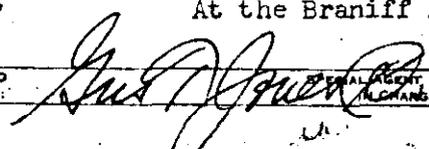
P.

Reference: Report Special Agent N. C. SCOTT, New Orleans 9-13-40.
Letter from Bureau September 17, 1940.

Details: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

At the ticket office of the Eastern Airlines, located in the Gunter Hotel, [redacted], stated that his company keeps no record of plane arrivals. Further, that Eastern Airlines has no plane going south from San Antonio and that the only way subject could have travelled south out of San Antonio by way of Eastern Airlines subsequent to his arrival would have been to proceed back to Houston, Texas; however, Braniff Airlines has a line proceeding south out of San Antonio and that this is the only line having planes travelling in that direction from San Antonio.

At the Braniff Airlines the departure sheet for July 2,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - cc <i>Carle, State Dept. 10/4/40</i> 2 - New Orleans 2 - Houston 2 - New York 2 - San Antonio	<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>193 SEP 6 1960</p>

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decided to personally contact Mr. CLARK. However, Mr. CLARK was out of the city and inquiry with his secretary, LACY MONTGOMERY, disclosed that Mr. CLARK had not been an incoming passenger on the Eastern Airlines Plane at 12:05 July 2, 1940. However Mrs MONTGOMERY got in touch with Mr. CLARK's wife who stated that on July 2, 1940, at 12:05 PM Mrs. ROY CLARK of Houston, Texas, arrived at San Antonio on the Eastern Airlines Plane; that at the time in question Mrs. HILLARD F. CLARK's son was seriously ill and that Mrs ROY CLARK, sister in law of Mrs. HILLARD CLARK, had been called to San Antonio in this emergency. Mrs. ROY CLARK took a taxi to the HILLARD CLARK residence in this instance. Mrs. ROY CLARK resides at [REDACTED]. It is noted in reference letter that the San Antonio office is requested to verify spelling of subject's name; the correct spelling of the name is JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD instead of JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION at Houston, Texas, at [REDACTED] will contact Mrs. ROY CLARK and display picture of subject and attempt to ascertain whether Mrs. CLARK rode in same cab with subject on July 2, 1940, and inquire if she remembers the place at which subject left the cab.

THE SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION at San Antonio, Texas, will, after the above lead at Houston has been covered and in the event Mrs. CLARK remembers the place where subject left the cab, check the appropriate hotel or ticket office involved. In the event Mrs. CLARK is unable to give this information, will check the registers of the various San Antonio Hotels and make inquiry at various ticket agencies for any information as to subject's activities in San Antonio on July 2, 1940, and immediately subsequent thereto.

PENDING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

September 30, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Albany, New York

Re: FRANK WACSON, with aliases;
SYLVIA AGELOFF, with alias;
Information Concerning.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a letter from the New York City Office dated September 26, 1940, together with a copy of the report of Special Agent GEORGE J. SWANEY dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above entitled case.

It will be noted that a lead is set out in the letter from the New York Office for investigation at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which is in the territory covered by your office.

Very truly yours,

H.T. O'CONNOR
Special Agent in Charge

HWO:ep
Encl.

cc New York City
Bureau

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1 1940	
FBI - ALBANY	

EVERETT

October 10, 1940

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

We received your letter of January 29th of the present year (in which you refer to the books which we sent you) for which we thank you very much. Until the present date the F.B.I. has not reached us.

At this time we are occupied in the study of the assassination of Leon Trotsky and, with this motive, we hope that you will cooperate with us.

Together with this letter we send you a typewritten copy of a letter written to Jackson by a person who signs herself Sylvia Rosenberg. As soon as we have a photographic copy of this letter we will send it to you. Surely, it treats of a document in code, but calling to attention, apart from the apparent inconsistent style of the letter, to the position of the diverse signs of punctuation ("commas", "hyphens", "admiration", etc.). Without difficulty one can understand a message, which in a species of slogan would say:

1. Have you received my check? "blue letter".
2. Do not wish to demand more--"don't want to tax you at all".
3. Now I am occupied at the same thing -- "That is how I look now". as in the time that we know.
4. One can never know what Cocky will do in the matter of secret communications. "One can -- etc."
5. Soon I will change occupation-- "As far as I'm -- etc."
6. They are at liberty or six companions departed from jail. "Before yesterday -- etc."
7. This cost money or produced money - "In the sky - etc."
8. Here we continue working on a conspiracy. "Yesterday I visited --etc."
9. They accuse you of horrible things but you have to keep quiet - "I am accused - etc."

It is necessary to note that all of the above is, by saying it in this manner, a first impression and that moreover it corresponds to a meaning easy to discover in the letter. By no means could a ciphered message be ascertained in that manner.

We think that the numbers (1116, 167, 16) indicate something and it would not be impossible that the key would be contained in them. It seems that the editing in English reveals that the letter was dictated by a foreigner who used short phrases; moreover there are also some errors that could be made intentionally.

COPIES DESTROYED

Translated by: Mr. Demboets
Typed by: MCL

193 SEP 6 1960

65-29102-77X

Sylvia Rosenberg

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We do not think that a Sylvia Rosenberg lives at the given address nor that a person would claim a letter addressed to this person. We await your answer to concert an experience which would consist in us sending a letter to said address so that you would observe if a person claimed it. Perhaps a clue would be discovered.

We have some dictaphone disks (German apparatus marked "Kosmo graph") on which we caught the voice of the assassin. Unfortunately, the recording is very defective and the disks do not wear well and each time they are placed in a reproducing phonograph they deteriorate progressively. We have only placed them twice in a reproducing phonograph. Soon we will send them to you with the object that a phonetic expert tell if the person who talks in French (Jackson) is a Russian who speaks French; it is possible that an expert could solve this question by the pronunciation, etc. Do not forget that the disks deteriorate very rapidly; perhaps it would be preferable to commence to reproduce them with a good recording machine. Hear this and they can serve.

We thought also to send to you photographic copies of Jackson's autographs which in our opinion could be studied by competent persons to find out if his handwriting presents deformations which would be in relation to Russian characters of writing. It is possible also that in these autographs you will discover a peculiar manner of construction in French, appropriate to the Russians.

We ask you very kindly to write us to the following address:

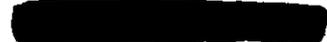

Mexico.

We also want to ask you not to use crested (printed) stationery in your letters, because it would not be impossible that accomplices of the assassin would watch our correspondence. All of which we tell you that the Judge is informed and to whom we send a copy. It would be very prudent that you would send also a copy of that which you write to us to the Judge. The address of the Judge is as follows:

Lic. Raul Carranca Trujillo
Providencia 514
Col. del Valle. D. F.
Mexico.

If the case interests you and if you have any suggestions to make to us we will appreciate it very much. For now, we are interested principally in putting ourselves in relation with you.

Many anticipated thanks.

(signed) 


1116 Intervale Ave.
Near 167 St.
Bronx, N.Y.

Dear Frank:

Did you receive the blue letter I sent you? I expected to hear from you but its alright. Assume that you cannot do so and I don't want to tax you at all.

I hope this letter will amuse you a little! I what must be a dull existence .. Dont believe any stories you may hear about me. They are all untrue and horrid. I'm not free yet, but hope to be in a short time.. Have you ever seen me without cosmetics and a man - nish haircut. What is how I look now.

One can never tell what Cocky (referring to a baddish yellow mental telepathist) will do. (Vulgar circumstance!) They have no it. (Define term in different sense) As far as I'm concerned anyhow - I am still living at the above

II

address but expect to move in a short while. Will let you know. Before Yesterday, at night - Sept. 16- my pussy. Cat (black and gray stripes)) gave birth to six black and gray striped kittens. Her mate is also a black and gray striped Tabby. In the sky was a full silver moon.

Yesterday I visited the museums of art and Natural - History. Business (Industrial). still goes on here tho! continually - fast, foul and systematically -

I am accused of being all kinds of people but I insist that I'm a - silent student only! What a bore this opera is! A white woman's burden

Do any romantic women write you letters? Many of us boys and girls here drank a toast to an exception.

Wold like to get letter from you if possible -

So long - Till the next time -

Sylvia Rosenberg

6-277-2-2-11

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Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Sr. Hoover:

Recibimos su carta del 29 de enero del presente año (en la que se refiere a los libros que le enviamos) que agradecemos mucho. Hasta la fecha no nos ha llegado el FBI.

Actualmente nos ocupamos en el estudio del asesinato de León Trotsky y, con este motivo, esperamos que Ud. coopere con nosotros.

Junto con esta carta le enviamos copia a máquina de una dirigida a Jackson por una persona que se firma Sylvia Rosenberg. Tan pronto como tengamos una copia fotográfica de la misma carta se la enviaremos, seguramente se trata de un documento en clave, pues llama la atención, aparte del estilo aparentemente disparatado de la carta, la colocación de diversos signos de puntuación ("comas", "guiones", "admiraciones", etc.). Sin dificultad puede entenderse el mensaje, que es un especie de lista que diría:

- 1.- ¿Has recibido mi cheque? -- "Is that it?"
- 2.- Yo no se lo exige más ---- "don't want to tax you at all"
- 3.- Ahora me ocupo en lo mío -- "That is how I look now"
- 4.- ¿Cómo que en la época en que nos conocimos.
- 5.- Nunca puede saberse lo ---- "One can ...etc" que hará Cocky en materia de comunicaciones secretas.
- 6.- Pronto estorbó de ocurrir -- "As far as I'm ...etc" cosa.
- 7.- ¿Está en libertad o salga -- "Before Yesterday...etc" ron de la cárcel seis compañeros.
- 8.- Esto costó dinero o produ -- "In the sky...etc". jo dinero
- 9.- Aquí seguimos trabajando -- "Yesterday I visited...etc". en alguna conspiración.
- 10.- Te acusan de cosas horri -- "I am accused...etc". blas pero Jobac callar.

Hay que hacer notar que todo lo anterior es, por decirlo así, una primera impresión y que además corresponde a un contenido difícil de recordar en un momento. Si Ud. tiene tiempo podrá hacerle a Ud. un comentario adicional.

Es probable que algo indique los números (1116, 1117, 1118) y no sería raro que en ellos estuviera contenido la clave. Fm

15-3-1116 -77X

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rece por la dirección en inglés revista que se cortó en dicta-
do por el Sr. Jackson que se cortó en francés; además hay
algunos errores que podrían ser también intencionales.

No creemos que ninguna Sylvia Rosenberg viva en la di-
rección anotada ni tampoco que nadie recibiera alguna carta
dirigida a esta persona. Esperamos se cortó también para con-
certar una experiencia que consistiría en enviar nosotros
una carta a dicha dirección para que Ud. observaran si algu-
na persona la recogía. Quizás se descubriera alguna pista.

Tenemos unos discos de dictáfono (aparato alemán marca
Cosmo Graph) en los que hemos grabado la voz del asesino. Des-
graciadamente la grabación es muy defectuosa y los discos no
resisten mucho y cada vez que son puestos en un reproductor
fonográfico se deterioran progresivamente. Nosotros sólo dos
veces los hemos puesto en reproductor fonográfico. Pronto los
enviaremos a Ud. con el objeto de que algún experto en foné-
tica diga si la persona que habla en francés (Jackson) es un
ruso que habla francés; es posible que un experto pueda resolu-
ver esta cuestión por la pronunciación, etc. No hay que olvi-
dar que los discos se deterioran muy rápidamente; quizá sería
preferible comenzar por reproducirlos con un buen aparato de
grabación. Ojalá puedan servir para algo.

Esperamos que pueda enviar a Ud. copias fotográficas de
algunas de las Jackson que se cortó en francés; además hay
discos por grabar en dictáfono para que Ud. pueda grabar en fran-
cés) presentando deformaciones que están en relación con los sig-
nos de escritura. De podría ser que en estos dicta-
fonos se descubra alguna pista respecto a construcción en
francés, propia de los rusos.

Se agradece muy complidamente que nos escriba a la direc-
ción siguiente:

[REDACTED]
México.

También creemos oportuno suplicarle por favor que cartas no de
papel barato, pues no sería raro que cómplices del asesino
vigilaran nuestra correspondencia. De todo cuanto digamos a
Ud. queda enterado el Sr. Juez a quien enviamos copia. Sería
muy prudente que Ud. enviara copia copia al Juez de lo que
nos escriba a nosotros. La dirección del Juez es la que sigue:

Lic. Raul Carrasco Llamilo.
Providencia 114.
Col. del Valle, D.F.
México.

[REDACTED]
que le damos de la carta que se cortó en francés. La dirección
es principalmente para que Ud. pueda grabar en francés.

Muchas gracias anticipadas.
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] 297

RECORDED
RJB:NTP

65-29162- 78

October 12, 1940

INDEXED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MONARD VAN DENBRESCHD
was, et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 1, 1940 wherein you were advised that information had been received through the State Department to the effect that Joseph Hansen, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky intended to leave Mexico City to conduct an independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He requested advice from the State Department as to whom he should contact to furnish such information as he might develop and he was to be advised by the State Department that he should contact the New York Office.

For your further information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter which was directed to Mr. Little of the Bureau on September 28, 1940 by Mr. R. E. Murphy. It will be noted from this letter that Joseph Hansen was sailing from Vera Cruz on September 25, 1940 and he had in his possession Trotsky's archives which are to be delivered to Harvard University. It will also be noted that Hansen's address while in New York City will be 116 University Place.

You are requested to have an Agent interview Mr. Hansen for information which would be of assistance in connection with the investigation of this case. An effort should be made to verify or disprove the report of the death of George Mink. You should, of course, refrain from furnishing any information to Hansen concerning the Bureau's investigation and this interview should be conducted in a most discreet manner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 12 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosures

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten initials and scribbles

RECORDED

65-29162 - 788 October 30, 1940

JBL:ECR

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HENRI VAN DEN DRESCHE;
was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic copies of a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., dated October 5, 1940, together with photostatic copies of dispatches numbers 271 and 275 from the Consulate General at Mexico City referred to therein. Copies of a translation of the enclosed item in Spanish are also transmitted herewith.

It will be noted that Mr. Earle requests information with regard to the questions propounded in dispatch No. 271. Information developed covering this particular phase of the investigation should be submitted to the Bureau without delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc San Antonio

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 * OCT 31 1940 *
 P. M. 1940
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS,
Communist Activities.

After the death of LEON TROTSKY, his wife sold an article to La Prensa, Mexico City morning newspaper entitled "He I accuse". While it is possible that this story has been published in American newspapers, in case it has not I am attaching the series as published in La Prensa. The story contains quite a bit of valuable information relative to Communist Activities, the names of Agents and how they are financed.

If it has not already come to your attention, I would suggest that this series of articles be translated.

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EX-101

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 79X

-1-

[Handwritten signature]

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EX-101

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✓ *SEP*
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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 W. 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 oppression of the masses had allowed the existence of a capitalistic class.

In the last analysis, Stalin has succeeded in maintaining the subjection of the Russian workers because Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt, representatives of the capitalistic system, have been 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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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

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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.

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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, Lew Sedow, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reiss, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Klement, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely.

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1938, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

After the active and really brutal participation of the Gestapo in the affairs in Spain, I received many letters from my friends, principally from New York and Paris, denouncing the agents who were heading for Mexico from France and the United States. The names and photographs of some of those men were submitted to me by the Mexican police. The start of the world war made the situation even worse, taking into account my continual struggle against the internal and external political system of the Kremlin. My communications and articles in the world press, on the dismemberment of Poland, on the assault of Finland, on the weakness of the Red Army, etc., were reproduced in every country of the world in millions of articles. Discontent in the U.S.S.R. is growing. At the beginning of the last war, the Third International was much weaker than the Fourth International today.

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coulonde 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

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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 Coulongre 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 "uncontrollable element and half-lunatic", David Serrano was encouraged to leave the Kremlin, and thus divert the investigation from himself.

On June 23, when the general nature of assault and the number of accomplices had been revealed, the periodicals of Stalin's group announced that "none of them were members of the party."

This statement was repeated, with several variations, for several days thereafter; and Alfaro Siqueiros was called not only a "half lunatic" but also "an inciting agent."

The declarations of David Serrano about Alfaro Siqueiros and Pujol were the signal for similar declarations by other individuals, to the effect that Alfaro Siqueiros would be wholly responsible."

Mateo 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: David 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 R. S. Harte's body, in spite of the confessions of various people who have been accused, the GPU tries to revive the version of the counter-offensive. It is a very convenient method for people with such bad reputations.

In totalitarian Moscow, a machine of this sort is easy to set up. In Mexico, it is accomplished through certain fraudulent schemes; the Stalinists repeat the same versions which characterized Gomez/Lorenzo as a simple thief who appropriated party funds; then later they defend him, writing, "Similar fury was experienced by the writer Rosendo Gomez Lorenzo, to whom his colleagues showed marked resentment because of his revolutionary beliefs."

Yesterday declared a thief, excluded from the party, he appears today as a martyr to the revolutionary idea.

We also saw how David Serrano disdainfully called Pujol a "disciple and personal aid" of the half-mad Alfaro Siqueiros. Apparently David Serrano had nothing in common with Pujol. However, the daily newspaper of the C. T. M. (Mexican Workers' Union of which Toledano, mentioned above, was President—Translator's note) on January 4, 1939, printed a telegram from Barcelona, dated January 2, 1939, stating "We wish you a prosperous New Year in your united revolutionary struggle against reaction and fascism. From the Committee: Pujol, General Secretary; Talavera, Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda; Justo, Secretary of Organization."

Justo is none other than David Serrano. This telegram is undeniable evidence of the intimate collaboration existing between David Serrano, Pujol, and even Alfaro Siqueiros.

Will not the GPU demand, under threat of death, that Alfaro Siqueiros declare himself to have been secretly a Trotskyite? Will not David Serrano confess to have been simply an agent of the Dies Committee for the purpose of organizing political assassinations? Hasn't an editorial on this theme already been prepared for publication in the daily news of the C.T.M.? For a long time now, Moscow has had such a remarkable system for matters of this sort.

- to be continued -

Translated by John P. McCormick
11/13/40

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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 reported 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.

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 Vox de Mexico".

In June 1937, Hernan Laborde, at Moscow's order, disclosed the policy of the Central Committee and his own policy. Here is one of his confessions:

"We demand that the agreement which permits the radicalization 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." (Hernan 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 Toladano, with the expulsion of Trotsky as their aim. But under Toladano 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 Vox de Mexico" is a simple device for avoiding the responsibility. For example -- take the case of D. Siqueiros. On March 5, 1939, acting as Stalin's speaker before a group of Mexican professors, he predicted the necessity for fighting the "traitors", saying, "and we need to know that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the unification of the masses." (El Popular, March 6, 1939, Page 1, Column 2.) Alfaro Siqueiros adopted the same formula, which later appeared in "La Vox 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 Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro", are organs of the GPU and enjoy its financial support. They considered it necessary to send me to the attorney's office on a charge of libel. That was a prudent step! The Komintern is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Vox 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

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 among the leaders of the workers' movements in other countries began to develop systematically in 1926, when Stalin became head of the movement. At that time there began the irreconcilable struggle of the opposition (The "Trotskyites") against the arbitrary system of the Komintern.

For example, the opposition discovered that the well-known chief of the British Trade Unions, Purcell, received a secret stipend of twenty-five pounds a month for his "friendship" toward the Soviet Union; that is, toward the Kremlin. Other well-known leaders of the same trade union benefited similarly. Their wives received siffs 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 Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro" will be dealt with later.

Installment 6

There may be an objection to my using financial reports published by the Komintern in 1929, 1930, and 1931. The reason for that is simple: after the persecution of the Trotskyites, the publication of those reports was suspended. Their falseness provoked suspicions everywhere, without satisfying anyone. The fact that the Komintern no longer publishes its reports is evidence in itself that the Komintern deems it necessary to conceal the results of its financial operations.

That doesn't mean that they ceased paying grants to the various divisions and "friends." On the contrary, they increased year after year. Actually the total must exceed ten million dollars, most of which went to the publications and "friends" who nominally do not belong to the Komintern.

The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo —

B. Gitlow, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the "C.C." for many years, a member of the Executive Committee of the Komintern, and its Presidium, gave the following characteristics of the reciprocal relations between the Komintern and the GPU in a letter to my lawyer, Alberto Goldman,

in New York.

Crompond, New York
July 25, 1940

Mr. Albert Goldman
116 University Place
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

When I was a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, I helped to direct its affairs and was well informed as to the method in which the organization functioned as an agency for the GPU.

Every representative of the Communist International, sent from Moscow to foreign countries, always carried special instructions from the GPU, and if he were a member of the GPU, he worked under its direction.

The special department of the Communist International in Moscow, which was in charge of passports, visas, and financial grants for the Communist parties and the Communist periodicals outside of Russia, was under the charge of the GPU, and its director was an agent of the same. It was obvious to me that the financial matters of the Communist International were in the hands of the GPU.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Benjamin Gitlow

The authenticity of this letter is certified by the special testimony of Mr. Goldman.

Testimony: Albert Goldman, under oath, stated:

1. That he resides in the city of New York, State of New York, U.S.A.
2. That he received a letter from Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940, dealing with the relationship between the Communist International and the Gestapo.
3. That he knows the writing of Benjamin Gitlow and is sure that this letter was written by Gitlow.

Sworn and signed before me, July 29, 1940

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 Vox de Mexico". B. Gitlow writes, "The American Communist Party has always declared that it has no connection with the Soviet Government; but the truth is that the American Communist Party is in the same relationship with the Soviet Government as the Nazi agents in the United States are with the government of the Third Reich." ("I Confess" Page 300.)

To be continued --

Installment 7

Testimony of Matorras and Krivitsky.

Although they are not yet completed, very important reports, concerning the financial dictatorship of the Kremlin over the divisions of the Communist International, have been disclosed by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of The Central Committee of Communist Youth in Spain, in a document edited in Madrid in 1935.

"The International financially aids the Communist movement with rather large sums, but usually it has a fixed sum for each country.

In Spain, the following approximate sums were received every month:

The Communist International, for the party, 12,000 pesetas.

The Red Syndical International, for the communist syndical movement, 10,000 pesetas.

The Young Communist International for Youths, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Roja International" (The Red International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Obrero International" (The Workers' International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 2,000 pesetas.

"La International Deportiva Roja" (The Red Deportive International) for the Workers' Cultural Federation, 1,000 pesetas.

The Press Division of the Communist International, for the party's periodicals, 10,000 pesetas.

Total: 45,000 pesetas.

This quantity is separate from the apportionments for the maintenance of the delegates and is sent only to encourage the activity of the party and its various organizations. In other words, every member of the Political Bureau of the Party and of the Youth is paid monthly four hundred pesetas as a bonus; besides, they are paid ten pesetas a day for expenses on trips outside the city. To get such large quantities of money into Spain, they use various methods. Sometimes individuals carry it in. Other times it is received through periodicals connected with the party, for example, the "Editorial Genit." (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, "Ediciones 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 Komintern, Red International Aid, The International for Cultural Relations, The Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all these marks lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts incognito.

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

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

A whole network of permanent agents stretches across the world; these agents, responsible to the GPU, act as contacts between Moscow and the Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the United States, which are nominally autonomous. These agents from the Komintern, representatives of the 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 8

How the Komintern distributes money all over the world. Parcels arrive bearing the seal of the Soviet Government; inside these parcels are packets of orders and instructions, each packet being 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. Citlow.

