Trotsky, Leon
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich
Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 1)
Room 1403  
370 Lexington Avenue,  
New York City

June 20, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE P. X. FAY

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

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

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

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

[Redacted],  
[Redacted], Special Agent.

JUL 5 1934
July 2, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEYNAN

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

July 10, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Captain Police Headquarters Red Bank,
New Jersey, telephonically advised this office that a
person believed to be Leon Trotsky came into the Molly
Pitcher Hotel, Red Bank, New Jersey, at 3 A.M., on the
morning of July 8, 1934.

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

Very truly yours,

F. X. Pay,
Special Agent in Charge.

65. 29/62 -

[Stamp: W1 11 200]
[Stamp: S&I.
[Stamp: POSTAL SERVICE]
[Stamp: DENTAL]
[Stamp: S&I.
[Stamp: POSTAL SERVICE]
[Stamp: DENTAL]
From
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEEN

To
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MEMORANDUM

The Attorney General
The Solicitor General
Assistant to Attorney General Stanley
Assistant Attorney General Wideman
Assistant Attorney General Stephens
Assistant Attorney General Sweeney
Assistant Solicitor General MacLean
Assistant Attorney General Blair
Mr. Stewart
Director, Division of Investigation
Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons
Division of Accounts
Chief Clerk
Appointment Clerk
Mail and Files
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney
Mr. Parrish
Mr. Ridgely
Mr. Kiefer
Mr. Wixon
Mr. Fisher
Mr. Ramsey
Mr. Brakner Smith
Mr. Preston
Mr. Fort
Mr. Millenson
Mr. Getchell
Mr. Butler
Miss Brookley
Miss Broomhead

Please note the Commissioner's request

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Chase
Mr. Bunchman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Spaul
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON.

July 14, 1934.

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

Dear Mr. Keenan:

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commissioner.
July 21, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 557213
September 24, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN.

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 301397

Copies: 1 yellow
   c-1
September 24, 1934

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

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

F. X. Fay  
Special Agent in Charge

October 6, 1934

PERSONAL ATTENTION

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

Dear Sir:

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

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay  
Special Agent in Charge

[Handwritten note: OCT 2 1934]
Division of Investigation  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.  

EKT: CSH  
January 3, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TASH  
2:20 P.M.

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

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

Respectfully,

E. K. Thompson

COPIES DESTROYED  
JANUARY 2, 1935

RECORDED & INDIANIZED  
65-29162X4
Trotzky Is Still

In French Exile

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

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

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

The former Soviet War Commissar was scheduled to be heard via a one-hour message starting at 10:50 p.m., and transmitted from the villa of his friend Diego Rivera, the mural painter, in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City. For thirty minutes the crowd in the Hippodrome sat, before the silent audience. There was a murmur of disappointment when Mr. Shachtman finally indicated that there would be no message. As an explanation he announced that the telephone line connecting the Riveras villa with the Medien transmitter over 3,000 miles, Trotsky picked up his speech with sharp exclamatory pauses. Frequently he asked, "Do you hear me? And have you all heard?"

Only briefly did Trotsky assume the injured, imploring air of the Russian. Then he told how "Moscow's terrible economic pressure" and the arrest of the Norwegian government to place him "under lock and key." He expressed gratitude for his haven in Mexico but he added, "The wheels to force me once more into silence have again been set into motion."

 Says Moscow Fears Truth

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

As the meeting went on a dozen deputies moved silently among the audience to quench the first symptoms of an expected anti-Trotsky demonstration. One hundred and fifty patriots under command of Inspector Louis Schilling of the French police interrupted the meeting.

The meeting had been adjourned by the Commissariat of Defence of Trotsky. George Novak, secretary of the committee, president, and there were other speakers, Angelina Balabanoff, first secretary of the Communist International; Roy Burt, national executive of the Bolshevik party; and Max Schachtman. Members of the Communist party had been asked by party leaders to boycott the meeting.

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

After deploring the opinions of three foreign observers, Pratt and Rosenmark, lawyers, and Walter Duranty, American journalist, who had expressed belief in the guilt of the accused, Trotsky insisted that the Moscow government was not acting in complete ignorance. He did not think that the trial had not been conducted with the greatest of objectivity and impartiality.