In attempting to show the forced subsistence of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs

and documents; I shall have to reduce the number of citations to the minimum.

The above-mentioned B. Gitlow, who for twenty years held one of the leading positions in the direction of the Communist movement in the United States, has published a book in which he gives indisputable evidence of the complete subjection of the American Party to Moscow. In the last few years, B. Gitlow broke off his relationship with the Communist International. Gitlow's actual political leanings do not interest me. It is sufficient that the fundamental aspect of his book is based on indisputable deeds. Gitlow writes:

"The 'Daily Worker', far from covering its expenditures, was losing money daily; the Komintern has spent many times the initial sum of \$300,000, which was invested to begin the publication of the periodical....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 389.)

"I returned from Moscow to attend the Convention and to nominate the Presidential Candidate of the Party, with five thousand dollars of Russian money in my pocket as Moscow's initial contribution, and thirty-five thousand dollars for our presidential campaign.

"This sum was part of the four million dollars which we were accustomed to receive every year as a grant for special propositions; for our presidential campaign in 1924, Moscow contributed fifty thousand dollars.

"Having established the 'Daily Worker' with thirty-five thousand dollars, Moscow continued to contribute at least that sum every year. Naturally Moscow's financial contributions to the American Communist Party were much smaller than they are today, when Moscow is the indisputable master." ("I Confess" -- B. Gitlow, page 494.)

To what extent did Moscow give financial aid? B. Gitlow, through whose hands Moscow's money passed quite frequently, says:

"Moscow was a generous donor; but it did not pay for all our activities; without any exaggeration, our expenditures every year were about a million dollars, more than half of which was taken from the United States." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 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 declares under oath:

1. That I am a resident of the City of New York, in the United States.

2. That I was for a period of about fifteen years a member of the Communist Party of the United States and that during this time I was a member of the Central Committee of the party and occupied many responsible posts.

3. That in 1929-1930 I worked for the International Red Syndicate in Moscow and in 1930 I was sent by Piatnitsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Lushinsky, president of the Communist International to Bogota, Columbia, for the purpose of directing the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, for and in the name of the Communist International.

That I remained fifteen months in Columbia, as a representative of the Communist International and seven months in Venezuela, also representing the Communist International.

That while there I had contact with the office of the Komintern, which was located at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That the witness affirms that after having been authorized to spend money, he spent during his residence in Columbia, nearly six thousand five hundred dollars to subsidize the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, which was at that time affiliated with the Communist International. While I was in Venezuela I also spent money with the object of subsidizing the work of the Communist Party in Venezuela.

That most of the money came from Kitty Harris, resident of New York and member of the Communist Party.

That I remember perfectly 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 day 25th day of July, 1940.

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

The truth is that J. Zack 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 loyal, and to fight for the justice when we are seeking, to the unhappy end." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 528.)

Rivalry among the leaders of a party is taken care of by transferring some of them to the GPU. When B. Gitlow fell into disgrace for having intended to begin an independent policy, they decided in Moscow to transfer him to the GPU. Gitlow himself said in regard to this incident:

" They made plans to bribe me. They offered me a lucrative position doing confidential work for the GPU in Latin American countries with a very good salary, which included living expenses, travel by first class, and lodging in the best hotels.

...I refused the tempting offer, because I knew that it was a bribe, and also because I understood that if I was ever an employee of the GPU I would forever remain at its mercy." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 568-9.)

This incident throws a bright light on the destiny of many of those who have been expelled or retired, such as D.A. Siqueiros, G. Lorenzo, H. Laborde, and others. The plan to send to Latin America a personage so important as Gitlow, shows the special interest that the GPU had in it.

Fred Beal, one of the leaders of American workers, tells in his book, how he was won in Moscow:

BEGAN
"The Komintern to look after me with moving solicitude. They made me comfortable in Moscow. I was well quartered, well fed, and received invitations to make speeches and write for periodicals." ("Proletarian Journey", F. Beal, page 257.) (Translator's note — Name Beal or Beal misspelled on original.)

Gitlow tells how the Krealin put the well-known American negro, James Ford, at the side of Stalin.

"He was covered with adulations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" -- Gitlow, page 455)

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 party. 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 roneyside "made a song" out of the old calumny; but we are still waiting for proof that it is true; knowing that he will not be able to present any proof of it, since this periodical is proud to state that it exists in its humble way, on the voluntary contributions of workers, farmers, and other sympathizers."

These gentlemen think, without a doubt, that the insolence of their tone relieves them of the duty of relying upon deeds recognized even by themselves.

Denying it receives financial aid from Moscow, "The Voice of Mexico" pretends to believe that the Mexican Party is the one exception

in the world, from the rigid rules of the Komintern. However, the same periodical wrote on May 1, of this year:

"The economic situation in which the party finds itself, arises from the fact that the old heads of the group were made dependent upon the governors, senators, and deputies, to the party of the masses.it was also under the control of the bourgeoisie; abandoning its principles, renouncing its obligation to defend the interests of the workers and the common people; opposing itself to the 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 Dionisio 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. Dionisio 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 now, 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. Selgado interest me in that they refute the statement that the magazine in question was run only on voluntary donations made by workers and sympathizers.

It is certain that the March Congress decided to adopt a more virtuous system of conduct; but as to how serious this was, and to what degree it will be realized, we will only know in the next purge. Now we know that the Communist Party receives what it can, without caring from what source it comes.

Even in case we consider the pious desire of the last Congress a reality, one could not find in my words an atom of calumny. "The Voice of Mexico" considers it perfectly legitimate to receive money from "sympathetic elements", but perhaps Stalin does not belong in the category of sympathizers? In the same note in which they speak of "calumny" he is cited as the "great director of the Soviet, Comrade Stalin". How could it be impossible to receive money from a 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 equal 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 Bolshevik party by means of false proceedings. The revelations made by Krivitsky in the world press, have been made into a book, that all publications have accepted as qualified and exact testimony on the occult mechanism of the policies of the Kremlin.

To avoid misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the initials G.U.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.W.D.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Commissar of People's Relations — Seria — is at the same time head of the G.U.G.B.

The G.U.G.B. is divided into sectors, in conformance with the political, economic, and cultural of the U.S.S.R."

Installment 12

"The aforesaid Walter Krivitsky cannot make a personal testimony because in making it his hiding place would be revealed and therefore he cannot do it for fear of the GPU.

Subscribed and sworn before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

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

Albert Goldman (signed.)"

Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" like other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The same persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the Investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some agents of the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I have presented numerous testimonies to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the Komintern, in all parts of the world, are in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican Justice, will not only reject the accusation of "defamation against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnious accusations and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil intentioned calumny. August 17, 1940. Coyoacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)

DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR THE MEXICAN TRIBUNAL

1. Copy of the budgets of the Komintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.
2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.
3. Quotation from the book of E. Matorras, "Communism in Spain."
4. Letter of Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940.
5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.
6. Affidavit of Josef Zach, dated July 25, 1940.
7. Statement of Walter Krivitsky.
8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. But the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico comes as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime and even less the motives which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great depths, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin are not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather result from the situation of the new governing clique which is before the face of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Komintern know too well that their situation is made or unmade along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense they live on the alms of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyists. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceptions, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In the conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.

Translated by:

John G. McCormick (1-8)
Jack R. Alsbaugh (9-12)

2706 Gulf Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS

FBI HOUSTON

OCTOBER 30, 1940

5:30 PM

COV

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-29162-80
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 NOV 2 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR AND SACS
EL PASO
LOS ANGELES
PHOENIX
SAN ANTONIO
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES OLNEY CORNELL WHO ADMITS HE WAS DEPUTY TO LEON TROTSKY CROSSED THE BORDER AT LAMARCO TEXAS AFTERNOON IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX FORD COACH BLUE GRAY COLOR BEARING TEXAS LICENSE V NINEBIRK - TWO NINE EIGHT. THESE LICENSE PLATES ISSUED AT LAMARCO TEXAS SEPTEMBER FOURTH NINETEENTHIRTY SIX IN CORNELL WHO GAVE HIS ADDRESS NINETEEN VICTORIA AVENUE COYOACAN MEXICO DF. CORNELL PURCHASED ACCORDING TO CORNELL FROM MRS. CHARLES CURTIS OF NEW YORK AND TROTSKY IN MEXICO BUT WHO HAS RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA. CORNELL STATES HE IS GOING TO VISIT MR. CHARLES CURTIS SIX THIRTY FOUR SPANISH VILLA LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM WITH SOUND IN SPANISH DEPICTING THE MURDER SCENE AND ASSASSINATION OF TROTSKY AS WELL AS THE PLACE OF FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TROTSKY AND STATES THAT HE INTENDS TO TURN THIS FILM OVER TO MR. CANNON OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONALS OF NEW YORK CITY. CORNELL DOES NOT STATE WHETHER HE INTENDS TO GO TO NEW YORK OR WHETHER CANNON WILL COME TO LOS ANGELES. CORNELL STATES THAT HE WAS IN MEXICO ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS WITH TROTSKY, THAT HE ORIGINALLY CAME FROM TWO ONE SEVEN NINE STREET FREMONT CALIFORNIA WHERE HIS FATHER IS A CORNELL BUILDING CONTRACTOR STILL RESIDES. CORNELL DESCRIBED AS FRENCHMAN

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 9-10-41
5

2706 Gulf Building

HOUSTON, TEXAS

BEING BORN COCHISE, ARIZONA MARCH FOURTEEN NINETEEN ELEVEN, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, SLIM BUILD, BLACK HAIR, BROWN EYES, DARK COMPLEXIONED, WEARS GLASSES, GRADUATE OF BOWEN COLLEGE IN FRESNO AND TAUNTE GRADUATE SCHOOL AT FRESNO CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A NUMBER OF LETTERS INDICATING THAT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF WORK BEING DONE AMONG THE GAILORS UNION AND "GUP" IN SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS DO NOT INDICATE WHAT UNION OR WHAT TYPE OF WORK. ONE LETTER DATED JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE FROM NORMAN MINI THREE TWO THREE ONE ONE-HALF RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA STATES "IN A WORD, ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING IS TO BE SACRIFICED TO CONVINCE I THAT THE PARTY SUPPORTS HIM COMPLETELY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT." NO INDICATION AS TO IDENTITY OF L. EXCEPT THE NAME "LINDENBERG" APPEARS IN ANOTHER LETTER. NO INDICATION AS TO WHAT GOVERNMENT IS BEING STRUGGLED AGAINST. CORNELL INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO SELL THE AUTOMOBILE IN HIS POSSESSION BUT DID NOT INDICATE WHEN OR HOW HE WOULD PROCEED TO LOS ANGELES. BUREAU REQUESTS DIRECTOR SUPERVISOR OF CORNELL AND DISTRICT TO BE ADVISED TELEGRAPHICALLY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HIS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR DISTRICTS. YOUR OFFICES WILL BE NOTIFIED BY OTHER OFFICES WHEN HE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE YOUR DISTRICT.

RICHMOND

- CC BUREAU ✓
- EL PASO
- LOS ANGELES
- MEMPHIS
- SAN ANTONIO
- SAN DIEGO
- SAN FRANCISCO

339

AUG 28 1978

Washington, D. C. 20535

AIRMAIL

Subject of Request: Assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City, August 20, 1940

Mr. Alex Mitchell
20 Orlando Road
London, SW4
England

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from our files. Excisions have been made from these documents and/or entire documents withheld in order to protect materials which are exempted from disclosure by the following subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and Section 552a. The exemption number(s) indicated by a mark appearing in the block to the left of the subsection cited constitutes the authority for withholding the deleted material. (See below and reverse side of this sheet for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Section 552

Section 552a

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (A) | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) (5) |
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| | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) (9) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k) (6) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> (k) (7) |

The decision to withhold exempt portions of our records is the responsibility of William H. Webster, Director of the FBI

If you believe your name may also have been recorded by the FBI incident to the investigation of other persons or some organization, please advise us of the details describing the specific incident or occurrence and time frame. Thereafter, further effort will be made to locate, retrieve and process any such records.

Your request for information concerning yourself has been considered in light of the provisions of both the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a). It has been determined by the Attorney General that requests by individuals seeking information about themselves are governed by the Privacy Act. In addition, as a matter of administrative discretion, any documents which were found to be exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act were also processed under the provisions of the FOIA. Through these procedures, you have received the greatest degree of access authorized by both laws.

You have thirty days from receipt of this letter to appeal to the Deputy Attorney General from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Deputy Attorney General (Attention: Office of Privacy and Information Appeals), Washington, D. C. 20530. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal."

See additional information on continuation page.

MAILED 4
AUG 28 1978

ENCLOSURE

Allen H. McCraight

Allen H. McCraight, Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

Enclosures (2)

wwp:kay (4)

SECRET

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
October 30, 1940.

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

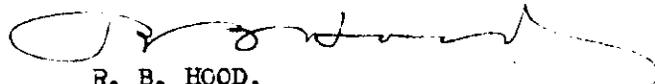
RE: LEON TROTSKY;
GEORGE MENK;
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copy of the SOCIALIST APPEAL, published in New York, issue of June 1, 1940, which concerns the assassination of LEON TROTSKY. It is possible that this issue may not have been referred to the Bureau. This matter was brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Division Office by Confidential Informant [REDACTED].

It is noted that the article refers to GEORGE MENK, who on April 16, 1938, departed for Mexico, which according to the article, was for the alleged purpose of murdering LEON TROTSKY. It is noted that one article states that the Mexican police were seeking GEORGE MENK as an "agent of STALIN'S G.P.U." Another individual whose whereabouts was desired by the Mexican Police, according to the article, is one HERBERT PISSMAN, described as a German-born visitor in Mexico, who was sought for questioning on the activities of the Russian Secret Police in Mexico.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DWM HS

CC - New York
65-0

65-29162-81

333

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

L-5

Laboratory

Date 11/17 1940

___ Mr. Appel	1410	___ Mr. LaRock	7325E
___ Mr. Baughman	7325D	___ Mr. Magee	7325C
___ Mr. Beach	7325F	___ Mr. Martin	7326
___ Mr. Blackburn	1410	___ Mr. McCarthy	7325C
___ Mr. Blaine	1410	___ Mr. McKenna	7330
___ Mr. Burgess	7328	___ Mr. Mesnig	1410
___ Mr. Chadduck	7325E	___ Mr. Millen	7118
___ Mr. Coffey	7326	___ Mr. Miller	1410
___ Mr. Conrad	7120	___ Mr. Murray	7325D
___ Mr. Couch	7330	___ Mr. Napier	1410
___ Mr. Dingle	1410	___ Mr. Parsons	7325D
___ Mr. Dunlop	7325F	___ Mr. Pfafman	7120
___ Mr. Feehan	1410	___ Mr. Pickering	1410
___ Mr. Felton	7325D	___ Mr. J. Willard	7325D
___ Mr. Freimuth	7325F	___ Mr. White	7325F
___ Mr. Gasteiger	1410	___ Mr. Williams	7118
___ Mr. Gould	7328	___ Miss Frawley	7326
___ Mr. Hilcken	1410	___ Typing Pool	7332
___ Mr. Holland	1410	___ LABORATORY FILES	
___ Mr. Hughes	7325D	___ Files (with 100)	
___ Mr. Jevons	7325E	___ Mr.	

See Me _____
 Please Handle _____
 Route to #1 Examiner _____

29

E. P. COFFEY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd, was; et al;
ESPIONAGE — R.

Lab. # 38828
File # 65-29162

Examination requested by: [REDACTED] C

Date of reference communication: memo 11-12-40

Date blocked: [REDACTED] pm
received Lab 11-12-40
recorded Lab 11-14-40 pm
C

Examination requested: [REDACTED] C

Result of examination: embodied in memo 11-13-40
as written by FBI.

Examination by: Neuland
Blair

Specimens submitted for examination

[REDACTED] C

ORIGINAL RETURNED. TWO COPIES RETAINED FOR LAB, AFTER TRANSCRIPTION.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Antonio, Texas,
November 4, 1940.

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

RE: MEXICAN MATRONS
CIBOLA

Dear Sir:--

Transmitted herewith are memoranda prepared by
Special Agent H. F. Kingma of this office which are
subjects of telephone conversations with Mr. Carson of the
Bureau on October 1, 1940, and a conversation with Special
Agent Donegan of the New York office on the same date.

This information was received telephonically from
SAC Gus T. Jones of Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc. (4)

LEK:MPH

cc New York (2) with Enclosures.

- 81 X

[Handwritten signature]

331

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

November 1, 1940.
San Antonio, Texas.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM NUMBER ONE

Re: LEON TROTZKY MATTER

[REDACTED] c

This woman's name is [REDACTED] ROSENBERG and she resides
at 107 [REDACTED] Street, [REDACTED] Street, Bronx, New York.

L. E. Kingman,
Special Agent.

LEK:MTH

cc-New York

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133

JEL:ERM:KLB

65-29162 -82

November 25, 1940

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DEN DRESCHD
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 5, 1940, reflecting that the results of the interview with [redacted] presently in jail in New Orleans, are covered in the report of Special Agent (A) N. R. Griffin, dated September 24, 1940, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Bureau files fail to reflect that Agent Griffin has submitted a report in this matter under that date. It is noted, however, that Agent Griffin has submitted a report of that date covering an interview with [redacted] in the case entitled Harry Benton Bridges with aliases; Communist Activities (Immigration Matter), which mentions the name of Harry Jackson, connected with communist activities, but gives no details with reference to this Harry Jackson in an effort to determine his possible identity with van Dendreschd.

The Bureau should be immediately advised whether [redacted] was interviewed with reference to van Dendreschd and under what title the report covering this interview was submitted by Agent Griffin.

The outstanding investigation in this case should be given preferred and expeditious attention and a report should be immediately submitted covering the results of the investigation to date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

NOV 25 1940
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Handwritten notes and initials:
P 4/3
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RECORDED

JBL:ERM

65-29162-83

November 8, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

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

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a letter from Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, dated October 24, 1940, wherein it is suggested that the investigation being conducted by the Bureau in the case entitled "Daniel Lawrence alias Nathan Leipsiger; Espionage", New York file 65-4088, be given consideration in connection with the investigation of this case.

Accordingly, the information developed in the Lawrence case should be called to the attention of the Agent assigned to the investigation of Van Dendreschd in order that information of value developed in connection with the investigation of Lawrence may be coordinated in the report in this case.

Investigation in this case should be given continued, vigorous and expeditious attention and reports thereon submitted promptly in view of the interest of the State Department in the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

- 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 _____

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JBL:ERM

~~65-29612~~

November 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

65-29162-84

RECORDED

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases: ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter dated October 17, 1940, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a letter received from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., dated October 23, 1940, together with copies of the enclosure referred to.

It will be noted that the State Department desires to be advised what information has been developed with reference to the possible location of the Arsenal brothers in the United States.

Investigation in this matter should be given immediate attention and a report thereon should be submitted not later than November 19, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC San Antonio - Enclosure
Houston

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 14 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- 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 _____

PROBE BY U. S. AT HARVARD

Agents Seek Information in Trotsky Papers

Government agents are conducting a secret investigation at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky, world famous Russian revolutionist who was assassinated last August in Mexico. It was learned last night from reliable sources.

It is believed that the agents are perusing the Trotsky papers, the contents of which remain a mystery to the outside world, in an effort to gain valuable information on the activities of subversive revolutionary elements in the United States.

Another purpose in the investigation is the possibility that the papers may contain clues as to the purpose and the persons behind the plot which culminated almost two months ago in the pick-axing of the Russian exile in his study.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner, including a checkmark and illegible scribbles.

Koston Post

Wed. Oct. 30, 1940

*Letter M. Y. (cc. 120-700) 11/13/40 2132
Memo. H. H. Clegg 11/13/40 2132*

5-27-40

**Federal Probe
of Trotsky's Papers
Denied at Harvard**

The Harvard Crimson prints the story. Keyes D. Metcalf, director of the Widener Library, Harvard University, flatly and completely denies it.

The Crimson in this morning's issue declares that Federal agents have been studying the manuscripts and correspondence of Leon Trotsky, noted Russian Communist leader and collaborator with Lenin, murdered in Mexico last Summer ever since the papers reached Harvard last August.

The Federal agents, the Crimson asserts, are attempting by the investigation to learn of the undercover activities of Communist agents in this country and also, if possible, to uncover the groups responsible for the assassination of Trotsky.

Mr. Metcalf denies this story in its entirety. No government agent has even seen the papers since they passed through the Customs last August, he declares. In response, the editors of the Crimson state that their information came from an "unimpeachable source" and they stick to it.

The papers involved are the manuscripts, correspondence and notes of the famous Russian revolutionist. Negotiations to acquire these papers had been completed by Mr. Metcalf for the Widener Library some time before Mr. Trotsky died. On his death they were turned over to the Harvard authorities. None of the papers has been made public in any way, according to Mr. Metcalf.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right margin.

Boston Daily Globe

Oct. 30, 1940

*Letter NY. (cc Boston) 11/12/40 913
Memo for Mr. McCagg 11/8/40 913*

65-2711-2

34

JBB:ERM
65-29162 - 85

November 13, 1940

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENDEESCHD
with aliases; ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of clippings from the Boston Post dated October 30, 1940, and the Boston Daily Globe dated October 30, 1940, reflecting that a secret investigation is presently being conducted by Government agents at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky with a view to obtaining any clues available therein which will assist in uncovering the groups responsible for Trotsky's assassination.

The Bureau desires to be immediately advised of any information in this respect available to the New York or Boston Offices. Appropriate discreet inquiry should be made by the Boston Office to verify these press reports and ascertain the identity of such Government agents, in the event such an inquiry is being made.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Boston

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ NOV 14 1940 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57
 H. H. R. B.
 90
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JBL:ERM
65-29162

November 8, 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 MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; ET AL;
ESPIONAGE - R

While talking with Mr. Murphy of the State Department on November 7, 1940, in connection with this case, his attention was called to the attached newspaper clippings emanating in Boston, reflecting that Government agents are conducting a secret investigation at Harvard University of the personal correspondence and papers of Leon Trotsky. Mr. Murphy stated that such inquiry is not being conducted by the State Department and that the State Department would be interested in verifying this information and determining the identity of the Government agents concerned.

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
J. B. Little

Enclosure

ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 11 1940
CLEGG

345

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

GJS-O
62-6870

November 9, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MONARD ^o van DRESCHEND,
with aliases, et al.
Espionage (R)

Dear Sir:

When Special Agent George J. Starr of this office interviewed [redacted] concerning the relationship between the man known as FRANK JACSON who is responsible for the killing of LEON TROTSKY and Monsieur MONARD whom [redacted] had known in Persia, he gave to Agent Starr a copy of his book "The Strangling of Persia". This book is described as being "the story of European diplomacy and oriental intrigue which resulted in the denationalization of twelve million Mohammedans".

[redacted] was at one time the Treasurer-General of Persia and it was while acting in that capacity that he came in contact with the man known to him as Monsieur MONARD who was the Administrator-General of Customs of Persia. There are a number of references to Monsieur MONARD in the book, as shown by the index (see page 418), but there is nothing to show the extent of his family or whether or not he had a child who might be identified as being the man recently known as FRANK JACSON. [redacted] could add nothing to what already appears in the book.