Sees Second Trial Answer to World

"My task today," he continued, "is to unmask the fundamental, original weaknesses of the Moscow trials to show the world that this is a frame-up, its true political aims and the psychology of its participants and victims."

The trial of Zinoviev-Kamenev has convinced the world of the frame-up. The trial of Piatnizky-Radek, reflecting the center of the stage for longer a week, the alliance of the two with Germany and Japan for the internationalizing of the U.S.S.R. the sabotage of industry and the extermination of workers. How to explain this curious discrepancy? The present situation, the situation of the sixteen were told, that the declarations of Zinoviev, Kamenev and the others were false, invented, corresponding to the facts. Moreover, Zinoviev and Kamenev denied the charges in the face of people."

"Why, then, did they not say a word about the monstrous thing—the alliance of Trotskyites with Germany and Japan to obstruct the world?"

"Could they have forgotten such details! The trial of Piatnizky-Radek, not only knew what was known by the accused in the last trial, people of a secondary category?"

"The enigma is easily explained: The new amalgamation was constructed after the execution of the sixteen. During the past five months, as an answer to unfairness in the world press."

"The most terrible part of the trial of the sixteen is the accusation against old Bolshevists of an alliance with the present government of Hitler, the Gestapo. Neither Zinoviev nor Kamenev nor Smirnov nor, in general, any of the present participants confessed to this alliance; they stopped short before this extremely base and treasonable accusation."

The reading of the Piatnizky-Radek trial, though obscure, unknown, identified.

Ed. 10 1937

Supreme as Oblerg, Benigor, Reke

David and others, had entered into an alliance with the Gestapo for such grand purposes as the falsification of a Russian passport for Oblerg.

The whole trial was discreditable. It was necessary to correct the gross error of the Gestapo managers at all cost. It was necessary to fill up the hole. Jagoda was replaced by Elow. A new trial was placed in the order of the day. Stalin decided to answer his critics in this way: "You don't believe that Trotsky is capable of entering into alliance with the Gestapo for the sake of an Oblerg, and I go forth from Honduran conference. Very well. I shall show you that the purpose of all his alliance with Hitler was to provoke war and partition out the world."

"However, for this second, more grandiose production, Stalin lacked the principal actors: he had shot them in the principal roles of the first scene. He could place only secondary actors! It is not apparent to me that Stalin attached much weight to Piatnizky and Smirnov, nor the others. The Gestapo had no such men, so that if only because of their distant past, they would pass as 'Trotskyites.' That's why fate descended sternly upon Reke and Piatnizky. The version about my meetings with the rotten trash of the Gestapo through unknown, occasional intermediaries was dropped.

Matter Raised a World Wide

The matter was suddenly raised to the heights of the world stage. It was connected with a question of a Honduran passport, possibly of the passing of the U.S.S.R. and even the defeat of the United States of America. With the aid of a gigantic elevator, Stalin moved the dossier in a period of five months from the dirty police docks to the heights on which are decided the destinies of nations. Zinoviev, Kamenev, Smirnov, Trotsky, went to their graves without knowledge of these grandiose schemes, alliances and perspectives. Such is the fundamental falsity of the last amalgamation.

In order to hide, even if only to abate the glaring contradiction between the two. Ibbay, the S. P. U. and the oppositions Blumkin, that they had formed a parallel center, in order to throw Trotsky's lack of confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev is difficult to imagine a more stupid and deceitful explanation. I really did not have any confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev after their capitulation, and I have had no conscious with them since 1929. But I had some confidence in Piatnizky and Radek.

Already in 1930 Radek delivered into the hands of the U.S.S.R., P. U. and the oppositions Blumkin, that they had formed a parallel center, in order to throw Trotsky's lack of confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev is difficult to imagine a more stupid and deceitful explanation. I really did not have any confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev after their capitulation, and I have had no conscious with them since 1929. But I had some confidence in Piatnizky and Radek. The Bulletin of the Russian Opposition plain that they were not in favor after having lost the last remnants of power. Piatnizky does not stop at any objection.

It is outrageous to be forced to cite such hard statements about the untrustworthiness of Stalin. But it would be criminal to hide the truth. But I have had no confidence in Piatnizky and Radek. It is a most disgusting, sickening, deceitful, and deceitful explanation. I really did not have any confidence in Zinoviev and Kamenev after their capitulation, and I have had no conscious with them since 1929. But I had some confidence in Piatnizky and Radek. The Bulletin of the Russian Opposition plain that they were not in favor after having lost the last remnants of power. Piatnizky does not stop at any objection.
Asst. Ambassador Troshkovsky says:

"But more than that. At the time of the trial of the sixteen, the prosecutor named Smirnov as the 'leader of the Trotskyites in the U.S.S.R.' The accused Mestchakovsky, as a proof of his proximity to me, declared that I was accessible only through his intercession, and the prosecutor in his turn emphasized this fact. However, was it possible that not only Ginzburg and Kamenev, but Smirnov the 'leader of the Trotskyites in the U.S.S.R.' and Mestchakovsky as well, knew nothing of the plans about which I had warned Blake, openly branded by me as a traitor? Such is the primary falsehood of the last trial. It appears improbable in the light of subsequent revelations. We know its source. We see the strings off stage. We see the brutal hand which pulls them."

Regarding the alleged alliance between the Trotskyites and 'Hitler and Japan,' Trotsky says:

"The opposition would have to be composed of cretins to think that an alliance with Hitler or the Mikado, both of whom are doomed to defeat in this war, that such an absurd, inconceivable, senseless alliance could yield to revolutionary Marxists anything but disgrace and ruin."

On the other hand, he added, such an alliance of the Trotskyites with Hitler—was most necessary for Stalin. Voltaire says: "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him." The G.P.U. says: "If the alliance does not exist, it is necessary to fabricate it." Trotsky's conviction was that the Trotskyites were not only a "puppet" in the hands of the GPU, but that their Russian soul was manipulated in "puppets in the hands of the GPU."

"They play assigned roles," he said.

"The aim of the disgraceful performance: to eliminate the whole opposition—" he went on. "To poison the very source of critical thought."

Trotzky listed Alexander Troshkovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, as one of his accusers and said:

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

Local Communists Expel Suspects

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

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

Mr. Amster said he had passed the word along to the city's 30,000 party members and promised that none of them would turn up at the Hippodrome. The Communists were holding rallies of their own in the Bronx, one at the Bronx Winter Garden, on the corner of 170th Street, and the second at Grand Central Park, on the corner of 50th Street. The third at Paradise Manor, 16 West St. Bede Avenue, where Mr. Amster himself was the chief speaker.

Among the 6,000 Who Didn't Hear Trotsky Talk

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

In the sea of faces at the Hippodrome gathering last night.
TROTSKY WIRE TALK SILENCED; SPEECH READ

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

A voice thought to be his, speaking only in Russian, came through at 10:19 P.M., but a moment later an amplified click and rattle broadcast the fact that the connection had been broken.

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

Proposed Reading Is Boiled.

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

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

Speaks in Russian.

Speaking in Russian, Trotsky declared:

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

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

Challenge to Stalin.

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

As read by Schachtman, Trotsky declared:

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

Charges GPU Inquisitions.

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

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

FEB 10 1937
TROTSKY PROMISES
TO GIVE UP TO GPU
IF PROVED GUILTY

6,000 in Hippodrome to Hear
Over Phone Demand for In-
quiry Into His Innocence

CALLS RUSSIA "MADHOUSE"

Charges Stalin Has Betrayed
Revolution—Rally Here Is
Heavily Guarded

In an address prepared for delivery
before more than 6,000 at the Hip-
podrome last night, Leon Trotsky,
known Bolshevik leader and chief
comrade of Lenin in the October
Revolution, declared that he stood
ready to surrender himself to the
Soviet Government if an impartial
court found him guilty of the
charges of terrorist conspiracy and
treason on which he was recently
tried in absentia in Moscow.

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

Mr. Trotsky was to speak over
the long-distance telephone from
Mexico, D. F., where he now lives.