The book is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover accompanied by a copy of this letter, as it is believed that the Bureau may desire to include the book in the Bureau library.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED
B. E. Sackett 65-
B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

1-17-41
Books placed
in Bureau
Library
RMS

344

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JBL:ERM
65-29162

November 18, 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 MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHID
with aliases; ET AL; ESPIONAGE

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
J. B. Little

65-29162-51

NOV 22 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CLEGG

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

November 6, 1940

64-1-2602-2
Lab #28628
JAN: AT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

pl

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1964

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

64-1-2602-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 23 1940
LADD FIVE

64 State
11/14/40

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd
Page 512

[REDACTED]

c

[REDACTED]

c

The letter referred to above is being
retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

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TDB:AF

RECORDED

65-29162-89

November 20, 1940

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Re: JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENDRESCHD
u. as. including Frank Jackson, et al
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

1 ENCL. P.M.

It is requested that expeditious attention be given this matter.

[REDACTED]

C

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ NOV 23 1940 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

350

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

File: 64A
65-29612

November 17, 1949

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	.....

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-36100) FROM: SA [redacted]

RE: JAMES ROBERT VAN DEN BROEK
aka aliases: et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

On November 7, 1949, I received a telephone call from Mr. Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department advising that he had received in receipt of Confidential Director 64A from the Mexican Consulate in Mexico City, by admitting a copy of James Van Den Broek's account of having them retained in the Bureau's Laboratory to determine whether the individual was a spy in a native language or a spy in contact with another foreign agent. This material has been admitted to the State Department by Jose Lopez Robles and Alfonso Sierra, and was reviewed by Judge Trullida of the Federal Court in Mexico City in connection with the investigation in this case. Mr. Murphy stated that he had been in communication notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau had been advised of lack of cooperation of the Bureau in collecting the material of Trotsky. Mr. Murphy's report lacks prosecution of the case and was not obtained by the laboratory, in order to be sent to the Consulate General in Mexico City.

[REDACTED SECTION]

65-29612-90

[REDACTED SECTION]

COPIES DESTROYED
198 SEP 6 1960

CC Tolson et al Laboratory

E. R. [redacted]

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In. ce of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8

Date _____ Case References _____

November 20, 1940

Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd
w.as. incl. Frank Jacson, et al
Espionage

Consigned to: _____
SAC New York

List of Contents

2 records

SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED MAIL

350

C O

RJB:ERM

RECORDED 65-29162 - 411X

December 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENBROECK
with aliases: ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

The attention of the New York Office is directed to Bureau letters dated November 12, 1940, and November 27, 1940, the former requesting advice concerning information developed with reference to the possible location of the Arenal brothers in the United States and the latter requesting appropriate investigation concerning Sylvia Rosenberg, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

A review of the Bureau files fails to reveal that the results of your investigation have been reported and the New York Office is requested to give this matter immediate attention, completing the investigation and forwarding an investigative report to the Bureau within ten days after receipt of this letter.

For the assistance of the New York Office in conducting investigation in instant case, I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter dated November 20, 1940, from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, D. C., together with copies of its enclosures which are copies of despatches 405 and 437 from the American Consulate General at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, dated October 30 and November 1, 1940, respectively. Copies of this material are also being furnished to the Houston and San Antonio Offices.

There are also enclosed herewith for the assistance of the offices receiving copies of this letter three photographs of van Denbroeck, which were furnished to the Bureau by the Department of State.

Also enclosed herewith for the information of the interested offices are copies of the other enclosures which are described in despatch 227 from the American Consulate General at Mexico City, dated November 1, 1940.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ DEC 17 1940 ★
 F. B. I.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,
 John Edgar Hoover
 Director

Enclosure
 CU Houston - Enclosure
 San Antonio -

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November 8, 1960.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES,
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

The trial of JACQUES MORNARD, alias FRANK JACSON before the Judge of the Criminal Court of Coyocacan, has been practically completed.

Two psychiatrists JOSE GOMEZ ROBLEDA and ALFONSO QUIEROS were appointed by the Court to not only examine MORNARD physically and mentally, but to also conduct an investigation of the case. These men have been in touch with the writer and American Consul ROBERT MCGREGOR, and they stated that their report is completed and that they have found MORNARD to be in excellent physical condition, and entirely sane. MORNARD has steadfastly stuck to his first story, and despite every effort to confuse him, no admissions whatever have been obtained from the man that he was connected in any way with the GPU or the OGPU.

During the examination of MORNARD, and the investigation of the case, he has been given every consideration and privilege in prison. However, all of his liberties have now been taken away from him, and he is confined in a bare cell with no privileges whatever, and not even newspapers to read.



C

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-29162-97



C
REF

195 SEP 6 1960

65-29162-97

REC'D

356

C O

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES,
Murder of Leon Trotsky,
Page 72.

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

The trial of DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS charged with the first assault on TROTSKY, has also been completed, and nothing new was developed at this trial. SIQUEIROS was positively identified by two of the participants in the first assault. SIQUEIROS refused to make any statement whatever to the Court or to any Mexican officials. He is at the present time confined in the Penitentiary in Mexico City, awaiting the verdict of the Court in his case.

No information whatever has been received by the writer disclosing the results of previous leads that were requested to be followed out by the New York office.

[REDACTED] C

CC for Mr. E. A. Tamm

JBL:ERM
~~65-29163-95~~

December 28, 1940

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

CORDED

65-29163-96

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the investigation being conducted regarding Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd with aliases, the slayer of Leon Trotsky, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent M. R. Griffin, dated December 9, 1940, at New York City.

Information has been received that Mrs. Luis Arenal is presently residing at 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. While inquiry with reference to the Arenal brothers in New York City fails to reflect that Luis Arenal is residing at this address with his wife, it is believed that she may be contacting him although information to date fails to indicate that this situation prevails.

It is to be noted that it has previously been reported that the Mexican Government, through General Hueses, is reported to have started extradition proceedings against the Arenal brothers. I shall appreciate being advised whether such proceedings have been initiated, whether a warrant has been issued for the Arenals, and what action would be desired in the event he is definitely located in New York City as a result of the investigation now being conducted.

COPIES DESTROYED

SEP 6 1980

Sincerely yours,

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 12-56
5

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 31 1940
BY SPECIAL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MESSAGE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure *

DEC 31 1940 *

BY SPECIAL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MESSAGE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
F B I
DEC 28 7 20 PM '40

3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9440

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York City

Houston

FILE NO. 62-20

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 12-4-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/20, 25/40	REPORT MADE BY J. A. WALTER
---	----------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd, Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard;	CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING
---	--

Sylvia AGELOFF, alias, Silvia Aseloff.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inspector in Charge at the Houston Office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that he has no record of LOUIS and RAFAEL ARENAL and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS as to their present whereabouts. Such records, it was advised, could be obtained from the Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization at San Antonio. [redacted] identified picture of subject, JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD as man who rode in taxi with her from the San Antonio Airport on July 2, 1940. [redacted] further advised that VAN DENDRESCHD stopped at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:

- Bureau letter to New York, dated October 17, 1940.
- Report of Special Agent W. C. INGMAN, San Antonio, Texas, dated October 8, 1940.

DETAILS:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

The writer contacted Mr. L. D. CROSSMAN, Inspector in Charge of the Houston Office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. CROSSMAN explained that he had no information in his possession as to the present whereabouts of LOUIS and RAFAEL ARENAL and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. R. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-29162-94	DEC 13 1940
5 - Bureau, cc [unclear], State Dept. 12/14/40 2 - New York 2 - San Antonio 2 - Houston		DEC 9 1940	
COPIES DESTROYED 198 SEP 6 1960		FIVE	

RECEIVED - C.F.E. DIV. 1
 DEC 13 1940

J. A. WALTER, Houston,
12-4-40
File # 62-20.

DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS or whether or not they had entered the United States. CROSSMAN explained that this information could be readily ascertained by getting in touch with the headquarters office in San Antonio. CROSSMAN pointed out that the San Antonio Office could contact the various Immigration offices situated at the various points of entry from Mexico and request that a search of the records be made at these offices for the desired information.

The writer contacted [REDACTED] and displayed the picture of subject JACQUES MARNARD VAN DEND-RESCHD which she readily identified.. [REDACTED] said that VAN DEND-RESCHD was a passenger with her on the Eastern Airlines Plane which arrived at the San Antonio Airport on July 2, 1940 at 2:05 P.M. [REDACTED] related that she and subject took a taxi from the airport to San Antonio and that she was on her way to visit her sister-in-law, [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] son was seriously ill and that she had been called to San Antonio in this emergency. [REDACTED] said that when the taxi got into town it stopped at the Gunter Hotel and that the last she saw of subject was when she saw him enter this hotel and she then proceeded to [REDACTED] in the taxi. Upon further questioning, [REDACTED] could give no further information as to the subject. She explained that he did not speak to her in the taxi nor to anyone on the plane nor did anyone meet him at the Airport or when he arrived at the Hotel. [REDACTED] pointed out that there was no doubt in her mind that subject was the man in question.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION:

At San Antonio, Texas: While check the Gunter Hotel and make inquiry for any information as to subject's activities in San Antonio on July 2, 1940 and immediately subsequent thereto.

At San Antonio, Texas: At the headquarters office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, will contact the Inspector in Charge and request him to get in touch with the various Immigration Offices at the ports of entry from Mexico so that the records in these offices can be checked to ascertain whether or not subjects are in the United States and if so their present whereabouts.

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION - - -

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

MRG:LP
62-6870

December 6, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

94439

Re: JACQUES MORNARD van DENDRESCHD,
with aliases; ET AL.
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Investigation by Special Agent M. E. Griffin of this office indicates that Mrs. LOUIS ARENAL is presently residing at 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.; while information in our possession indicates that ARENAL is not residing here, it is believed that his wife may be contacting him at night at some other location.



We wish you would advise us whether or not a warrant has been issued for this man and what action you wish this office to take in the event he is located. As soon as a reply is received regarding this situation, further efforts will be made to locate this man.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT, RDORDED
Special Agent in Charge

INDEXED

65-29122-95

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 DEC 9 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Letter to State Dept. (encl.) 12/28/40 gms.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: New York, N.Y.

N.Y. File No. 62-6870 JR

Place at	Date	Period	Made by
New York, N.Y.	12/9/40	9/5-7, 17-19; 10/22, 28; 11/1, 15, 22, 23, 25, 27; 29; 12/1, 2/40	M. R. GRIFFIN

Title: CHANGED: Character
 JACQUES MORNARD van DENDRESCHD, with aliases: ESPIONAGE - R
 Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd, Jacques Monard,
 Jack Mornard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack

Mornard; SILVIA AGELOFF, with aliases:
 Mornard; SILVIA AGELOFF, with aliases:
 Maslow, B. Maslow, "Bess", Sylvia Agaloff,
 Sylvia Ageloff, Silvia Azeloss, Sylvia Angeloff,
 Mrs. F. Ageloff; CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE,
 with aliases: Carmen Enriqueta Coveda Jarque,
 Carmen Enriqueta Coveda Jarque; MRS. PAULINE
 FLEISCHMAN; MRS. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN, with
 aliases: Ernestina Gonzales, Ernestina Sleisharan;
 CARMEN MEANA, alias Carmen Meandra; HORACIO PEREZ
 GONZALEZ; MRS. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, alias
 Mary Leinbach; ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUE, alias
 Enrique Martinez Rique; DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS,
 LUIS ARENAL BASTAR; RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR; JOSE
 HARARI; HANSEN BASSOLS.

Synopsis: Van DENDRESCHD believed to have been member of
 Marine Workers Industrial Union in 1936 and 1937.
 Identified by [redacted] as former
 Political Commissar in Spain. [redacted]
 advises one "Monsieur MORNARD" was a Belgian
 Collector of Customs for Northern Persia in 1911
 and prior thereto and not Belgian Ambassador.
 Knows of no connection of subject Van DENDRESCHD
 with him. Newspaper article covering investiga-
 tion by Secretary of Belgian Legation in Mexico
 City indicates Van DENDRESCHD lied about his
 education and training. JOSEPH JANSEN, secretary
 to late LEON TROTSKY, has no information of value.
 According to two confidential informants, GEORGE MINK

EXCISE

Approved & Forwarded: *J. J. Sacht* SAC

Copies of this Report		DEC 17 1940
5 - Bureau (enc.2)	2 - Boston (enc.2)	2 - Albany (enc.2)
2 - San Antonio (enc.2)	2 - San Francisco (enc.2)	2 - Washington Field (enc.2)
Houston (enc.2)	2 - New Haven (enc.2)	
New York (enc.2)	2 - Buffalo (enc.2)	

DEC 11 1940

FIVE DASH

alive and took recent trip through the United States. Records of Eastern Airlines covering trips of SYLVIA AGELOFF and Van DENDRESCHD checked. No record of THEODORE TOORITZEN at New York employment agencies. Newspaper article states SIQUEIROS' attorney claims SHELDON HARTE left alive in hands of ARENAL brothers. Information received from State Department indicates extradition of ARENAL brothers for HARTE murder may be requested by Mexican authorities. ANITA BRENNER alleged to have been visited by ARENAL brothers, located in Brooklyn, N.Y. Information from State Department indicates HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ married to MARY LEINBECH, American woman, and implicated in murder of SHELDON HARTE. CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE believed to have come to New York to contact CARMEN MEANA and Mrs. Ernestina FLEISCHMAN. CARMEN MEANA identified as prominent Spanish Communist presently in New York assisting drive of American Rescue Ship Mission in program to aid Spanish Communists in French concentration camps. Mrs. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN is widow of son of Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN, who was killed in Spanish War; lives with Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN, whose home is hangout of Communists.

JOSE HARARI believed presently enrolled at Cornell University. Information received from State Department indicates NARCISO BASSOLS may be GPU head in Mexico and ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIUI may be a high functionary of GPU in Latin America.

- P -

References:

Bureau letter dated September 3, 1940.
 Report of Special Agent G. J. Starr, dated New York, September 3, 1940.
 Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940.
 New York letter to Bureau dated September 6, 1940.
 Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940.
 Bureau letter dated September 7, 1940.
 New York teletype to Bureau dated September 11, 1940.
 New York letter to Bureau dated September 12, 1940.
 Report of Special Agent E. P. Hair, dated Los Angeles, September 14, 1940.
 Report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan dated New Haven, September 14, 1940.
 Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940.
 Bureau letter dated September 26, 1940.
 Report of Special Agent R. N. Hosteny dated Houston, September 25, 1940.

62-6370

Bureau letter dated October 1, 1940.
Bureau letter dated October 4, 1940.
Bureau letter dated October 12, 1940.
Bureau letter dated October 17, 1940.

Details:

The title of this case is being changed to include the following names: CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, with aliases: Carmen Enriqueta Coveda Jarque, Carmen Henriqueta Coveda Jarque; MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN; MRS. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN, with aliases: Ernestina Gonzales, Ernestina Sleisham; CARMEN MEANA, with alias: Carmen Meandra; HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ; MRS. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, with alias: Mary Leinbech; ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUI, with alias ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUE; DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS; LUIS ARENAL BASTAR; RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR; JOSE HARARI and NARCISO BASSOLS, and the following additional aliases of SYLVIA AGELOFF: Mrs. F. Jacson, B. Maslow, "Bess", Sylvia Agaloff, Sylvia Egeloff, Silvia Azeloss, Sylvia Angeloff, Mrs. F. Ageloff, and the additional alias of King for JACQUES HARNARD van DENDRESCHD.

JACQUES HARNARD van DENDRESCHD
SYLVIA AGELOFF

[REDACTED], who is employed at the [REDACTED] docks in the shore gang, on being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCHD by confidential informant [REDACTED], stated he does not recall the name of this man but remembers meeting him during 1936 and 1937 at the old Marine Workers Industrial Union on South Street, New York City. [REDACTED] recalled seeing Van DENDRESCHD talking from a soap box on several occasions for the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Communist Party.

[REDACTED], upon being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCHD by confidential informant [REDACTED], stated that he remembered seeing him around the Marine Workers Industrial Union hall on South Street, New York City, in 1936 and 1937. He recalls that the man used the name of JACSON and at that time seemed to be an intimate friend of HAYS JONES, a well-known Communist official of the New York Maritime Union. [REDACTED] believed JACSON was also connected in some way with a PAUL MATTHEWS, presently practicing law downtown in New York City. (Note: There is a PAUL MATTHEWS, attorney,

located at 11 Broadway, New York City). He thought JACSON was employed by MATTHEWS to drum up business in sailors' lawsuits. He thought JACSON resided somewhere in Brooklyn and was employed at one time or another on some ship in the Stewards Department. [REDACTED] stated he believed JACSON was one of the men who engineered the act of pulling down the swastika flag from the S.S. "Europa" in New York City about a year or so ago.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] stated that from information he received along the New York waterfront, it is possible that Van DENDRESCHD worked as a smoking room steward on the S.S. "Finland" of the United States Line from about August 13, 1935 to November 11, 1935 under Captain J. E. ROBERTS. He may have signed on in San Francisco, eastbound. It is rumored that he tried to commit suicide by jumping overboard from this ship.

Information further indicated JACSON may be known to a man named SHERLACK, who is presently believed to be employed by the Moore MacCormack Lines on the S.S. "Brazil" or the S.S. "Argentina" as a store-keeper. He may also be known to CHARLIE TURNER, who was last heard from as Chief Steward of the American Pioneer Lines, now believed operating under the United States Lines.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer at the Parish Prison, New Orleans, Louisiana, and upon being shown a picture of Van DENDRESCHD gave the following information: He knew Van DENDRESCHD in Spain under the name of KING. Van DENDRESCHD is a friend of GEORGE WINK and DAVID "RED" DRUMMOND. He was a Political Commissar in Albeceite, Spain. He believes that Van DENDRESCHD worked in the Communist Party office at 15 Essex Street, Boston, Mass., and that one PHIL FRANKFELD worked with him. FRANKFELD is presently under indictment in Washington, D.C. for contempt for having refused to answer questions put to him by the Dies Committee. FRANKFELD is State Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts. The Boston Police Department may have information concerning Van DENDRESCHD.

Shortly before May 1, 1934, the Buffalo Police raided a house in the negro section. EARL BROWDER, McQUISTION, MANNING, JOHNSON (negro organizer), Van DENDRESCHD and others were present in this house. BROWDER saved his confidential papers by hiding his brief case on the chandelier. Nobody was arrested. Police confiscated an advance copy of the "Daily Worker" about one or

or two days before it was issued. Officers ██████████ and ██████████ made the raid. Van DENDRESCHD was there officially as a Communist organizer, but actually to do whatever work they had for him.

From a confidential source, it was ascertained that Dr. ALBERT GOLDMAN, a Trotskyite attorney, located at 40 West 45th Street, New York City, received a letter on or about September 24, 1940 from one LEO FISCHER, La Paz, Bolivia, Box 947. This letter read approximately as follows:

"Kindly give me your address and the address of JAMES P. CANNON. I have important information for you and for him."

(Note: JAMES P. CANNON is the Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York City.)

On August 30, 1940, Assistant Director H. H. CLEGG telephonically advised the New York Office that information had been received by the Bureau from the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" which indicated that the true name of FRANK JACSON was JACQUES MORNARD and that his father had been the Belgian Ambassador to Persia in 1906. The Bureau checked with the State Department and learned that it had no record of an Ambassador named MORNARD. The Bureau did locate a record concerning one MORNARD who was located in Persia about 1911 or 1912 as a Belgian Customs Agent. This information appears in a book entitled "The Strangling of Persia", which was written by Mr. W. MORGAN SCHUSTER and published in 1912.

██████████ was interviewed by Special Agent G. J. STARR of this office and the results of the investigation were incorporated in a teletype to the Bureau on September 11, 1940. ██████████ stated he knew an official named MORNARD who had been Collector of Customs for Northern Persia about 1911 and prior thereto. MORNARD succeeded another Belgian named NAUS. This was under an arrangement whereby Persia obtained experienced customs officials from Belgium to be supervisors of Persian customs.

██████████ said that Northern Persia was in the so-called Russian sphere of influence and he is convinced MORNARD obtained his position through the intercession of Russia and further that he was on the Russian payroll while serving as a Customs Collector

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for Persia. [REDACTED] believes MORNARD was in Persia as early as 1906 and places MORNARD's present age at about 70 years.

[REDACTED] stated that MORNARD was never the Belgian Ambassador, but was simply a Persian government official. SCHUSTER was succeeded by MORNARD as Treasurer General of Persia and MORNARD charged that there was a deficit of approximately \$350,000. in the Treasury, which [REDACTED] denies. [REDACTED] saw this charge in English newspapers.

[REDACTED] could not recall whether or not MORNARD was married, but was under the impression he was. A photograph of Van DENDRESCHD was shown to him but it did not recall the elder MORNARD to him. He did not know MORNARD's given name or initials and stated he was always referred to as "Monsieur MORNARD".

[REDACTED] is presently located with [REDACTED].

"Labor Action", the organ of the Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International, dated September 23, 1940, contains the following reference to FRANK JACSON by MAX SCHACTMAN, American editor of Trotsky's works who went to Mexico on the news of Trotsky's death as a representative of the Workers Party:

"Walter Lorida, Secretary and interim Charge d'Affaires of the Belgian Legation in Mexico City and his colleague, M. Vgrthaliti, sent a memorandum to the Chief of Police of Mexico City on September 3, 1940 based on an extensive interview with Jacson, in which he demonstrated that Jacson claims, insofar as they relate to connections with Belgium, are false. Jacson claimed to have studied in the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Brussels. Lorida, who studied in the same institution, asked Jacson to give the names of any of the professors. Jacson was unable to mention a single one.

Jacson claimed to have started and concluded a course of the military school in the little Flemish town of Dixmude. But there is no military school there. Furthermore, although the discipline is extremely strict in Belgian (as in all other) military schools, Jacson claims to have obtained permission to follow the courses at the University of Brussels -- 130 kilometers from Dixmude.

Jacson claimed to have studied in the Brussels Jesuit College of St. Ignatius Loyola, but there is no such college in Belgium and his indication of its alleged address was denied by Loridan.

Jacson claimed that his mother lived for some time at No. 1 of the "Chaussee de Havre" (there is no such place in Brussels, although there is a "Chaussee de Wavre") and at that number on the Chaussee de Wavre there is a big department store known to all inhabitants of Brussels.

Loridan pointed out finally that Jacson did not know a single word of Flemish, although he claims to have studied in the Flemish town of Dixmude, where, apt linguist that he is, he could not help picking up a bit, at least, of the Flemish language.

On the evening of August 30th in the hospital room of Sylvia Ageloff, there occurred the second, and this time a most dramatic and sensational, confrontation with Jacson in the presence of Judge Carrance Trujillo and other Mexican authorities. The Judge first verified the fact stated by Sylvia and admitted by Jacson that in New York he had given her his Mexican business address as the Ermita Building in Tacubaya section of Mexico City. Suddenly the Judge turned to Jackson and asked: "Did you know that this was the address of the Siqueiros conspiracy?"

David Alfaro Siqueiros, prominent Mexican Stalinist, is the main and self-acknowledged leader of the machine gun assault upon Trotsky's home last May 24th, which ended with the tragic kidnapping and murder of one of Trotsky's guards, Sheldon Harte. From his hiding place somewhere in Mexico he, or someone else in his name, sent a communication to the Chief of Police and to the Mexican press after Trotsky was assassinated, in which he again boasted of the fact that he had led the May 24th attack. The Ermita Building was the organizing center of the Siqueiros raid.