He was under the suspicions
of the American Committee for
the Defense of Leon Trotsky. The
purpose of the committee is to obtain
an investigation of the trials by a
nonpartisan commission.

Plan for Inquiry Here
It was learned last night that
prominent American lawyers, ju-
lists and educators are being con-
sulted by the committee on plans


THE NEW YORK TIMES
FEB 10 1937

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

"The Zinoviev-Rakovsky trial
provoked in public opinion terror,
agitation, indignation, distrust or
at least perplexity," Mr. Trotsky
said. "The trial of Platakov-Radek has
only more enforced these sen-
timents. Such is the incontestable
fact. A doubt of justice signifies,
in this case, a suspicion of frame-
up. Can one find a more humili-
ating suspicion against a govern-
ment which appear under the ban-
er of socialism? Where do the
interests of the Soviet Government
itself lie? In dispelling these sus-
pications. What is the duty of the
true friends of the Soviet Union?
To say firmly to the Soviet Govern-
ment: It is necessary at all costs
to dispel the distrust of the West-
ern world for Soviet justice.

To answer to this demand: "We
have our justice, the rest does not
concern us much" is to occupy one-
self not with the Socialist enlighten-
ment of the masses, but with the
policies of inflated prestige, in the
style of Hitler and Mussolini.

Demands Soviet Evidence
"Even the 'Friends of the U. S.
R. P.' who are convinced in their
own hearts of the justice of the Moscow
trials (and how many are there?—what a pity that one
may not take a census of consciences),
even these unshakable friends of
the bureaucracy are duty-bound
to demand from us the creation of an
authorized commission of inquiry.
The Moscow authorities must pre-
tend to such a commission at
the necessary testimonies. There can
evidently be no lack of them, since
...
ow government “has brutally re-
jected every examination which
would carry with it the guarantees of
objectivity and impartiality,” in-
cluding demands for an impartial
inquiry under the Socialist and Trade
Union International. Mr. Trotsky
challenged the Stalin regime to
present to an impartial interna-
tional commission “serious, precise
and concrete explanations” of the
“obscene” spots of the Moscow
trials.

“And apart from these obscene
spots there is—nothing!” he
declared. “That is precisely why
Moscow resorts to all kinds of
measures to force me, the principal
accused, to keep my silence. Why
does Moscow so fear the voice of a
single man? Only because I know
the truth, the whole truth. Only be-
cause I have nothing to hide.

But because I am ready to appear
before a political and impartial com-
nission of inquiry with documents,
facts and testimonies in my hands,
and to declare the truth to the very
end. I declare: if this com-
nission decides that I am guilty
in the slightest degree of the crimes
which Stalin imputes to me, I
will go in advance to place myself
voluntarily in the hands of the ex-
icutors of the GPU. Do the ac-
cusers of the Kremlin hear me? I
throw my defiance in their faces.

It is a question of personal
confidence. It is a question of ver-
ification! I propose you a verifica-
tion! I demand the verification!”

Held Confessions False

Assailing the contents of the
“hypocritical psychologists,” among
whom he named Dr. Durany,
who try to explain the confessions
of the accused in the Moscow
trials by references to the “Russian
soul,” Mr. Trotsky declared that
the prosecution could not prove
that the “subjective confessions”
were genuine, and not in harmony
with the objective facts.

“I undertake a much more diffi-
cult task,” he said. “I undertake
to demonstrate that each of the
confessions is false, that is, con-
tradicts reality.” He then entered
into an analysis of certain im-
portant aspects of the testimony,
de-

He scored the failure of the pro-
cution to produce any evidence to
corroborate the “forced confes-
sions.”

“Why do you fear the voice of
the Kremlin? I know the truth.

Stalin Regime

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

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

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

“Woe to them who do not heed,”
he said. “The Reichstag trial
surely had a great importance But
it concerned only vice fascism
the embodiment of all the vices of
darkness and barbarism. The Mos-
cow trials are perpetrated under
the banner of socialism. We will
not concede this banner to the
masters of falsehood: if our
generation happens to be too weak
to establish socialism over the
earth, we will hand the spiritual
banner down to our children.