To the Judge's question, Jacson made only a stupid or rather mocking reply. He did not know Siqueiros;

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had no connection with the May 24th affair, and the fact that he had given Sylvia the address of the Errata Building — of all places in Mexico City, a city he was visiting for the first time in his life — was a pure chance.

"I gave her the first address that came to my mind," said Jackson coolly.

The aforementioned issue of "Labor Action" is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

In letter dated October 1, 1940, the Bureau advised that JOSEPH HANSEN, Secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, was leaving Mexico City shortly for New York City, where he intended conducting independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He requested advice from the State Department as to whom he could contact to furnish any information he may develop and was being advised by the State Department to contact this office. It is further stated that information was supplied by the State Department that HANSEN and his associates liquidated GEORGE MINK six months ago, shortly before the first attack on Trotsky in May, 1940, by tying MINK up and throwing him into a crater some thirty miles from Mexico City.

The writer made several attempts to contact JOSEPH HANSEN at the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International, 116 University Place, (fourth floor), New York City, but without success. It was not until Special Agent G. J. STARR made a personal telephone call to JAMES P. CANNON, Party Secretary, that an interview was arranged.

The writer interviewed JAMES P. CANNON and JOSEPH HANSEN regarding the Trotsky affair and was advised by them that they had no information to offer. They appeared very reluctant to discuss the matter and gave very brief answers to questions put to them by reporting agent. A further interview will be had with these men, at which time an effort will be made to secure information that they may have regarding this affair.

With regard to the alleged death of GEORGE MINK in Mexico, the writer was informed by confidential informant

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[REDACTED] that he received information from a steamer friend of his who is well-acquainted with GEORGE MINK that he had spoken with GEORGE MINK in St. Paul, Minnesota, approximately one month ago and that MINK was making a trip through the United States in the interests of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] refused to name his informant, but stated that he considered the information thoroughly reliable. Confidential informant [REDACTED] also advised the writer that he had heard that MINK made a trip through the United States to the west coast within the past six weeks.

[REDACTED]

Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940 advised that Van DENDRESCHD stated that upon his arrival in the United States in September, 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. An investigation in this matter was requested by the Bureau.

On August 29, 1940, [REDACTED] New York City, telephone [REDACTED], called at the New York Office and advised that he formerly resided at [REDACTED] Street, New York City for a period of twenty-seven years. He said that the brother and father of SYLVIA AGELOFF had at one time owned the apartment house at 601 West 110th Street, but lost the property and it was turned back to the bank. He said that SYLVIA AGELOFF had resided there for two or three years and during that time she often had many male visitors.

Through the courtesy of [REDACTED] Eastern Airlines, 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, the writer was permitted to examine records covering the trips of FRANK JACSON and SYLVIA AGELOFF, and the following information was secured.

On June 30, 1940, a plane left LaGuardia Airport, Queens,

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N.Y. at 11 P.M. One "F. JACSON" boarded the plane automobile connection at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, carrying three bags weighing fifty-seven pounds. He was accompanied on the trip by automobile from the hotel to the airport by a "Mrs. JACSON." The plane reservation was made by a Mr. DESSER at the Hotel Pierrepont, 55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. JACSON purchased ticket #202061 for New Orleans, La. This plane made stops at Washington, D.C., Richmond, Greensboro, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile and was due to arrive at New Orleans at 7 A.M. on July 1, 1940. The following persons also made the trip:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Destination</u>
F. R. Trow	Washington, D.C.
J. G. Underhill, Jr.	Washington, D.C.
A. D. Kendall	Washington, D.C.
A. J. Smith	Richmond, Va.
I. Reid	Atlanta, Ga.
Jas. Hammond	Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Norma P. Bell	Charlotte, N.C.
Miss E. Pattillo	Montgomery, Ala.
P. White	Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Perry	Washington, D.C.
Mrs. W. Scali	Houston, Texas
S. Brister	Washington, D.C.
C. A. Moore	Greenville, S.C.
A. S. Bailey	Washington, D.C.
Miss Edna Hankins	Washington, D.C.

On August 8, 1940, a plane left LaGuardia Airport, Queens, N.Y. at 7:15 P.M. A "MRS. F. AGELOFF" boarded the plane at the Airport. She had ticket #221422 for Brownsville, Texas. There is no record of any luggage. This plane stopped at Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville. She gave her residence as 191 Jerusalem Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., eighth floor.

Also on this plane was L. Y. CHERTOK, whose destination was Mexico City, via Brownsville, Texas. He had ticket #119328 and was booked through a Mr. FRIEMAN of the American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York City. He gave his residence as 711 Walton Avenue, New York City. Also on this plane were JOHN A. KILCOIN, 1322 State Street, Schenectady, N.Y., whose destination was Mexico

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and D. B. MARTINE, 517 Ontario Street, Schoenectady, N.Y., whose destination also was Mexico.

A WALTER GEIGER made reservations to travel on this plane, but the reservation was cancelled and was re-booked for the ninth. He was traveling on a German passport and stated he had applied for United States citizenship. He gave his residence telephone as Ed-4-0392, and his business telephone as Wh-3-8163. A telephone call made by the writer determined that Whitchall 3-8163 is the address of the Richard Nathan Corp., iron and steel, 29 Broadway, New York City. The writer also called Watkins 9-8725 and ascertained that this is the phone number of the Welfare Department, Home Relief Bureau, 249 West 19th Street, New York City, where SYLVIA AGELOFF was employed.

In connection with securing information regarding THEODORE TCORITZEN, who sent a congratulatory telegram to JACSON in Mexico City, the writer examined the records of the following employment agencies with negative results:

Richard T. Hutchinson, 515 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.
Lazare Employment Agency, 624 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.
Louise A. Wachter, 624 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.

With Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940 was forwarded a communication from the Department of the Interior of Mexico, dated August 26, 1940, requesting that an investigation be made regarding SYLVIA AGELOFF at Columbia University and with the Department of Health of the United States. (Note: This undoubtedly means the Welfare Department, Home Relief Bureau, where SYLVIA AGELOFF was employed) It was also requested that the records of the Hotel Pierrepont, Brooklyn, N.Y. be checked regarding JACSON's residence.

Bureau letter dated September 6, 1940 contained in part the following information. HILDA AGELOFF, who is supposed to reside at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and is the sister of SYLVIA AGELOFF is reported to know the present address of MARGUERITE ROSEMERL, who is the MARGUERITE with whom Van DENDRESCHD was in contact during his residence at Shirley Courts in Mexico City. After the assault on Trotsky in May, 1940, Van DENDRESCHD drove the ROSEMERES and Mrs. TROTSKY to Vera Cruz, Mexico from the Trotsky home in Coyoacan, Mexican, where they boarded a ship for New York. It was requested that HILDA AGELOFF be interviewed

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to determine the present address of the ROSEMERES and to determine what information she possesses concerning the Edificio "Ermita" located in Tacubaya, Mexico, where Jacson 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 Jacson's employer and did, in fact, locate a Mexican who claimed that he knew JACSON and that he worked for him in the building. DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS lived at the Edificio "Ermita".

On September 4, 1940, this office received information from a confidential source that on July 29, 1940 at 10:26 PM. the following telegram was sent to JACSON, care of American Express Company, Abenida, Madero, Mexico City, D. F.:

"No letter for many weeks. Worried. Wire immediately present plans."

(signed) SYLVIA

The sender's name was given as H. AGELOFF and her telephone as Main 4-7291.

DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS
LUIS ARENAL BASTAR
RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR
HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ
MARY LEINBECH

With Bureau letter dated November 12, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter written by G. P. SHAW, American Consul in Mexico City, dated October 11, 1940, part of which reads as follows:

"From the combined testimony of these witnesses (in the Siqueiros arraignment) the following reconstruction of the events immediately preceding the assault was made: The attackers met in a house in the center of Mexico City and there donned police uniforms, Siqueiros, however, wearing the uniform of a major in the army. Leaving this house, Siqueiros rode in a LaSalle car, in which there were pistols, machine guns and explosive bombs. An intimate collaborator of Siqueiros, Antonio Pujol, rode with him. On the way to Trotsky's house, according to testimony of Nestor

Sanchez Hernandez, Siqueiros' chauffeur, Siqueiros stated that they need have no fear for the way had been prepared and 'one of the guards had been bought.' According to this same witness, as soon as Siqueiros arrived at the gate of Trotsky's house, the door opened.

Another witness was a taxi driver who was engaged by Siqueiros to drive him to Cuernavaca, together with two other individuals, on the day following the assault. According to this witness, Siqueiros on leaving Mexico City was still dressed in his army uniform, but en route to Cuernavaca he changed into khaki trousers and a raincoat. En route, the car was stopped and the three passengers alighted with a package of clothes with which they disappeared into the mountainside, coming back later without it. It is supposed that they burned or buried the package. In Cuernavaca Siqueiros remained several days and returned to Mexico City and later went with his wife to Guadalajara in the same taxi.

One of the witnesses, Ana Lopez Chavez, declared that persons who collaborated in the preparation for the assault received 10.00 pesos per day from Siqueiros. She said that first Antonio Fajal and later a person named Pedro told her that "the money came from the Communist Party."

An important development occurred yesterday when the police arrested Siqueiros' wife, Angelina Arenal, for complicity in the assault."

The "Mexican Labor News" (mimeographed pamphlet), vol. 8, No. 38, dated October 11, 1940, contains the following reference to DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS:

"David Alfaro Siqueiros, widely known painter, who was arrested in the State of Jalisco the past week after a four-month search, has freely admitted to Mexican authorities his participation in the first assault on Leon Trotsky, which took place last May.

Siqueiros, who was captured by police agents disguised as local farmers, declared that the attack was planned as a last resort to protect Mexico against the counter-revolutionary plot of Trotsky followers, who, he said, had made Mexico their world headquarters despite Trotsky's explicit promise to President Cardenas to refrain from political agitation. The painter denied however that either he or his associates had any part in the second attack in which the late Mr. Trotsky met his death. He stated that he did not know Jacques Monard, the Trotsky assassin, and had never heard of him until the news of the second attack broke in the papers.

When questioned as to his leftist affiliations, Siqueiros declared that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1921 to 1929, at which time he was expelled for infraction of discipline. He added that he was in no way connected with the Russian secret police, which Trotskyite sources claimed motivated the two attacks.

Members of the band which made the attack in May, he said, were recruited from Mexican volunteers who had fought in Spain during the Fascist invasion, where they had become convinced of the dangers of Trotskyism through its activities there. Siqueiros' statements threw no light whatsoever on the second and fatal attack on Trotsky by Jacques Monard."

The aforementioned issue of the "Mexican Labor News" is being retained in the New York Office file.

The "Socialist Appeal", official weekly organ of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International, dated New York, N.Y. Saturday, November 23, 1940, contains a front and side picture of FRANK JACSON and an article reading in part as follows:

"David Alfaro Siqueiros, well-known Stalinist and agent of the GPU, who led the May 24th machine gun assault upon the bedroom of Leon Anatolia Trotsky, has been transferred to a penitentiary, pending

court decision as to his guilt.

Siqueiros' lawyer, Federico Sodi, has petitioned the court for the release of the Stalinist gunman on bail. The lawyer alleges that Siqueiros is not guilty of the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, guard on duty who was kidnapped the night of the assault, and claims that Harte was left by Siqueiros in the hands of the Arenal brothers."

The aforementioned copy of the "Socialist Appeal" is being retained in the New York Office file.

Copies of the side picture of FRANK JACSON, together with copies of the front view, which have already been furnished by the Bureau, are being forwarded to the various offices interested in this investigation for their information and possible use.

With Bureau letter dated October 17, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter to the Secretary of State from GEORGE P. SHAW, American Consul in Mexican City. This letter, which is dated September 2, 1940, states that it is alleged by the Mexican police that a confession has been obtained which indicated that the ARENAL brothers were directly responsible for the murder of ROBERT SHELDON HARTE, Trotsky's bodyguard. It was further stated that information has come from various sources that the Arenals and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS were in the United States and had recently been seen around the Mexican Art Exhibit in New York City. These reports, the letter states, seemed to have originated partly with a Miss ANITA BRENNER, who is at present in New York City. Mr. SHAW further states that the Chief of Police of Mexico City was going to ask the appropriate Mexican authorities to request the extradition of the ARENAL brothers, who seemed to be the most important witnesses in the HARTE murder.

An investigation made by the writer ascertained that the Miss ANITA BRENNER referred to is presently living at 38 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., telephone Sterling 3-3313.

With Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter written to the Secretary of State by GEORGE P. SHAW, American Consul in Mexican City.

This letter contained the following information: General NUNEZ has given orders that extradition proceedings be instituted for the ARENAL brothers. The Mexican Consul in New York City has been instructed to endeavor to locate them. The Mexican police state that the wife of LEOPOLDO ARENAL, who lives in Mexico City, has told them that LUIS ARENAL married an American girl named ROSA BIGEL, who resides at 998 Carrol Street, New York City. The following description of LUIS ARENAL is given:

Height	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Medium
Eyes	Brown
Forehead	Large
Nose	Straight
Mouth	Regular

The police believe that HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ was intimately associated with LUIS ARENAL in the first attempt on Trotsky's life. PEREZ came to Mexico from New York, probably in April, 1939, driving a LaSalle car, and it was in this car that the purchaser of an electric saw, to be used in the attempt on Trotsky's life, rode at the time he purchased the saw. PEREZ sometimes posed as a chauffeur. It is significant that a house near the Trotsky residence was rented in the name of MARY LEINBECH for the period from May 2, 1940 through August 2, 1940. This woman is known as PEREZ's wife, and both of them vacated the house prior to May 24th assault, although they paid the rent through the period of contract. MARY LEINBECH is described as an American citizen residing in New York.

With Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940, there was forwarded report of Robert G. McGregor, Jr., dated July 13, 1940, containing the following information regarding LUIS ARENAL given to McGregor by Leon Trotsky:

LUIS ARENAL was a cartoonist whose caricatures often appeared in "Futuro" and in the American publication "New Masses." The Mexican publications "El Popular," "Futuro" and "La Voz de Mexico" were subsidized by Stalinists from Moscow. LUIS ARENAL is said to have visited ANITA BRENNER in New York City. TROTSKY described ANITA BRENNER as "on the fence between the Third and the Fourth Internationals."

CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE
MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN
MRS. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN
CARMEN MEANA

Bureau letter dated September 3, 1940, which confirmed a telephone conversation between Assistant Director H. H. CLEGG and the New York Office on August 27, 1940, furnished the following information:

One CARMEN HENRIQUETA COVEDA JARQUE, a woman, crossed the Mexican border at Laredo Texas on the night of August 26th, 1940 by train. She was said to be on an errand to New York City in order to make a contact with CARMEN MEANDRA, a well-known Communist of New York City, and it was her further plan to contact Miss ERNESTINA FLEISHMAN 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 concerning the entrance of JARQUE into the United States. It is believed her errand might be relative to the alleged murder of TROTSKY by JACKSON and that the conference planned may lead to the uncovering of the activities of the GPU in the United States.

On September 6, 1940, the New York Office advised the Bureau by letter of the results of investigation by Special Agent M. R. GRIFFIN, which were briefly as follows:

Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN occupied Apartment 3A, consisting of four rooms and two baths, at 26 East 93rd Street, New York City. She had lived at this location for five years. About two years ago, her son enlisted in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was killed in the fighting in Spain. Apparently, while he was in Spain he married, and his widow, Mrs. ERNESTINA GONZALES FLEISCHMAN, is now living with Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN. Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN is alleged to have been related to the late SAMUEL UNTERMEYER, prominent deceased attorney of New York City.

From a confidential source, it was ascertained that the FLEISCHMAN apartment was a hangout for Communists, that banners and placards for use in Communist parades and demonstrations

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equivalent of \$100.



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were manufactured in the FLEISCHMAN apartment; that the Communists called at the apartment to collect the finished banners and placards and Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her daughter-in-law accompanied them to their meetings and parades; that the FLEISCHMANS had many visitors who stayed two or three days and that these persons were all foreigners, particularly Spanish; that some of these visitors were refugees from Spain whom Mrs. FLEISCHMAN assisted.

[REDACTED] who [REDACTED] the FLEISCHMAN apartment, advised that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN and her daughter-in-law had just returned from a month's vacation at Chalet Indian Hotel, Boiceville, Westchester County, New York, and further that they received quite a bit of foreign mail.

With Bureau letter dated October 4, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a letter to the State Department from the American Consulate General in Mexico City, dated August 28, 1940, giving the following additional information:

On August 14, 1940 the Consulate granted a Section 3(2) visa, #1016, to CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, who was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico on July 1, 1896. She had previously been refused such a visa on March 26, 1940 because of her inability to establish that she was maintaining a permanent domicile in Mexico to which she intended to return. She appeared on August 14 and presented a Mexican passport, stating that she was a Mexican citizen, and, being in possession of this passport, her readmission into Mexico was established and the visa granted.

She is presumed to have left Mexico for the United States by train on about August 25, 1940 and is alleged to have been called to the United States by CARMEN MEANDRA.

JARQUE was selected by the Communist group in Mexico to go to New York because of her office experience and ability. It is understood she is considered by the Communists to be an expert organizer. Informant stated that she was given \$100. to defray her expenses to New York and it is interesting to note that the application states she exhibited \$95. in United States currency and 25 Mexican pesos, which is exactly the

[REDACTED] the FLEISCHMANS moved from 26 East 93rd Street, on October 1, 1940, to 157 East 81st Street, New York City. The writer conducted an investigation at this latter address and has arranged through confidential sources for a surveillance to be maintained on the activities of the FLEISCHMANS. The FLEISCHMANS occupy Apartment 9B, which consists of six rooms and two baths.

[REDACTED]

Confidential informant of the Newark Office [REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer on November 15, 1940 at the Newark Office. He was asked if he knew CARMEN MEANDRA and in reply stated that a person by that name had been a high official of the Communist Government in Spain during the Revolution and at that time had been very closely associated with GEORGE MINK; that she had recently been in Mexico, where he had heard she had been in touch with MINK; that it was his opinion that this woman and MINK had directed the assassination of LEON TROTSKY. The informant stated that CARMEN MEANDRA was known as "little pasionaria", and that she should not be confused with the "big pasionaria" who is DOLORES IBARRURI. He said he did not know her present whereabouts.

Confidential informant [REDACTED] of the New York Office was requested by the writer to make discreet inquiries regarding the location and identification of CARMEN MEANDRA. On November 27, 1940 he advised Special Agent G. J. STARR of this office that the true name of this woman was "CARMEN MEANA" and that she was scheduled to speak at a public rally under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the American Rescue Ship Mission on Sunday, December 1, 1940, at 2:30 P.M. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Later he furnished the writer with a circular covering this meeting, which contains the following statements:

"America must help rescue the Spanish refugees and international volunteers now in French concentration camps. America can stop Franco's firing squads. Today, Spain is a huge concentration camp. Millions are in prisons and forced labor battalions.

300,000 have already been executed by General Franco in the last months. Thousands are daily being prepared for firing squads. 150,000 Spanish refugees and 4,000 internationals from other countries who have been suffering in French concentration camps for twenty long months are in danger of forced return to Spain, Germany and Italy, where they face extinction. America can force a general amnesty in Spain."

This circular lists the following speakers at the rally:

Congressman Vito Marcantonio.
Rev. VerLynn Sprague.
Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, Head of Dept. of Engineering,
Columbia University.
Edwin Barry Burgum, New York University.
William Pickens, Director, N.A.A.C.P.
Carmen Meana, Youth Leader of Transport Workers
Union of Madrid.

Confidential informant [redacted] of this office advised Special Agent STARR that he was acquainted with CARMEN MEANA in Spain, and that during the Revolution she had been an active member of the Spanish National Women's Commission. He said she was known as a sort of "junior pasionaria" and was not to be confused with the real "la pasionaria" DOLORES IBARRURI. She was active in Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona. At a subsequent time, this informant advised that CARMEN MEANA was supposed to be in charge of the relief work for Spanish Communists. He further stated that the real "la pasionaria" was presently in Russia.

The rally on December 1, 1940 was covered by a confidential informant of this office and information regarding it will be included in a subsequent report.

The aforementioned circular, together with a booklet describing the activities of DOLORES IBARRURI (with photograph), is being placed in the New York Office file in this case.

Confidential informant [redacted] advised the writer that the American Rescue Ship Mission was organized for the purpose

of raising funds to finance the purchase of the former Dollar Line S.S. "President Johnson" for \$400,000. and to transport the various Spanish prisoners in France to various parts of the world where they would be welcome. He advised that he heard that \$25,000. had already been raised for this purpose and the campaign was being very actively pursued.

JOSE HARARI

On September 17, 1940, Mr. C. H. CARSON of the Bureau telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. GUERIN as follows: The State Department had received a telegram from the American Embassy in Mexico City, who had received information from a reliable source that one JOSE HARARI, a citizen of the Argentine, was in possession of information concerning the TROTSKY assassination. On June 28, 1940 HARARI received transit certificate #347 from the American Consul in Mexico City and had left Mexico and could be located through "J. H. COOPER" (Cargo), 351 West 19th Street, New York City. Informant further advised that HARARI might leave this address before September 18th, and was strongly suspected of being connected with the GPU.

The following investigation covering this angle of this case was made by Special Agents W. L. Thompson and J. R. Malley on September 18, 1940.

An investigation at 351 West 19th Street, New York City, disclosed that a person named [REDACTED] was located on the third floor. At the [REDACTED] apartment, agents interviewed one woman who stated her name was [REDACTED]. At first, she denied any knowledge whatsoever concerning JOSE HARARI. She asked agents how they knew a man named HARARI and they told her HARARI had written to them. She then admitted she knew HARARI and said that he had been at her apartment, but had left two or three days before.

She refused to furnish any additional information unless agents would identify themselves, which they did. She then stated that she had been suspicious of HARARI and had gone through his papers while he was at her home "to find out if they were forged." She inquired particularly from the agents as to whether or not he was suspected of being an Argentine or

British secret service agent. She stated that HARARI had a great number of friends in New York City and that he only stayed at her house a night or so before he left. She said that she did not expect him to return to New York for several months.

██████████ made a remark to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was hounding aliens and she appeared to be unusually incensed at the fact that aliens were being forced to submit their fingerprints for identification purposes. She refused to give any further information until she had time to "seek advice and consider the consequences of such an act."

Agents interviewed ██████████ ██████████ United States Post Office, 217 West 18th Street, New York City, and were advised that there was on file a removal notice for a ██████████ from 351 West 19th Street, New York City, to 118-07 109th Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, New York City, which notice was dated January 17, 1940. There was also a second notice, dated March 1, 1940, directing that the mail be delivered to 351 West 19th Street, New York City.

██████████ was interviewed and stated that he had served the address at 351 West 19th Street for the past two years. He stated that he knew nothing regarding the ██████████, except that for the past month or so they had one JOSE HARARI visiting with them and that HARARI had received a registered letter about a week before.

On September 19, 1940, ██████████ voluntarily came to the New York Office for the purpose of furnishing information regarding JOSE HARARI. He stated that his wife, ANN, met HARARI in Mexico City some time ago while they were on a vacation there. At that time, HARARI was studying in some school. On July 24, 1940 HARARI appeared at their home in New York and they lodged him until July 26th, when he left, advising he was going to visit other friends. Two weeks later he telephoned ██████████ and said he was staying with another friend but that he wished to return to ██████████ home. HARARI returned and remained with the ██████████ until Monday, September 16, 1940. At that time, he stated he was an "exchange student" from Mexico and was proceeding to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., where he planned to study economics.

██████████ stated that at the time his wife was interviewed

regarding HARARI, she had been very much upset for fear something in connection with HARARI might cause him [REDACTED] the loss of his job. It was stated that he was presently a member of the training school of the New York City Police Department and exhibited New York Police Department Badge #13383. He gave the following description of HARARI:

Age	Approximately 25 years
Height	5' 10"
Weight	175 lbs.
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Nationality	Believed to be an Argentine.

[REDACTED] further stated that his wife, the former [REDACTED] whose parents reside at 118-07 109th Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, N.Y., attended Cornell University in 1931, possibly during the summer session.

Information regarding the location and background of HARARI was sent to the Albany Office and they were requested to interview him for all information in his possession concerning the TROTSKY assassination.

With Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, there was forwarded copy of a memorandum reading as follows:

"Jose Harari

Arrived in Mexico in the middle of May, 1938 as an Argentine 'political refugee' recommended by the Stalinists. Expelled from his country for his political activity as a university student.

He left for New York — where he is now — on July 13, 1940 with a Mexican passport, passing himself off as a native of Yucatan.

In Mexico, he lived at 15 Justo Sierra Street Apartments. The house manager gives all the information that is asked of him.

He wrote for the Stalinist newspapers of Mexico and worked for the Stalinist Party while he was

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here. Without having known source of income, he always gave the impression of ^{not} lacking money. He made two trips paid for by the Stalinists; one to New York because of the Youth Congress (1938), and another to Havana.

He was 'expelled' from the Mexican Stalinist Party a short time before the attempt of May 24th on "suspicions of Trotskyism", according to information furnished by himself.

Before leaving Mexico on July 12th last, he was offered a dinner at the Calz. Legaria, 83 Colonia Legaria, the house of Mrs. KAISA (telephone 17-47-22), teacher of English, a Pole, ex-resident of Spain, from where she arrived as a refugee a short while ago. Stalinist.

According to one of the attendants at the dinner, it was a "feast of pure Gringos." Jackson Mornard was at that feast, who was presented by HARARI.

According to another informant, when Jackson-Mornard broke in a new automobile (the Buick probably) he celebrated it with a 'carrouser.' Our informant attended it and HARARI also attended.

According to the house manager of 15 Justo Sierra, HARARI constantly received correspondence from Russia. He says, furthermore, that HARARI has an uncle in Mexico and he is acquainted with him.

On leaving Mexico, HARARI declared to some persons that he was going to Argentina and to others that he was going to remain in the U.S.A. with a scholarship in the university achieved by means of the North American Embassy (or perhaps Argentine).

The fact is that he is at present in New York where -- according to letters of his -- he will

remain until the 18th of September, the date on which he will leave for the university.' He has said that he can be written thus: J. H. CARGO COOPER, 351 West 19th Street, New York City. J. H. are his initials and COOPER must be the intermediary. In the North American mail, the grouping of initials and words will give him the impression of a long name.

It seems easy to locate HARARI. The same to learn in the Embassy of the supposed scholarship.

By the photograph of the Mexican passport that he utilizes at present, it can be learned the name which he uses today in the U.S.A. Knowing the date of the departure, there is no problem. Informant No. 1 would desire to see directly the man in order to be able to identify him with all surety. Up to now, he has only been able to see the photographs."

NARCISO BASSOLS

On September 6, 1940, Special Agent J. B. Little of the Bureau telephoned this office, advising that he had received information from the State Department that one NARCISO BASSOLS, ex-Minister from Mexico to France, had arrived in the United States on September 9, 1939 on the S.S. "Ile de France" and pointing out that JACSON had also been a passenger on that boat.

Special Agent J. R. MALLEY examined the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and ascertained that NARCISO BASSOLS arrived in the United States on the SS "Manhattan" on October 15, 1939. At that time, he stated he was a citizen of Mexico and his occupation was that of a diplomat. He stopped at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City and showed his final destination as Mexico. He declared that his nearest relative was his father, who resided in Paris; that he was 42 years of age and married.

The report of Robert G. McGREGOR, Jr., dated September 14, 1940, forwarded with Bureau letter dated October 30, 1940, states as follows:

HANSEN said that among TROTSKY's papers was likewise found a memorandum presented him by an unidentified person, who gave the names of the active members of the GPU in Mexico, in which it was mentioned that the head of the GPU is Lic. NARCISO BASSOLS and one of the most active members CARLOS CONTRERAS.

With Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940, there was forwarded report of Robert G. MCGREGOR, Jr., dated July 13, 1940, which stated he received the following information from LEON TROTSKY regarding NARCISO BASSOLS:

At the time of the murder of Barthou and King Alexander of Yugoslavia, LITVINOV (Soviet) introduced a resolution at the League of Nations to provide for the extradition of "terrorists". BASSOLS, who at that time was Mexican delegate to the League of Nations, interested himself in this legislation. TROTSKY stated that the attempt to get this legislation through was made in order that the U.S.S.R. could, at a later date, ask for the extradition of TROTSKY from the country in which he might be residing. Later BASSOLS endeavored to persuade President CARDONES to evict TROTSKY from Mexico as an undesirable.

ENRIQUE MARTINEZ/RIQUI

With Bureau letter dated September 18, 1940, there was forwarded letter from GEORGE P. SMAL, American Consul in Mexico City, dated July 18, 1940, to the Secretary of State, containing the following information concerning ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUI or RIQUE:

"One of the representatives of the GPU in Latin America. A high functionary in this organization. He represents the Kremlin's interests in the political bureaus of the Latin American Sections of the Comintern. He has his main offices in New York City in connection with the Political Committee of this Section, although he has direct contact with Moscow. He was in Mexico for several months, both before and after the purge of Laborde, del Campo and associates. It was he who planned and directed this purge.

62-6870

He left the country for a while and returned about July 6, 1940. He lives most probably on Elisco parallel to the street Rosales. He frequently goes to Apartment No. 5 at 168 Calz Tacubaya in order to visit the mother of LUIS CARLOS PRATES. He is not in hiding, but disguises himself by walking in the vicinity of several people, apparently tourists, whose appearance and actions catches one's attention. During the purge of Laborde, etc., he ate at the "Pages" Restaurant. He was frequently seen at the Regis Restaurant Drug Store. In appearance, he is medium tall, strong, round full face, fair skin and black hair."

ENCLOSURES

Two front view photographs and two side view photographs of Van DEMERSCHD are being forwarded to the following offices:

San Antonio
Houston
Boston
San Francisco
New Haven
Buffalo

Albany
Washington Field

Two side view photographs of Van DEMERSCHD are being forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Will locate and interview JOSE HARARI regarding any

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information he may have of the activities and identity of
JACQUES MORNARD van DENDRESCHD and the TROTSKY affairs.

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

At Newport, Rhode Island

* Will recontact Inspector [redacted] and obtain from
him photograph of original telegram and also any information
furnished by [redacted] regarding 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 TOURITZEN.

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of [redacted]
MURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

Will endeavor to secure information at the offices of
the Communist Party, 15 Essex Street, Boston, regarding Van
DENDRESCHD, who is alleged to have worked at this place.

Will endeavor to interview PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary
of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, and secure information
regarding the activities of Van DENDRESCHD.

Will ascertain whether or not the Boston Police Depart-
ment have any record of Van DENDRESCHD in their files.

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THE BUFFALO FIELD DIVISION

Will endeavor to secure information regarding the raid conducted by Officers [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on May 1, 1934 on a Communist gathering in the negro section, as outlined in this report. An effort should be made to have the picture of Van DENDRESCHD identified and his activities while in that district ascertained.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, 1410 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

At the Argentine Embassy, will endeavor to ascertain whether or not JOSE HARARI has been extended a scholarship by the Argentine Government. Will also endeavor to ascertain what information they have regarding the background and activities of HARARI.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain the identity of MARCEL ACIER, 26 Uranus Terrace, San Francisco, California.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

* At 419 East 57th Street, New York City, will conduct appropriate investigation to secure any information regarding both VLADIMIR BEHR and THEODORE TOORITZEN, their backgrounds, and contacts, and anything which might tend to establish any connection with instant matter.

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

*At the Bureau of Investigation, New York Stock

62-6870

Exchange, will secure information regarding the past employment of WILHELM BEBE, who is presently working for Fahnstock and Company as a customer's man.



Through confidential informants, will secure further information regarding the activities of CARMEN MEANA and endeavor to secure her present address.

From confidential informant, will secure report on the meeting of the American Rescue Ship Mission held December 1, 1940.

Through confidential informants, will endeavor to locate and identify and secure information regarding the activities of CARMEN SERRICUETA POVEDA JARQUE.

At the Hotel Pierrepont, 55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., will secure information regarding the residence of "FRANK JACSON" and SYLVIA AGELOFF from June 13 to June 30, 1940.

Through confidential informants, will secure further information regarding the activities of Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN and Mrs. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN at 157 East 81st Street, New York City.

Will interview HILDA AGELOFF, 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the address of MARGUERITE ROSEMERE, who was in touch with JACSON when he lived at Shirley Courts, Mexico City. After the assault on TROTSKY in May, 1940, JACSON drove the ROSEMERES and Mrs. TROTSKY to Vera Cruz, where they boarded a ship for New York. A statement was made by SYLVIA AGELOFF that HILDA had made an investigation at the Edificio Ermita, where JACSON said "his boss" had an office and she located a Mexican who claimed he knew JACSON and worked for him in the building. SIQUEIROS lived in this building.

When the address of ^{the} ROSEMERES is secured from HILDA AGELOFF, they should be interviewed for any information they may have regarding JACSON and the TROTSKY affair.

Through confidential informants, will endeavor to locate and secure information regarding the activities of ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIVERA, said to be one of the GPU representatives in Latin America. He is reported to have an office in New York City in connection with the Political Committee and to have direct contact with Moscow.

[REDACTED] C

At the U. S. Post Office, 217 West 18th Street, New York City, will contact [REDACTED], and ascertain who sent the registered letter which was received by JOSE MARANI, at 351 West 10th Street, about September 11, 1940.

Will interview ANITA BRENNER, 38 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., telephone Stirling 3-3813, regarding any information she may have about the location and activities of the ARNAL brothers.

Will locate ROSA BIRL, 99 Canal Street, New York City, alleged wife of LUIS ARNAL and, through her, possibly locate LUIS ARNAL and his brother.

Will check the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York State, 80 Centre Street, New York City, for information regarding HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, alleged to have owned a LaSalle car in April, 1939.

Will endeavor to locate MARY LEIBYCH, wife of HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, who is alleged to be living in New York City.

Will interview SILVIA ROSENBERG, 1075 Kelly Street, near 167th Street, Bronx, N.Y., regarding her acquaintance or knowledge of the activities of Van DER BRUSCH. She has written him six or seven letters to Mexico City. These letters indicate she may be a "mental case" or the letters may be in code.

At Columbia University, New York City, will secure information regarding the activities of SYLVIA AT LON while at this school.

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Will endeavor to secure information regarding the employment of SYLVIA AGELOFF with the Department of Welfare, Home Relief Bureau, 249 West 19th Street, New York City.

At 601 West 110th Street, will endeavor to secure information regarding the residence of Van DERDRESCHE with SYLVIA AGELOFF in September, 1939.

Will interview PAUL MATHEWS, attorney, 11 Broadway, New York City, and endeavor to secure information regarding the identity and activities of Van DERDRESCHE, who is alleged to have worked for this man.

At the United States Lines, will endeavor to secure information regarding the employment of Van DERDRESCHE on the SS "Finland" under Captain J. L. BOELTJS from August 13, 1935 to November 13, 1935.

Will interview one SHEL JACK, who is believed to be employed by the Macar. MacCarack Steamship Line on either the SS "Brazil" or the SS "Bargentine" as a stow-away, and endeavor to identify and secure information regarding Van DERDRESCHE.

Will interview CHARLES WHELAN, who was formerly Chief Steward on the American Pioneer Lines, now believed to be operating under the United States Lines, in an effort to secure information regarding Van DERDRESCHE.

Will ascertain the identity of occupants of Room 521, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of Mrs. HARRIS E. CHILDS, 129 East 82nd Street, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of the occupants of Room 2002, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of OTTO ALTSCHUL, 100 Cabini Blvd, New York City.

Will ascertain the identity of the occupants of Room 619, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

[REDACTED]

Will ascertain the identity of H. G. EDDY, 138 East 30th Street, New York City.

* Will interview Rev. A. J. MUSTE, Labor Temple, 242 West 14th Street, New York City, telephone Gramercy 7-5870, for information as to the political history of SYLVIA AGILOFF.

* Will interview RAY SPITZ, alias RAY SAUNDERS, formerly on Extension 64, Canal 6-2100, (this number was changed to Canal 6-4000) Federal Building, 641 Washington Street, N.Y.C., for information concerning the details of the association of SYLVIA AGILOFF and Von DU BALSCH with IRON TROTSKY in Russia.

* Will interview ELL SCHACHTER of the Workers Party, 114 West 14th Street, N.Y.C., regarding his knowledge of the activities of Von DU BALSCH and SYLVIA AGILOFF.

* Through JAMES P. CANNON, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 115 University Place, or MAX SCHACHTER, of the Workers Party, 114 West 14th Street, N.Y.C., will locate and interview FELIX ROTCO, who was in charge of the matter of sending men to Mexico City to guard TROTSKY.

* Will interview MARTIN ARON, leader of the ABERN faction within the Socialist Workers Party and later with the Workers Party, regarding any information he may have concerning the activities of the subjects in this case.

* Will interview SOLOMON LANKIN, a former bodyguard for TROTSKY who returned to the United States after the split between CANNON and SCHACHTER. LANKIN may be located through SCHACHTER or through his wife, who was on relief, Precinct 48, Home Relief Bureau and who also worked on a Bread For The Project of the N.Y.A. on 11th Avenue near 33rd or 35th Street, N.Y.C. Her correct name is MARTHA LANKIN, but she is known as MARTHA BURPS in the Workers Party.

62-3870

* Will interview MORRIS L. WOLKIN, 434 East 16th Street, N.Y.C., for any information he may have regarding the subjects in this case.

* Will interview VICTOR RIFSHI, Assistant Editor, "New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, N.Y.C., telephone ALgonquin 4-4622, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

* Will interview SIMON WEBBER of the "Jewish Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, N.Y.C., telephone GRamercy 5-8000, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

Will interview JAMES P. CANNON, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, and JOSHUA HANSEN, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, at the same address in an effort to secure information they may have regarding the Trotsky affair.

- P E R D I F G -

* Will interview MORRIS L. MALKIN, 434 East 15th Street, N.Y.C., for any information he may have regarding the subjects in this case.

* Will interview VICTOR RIESER, Assistant Editor, "New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, N.Y.C., telephone ALgonquin 4-4622, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

* Will interview SIMON WEBBER of the "Jewish Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, N.Y.C., telephone GRamercy 5-8000, for any information he may have regarding subjects in this case.

Will interview JAMES P. CANNON, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, and JOSEPH HANSEN, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, at the same address in an effort to secure information they may have regarding the Trotsky affair.

- P E R D I F S -

November 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: CARMEN ENRIQUETA TORRES JARQUE;
CARMEN GEAEDRA; MRS. PAULINE
FLYISCHMAN; MRS. CHRISTINA
FLYISCHMAN, wa. Ernestina
Fleischman - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters to your Office dated October 4, 1940, and October 7, 1940, in the captioned matter. It is noted that your Office was directed to institute an immediate investigation in this matter, yet no report has been received at the Bureau to date.

For your confidential information, this investigation was originally requested by the Department of State. Accordingly, you are again instructed to give this matter your immediate attention and a report should be submitted to the Bureau not later than Friday, December 6, 1940.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover
Director
RECORDED & INDEXED

57
NOV 29 1940

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

Post Office Box #2344
Boston, Massachusetts

December 12, 1940.

Special Agent in Charge.
Albany, New York.

Re: ^{0 6} JACQUES HARNARD van DENNESCHOT,
with aliases, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent W. R. GRIFFIN dated at New York City, New York December 9, 1940, in which there is set forth an undeveloped lead for the Boston Field Division requiring attention at Barnard, Vermont.

This lead is to ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of MURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

In view of the fact that Vermont is within your jurisdiction, it is requested that your office handle this lead.

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

VWP:MP

cc-Bureau

cc-New York City

INDEXED

12-17-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 19 1940
NEW YORK
FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.** NH FILE NO. **65-226** opp

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/16/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/16/ 10/1, 17, 18, 23/	REPORT MADE BY C. A. MAHAN
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD Van DENDRESCHD, with aliases, et al.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE (R)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan dated at New York City September 14, 1940.

DETAILS: On September 16, 1940, the New Haven Office was advised by letter from Inspector [redacted] of the Newport, RI, Police Department, that he had been advised by [redacted] of the Newport post office, that a letter had been received by that office on September 15, 1940, from VLADIMIR BEHR requesting him to re-address any mail from 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, to 419 East 57th Street, New York City. Inspector [redacted] also advised that both Behr and Teoritzen had left Newport apparently for New York.

A note was received from Inspector [redacted] on October 18, 1940, advising that both Behr and Teoritzen had returned to Newport, and a request was made of the Newport Police Department to conduct further investigation regarding these individuals and their activities and to forward

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. J. McGuire</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>ca</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - <i>c. B. L. State 12/21/40</i> 3 - New York 2 - New Haven		45-21127-98 DEC 18 1940 FIVE HARBOR	DEC 23 1940
COPIES DESTROYED			

193 SEP 6 1960

65-226

any information obtained to the New Haven Office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No other information was furnished by the Newport Police Department at this time, but that department advised it would continue to check on the activities of Foritzen and Behr and advise this office thereof.

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

*THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION:

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, will ascertain from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles if a chauffeur's license has been issued to FRANK TOORITZEN. It should be remembered that Tooritzen sometimes uses the name of PHOODORE TOORITZEN and also spells his last name occasionally as TOORITSEN.

AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Will report results of investigation to be conducted by the Newport Police Department.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At 540 West 136th street will conduct an appropriate investigation regarding the background and activities of A. F. ALEKHIN who corresponded with Tooritzen at Newport, Rhode Island, and ascertain if he is in any way connected with instant investigation.

65-226

At 85 Parkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, will conduct an investigation regarding HENRY BUPKA and NOMI IUPKA, their background and activities, and ascertain if they have any connection with instant case.

P E N D I N G

PJW:MAL

RECORDED

65-29162-199

January 24, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Buffalo, New York

RE: JACQUES MARLAND VAN DENBROUCKE,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
W. E. Moran, dated December 23, 1940 at Buffalo, New York,
regarding the above-captioned matter.

A review of the above-mentioned report indicates
that Officer [redacted] who assisted in the raids on the
Communist Headquarters in 1934 is presently incarcerated
in the Attica Prison, Attica, New York, and that no attempt
was being made to interview [redacted] regarding this particular
matter.

In view of the nature of this particular investigation,
the Bureau desires that you take the necessary steps to interview
[redacted] at the Attica Prison and obtain from him any information
he may possess regarding Van Denbroeck.

The Bureau desires that this matter be given your
prompt attention.

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. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 RECORDED
 JAN 24 1941
 CC - New York
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PJW:HAL
65-29162-

January 15, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the investigation presently being conducted by this Bureau with regard to Jacques Bernard Van Landreschild, with aliases, et al; there are transmitted herewith the following reports:

Report of SA W. E. Moran, dated December 28, 1940 at Buffalo, New York.

Report of SA W. C. Ingman, dated January 2, 1941 at San Antonio, Texas.

I wish to advise that investigation in this matter is continuing and all subsequent information developed in this case will be immediately transmitted to you as received by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

JAN 15 3 27 PM '41
RECEIVED-ROOM 3840
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 BY SPECIAL DELIVERY
 MAILED
 ★ Enclosures ★
 JAN 15 1941
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO.

65-1260 FC

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/28/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/17, 18/40	REPORT MADE BY W. E. MORAN
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Officers [redacted] and [redacted] unable to recall subject. Officer [redacted] in Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y. No record of subject at Buffalo Police Department.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

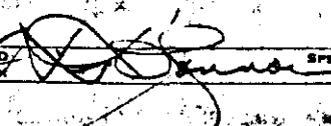
Report of Special Agent M. R. GRIFFIN, New York City, dated December 9, 1940.

DETAILS:

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Officer [redacted] was contacted on December 17, 1940, at the Eleventh Precinct, and advised that at the time of the raids at the Communist Headquarters in 1934 he was a Sergeant in the Detective Division of the Buffalo Police Department and participated in the raids; that he does recall the raid in which BROWDER and various other members of the Communist Party were picked up, but he has no recollection of any single member of the Party due to the fact that at that time they were arresting so many such individuals as a part of a series of concerted raids. The picture of subject VAN DENDRESCHD was exhibited to Officer [redacted] and he advised that it evoked no recollection.

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198 SEP 6 1960**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - New York City 2 - Buffalo 1 - [unclear] <i>[Handwritten initials]</i>		65-1260-49	JAN 2 1941
			

400

65-1260

Ex-Chief of Police [REDACTED] was contacted on December 18, 1940 at his home at [REDACTED]. He advised that at that time he was Chief of Police and had had no connection with the raids in question, and knew nothing concerning them, for which reason he could do nothing to aid in identifying subject VAN DENDRESCHD.

Lieut. [REDACTED] Detective Division, Buffalo Police Department, was contacted on the recommendation of [REDACTED]. Lieut. [REDACTED] advised that he had participated in the raids in question but that there were so many individuals apprehended at that time that he could recall no particular individual and the picture evoked no recollection in his mind.

A search was made at the Identification Division of the Buffalo Police Department and there was no record for subject VAN DENDRESCHD under any of his known names or aliases. It was suggested that there was a possibility that he may have been arrested under some other name, and that if his fingerprint classification could be forwarded, an attempt would be made to identify him through it.

Lieut. [REDACTED] was consulted regarding the present whereabouts of Officer [REDACTED], and advised that he is presently incarcerated in Attica Prison, Attica, New York. In view of the fact that the raids in question were conducted more than six years ago and no records thereof maintained, and that neither Officers [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] could recall anything concerning them, it was not deemed that the information which might be secured from Officer [REDACTED] would warrant the time spent interviewing him at Attica Prison.

In view of the fact that there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being considered

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, CITY**

SA FILE NO. **65-35**

REPORT MADE AT San Antonio	DATE WHEN MADE 1/2/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/31, 21/40	REPORT MADE BY W. C. INGMAN
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases SYLVIA AGELOFF, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Gunter hotel, San Antonio, has no record of VAN DENDRESCHD'S registration there. One LUIS ARENAL BASTAR admitted to U. S. at Laredo, Texas on 5/29/40, had previously visited one ROSE BEIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Letter from Bureau to the New York Office Dated October 17, 1940.
Report of SA J. A. WALTER, Houston, Texas, 12/4/40.

DETAILS:

At San Antonio, Texas:

At the Auditor's Office of the Gunter Hotel Mr. [REDACTED] searched the hotel files for VAN DENDRESCHD'S name and aliases, but the result was negative. No day to day registry of patrons is kept but merely an alphabetical file, according to Mr. [REDACTED]. Subject's picture was discreetly shown to various Gunter employees known to the writer but results were negative.