The struggle which is in the olin
to transcend by far the importance
of individuals, factions and par-
ges. It is the struggle for the
future of all mankind. It will be
severe. It will be lengthy. Who
seeks physical comfort and spiritu-
Mexico Holds Ax Assailant

Specialists Sought To Save Bolshevik

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

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

Police Quiz Blonde

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

The assailant, a trusted friend who had been given the freedom of the villa, was known as Frank Jackson, an American, and was said to have an American wife. But he told Gend. Manuel Munoz, police chief, at the hospital, that he was Jacques Mornard Vanacsen Dreschd 36, born at Tournon, Persia, of Belgian parents, a newspaperman by profession.

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

It was reported she and Dreschd met in Paris two years ago. They had been seen together frequently here and it was reported they had visited the United States recently.
Trotzky Dies After Attack By Follower
Assaulted in Home During Argument; Assailant Held

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

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

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

Trotzkys condition was becoming rapidly worse despite an emergency operation.

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

TRUSTED FRIEND

The assailant, a trusted friend who had been given the freedom of the villa, was known as Frank Jackson, an American, and was said to have an American wife. But he told Gen. Manuel Munez, police chief, at the hospital that he was Jacques Van den Broeck, 36, born in Bruxelles, Persia, of Belgian parents, a newspaperman by profession.

His wife Gen. Munez asked, "Would you give your life blood for Trotsky?"
Trotsky's Death-Bed Statement Blames Slaying on Ogpu

Mexican Police Describe Pickax Assailant as American Citizen

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22—Leon Trotsky, world-famed leader of the Russian Revolution, died last night, the victim of a pickax assassin, whom theoded little revolutionary accused of being a tool of the Ogpu or a Fascist—most likely the Ogpu.

The leader of the Fourth International, who long feared “death at the hands of Stalin,” made his last words: “I am sure of the final victory of the Fourth International. Go forward.”

Aspects of International Plot.

Coupled with the 60-year-old revolutionary’s assassination against the Ogpu was the statement of Police Comdr. Jesus Galindo that his assassination “is the aspect of an international plot.”

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

Trotsky’s brain was pierced by a pickax wielded by Frank Jackson, who for months posed as a “great admirer” of the chieftain of the Fourth International and was identified as Jackson, 42.

(Continued on next page)
THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
August 22, 1940

very likely" would be in Mexico
Cope,—our definite plans had not been
made.

In New York James Cannon, secre-
tary of the Socialist Workers party
in the United States—and mentioned
by certain Trotsky followers as like-
ly new head of the Fourth Inter-
national—said:

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

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

The face of the gaunt, little
Russian appeared pale.

Crowd Gathered.

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

Despite the late hour at which
the body reached the chapel, a crowd
gathered and moved slowly through
the chapel for the remainder of the
night. In death the Mexican public
saw much more of Trotsky than he
did in life. He was a vivid prisoner
in his own walled-in house in near-
by Coyocan—mortal fear of
"death at the hands of Stalin."

Police stood guard inside and out-
side the chapel.

SlayeR Admits Acting
For OGPU, Lawyer Says

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

"I talked by telephone with Tro-
tsky guards shortly after the attack," 
Mr. Goldman said in an interview
last night on arriving from New
York by plane. "They told me that
Yevgeni V. F. Voroshilov, and
"Frank Jackson.

Mr. Goldman said Trotsky's slay-
ing might dethr the mystery sur-
rounding the attempts on Trotsky's
life at his Mexico City home last
May.

Kerensky Holds Trotsky
Victim of Own Methods

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

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

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

Kerensky, who voiced his opin-
ions in a press conference, asserted
that this "is not the first assassina-
tion by Stalin and his agents. In
1937 Stalin's agents assassinated a
man of great influence in Sweden,
while in Paris two White Rus-

 Moscow Press Prints
 Short Story of Attack

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

An Associated Press telegraph dis-
patch from New York,
merely quoted United States news-
paper as reporting an attempt on
the exiled Communist leader's life.
Girl Linked in Trotsky Death Is New York Social Worker
She Faces Quiz On Return Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (C.T.