Arrangements were made through Mr. [REDACTED], Immigration Inspector concerning entry into the United States of the persons mentioned in reference letter. The headquarters office of the Bureau of Immigration covering all ports of entry from Brownsville to Del Rio, Texas made appropriate check and supplied the following information:

RE: LUIS ARNAL BASTAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas on 12/6/35 to stay six months, giving as his destination, ROSE BEIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City. He was investigated for overstay on

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-New York 2-San Antonio <i>10 Sp. Atty. Gen.</i>		65-29163-100	JAN 10 1941
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408

65-35

August 5, 1940. He was last admitted on May 29, 1940 to stay one month. Presumably, he returned to Mexico, inasmuch as he has not been investigated again for overstay. Mr. [REDACTED] stated that there is a slip which is torn within the legally allowed period of stay by the immigration authorities when a man returns through the port of entry and that apparently this slip for BASTAR had been torn up. BASTAR was described as 28, born Mexico City, 5' 6", dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, mother, ALICIA BASTAR, Mexico City.

DAVID ALVARO SEQUERIOS was admitted at Laredo, Texas for one month on September 27, 1939, carrying Mexican official passport # A-4820. He gave as his destination, [REDACTED] of the Mexican Consul, New York City. His birthplace is listed as Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, Mexico and his residence as Mexico City. His description was as follows: age 40, height 5' 11", complexion light, black hair, green eyes, occupation artist, brother, JUAN SEQUERIOS, Mexico City. There was a notation on his file, "Wanted by the Mexican Government as of June 26, 1940."

Mr. [REDACTED] stated that the [REDACTED] closed no information on RAFAEL ARNAL BASTAR, alias RAFAEL BASTAR.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: THE NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,

At New York City: will check the address, ROSE SWIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City for information concerning the whereabouts of SEQUERIOS and the BASTAR brothers.

-REFERRED UPON CLOSURE-

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	.....

JJE:VGG
4:00 p.m.

December 28, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM
RE: TROTSKY MURDER CASE
MEXICO

Kim for EAD

WACKS

Special Agent Emrich called from New York to advise that the noon papers there today say that Sylvia Goloff, the girl involved in the Trotsky murder in Mexico City, has left Washington, D. C., and will arrive in New York this afternoon. They further stated that she has said she will bare the true story of the murder.

Mr. Emrich advised that he wanted to call this to the Bureau's attention with the idea that she may not have been interviewed previously in Mexico City and it might be desired that she be interviewed now that she has returned to New York. He pointed out that Special Agent M. R. Griffin has interviewed her brothers and can undoubtedly make arrangements to interview her. He pointed out, however, that in view of her reported statement that she will give out information, she will undoubtedly be surrounded by newspaper reporters for the next two or three days and he does not think it would be advisable to try to contact her until sometime next week.

Mr. Emrich was advised that he would be instructed in this matter.

Respectfully,

J. R. Mumford, Jr.
J. R. Mumford, Jr.

*Letter to New York
1/4/41*

RECORDED

65-29152-101

JAN 3 1941

FIVE

100-372-101

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	.....

PJW:MAL

January 2, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: JACQUES MORNORD VAN DENBERGHE
alias Frank Jackson;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Attaches hereto are clippings from the New York Evening Journal-American dated December 28, 1940, indicating that Sylvia Ageloff, girl friend of the above-named subject and the slayer of Leon Trotsky has returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

According to the clippings, Miss Ageloff, when questioned as to whether Trotsky's death was due to the activities of the CPUSA allegedly replied: "I do not want to answer that now!"

In view of Miss Ageloff's return to this country and her close associations with the subject of this matter, it is suggested that the New York Field Division attempt to ascertain her whereabouts and contacts in an endeavor to determine whether she has information in her possession pertaining to the activities of the CPUSA in this country which she has not revealed.

It is thought that perhaps the New York Field Division could develop a confidential informant who is acquainted with her activities and background.

RECORDED & INDEXED
Respectfully,

P. J. Tamm
P. J. Tamm

Attachment

1-1-41
ENCL. 100

370-1

PJ:MAL

65-29162

January 4, 1941

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HANNARD VAN DENBERGHE,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Special Agent E. F. Ehrlich of the New York Office and Supervisor J. K. Mumford, Jr., of the Bureau on December 28, 1940, regarding Sylvia Ageloff one of the subjects in this matter who recently returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

It is desired that you immediately contact an investigation regarding Miss Ageloff's present activities and ascertain, if possible, the identity of the contacts which she may make in the near future.

For obvious reasons this investigation must be highly confidential and discreet. It is not desired that Miss Ageloff be contacted or be interviewed at the present time. In the event you secure information or advice which in your opinion would warrant an interview the same should be called to the attention of the Bureau and you will be advised accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 JAN 4 1941
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

373364

January 6, 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES;
Murder of LEON TROTSKY.

NOTED
EAD
1-10-40

SILVIA AZELOFF, who has been held by the Mexico City Police since the murder of LEON TROTSKY, was released on December 24, 1940, and proceeded via Pan-American Airlines to New York City.

JACSON has been transferred from the District Jail to the Federal Penitentiary where he is now confined. No decision has as yet been rendered by the Judge before whom the case was tried at Coyacan, Mexico.

The information requested by the writer in memorandum of November 8, 1940 has not as yet been received.

65-29162-12

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1-10-40

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PJW:MAL
65-29162-103

RECORDED

January 29, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the current investigation being conducted pertaining to JACQUES VAN WART van WINDENSCHEID, with aliases, the murderer of Leon Trotsky, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Leonard Playlock dated January 8, 1941 at Boston, Massachusetts.

I wish to advise you that all information in continuing and all subsequent reports received by this Bureau will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

JAN 29 8 18 PM '41
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- 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
 Enclosure
 W. A. L. E. D.
 * JAN 30 1941 *
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5333
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 65-1531 MC

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/8/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/30/40 1/3/41	REPORT MADE BY LEONARD BLANTOCK
TITLE JACQUES HENRI van DENBRESCHD, with aliases et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SIDNEY GRANT, 89 State St., Boston, who is attorney for local Communist Party advises that van DENBRESCHD has never been connected with Communist Party Boston. Inspector [redacted], Boston Police Department, has never known van DENBRESCHD and states he has never been in local Communist Office. Agent advised PHIL W. BARKFIELD, Secretary, Communist Party, Massachusetts, is now in Philadelphia temporarily. van DENBRESCHD has no criminal record, Boston and Massachusetts.

- P -

Reference: Report of Special Agent M. E. GRIFFIN, New York, N. Y., December 9, 1940.
Bureau letter to New York Field Division, November 13, 1940.

Details: AT BOSTON, MASS.

Inspector [redacted] who is a member of Radical Squad, Boston Police Department, advises that he has been keeping watch on all the subversive organizations in Boston, Mass., for several years, and that he has never seen van DENBRESCHD at the Communist Headquarters, 15 Essex St., Boston; [redacted] said that he was acquainted with nearly all the members of the Communist Party in Boston and that if Subject had ever worked there or stayed around the headquarters, he would have seen him. After further examining the picture of Subject, he said he was positive that Subject had never been at the local headquarters for the Communist Party. [redacted] further advised Agent that it would be useless to contact the

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		JAN 10 1941
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2 New York	<i>[redacted]</i>	
3 Boston	<i>[redacted]</i>	

45

Communist Headquarters at 15 Essex St., inasmuch as they are all bitter towards the police and would refuse to give any information; and that if they did, it would probably be unreliable. He said that PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, had left town but he did not know exactly where he went. Under pretext, [REDACTED] phoned the local headquarters of the Communist Party and found out from HY GORDON, local Communist, that FRANKFELD is now in Philadelphia but will return later. [REDACTED] advised Agent that FRANKFELD would refuse to cooperate at all with the Bureau and that it would be useless to attempt to obtain any information from him concerning van DENRESCHD. FRANKFELD had previously refused to testify before the DIES COMMITTEE. [REDACTED] further stated that FRANKFELD was stubborn and spiteful and any information he might happen to give would be unreliable.

SYDNEY GRANT, 89 State Street, Attorney for the local Communist Party, after being shown pictures of Subject van DENRESCHD, stated that he did not know Subject but that he knew that no such person had ever worked at the Communist Headquarters in Boston. He said that FRANKFELD was now in Philadelphia but would return later, but that he could be located through the Communist Headquarters in Philadelphia.

Writer and Special Agent RAY PITTAN went to the local Socialist Workers' Party, 158 Broadway St., after being advised by Inspector [REDACTED] that we might be able to get some information as to whether or not van DENRESCHD had ever worked in Boston. Agent was unable to locate anyone at the Workers Party that could give such information, but was told that they only knew van DENRESCHD by the publicity he received as "FRANK JACKSON," the assassin of LEON TROTSKY, and that his picture had appeared in several newspapers and magazines. Subject had never been seen in Boston by anyone of the Workers Party.

MISS [REDACTED] Board of Probation of Massachusetts, advises that Subject van DENRESCHD has no criminal record in the state of Mass.

[REDACTED], Identification Division, Boston Police Department, advises Subject van DENRESCHD has no criminal record in the City of Boston.

Inasmuch as PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, is known to possess strong contempt and ill-will towards the Bureau and other police organizations, and further, that any information he might happen to give concerning Subject van DENRESCHD would be wholly unreliable, the Boston Field Division will make no further attempt to interview him unless it is instructed otherwise by the Bureau or the office of origin.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will conduct a discreet investigation to ascertain the identity of the government agents who were examining the personal papers of LEON TROTSKY at Harvard University around October 30, 1940. For further information, see the clipping dated October 30, 1940 from the Boston Post now on file in the Boston Office.

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT BARNARD, VERMONT

* Will ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of MURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

P E N D I N G

JBL:DEM
65-29162

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

December 27, 1940

Ladd
Copy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. Tamm

Kim for
EST

RE: JACQUES MONNARD VAN
DENDRESCHD, with aliases

At 10:00 A.M. on December 27, 1940 Mr. Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that they were in receipt of a dispatch from the Legation at Mexico City, dated December 16, 1940, transmitting a letter submitted by the investigators for Judge Trujillo, dated December 13, 1940, with which they are transmitting fingerprints and detailed measurements of Van Dendreschd, alias Frank Jacson, requesting that these data be submitted to the FBI for an anthropological study to determine Jacson's nationality.

Mr. Murphy stated that this would be forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate attention and requested that the Bureau be very frank and honest in preparing a reply. Mr. Murphy indicated that he considers this request quite silly and thinks we should waste no time in connection with the request, particularly in view of the attitude of the Mexico authorities following Trotsky's murder.

Respectfully,

John B. Little
J. B. Little

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193 SEP 6 1960

1-3
Memo Mr. Ladd
EST

RECORDED

65-29162-105

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

PJW:MAL

RECORDED 65-29162 - 158

January 14, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to your letter of January 3, 1941, regarding the investigation of Jacques Bernard van den Broek, with aliases, slayer of Leon Trotsky, wherein you enclosed a letter from Morris N. Hughes, American Consulate General at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, dated December 16, 1940, and the original copy of a letter in the Spanish language dated December 13, 1940, from Senor Jose Gomez Rodalea and Alfonso Cedros, Special Mexican Investigators who are investigating the Trotsky murder case in Mexico.

The above mentioned letter from the Mexican authorities requested the following information:

Q1 - That a certain letter written by Sylvia Rosenberg be examined and studied by a psychiatrist to determine whether the writer of the same was mentally unbalanced.

Q2 - That a search of the fingerprint cards be made at this Bureau for the purpose of determining whether the subject of this matter possesses a prior criminal record. A further request was made to have the fingerprints of Van den Broek searched through the files of France, Bulgaria, Rumania, Germany and Southern Russia.

RECEIVED
JAN 14 5 55 PM '41
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 15 1941 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 2 -

THREE - That the submitted list of physical measurements and descriptive data concerning Van Dendreschdt be studied by an anthropologist to determine the racial characteristics of Van Dendreschdt.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 3 -



C

I wish to advise that a discreet and confidential investigation is being conducted by this Bureau in the United States and all information developed in this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

421

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

JER:AF
75-29167

January 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: JACQUES MONIARD VAN DENBROUCKE
alias Frank Jackson

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Reference is made to Mr. J. B. Little's memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm, dated December 27, 1940, setting forth the substance of a telephone call received from Mr. Raymond D. Murphy of the State Department, advising that certain material in connection with this case has been forwarded to the State Department here in Washington by the State Department in Mexico. A letter dated January 3, 1941, has been received by the Bureau from the State Department in Washington, D. C., enclosing a communication addressed to the Bureau by Jose Gomez Robledo and Alfonso Guzman, the Mexican investigating officials in this case.

The letter from the Mexican officials transmitted a photographic copy of subject Jackson's fingerprints with the request that a search be made through the fingerprint files and that arrangements be made to have them searched through the files of France, Bulgaria, Rumania, Germany, and Southern Russia; (2) that certain letter written by Sylvia Rosenberg, which has been previously examined by the Bureau for the presence of code or cipher, be studied by a psychiatrist to determine whether the writer of same was mentally unbalanced (the investigating officials set forth their opinions concerning the mentality of Miss Rosenberg based upon the writing of this letter); (3) that the submitted list of physical measurements and descriptive data concerning subject Jackson be studied by an anthropologist to determine the racial characteristics of this individual.

108



C

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198 SEP 6 1960

422

Memo Mr. Ladd
Page 2

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

This matter has been discussed with Mr. Wachs of Division V,
who advised that, upon receipt of this memorandum, he would handle
the case thereafter.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
E. P. Coffey.

423

PJW:MAE

65-29162

February 25, 1941

ALBANY

Special Agent in Charge
Albany, New York

RE: JACQUES HENRIARD VAN HENDRESCHD,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. C. Crawford dated January 28, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the above-captioned matter wherein the results of an interview with [redacted] are set forth.

A review of that report indicates that [redacted] is evidently very familiar with David Alfaro Siqueiros, Luis and Leopoldo Arambal. There are some indications that [redacted] may have in his possession some information pertaining to the OGPU activities in Mexico and the United States. The report also indicates that [redacted] may be acquainted with Jacques Henriard Van Hendreschd in view of [redacted]'s reactions at the time Van Hendreschd's photograph was exhibited to him.

Your attention is called to the fact that at the time [redacted] was interviewed he exhibited information in the nature of conclusions and no apparent effort was made to obtain a detailed statement of facts to substantiate or corroborate these conclusions.

I desire that you immediately reassign this matter to an experienced Agent who should thoroughly review the report of Special Agent H. R. Griffin dated December 7, 1940 at New York City, for the purpose of securing the background of this case. I further desire that [redacted] be reinterviewed and that a determined effort be made to obtain from [redacted] a detailed statement concerning the Communists' activities in the United States as well as the activities of the OGPU Organization. He should be closely questioned concerning his affiliations with the various individuals in this case, the nature and extent of

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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SAC, Albany

- 2 -

his acquaintanceship with them and their connections with the CDFU Organisation in Mexico and the United States.

It is believed that perhaps [REDACTED] could be developed into a Confidential Informant, if properly approached.

I desire that you give this matter your immediate and expeditious attention in view of the nature of this particular case and the information which [REDACTED] apparently has in his possession.

It is desired that a report concerning this matter be submitted within ten days from the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New York

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

File No. **65-796 HW**

Report made at : **ALBANY, NEW YORK** : Date When Made : **1/28/41** : Period : **1/4, 6, 13/41** : Report Made By : **W. S. CRAWFORD**

Title: **CHANGED** : Character of Case

JACQUES MORNARD var **DENDRESCHD**, with aliases: **Jacques Mornard** var **Dendreschd**; **Jacques Monard**; **Jack Monard**; **Frank**

ESPIONAGE - R

Jackson, **Frank Jacson**, **Jack Norton**, **King**; **SYLVIA AZELOFF**, with aliases: **Mrs. F. Jacson**, **Sylvia Azeloff**, **Sylvia Maslow**, **B. Maslow**, **"Boss"**, **Sylvia Azaloff**, **Sylvia Eyzloff**, **Sylvia Azeless**, **Sylvia Ang Loff**, **Mrs. F. Ageloff**; **CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE**, with aliases: **Carmen Enriquez**, **La Conda Jarque**, **Carmen Henriqueta Covella Jarque**; **MRS. PAULINE GLEICHMAN**; **MRS. ERNESTINA GLEICHMAN**, with aliases: **Ernestina Gonzalez**, **Ernestina Gleichman**; **CARMEN FERRA**, alias **Carmen Meandra**; **HORACIO FERRER GONZALEZ**; **MRS. HORACIO FERRER GONZALEZ**, alias **Mary Leinbeck**; **EMERSON MARTINEZ RIQUE**, alias **Emrique Martinez Rique**; **DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS**; **LIUS ARENAL PASCAR**; **RAI EL ARENAL MISTER**; **JOSE BARARI**; **HAROLD SIBBOLS**; **DIEGO RIVERA**.

Synopsis: [redacted] indicated that he knew Van DENDRESCHD but did not give definite information; is acquainted with SIQUEIROS and ARENAL brothers; believed all were implicated

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in these spaces
<i>J. E. Plegg</i>		
Copies of this report		
5 - Bureau	1 - Boston (Inf)	
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1 - San Antonio (Inf)	1 - Buffalo (Inf)	
1 - Houston (Inf)	2 - Albany	

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in the attacks on TROTSKY and are working for GPU in Mexico and United States. Seemingly well acquainted with mechanics of the GPU and agreed to furnish further information on interview.

[REDACTED] No criminal or credit record Ithaca, New York. No record of L. R. BRADLEY at Barnard, Vermont.

- P -

Reference: Report of Special Agent H. R. GRIFFIN, dated December 9, 1940, at New York, New York; Boston letter to Albany, dated December 12, 1940.

Details:

The title of this case is being changed to include the name of DIEGO RIVERA.

[REDACTED] Graduate School at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised that [REDACTED] had applied for a fellowship to Cornell through the Institute of International Education at New York City on February 9, 1940.

[REDACTED] further advised that an agreement had been made with the Argentina State Department whereby that country agreed to exchange students with schools in the United States, granting those students tuition scholarships.

A letter from the Institute of International Education revealed that [REDACTED] was a citizen of the Argentine, his family presently at 19 de Junio, 5716, Montevideo, Argentina, and was a candidate for a scholarship from that country, being a graduate of the University of Montevideo. The records further reflect that he is 25 years old and before coming to the United States had taught at the National School for Teachers, Mexico City, and as of March 12, 1940, was residing at 15 Justo Sierra, Apartment 5, Mexico City.

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██████████ stated that he did not know much about ██████████ but observed that he was studying Rural Sociology, Social Psychology and Psychology at Cornell and had made a very favorable impression on all members of the faculty.

It was noted that he was residing at 206 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Upon learning that ██████████ was apparently an ardent follower of Communism and a great admirer of LEON TROTSKY, the true nature and purpose of the interview was not disclosed but the conversation was confined to the assassination of LEON TROTSKY in a hope that further information relative to espionage activity by the GPU could be obtained.

██████████ was seemingly sincere in stating that he would give any information and other assistance that he might have in order to bring the assassins of TROTSKY to justice.

He stated that the first attack had unquestionably been instituted by DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS with the assistance of the AREMIL brothers and it was noted by ██████████ that he had been a close associate of SIQUEIROS prior to this time and had known both LIUS and LEOPOLDO AREMIL. He observed that SIQUEIROS was an artist and had experienced considerable financial difficulty for some time prior to the first attack on TROTSKY.

SIQUEIROS had stated on numerous occasions that he was not affiliated with the Communist party, having been expelled, together with DIEGO RIVEL, in 1926. ██████████ knowing his previous financial embarrassment a few months previous to the assassination, observed that he had quite a bit of money a short time before the first attack and upon questioning SIQUEIROS as to his source of money was advised that he, SIQUEIROS, had sold a painting in New York City, receiving a large stipend therefor.

In ██████████ opinion this money had come directly from the GPU in the United States, observing that the Communist party in Mexico had little or no money at its disposal.

A short time after the assassination of TROTSKY, SIQUEIROS made an address at the Hidalgo Theatre in Mexico City in the name of the Communist party and as its representative,

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stating to many followers that the two attacks had not been instituted by the Communist party and, had they been committed by any member thereof, he would certainly have been expelled from the party.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] is seemingly well acquainted with the movements of the Russian GPU and his opinion was apparently based on definite information rather than hearsay.

He observed that the Communist party in Mexico was not organized and had no money at its disposal. The theory back of this lack of organization was based on the idea that all Mexicans are Communists and there is no need for extensive work in that country.

With this assumption, [REDACTED] stated that the attacks on TROTSKY had been planned in Moscow, Russia, and had been carried out through agents in the United States and by a few large officials in Mexico.

[REDACTED] advised that he was not too well acquainted with the ARENAL brothers but knew them by general reputation and that they were known to be very bad characters in Mexico. LUIS ARENAL purports to be an artist and under this guise has gained entry with influential people in New York City and other parts of the United States. It was noted that ARENAL, while posing as an artist, has done much work for the Communist party in the United States and has collected money for its support and maintenance during his numerous visits to New York City.

[REDACTED] advised that LUIS ARENAL had bragged on several occasions about having successfully stolen large sums of money in the United States. [REDACTED] further advised that LUIS ARENAL had married an American girl in the United States and who is presently at New York City.

It is assumed by the writer that her name is ROSA BIGEL, residing at 998 Carrol Street, New York City, and referred to on page 18 of the reference report. It is believed that this individual is in a position to give definite information relative to the modus operandi of ARENAL and other members of the Communist party. It was suggested that she be interviewed with a view of obtaining this information.

[REDACTED] ventured an opinion as to how the attacks on TROTSKY had been carried out. He believed that the first and

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second attacks had been instituted directly from Russia and the details had been planned by agents in the United States because of the stupidity of members of the Communist party in Mexico. After the first attack was unsuccessful the second attempt was carried out without further direction but was motivated by fear for the failure of the first attack. He observed that the technique used in both attacks was almost identical with that of the Stalinists, that the psychology was the same and it was obviously a result of plans made by the Communist party.

Particular note was made of [redacted] apparent knowledge as to how the attack was made and it is believed that his opinion was based on definite information which he had agreed to give on interview at a subsequent date.

Upon viewing a photograph of Von DE DRESSEL, [redacted] became nervous, indicating that he did recognize this individual, but stated that he could not recall when he had seen him, believing, however, that he had met him in the Paris Cafe in Mexico City. He tried to recall having seen this individual in the company of SWANFIRUS but would not state definitely that he had ever seen them together.

It is believed that [redacted] is in a position to give valuable information concerning the Russian espionage activity in the United States and Mexico and he stated that he would attempt to secure information relative to the circumstances surrounding the assassination of TROTSKY through friends in Mexico City. He further agreed to forward such information to the Albany Office and suggested that he be interviewed at a later date by the writer.

[redacted]

During the course of the interview with [redacted] the writer obtained the following description:

Name
Height
Weight
Build

65-796

Beard
Teeth
Residence

Occupation
Marital status
Eyes
Hair
Ears
Face

Speech
Nationality -

Police Sergeant [REDACTED] of the Ithaca Police Department advised [REDACTED] had no criminal record with his department.

Miss [REDACTED], Secretary at the Ithaca Credit Bureau, advised that no report had been made on the Subject by her office.

AT BARNARD, VERMONT

The following interview was conducted by Special Agent R. W. BLACK.

Interview of Postmaster at Barnard, Vermont, shows that no one by the name of L. R. BRADLEY has ever lived in or near Barnard, Vermont nor has he any record of any MURRAY. He stated that both families by the name of MURRAY and BRADLEY lived at Bethel, Vermont, five miles distant.

AT BETHEL, VERMONT

Postmistress [REDACTED] at Bethel, Vermont, knew of no one by the name of BRADLEY ever having stayed with the MURRAY's in Bethel and that the only BRADLEY of whom she had record was R. L. BRADLEY.

R. L. BRADLEY, an employee of the State of Vermont, on interview stated that he had never heard of a Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN in New York City.

Mrs. JOHN MURRAY of the only family by that name

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in and about Bethel, Vermont, stated that she had never heard the name of BRADLEY and has never had anyone staying with her at any time.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

At 206 Eddy Street, will interview Subject [REDACTED] with a view of obtaining further information about the TROTSKY affair; will report the results of the mail cover placed on the subject's residence at 206 Eddy Street on January 6, 1941.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will consider interviewing MOSES BIEBEL, 998 Carrol Street, New York City, with a view of obtaining further information as to the operations of the ARENAL brothers in the United States, bearing in mind that she is the alleged wife of LUIS ARENAL.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact the proper officials of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the State Department with a view of obtaining information concerning the activity of DIEGO RIVERA, who is a citizen of Mexico.

- P E N D I N G -

January 28, 1941

LEON TROTSKY

The following information was received from an outside, unknown source, dated at New York, January 13, 1941, and is being made a part of the Bureau's file for any attention which may appear appropriate:

The Communist Party, through Jack Lorenson, is out to get Joe Curran, the president of the National Maritime Union. They will even go so far as to kill Curran if necessary, and the same thing applies to Mervyn Rathbone, the former president of the Communist controlled American Communications Association. Just previous to the time that Jackson, the killer of Trotsky, went into action, Joe Curran was in Mexico as a representative of the NMU at the Mexican Congress which was controlled by Tollend, a close pal and associate of John L. Lewis. Jackson in 1926-27-28 acted as a runner for attorneys located in the Whitehall Street District in New York City. He was also a soap-box orator and had spent some time working as a seaman. Later on Jackson spent considerable time at the New School for Social Research on Twelfth Street in New York City.

After the attack made on Trotsky the Communist Party inside group started to lay the blame in a whispering campaign on Joe Curran and his crowd. Curran fought back because he was fully aware that someone was trying to frame him, but Mervyn Rathbone became so scared of his position that he resigned as President of the Communications Association. He then formed an alliance with Joe Curran and they in turn through a bluff managed to line up the Communist delegates to the C.I.O. Convention at Atlantic City. If the Sidney Hillman program had gone through entirely, the Communist delegates were going to take a walk. They then intended to set up an opposition C.I.O. placing Joe Curran as the acting president and Rathbone was going in as secretary. These things did not materialize and now Curran has to watch every move he makes because Jack Lorenson hates him and thinks he has no business holding the job he now controls.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 65-1260 EC

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/3/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/30/41	REPORT MADE BY W. E. MORAN, JR.
TITLE JACQUES MARCARD VAN DEN DRISCHD, with aliases; ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Officer [REDACTED] at Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y., unable to recall subjects or Communist raids in 1934.

- 100 -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated January 24, 1941.

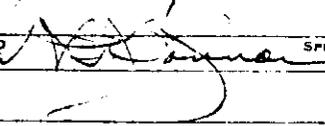
DETAILS:

AT ATTICA, NEW YORK

Officer [REDACTED] formerly Detective Sergeant in the Buffalo Police Department, Buffalo, New York, and presently incarcerated at Attica State Prison, Attica, New York, was interviewed and advised that he could recall no raids of Communists made in 1934 in which he had participated; that he was at that time a Detective Sergeant and to the best of his knowledge the Detective Bureau never participated in any such raids. He stated that he does recall that some raids were made on Communists while he was a member of the Buffalo Police Department, but that he could recall nothing concerning them.

Mr. [REDACTED] further advised he would be glad to aid in any way he could, and the picture of subject VAN DEN DRISCHD was exhibited to him and he advised that it evoked no recollection.

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103 SEP 6 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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5 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - Buffalo		FEB 3 1941	

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65-1260

In view of the fact that there are no further leads in this Field Division, this case is being

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-1308**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/6/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/18, 21/41	REPORT MADE BY L. W. DIMONICH
TITLE JACQUES MAINAARD van DEN DRYSCHÉ, with aliases, Et Al		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No information available on **JOSE HARARI** at Argentine Embassy. National Federation for Constitutional Rights identical with National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **M. R. GRIFFIN** dated December 9, 1940 at New York, New York.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

At the Argentine Embassy, 1815 Concordan Street, N. W., **Senor A. SCILINGO**, Secretary of the Embassy, advised that he had no record of **JOSE HARARI** having been issued a scholarship by his Government. **SCILINGO** stated that this did not necessarily indicate that **HARARI** had not been given such a scholarship. He stated there were several different kinds of scholarships which might be issued, some issued by the Government and some by private institutions. In some instances, those obtaining scholarships might not report at the Embassy at all until they were ready to return home. In such a case, the Embassy would naturally have no information concerning the individual. If **HARARI** has been granted a scholarship, he has not reported at the Embassy, and they have no information concerning him.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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It was ascertained that the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, 1410 H Street, N. W., is identical with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. A detailed report on this organization is being submitted by the Washington Field Office to the New York at an early date.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RECORDED

February 25, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

I wish to advise that the investigation of this matter is continuing and attempts are presently being made to determine Van Dendreschd's background and activities in an effort to ascertain whether he and his associates are affiliated with the OGPU.

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent H. R. Griffin dated December 9, 1940 at New York City, setting forth a summary of the investigation in this matter.

I also wish to advise that Sylvia Ageloff of Brooklyn, New York who was living with Van Dendreschd at the time of Trotsky's death has returned to Brooklyn, New York. A discreet and confidential investigation is presently being conducted as to her activities and contacts.

I would appreciate any information which comes to your attention regarding Van Dendreschd or his associates.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 26 1941
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature

Enclosure

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED

HME:VMS
65-29182-114

March 8, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HANNAUD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases: ET AL -
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 27, 1941, regarding the advisability of interviewing Sylvia Ageloff in connection with the captioned matter. From the facts contained in your letter I do not believe that it would be advisable to interview Miss Ageloff at this time. You indicate that arrangements can undoubtedly be made at some future date to interview her and it is believed that this latter procedure would be more advisable.

However, it is desired that you continue to contact your confidential informants regarding Miss Ageloff and make a determined endeavor to have them obtain all possible information which she may have in her possession. During these contacts the informants will undoubtedly be able to ascertain her demeanor towards furnishing such information to the FBI at some future time. As soon as information is received indicating that she will be most agreeable to an open interview, you should immediately inform the Bureau concerning the same.

In view of the nature of this particular case, it is desired that it be handled expeditiously and that reports be submitted at frequent intervals.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 MAR 10 1941
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Director
62-6870

organization that might be interested in the matter who had not pestered the life out of their family in attempting to interview her.

The truth of the physical condition of SYLVIA AGELOFF is unknown.

In view of the above facts, this office is desirous of knowing whether it should seek an interview with SYLVIA AGELOFF.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

LL:ERL

February 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SO-CALLED FIFTH COLUMN MATTERS;
DETECTIVE GHOZTO, Informant

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau there is being transmitted herewith one photostatic copy of a memorandum dated December 14, 1940 submitted to the New York Police Department and prepared by Detective [REDACTED], attached to the Alien Squad.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett
B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

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The situation was most difficult. The legislative and administrative bodies were still in Krensky's hands. The Duma and the War Ministry had not even been attacked. Yet some of these could communicate with the outside world, rally the forces within or outside the city, or do other than wait for help from the outside. They could no longer govern, police or protect the capital because all means of communication were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The roads and bridges to the suburbs were barricaded and one might leave town and no carter succeed in slipping through the Red Guards surrounding the buildings occupied by government agencies.

The following day, Trotsky ordered his Red Guards to attack the Winter Palace, where Krensky's ministers had taken refuge. They captured them after brief resistance and abandoned the call of the government. Lenin came out of hiding and the Bolsheviks seized power in the Duma. The revolution should only have been already a success.

STALIN OPPOSES TROTSKY

On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution of 1917, Trotsky attempted to oust Stalin as head of the Russian State, using the same tactics he had so successfully employed in launching the revolution. He failed completely and for the simple reason that Stalin employed Trotsky's tactics against Trotsky. Stalin's forces were a thousand men to Trotsky's 100. Trotsky carried the invisible attack by an invisible defense.

The members of Stalin's defenders consisted of a number of squads of ten men each, mechanics, electricians, telegraphers, etc., recruited chiefly from the Public Services. Their arms were revolvers and hand grenades. They wore no uniforms or distinguishing insignia, but the members of each squad not only knew one another, but were required to know personally the members of all other squads assigned to the same as well as to the neighboring objectives. Several squads were assigned to large buildings, 100 men (including telegraphers) to one of the Railway Stations. Machine gunners accompanied each detachment and 20 armored cars acted as special reinforcement.

The city of Moscow, now the capital, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector one or more houses were occupied as centres of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main office of the C.P.U., or secret police. The squads were for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date of his attack.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and

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practising invisible maneuvers against the day. Stalin's shock troops watched Trotsky's men at work and even permitted them to practise sabotage on the utility services. Their orders were not to interfere.

In 1917, Trotsky left the government strictly alone for the first 24 hours and did not attack it until it was paralyzed by chaos. In 1927, however, he aimed to arrest the principal government officials residing outside the Kremlin walls as soon as the head officer of the State's public services had been captured. Unfortunately for him, all these officials were warned and took refuge in the Kremlin, where Stalin always made his headquarters. The shock troops attacking the utilities were everywhere beaten off by the shock troops of defense already awaiting them. The attempt at a coup d'etat was an utter failure.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE NAZIS

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well known writer, Curzio Malaparte, entitled "Coup d'Etat - The Technique of Revolution" written as a result of his inquiries and studies when in Moscow in 1929.

The writer of this memo, when in Italy in the Autumn of 1938, heard the story of Trotsky's tactics in 1917 and his failure in 1927 from Italian Military Intelligence Officers, who also referred him to Malaparte's book for a full account. They stated that the book was widely read and studied in Europe. Although translated into English and published in London in 1938, the book appears to be almost unknown in this country.

Until the Polish partition and the war in Finland completely unmasked the Soviet government for what it really is, Communism was the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, up to the date of the German-Russian understanding, most revolutionary text books were by Russian authors, except for the most noted Karl Marx, a German, who wrote the guide for the revolutionists all over Europe in 1848, and reworked his opinions in 1871 as a result of experience in the Paris Commune. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Rauschning's widely read book, "The Voice of Destruction" as directing the attention of his staff in 1934 to "Coup d'Etat", with the remark "we are learning from the Russians". Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, appears to be directing the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in connection with the collapse of Holland, Belgium and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation of the application of Trotsky's tactics in the capture of Oslo by the Germans. An acquaintance, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city's public services by 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.

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P. O. No. 11156
A. O. No. 2485
D. C. No. [redacted]
Camp [redacted]
H. I. [redacted]
Alien No. 924

December 24, 1940

From: Detective [redacted] Alien Squad.
To: Commanding Officer, Bureau Criminal Alien Investigation.
Subject: FORWARDING MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO SO-CALLED FIFTH
COLUMN TACTICS, PREPARED BY ALPH RAINSFORD.

The following memorandum prepared by Mr. Ralph Rainsford, a Reserve Officer in the Army during World War I, now residing at the Hotel Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, was forwarded to this Department by Captain John E. G. Stapleton, of the United States Navy Chief of Staff.
November 11, 1940.

SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos by the Seizure of Utility Services as the First Step in the Overthrow of Government.

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum aims to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky Government; to point out their universal application against any city or state; to show how they were checkmated by Stalin in 1927, using Trotsky's own system; and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of 5th Column attack.

The inescapable conclusion, unless some brilliant mind invents a new defense, is that every metropolis must meet the threat of attack by a special corps of shock troops; by the organization of a similar special corps.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917.

In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevik revolution, which was to over-run the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevik or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plan made possible the coup d'etat - the overthrow of the State.

The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolsheviks already controlled) to bombard the strong

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points of the city and to call a general strike. According to him the insurrection must be sustained by the revolutionary impulse of the whole people. Trotsky, for his part, considered such a mass too cumbersome. He wanted a small body of shock troops, cold-blooded and violent, trained in the tactics of insurrection, to strike from the inside, to strike at the utility services, to create chaos - a condition under which the government could not operate and could easily be toppled from power. He could not, however, sell his idea to Lenin, who remained in hiding and disguise, nor to the central committee of the party, who distrusted him. Nevertheless he persisted and, after notifying Lenin of his intentions, but not the committee, on October 24th launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautions for the protection of the capitol, using the so called police methods which are still relied upon by liberal governments. The palaces where the government officials were garrisoned, and the smaller forces were distributed in the Telegraph Building, Railway Stations, etc., beside machine gun units at strategic street intersections and street patrols. In all, in this manner 20,000 troops, all that could be counted upon, were mobilized and dispersed to protect the strategic points in the political and bureaucratic organization of the State. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would meet with but little opposition in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railway, light and power, gas, water, telephone, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's shock troops consisted of a thousand carefully selected workmen, soldiers and sailors, men with mechanical and engineering experience, divided into squads of ten, under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight, directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. Unarmed and ununiformed, singly and in pairs, the members of a squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building and studied the best way of getting into it suddenly, and how best to take and hold it. They were called "invisible" because no attention was paid to apparently aimless civilians who wandered through the corridors of post and telegraph offices, or stared at electric substations and power plants, at water and gas control stations, etc. At night the members of the squad met to confer and, as they gained in confidence, even practiced the final maneuver in daylight when crowds, as at railway stations, hid their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained, and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovseienko, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for

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Trotsky, as his admirer Karpis has shown, believed that the problem of the conquest and defense of a state is not a political but a technical one; that the art of state defense is guided by the same principles that guide the art of its conquest; and that an insurrection does not require favorable circumstances, such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, Trotsky maintained that in the most fully policed and best organized countries of Europe, namely Holland and Switzerland, where law and order are a natural characteristic of the people, the difficulties of applying his tactics of insurrection would be no greater than it was in the Russia of Kerensky.

Therefore, to defeat Trotsky, we should copy Stalin. But how recruit and organize our Shock troops; and to what organization, if any, should they be attached? Taking these questions in order:

As a source of recruits, the American Legion seems ideal. For the Legion comprises a considerable group in each community who already know one another, are accustomed to work together, have the tradition of service to their country, include men of all trades and a large number with battle experience.

As to organization, it is obvious that regular law staff officers should draw up the plan and, if possible, regular law should supervise the instruction of the new corps in their duties and tactics. In this connection, if information is available through the F.B.I. on the organization of 5th Column shock troops in this country, then the type of offense can be more clearly visualized.

Lastly, should the Shock troops be independent, or a special corps of the State Guard or City Police? It seems to the writer that this question should be postponed until influential officers of the Legion have been consulted. Past Commanders of the Legion are generally men who not only know how to get things done, but also are politically experienced. Their advice and cooperation would therefore be invaluable.

Respectfully submitted,
Alpa Rainey

Vanderbilt Hotel,
Park Avenue & 34th Street,
New York City.

POSTSCRIPT.

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he came to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters here recited. The following is therefore appended with apologies.

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, who has been associated (as an operating executive) with the mining business, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. Labor relations and labor disputes have occupied much of his attention, particularly when Communist agitators took charge and attempted to drive deluded strikers into armed conflict with the Federal

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of government. This led him to study revolutionary policy and tactics in order to combat them intelligently.

In the Great War, he was early commissioned as Captain in Aircraft Production and assigned as Manager of the Eastern District, which included, among other duties, inspection of all aircraft and parts manufactured in the Atlantic Seaboard States. In this connection, he began his relations with intelligence Military, Naval and other, both U.S. and British. His last commission, after the war, was that of Major in the Engineers Reserves.

2- Interviewed [redacted] in his suite, room 1512-17-18 at the Vanderbilt Hotel. He is a refined, elderly gentleman, who is at present suffering from a bad case of arthritis in the hips, which necessitate the use of crutches.

He stated that he had already spoken of this matter with Captain [redacted] Chief of Staff, U.S. Navy, in the Headquarters of the Commandant Third Naval District, Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York City, with Commander [redacted] Assistant Registrar of Records, New York City, with Brigadier General J. William Kilbreth, G-2, 40 Centre Street, New York City and with Mr. John Stillwell, Vice President of the Consolidated Edison Company who is one of a committee appointed by that corporation to consider defense of utilities.

He is anxious to cooperate with any official board that has been or will be formed to consider defense measures against the 5th Column peril. He is planning to leave for the South for the winter in three or four weeks where he will remain until [redacted]

It is recommended that a copy of this report be sent to [redacted] Arthur W. Falkender, Commanding Emergency Service, 117th Street, Mitchell's Special Squad #1 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted]

HW:MAL
65-29162-116

March 7, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent N. O. Scott dated February 14, 1941 at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Dendreschd, with aliases, et al; Espionage (R)".

All subsequent reports received by this Bureau concerning this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 RECEIVED
 MAR 13 1941
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
 MAR 8 1941

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, N. Y.**

FILE NO. **65-733** NOS:ALC

PORT MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	DATE WHEN MADE 2/14/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE (12/25/40)	REPORT MADE BY N. O. SCOTT
TITLE JACQUES HARVARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] has little knowledge of subject; advises he recalls having seen him in hospital bed in Spain in 1937 and has not seen him since. [REDACTED] acquitted of murder charge in New Orleans 1/23/41 and presently residing [REDACTED] Port Arthur, Texas.

RJC

REFERENCE: Letter from the Bureau to the New York Division dated September 26, 1940 (65-29,162).

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

It will be noted in reference letter that the Bureau requested the New York Division to furnish the New Orleans Division with necessary information regarding the subject to have [REDACTED] interviewed.

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] who at the time of the interview was being held on a charge of murder of [REDACTED], at the Orleans Parish Prison, but who was acquitted of this charge on January 23, 1941, and he has left New Orleans. He is presently residing at [REDACTED] Street, Fort Arthur, Texas. As the writer was familiar with the previous interview with [REDACTED] regarding subject, [REDACTED] stated that he is not at all very well acquainted with the subject, and upon exhibiting the photograph of subject to [REDACTED] it was very evident that he was somewhat hesitant in recognizing the photograph. The only information which [REDACTED] would furnish concerning the subject was that he recalled having seen him in Spain in 1937 and that to the best of his knowledge subject was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 New York 1 Houston (Information) 2 New Orleans <i>1 cc - [unclear]</i>	65-29162		FEB 20 1941
	FEB 17 1941		INDEXED
			COPIES DESTROYED

193 SEP 3 1960

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in a hospital bed. He further advised that the photograph of subject looked familiar to him as one who might have been hanging around the Commissar's Office. He further stated that to the best of his recollection, subject was well educated; that he spoke French and English fluently. He further stated that he was not well acquainted with the subject and has not seen him since 1937. Due to the fact that [REDACTED] has been very cooperative with this Agent in other matters of great importance to the Bureau, it is felt that he would have gladly furnished any information he had regarding subject. When [REDACTED] was interviewed some months ago, he could not give the right name of the subject, nor did he appear to have any knowledge concerning him.

As there is no further investigation to be conducted in this division, this matter is being -

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO DIVISION OF ORIGIN

RECORDED

PJW: J: PBN
65-29162 - 107

March 7, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES LARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
With aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 20, 1941, concerning the above-captioned matter, wherein you set forth information concerning an interview with the mother of Sylvia Rosenberg, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

[REDACTED]

C

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
 ★ MAR 7 1941 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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65-17160-1

March 6, 1941

Mrs. A. C. Mattel
National President
National Association of Pro-Perio
554 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Mattel:

I have received your letter of February 10, 1941, in which you enclosed a letter to me from Mr. Ralph Reinsford, 418 Pavilion Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida, together with an outline prepared by him. I want to express my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in making the material available to this Bureau and I am enclosing at this time a copy of my letter to Mr. Reinsford.

For your information, data similar to that contained in the material you enclosed has been received by this Bureau from other sources.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
 MAR 7 1941
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
 FBI
 MAR 7 9 39 AM '41

MAR 6 5 50 PM '41

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRO AMERICA
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
INDEPENDENT — VOLUNTEER — PERMANENT

Founded in 1933
564 Market Street San Francisco, California
EXbrook 7282

February 19, 1941

HONORARY OFFICERS

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D.C.

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Third Vice President
MRS. EUGENE M. PRINCE
Secretary
MRS. MORTON BAILEY
Treasurer

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is some material forwarded to me by Mrs. Theodore Griggs of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Griggs is one of our valued members; is a woman of great wealth and influence, and a thoroughly patriotic citizen. She telephoned to me in San Francisco from Palm Beach to tell me about the material enclosed. It was submitted by a man in whom she has confidence, and she wanted to insure that it came to your attention.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

EDUCATION
HON. FLORENCE P. KAHN, Chairman
564 Market Street
San Francisco, California
MRS. EVELYN WIGHT ALLAN
175 Eastern Park Way
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bert read it and was not impressed, but I know, as a personal favor, that you will look it over and send a reply directly to Mr. Rainsford.

ORGANIZATION
MRS. HARRY CARPENTER, Chairman
208 Securities Building,
Billings, Montana
MRS. HOLBROOK ASHTON
Hilli Bldg., 4660 Maryland,
St. Louis, Missouri
MRS. CARL H. HANNA
827 Hanna Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio
MRS. R. O. DIETLER
Alhambra Bldg.,
Tulsa, Oklahoma
MRS. GEORGE P. TAUBMAN, Jr.
609 Security Bldg.,
Long Beach, California

If, for any reason, you wish Mrs. Griggs' present address, it is:

Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs
101 Sunset Avenue
Palm Beach
Florida.

Sincerely yours,

Terne Mattei

Mrs. A. C. Mattei,
National President

FOM/seb
encs.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTORS

MRS. WILLIAM S. SISSON
564 Market Street
San Francisco
MRS. A. M. DICKSON
103 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

*P. S. But joins me and
wishes to you*

65-29142-118
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1941
MICHAEL
FIVE

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner.

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3 review ltr.
Palm Beach, Fla.
2/8/41

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

May I intrude on a very busy man & ask your reaction to the enclosed memorandum?

I am particularly anxious to know if the story it tells is known to the F. B. I., & if you have evidence of similar organization by 5th Columnists in this country for the disruption of utility services in our principal cities.

The memorandum was written at the insistence of some Army & Navy Officers to whom I outlined a bit of history and a record of revolutionary, or 5th Column, activity which was entirely new to them - as it has been to everyone to whom I have mentioned it. Nevertheless it was mentioned by the Nazi 5th Column in the magazine of Oslo, Norway, which has trained them to overthrow the city government and paralyze all resistance. Moreover this was accomplished in spite of the loss of the entire German army & navy staffs of the invading force in the sinking of the warship that carried them by the one gun crew in the Norwegian fjords that did not surrender on the advice of the father commander. Only 60 men survived out of a total of 1500 on that ship. For one in excess held the demoralized city without opposition for 3 days, till sufficient force arrived to begin the campaign.

Copies of the memorandum were first presented to the Chief of Staff of the 3rd Naval District (N.Y.C.) & by him forwarded to Governors Island & to Police Commissioner Valentini of N.Y.C. I also gave copies to v.p. Stillman of the Council of Education, N.Y. & to Brig. Gen. Kilbreth, U.S.A., attached to the 1st Guard,

RECORDED & INDEXED
2/11/41 - 118
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 11 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

with the result of Maj. Gen. Sturges, Commander of the
Guard, had it printed & distributed to all officers of the command.
However he first deleted all references to labor questions &
suggestions for organization.

I have no knowledge of any action on Governors Island,
& fear that as far as the Police are concerned I only succeed-
ed in horriping them.

Being crippled with arthritis & on crutches, I was handi-
capped in getting about & calling on the people I wanted to see.
Also with the advent of cold weather I was forced to go
south for the winter.

Nevertheless I want to carry on, & - if it will do any
good - write other memos, bringing the story up to date &
indicating possible methods of organization of local defense
forces, methods of communication etc.

I am therefore asking your indulgence not only for the
question at the beginning of this letter, but particularly
for your frank opinion on what I am attempting to do, in
educating people in authority on certain aspects of revolu-
tionary tactics now employed by the Nazis.

Yours most sincerely

Ralph R. Ransom

P.S. I enclose copy of memo as distributed by the N.Y.
Guard, because it is easier to read, also copy as originally
written, because it bears no restrictions as to duplication.
I was assured, however, that E. P. DeHou & Co would not object
to further publication by responsible parties.

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THIS PUBLICATION IS "RESTRICTED". ITS DISTRIBUTION
WILL BE CONFINED TO PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE
AND NO PART OF IT WILL BE GIVEN OUT FOR PUBLICATION.

December 6, 1940.

Through the courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, the copyright owners, permission has been obtained to make a limited distribution of a summary by Major Ralph Rainsford of Curzio Malaparte's "Coup d'Etat—The Technique of Revolution." The entire book is an interesting study of many revolutions, but the parts here epitomized are those that seem to bear most directly on the problems of the New York Guard.

SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos by the Seizure of Utility Services as the First Step in the overthrow of Government.

INTRODUCTION:

This memorandum aims to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky government; to point out their universal application against any city or state; to show how they were check-mated by Stalin in 1927, using Trotsky's own system; and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of 5th Column attack.

The inescapable conclusion, unless some brilliant mind invents a new defense, is that every metropolis must meet the threat of attack by a special corps of shock troops by the organization of a similar special corps.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917.

In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevik revolution which was to overrun the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevik or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plan made possible the coup d'etat—the overthrow of the state.

The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolsheviks already controlled) to bombard the strong points of the city, and to call a general strike. According to him the insurrection must be sustained by the revolutionary impulse of the whole people. Trotsky, for his part, considered such a mass too cumbersome. He wanted a small body of shock troops, cold-blooded and violent, trained in the tactics of insurrection, to strike from the inside, to strike at the utility services, to create chaos — a condition under which the government could not operate and could easily be toppled from power. He could not, however, sell his idea to Lenin, who remained in hiding and disguise, nor to the central committee of the party, who distrusted him. Nevertheless he persisted and, after notifying Lenin of his intentions, but not the committee, on October 24th launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautions for the protection of the capitol, using the so-called police methods which are still relied upon

60 2 118

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by liberal government. The palaces where the government officials resided, the government offices and military headquarters were garrisoned, and the smaller forces were distributed in the Telegraph Building, Railway Stations, etc., beside machine gun units at strategic street intersections and street patrols in armored cars. In this manner 20,000 troops, all that could be counted upon, were mobilized and dispersed to protect the strategic points in the political and bureaucratic organization of the State. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would meet with but little opposition in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railway, light and power, gas, water, telephone, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's shock troops consisted of a thousand carefully selected workmen, soldiers and sailors, men with mechanical and engineering experience, divided into squads of ten, under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. Unarmed and ununiformed, singly and in pairs, the members of a squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building and studied the best way of getting into it suddenly, and how best to take and hold it. They were called "invisible" because no attention was paid to apparently aimless civilians who wandered through the corridors of post and telegraph offices, or stared at electric substations and power plants, at water and gas control stations, etc. At night the members of the squad met to confer and, as they gained in confidence, even practiced the final maneuver in daylight when crowds, as at a railway station, hid their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained, and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovseienko, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for the uprising. Ovseienko sat down to await events. He had not long to wait for news of the first successes. By evening, all objectives had been obtained and he so reported to Lenin.

The situation was most unusual. The legislative and administrative bodies were still in Kerensky's hands. The palaces and the War Ministry had not even been attacked. Yet none of these could communicate, call for outside aid, rally their resources within or outside the city, or do other than wait in helplessness on the course of events. They could no longer govern, police or protect the capitol because all means of communication were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The roads and bridges to the suburbs were barricaded, no one might leave town, and no couriers succeeded in slipping through the Red Guards surrounding the buildings, occupied by government agencies.

The following day, Trotsky ordered his Red Guards to attack the Winter Palace, where Kerensky's ministers had taken refuge, captured them after brief resistance and announced the fall of the government. Lenin came out of hiding and the Bolsheviks seized power in the Duma. The revolution, though only a minority, was already a success.

On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution of 1917, Trotsky attempted to oust Stalin as head of the Russian State, using the same tactics he had so successfully employed in launching the revolution. He failed completely and for the simple reason that Stalin employed Trotsky's tactics against Trotsky, organized a similar corps of a thousand men to defend the utilities and parried the invisible attack by an invisible defense.

The members of Stalin's defense corps consisted of a hundred squads of ten men each, mechanics, electricians, telegraphers, etc., recruited chiefly from the Public Services. Their arms were revolvers and hand grenades. They wore no uniforms or distinguishing insignia, but the members of each squad not only knew one another, but were required to know personally the members of all other squads assigned to the same as well as to all neighboring objectives. Several squads were assigned to large buildings, 160 men (including telegraphers) to one of the Railway Stations. Machine gunners accompanied each detachment and 20 armored cars acted as special reinforcement.

The city of Moscow, now the capitol, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector one or more houses were occupied as centers of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main office of the G.P.U., or secret police. The squads were for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date of his attack.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and practising invisible maneuvers against the Day. Stalin's shock troops watched Trotsky's men at work and even permitted them to practise sabotage on the utility services. Their orders were not to interfere.

In 1917, Trotsky left the government strictly alone for the first 24 hours and did not attack it until it was paralyzed by chaos. In 1927, however, he aimed to arrest the principal government officials residing outside the Kremlin walls as soon as the head officer of the State's public services had been captured. Unfortunately for him, all these officials were warned and took refuge in the Kremlin, where Stalin always made his headquarters. The shock troops attacking the utilities were everywhere beaten off by the shock troops of defense already awaiting them. The attempt at a coup d'etat was an utter failure.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE NAZIS.

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well-known writer, Curzio Malaparte, entitled "Coup d'Etat - The Technique of Revolution", written as a result of his inquiries and studies when in Moscow in 1929.

The writer of this memo, when last in Italy in the Autumn of 1938, heard the story of Trotsky's tactics in 1917 and his failure in 1927 from Italian Military Intelligence officers, who also referred him to Malaparte's book for a full account. They stated that the book was widely read and studied in Europe. Although translated into English and published by E.P. Dutton in 1932, the book

Until the Polish Revolution and the war in Finland fully unmasked the Soviet government for what it really is, Communism was the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, up to the date of the German-Russian understanding, most revolutionary text books were by Russian authors, except for the most noted, Karl Marx, a German, who wrote much to guide the revolutionists all over Europe in 1848, and redrafted his opinions in 1871 as a result of experience in the Paris Commune. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Rauschnig's widely read book, "The Voice of Destruction" as directing the attention of his staff in 1934 to "Coup d'Etat", with the remark "we are learning from the Russians." Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, appears to be directing the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in connection with the collapse of Holland, Belgium and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation of the application of Trotsky's tactics in the capture of Oslo by the Germans. An acquaintance, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city's public services by 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.

SOME OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Trotsky, as his admirer Malaparte has shown, believed that the problem of the conquest and defense of a State is not a political but a technical one, that the art of State defense is guided by the same principles that guide the art of its conquest, and that an insurrection does not require favorable circumstances, such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, Trotsky maintained that in the most fully policed and best organized countries of Europe, namely, Holland and Switzerland, where law and order are a natural characteristic of the people, the difficulties of applying his tactics of insurrection would be no greater than it was in the Russia of Kerensky. Therefore, to defeat Trotsky, we should copy Stalin.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH RAINSFORD,
Vanderbilt Hotel
Park Ave. & 34th St.
New York City.

POSTSCRIPT:

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he came to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters here recited. The following is therefore appended with apologies:

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, who has been associated (as an operating executive) with the mining business, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. * * * * *

In the Great War, he was early commissioned as Captain in Aircraft Production and assigned as Manager of the Eastern District, which included, among other duties, inspection of all aircraft and parts manufactured in the Atlantic Seaboard States. In this connection, he began his relations with Intelligence, Military, Naval and other, both U. S. and British. His last commission, after the war, was that of Major in the Engineers Reserve.

BUFILE

PJM:MAL
65-29162-119

March 26, 1941

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Beachum, Jr., dated March 10, 1941 at Albany, New York, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Mendreschd, with aliases, et al; Espionage-R."

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

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 6-12-57

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- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. F. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Foxworth.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Miss Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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 MAR 26 1941
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED

March 26, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Bendorfschi, with aliases, et al; Espionage (R)".

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Buchanan, Jr., dated March 19, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the same matter.

All subsequent reports concerning this investigation will be promptly transmitted to you upon their receipt at this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1941
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Enclosure
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Ch

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Foxworth.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-796** gmg

REPORT MADE AT Albany, New York	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/3,4,5/41	REPORT MADE BY P. B. BEACHUM, Jr.
TITLE JACQUES HARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD with aliases, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject [redacted] again interviewed in effort to obtain from him information of value concerning activities of OGPU and Communist Party in Mexico and United States. [redacted] advised he is not now a member of Communist Party. Had no information concerning internal set-up or activities of Communist Party or OGPU. Gives personal opinion of activities not based on fact. [redacted] still unable to recall where he has met or seen JACSON. Did not meet him at MRS. KAISA's, Calzada Legaria, Mexico City. Has talked to SIQUEIROS and LUIS ARENAL but has no factual information concerning their connection with the OGPU. Former Secretary, Communist Party, in Mexico made frequent trips to Russia. EARL BROWDER has been seen in Mexico in connection with the Communist Party. [redacted] attended Youth Congress in United States at request of Communist Party.

**COPIES DESTROYED
1983 6 13**

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Reference: Report of Special Agent W. S. Crawford dated at Albany, New York, 1/28/41;
Bureau letter to Albany dated 2/20/41 (Bureau file 65-29162)

Details: AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

It was determined through inquiry at [redacted] that [redacted] was now residing at [redacted]

[redacted], who has previously been interviewed by Agents of the Bureau relative to other matters and who appears to be trustworthy, was interviewed

AND DEO: <i>J. P. [redacted]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - cc to [redacted] 3/10/41 1 - cc to [redacted] 3/10/41 -k		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">149</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">MAR 12 1941</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">FIVE</div>

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relative to any correspondence [redacted] might have received while at this address and relative to his associates.

[redacted] advised that for the most part the friends of [redacted] were Columbians, there being two or three on the campus. She stated that he had one friend, ALFONCE HERRERA, a student at the University, who had a brother in the United States Army and who was now stationed at Mitchell Flying Field; the name of this brother she did not know. She also advised that the parents of ALFONCE HERRERA were recently at the University to visit him. [redacted] lived with HERRERA for a short time but is now living alone at this address.

Another friend of [redacted], according to [redacted] is HENRY ATTEN, a Russian Jew, whose home is at 412 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, New York, and according to statements made to [redacted], his father is in the insurance business. [redacted] advised that ATTEN appeared peculiar but was apparently a good American. He has spent some time in discussions with [redacted] or did at the time he and [redacted] lived together at her house. She advised they lived together for only a short time and since then she has not seen him often. ATTEN, she stated, appeared dissatisfied, was very unkempt, and at the present time, she advised, she believes he is not registered at the college. Further, it was her knowledge that he was studying foreign languages in order to try to get in the United States foreign service.

[redacted] could remember no other friends of [redacted] on the campus or any other persons with whom he had been seen.

According to [redacted] she has talked to [redacted] a great deal and he had told her something of his background. She stated that he left Argentina for religious reasons and because he was dissatisfied with his home life there. His brother is quite wealthy according to his statements but he was not satisfied with conditions there. He advised [redacted] that he was reared a Catholic but he was dissatisfied with the doctrines of that faith and was now a Protestant and a member of the Methodist

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Church. She advised that he had stated to her that he was getting some of his money from a tailor in Mexico with whom he lived while in that country, the tailor residing in Mexico City.

As for mail received by [REDACTED] she stated that he had received mail from his home in Argentina and also one letter to her knowledge from one ALBERT RAND, 448 Central Park West, New York City. She advised she had also forwarded mail to him at this address while he was there during the spring holidays this year. [REDACTED] likewise disclosed that [REDACTED] made a telephone call to this person in New York just prior to the spring holidays and asked to be allowed to visit him during the holidays. There have been no other calls from her telephone.

[REDACTED] was not advised of the nature of this investigation and she did not question the purpose but advised she would observe discreetly any acquaintances of [REDACTED] and would likewise keep a record of any correspondence or messages. She was questioned concerning the types of literature observed in [REDACTED] room and stated that she had only seen textbooks and mail from his relatives. Further, she advised, [REDACTED] appeared to be a religious and conscientious person.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on three separate occasions by the writer in order not to interfere with his classroom work and in an effort not to antagonize him unnecessarily. He appeared very cooperative and willing to give all information requested of him. It is to be noted that he does not speak English very well and a considerable amount of time and patience are necessary to question him/to elicit answers to the questions. In answering he does not appear to be endeavoring to conceal information. However, his countenance is rather hard to diagnose.

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██████████ advised that he had given practically all information in his possession to Agents who had previously interviewed him and although it is to be noted he stated during this interview he was not previously aware of the reason for the interview with him, he had little additional information in his possession which he saw fit to disclose.

██████████ was advised that although he had been previously interviewed, it was believed that he still had information in his possession which would be of benefit and interest to the Bureau. He appeared in doubt as to whether the investigation was of him or in order to get information from him as stated. He was advised that the interviews with him were only for the purpose of obtaining information which it was believed he might have or be able to obtain due to his relationships in Mexico.

██████████ advised that it was his previous belief that the interviews were of a political nature, that is, the purpose was believed to be political rather than a matter of national defense. This question arose when the matter of the two factions, Stalinists and Trotskyites, was raised. He stated he would give no information willingly if he thought the information was merely concerning two political factions. It was gathered from the interviews that he has become rather disgusted with political factions fighting one another with no thought for the good of the people.

He disclosed that he did not believe he had information concerning the operations of the OGPU and the Communist Party in the United States which would be of much value to this Bureau. However, he volunteered to relate facts and incidents, some of which have been previously given, which have come to his attention as a result of his previous membership in the Communist Party and sojourn in Mexico City.

██████████ stated that he had always been somewhat religious and had been reared a Catholic in Argentina. He advised that

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he had become interested in true Communism while in that country and had become disgusted with politics, religion and life in general in that country. No one, he stated, had been responsible for his beliefs. True Communism, he advised, has its basis in religion. He stated that he left Argentina and came to Mexico in order to get a different view of things. Upon arriving in Mexico, he was without friends and acquaintances and at the various tourist clubs, etc. he met individuals who desired to make conversation and eventually he found himself a member of the Communist organization.

This, he stated, was not against his wishes as he was looking for some organization which would meet with his ideals. He advised he received a membership card, paid his dues and attended meetings, both public rallies and those within the organization for political discussions or for the forming of policies or making rules. He stated, however, that he did not last long in the organization because as soon as he began attending the meetings he became aware of the fact that there was only discussion on ways and means to get members for the party into political and other offices and at the sacrifice of those people who needed aid.

He advised he made known his views in the meetings and it was but a short time before he was not allowed to speak and then expelled from the party. As for being expelled, he advised he was never formally notified of this but one of the officers told him to get out. He stated that a short time thereafter he left Mexico City for the United States and had had no dealings with the party since that time.

The matter of the TROTSKY murder was discussed and [REDACTED] advised that previous to the first assault on TROTSKY, SIQUEIROS had a considerable sum of money and was spending it quite freely at the various clubs. He stated that SIQUEIROS was

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supposed to have won an American prize for paintings of his which were displayed at an art exhibit in New York City. About three months previous to this, he advised, SIQUEIROS appeared to be working very hard, his eyes were red and his hands were always smeared with paint.

As to his becoming acquainted with SIQUEIROS, [REDACTED] advised that he met him in one of the clubs in Mexico City along with other persons and not through any connections which he might have had previous to his coming there or through contacts of a political nature.

[REDACTED] advised that in his opinion (and it is to be noted that he theorized extensively, stating that he had little information of fact), the money for the TROTSKY murder came both from Russia and the United States, not from the Communist organization, but from the OGPU. The OGPU is not a part of the Communist party; that is, it works separately and as a distinct organization. Its operations, he stated, are not directed by the Communist Party. As a basis for this, he advised, members of the Communist party in Montevideo are not accepted as employees in the Russian Embassies and Consulates.

He advised further that SIQUEIROS was the type of individual who would on his own initiative and without urging from any other source, commit an offence of the nature which he attempted. He was a Stalinist and an adventurer. Although this be true, he stated, he believes the first assault was initiated by the OGPU. TROTSKY, he stated, was a potential contestant of STALIN's power in Russia in case of revolution and this, he believes, must follow in the wake of the present war. The people of Russia, he advised, still liked TROTSKY regardless of politics and would despise STALIN were it known that he initiated the TROTSKY assault.

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As to JACSON, [REDACTED] advised he thinks he has met him somewhere but he states he is truthful when he declares he can not remember where or when. He stated that if events, time or places could be brought to his attention, he might be able to recall. He was asked if he had not met JACSON at a dinner in his ([REDACTED]) honor in Mexico City just prior to his departure from that city and replied that the only dinner he had had just prior to his departure was at Mrs. KAISA's, a place where tourists stop on Calzada Legaria, which is a small street. He advised he was positive beyond doubt that JACSON nor anyone fitting his description was present at that time and that the dinner was very small, there being only five people present. It is to be noted, he advised, he would not like to give the names of these people inasmuch as they were only friends and would have no information. He thought perhaps, according to his statement, that these people might be interviewed and he could see where nothing would be gained thereby. He was advised that he should give the names of these persons if they were not friends of long standing inasmuch as it should be determined whether their names have previously been mentioned in connection with the present effort to obtain information relative to the operations of the OGPU in the United States. He stated he would rather not do this and the point was not carried further.

[REDACTED] was questioned as to several of the names of subjects and others in this case and advised he did not know SILVIA AGELOFF or any of the others with the exception of those already mentioned by him. He advised that he had seen LUIS ARENAL and one of the other brothers but he did not remember or know the name of the other. He stated he had often talked to SIQUEIROS, once or twice to LUIS ARENAL and never with any of the other subjects of this case. LUIS ARENAL, as well as SIQUEIROS, were of a revolutionary type, capable of any crime.

As to other members of the Communist Party in Mexico, officials and leaders, [REDACTED] advised he was introduced to CARLOS-CONTRERAS in the Spanish Club in Mexico City, but never had any dealings with him.

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██████████ was questioned as to whether he had ever made a trip to the United States prior to the present one and at first stated that he had not. He then changed this statement and advised of his own volition that he had made a trip to Vassar College in connection with the Youth Congress in 1938. ██████████ volunteered that the reason he had stated he had not been to the United States previously was because he had a feeling that he was being investigated and did not wish to get himself in difficulty, stating that the trip was for the Communist Party.

He was questioned as to whom he saw at the Congress and stated that he met at this time one MADRAZO of Mexico City, the first name he was unable to recall. MADRAZO, he advised was now a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico. He stated he did not at this time meet any of the subjects of this case nor any others connected with the Communist Party in Mexico.

A short time after entering the University, he advised he received a letter from a young boy who lived in the same house with him in Mexico City and this boy advised that he had been told by RODRIGO GARCIA TREVINO, a professor at the school, that he saw ██████████ with JACSON. He then advised that he wrote the professor and inquired of him as to where he had seen him with JACSON. ██████████ advised he definitely had never been with JACSON to his knowledge and that if he had information or facts which would refresh his memory, he would be pleased to be questioned concerning them in an effort to recall this person if he had ever met him.

██████████ advised he had seen EARL BROWDER in Mexico City and believes that the Communists in Mexico are controlled and supervised by the Communist Party of the United States. He advised that at the time he himself was in Mexico, HERNAN LABOIDE was the Secretary of the Communist Party there and was expelled in 1938 for suspicions of Trotskyism. BIONISIO ENCINAS was then made provisional Secretary and ██████████ thinks he was later elected Secretary.

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As to the strength of the Communist Party in Mexico, he advised that it was weak in Mexico but strong in Cuba. He advised he was not familiar with the financing of the party as far as the United States was concerned but knows that LUIS ARENAL was furnished money in the United States for newspaper work in Mexico and spent this money for his own use (this according to the statements of ARENAL to [REDACTED]).

[REDACTED] disclosed that while LABORDE was Secretary, he made numerous trips to Russia. He further advised that the Communists try to carry out the requests and demands of STALIN and/or LENIN. The Communist Party in Mexico, he advised, supports the CTM Labor Party as it supports the C.I.O. in the United States.

[REDACTED] advised that he himself was not at this time in sympathy with the Communist Party. He advised he was a very religious individual when young and had the interest of the common man at heart. He did not like the Catholic religion in Argentina or Mexico and joined the Communist Party in the belief that it would be the religious party and had the welfare of the people in mind. However, he later found that this was not true and so expressed himself and was expelled from the party. He advised he had now joined the Methodist Church.

[REDACTED] advised the secrets of the party or the activities of the party were not known to him and although he has expressed his opinion as to the activities of both, this opinion was only the result of his study of the policies of the Communist Party and things he has seen.

He advised he was now aware that this Bureau desired information from him concerning his knowledge of the activities of each organization and although he did not believe he had any peculiar information in his possession in which we would be interested, he would be glad to talk to an Agent of this Bureau at any time and would furnish any information in his

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possession. He stated that he did not believe that any Communist would have anything to do with him since he had been expelled from the party and since he had been in the United States he has had no connection with the party.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] appeared to be intelligent and apparently spoke the truth and it is believed that he is in a position to obtain information of value to this investigation. However, it was not deemed advisable to spend further time with him at this time.

[REDACTED] advised he did not know whether he would return to Argentina. He advised he liked the United States and would like to remain here. His visa expires in October 1941, he stated.

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

Will within a reasonable length of time again interview [REDACTED] concerning information which he has been able to remember or which has come to his attention since this interview. Will endeavor to develop him further and gain his confidence in order that information of value may be obtained from him.

Will again interview [REDACTED] [REDACTED] address, and ascertain from her information concerning additional acquaintances of [REDACTED] and additional mail he might have received.

[REDACTED]

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will ascertain the background of ALBERT RAND of 448 Central Park West, New York City.

- P E N D I N G -