P.S.)—Sylvia Ageloff, the blonde

psychologist who told Mexican

police she was an unconscious

"instrument in the hands" of

Trotsky's assassin, was revealed

today as a social investigator

for the New York City depart-

ment of Welfare. In fact, home

relief

officials said. Sylvia was at pres-

ent on a vacation which started

August 1, and from which she

was due back on the job "within

a day or two."

Miss Ageloff, who receives

$1,500 a year from the city, was

appointed to the Civil Service

rolls on May 16, 1933, one of eight

high-ranking contestants among

25,000 persons who took the ex-

amination.

Reported Married

City officials knew nothing of

her marital status, although when she was absent last

year, January, February, and March on

a sick leave, women associates re-

ceived several postcards from her

in Mexico, always in the name of her

husband, Frank Johnson. Her record shows her

listed as single. The Department of Welfare, while not contemplating

any disciplinary action, will

ask her whether she is married. Reports

from Mexico declare her to be the

wife of Frank Johnson, Trotsky's

slayer.

Sylvia was born August 1, 1900.

She attended Brooklyn public

schools, received a B.S. degree from

New York University in June

1929, and obtained her M.A. from

Columbia four years later.

Public Funeral Planned

She majored in psychology. For

the year ending September 1933

she did social work for the Jewish

Children's Clearing Bureau. From

June 1934 to June 1936 she worked

at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn

as a volunteer. From 1936 to 1937

she was a clerical psychologist for

the board of education.

While Sylvia underwent police

questioning in Mexico City, local

newspapers tentatively planned a

great public funeral here for their

idol, James P. Cannon, national

secretary of the Socialist Workers'

Party, formerly Trotsky's body "cre-

ated" in the fall, declared Trotsky belonged to the whole

world.

Alexander Berkman, who

headed the first Russian govern-

ment after the Czarist fall, declared Trotsky was the "victim of

the system."

"Merciless Terrorist"

Berkman, a guest of Kenneth

P. Simpson, Republican leader,

declared: "Trotsky was the creator and organizer of terrorism."

Pound Seeks New Dog Trur
Marks Submits
Budget for 1'

Three more dog

new truck to replace

rotary machine arm

master Frank P

1942 budget sub-

mission

Two dogcarts to operate

while the third

from 4 p.m.

Marked at

residual $1.00

raises for

Total

$26.70

A net

$8.800

budget

An esti-

mission

Total

$76.70

Ron

Troy

Roney,

today of all

must

mines
Trotsky's Bier
Coming to U.S.

So Says Leading
American Disciple

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

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, some official investigators echoed charges made by Trotsky on his deathbed and by his secretaries that Trotsky was the victim of an international "plot"—perhaps at behest of the Soviet-season police.
ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

JEDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR FBI
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PUBLIC WELFARE CASE

SOCIAL WORKERS IN D.C.

WANTED TO OR LIVING

WITH OTHER WHO FOR

TWO OR THREE YEARS

BEEN GOING TO MVP TO

SEE OR SPY ON

TROYER. THE NAME OF THE

CITIZEN IS SYLVIA AND

IS NO EXCEPTION

WITH THIS GIRL IN

MISCELLANEOUS AND

FOR THE COMEUX

AUG. 28, 1941
Demand For Check

By LEON TROTSKY

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 27.—All the accusations are based exclusively upon the confessions of the defendants; no objective evidence whatever is at the disposal of the court. Consequently one must ask: Are the defendants being tried under the constitution of the court? Is the result of a preliminary agreement extorted by the accusers from the accused? Is the fact of the trial and the world republication of Moscow justice, on the one hand, and of the movement to which one adheres, on the other, dependent upon the solution of this fundamental question? No efforts must be spared to reveal the truth. Is this aim attainable? Completely, and without great difficulty. The question is posed as follows: In the absence of objective evidence concerning the fundamental facts, are they the products of malicious fabrication divorced from time and space?

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

We are concerned here with the confession of Piatakov. He told the investigators that he visited me in Moscow in December, 1933, for the purpose of expatriation. Piatakov disclosed that he had a plan to bring me to Berlin, to the chargé d’affaires of France to the chargé d'affaires of Russia to Oslo by air. The enormous importance of this testimony is evident. I declared my most firm and bitter reprobation ofsuch a plan. Piatakov, like Rudé, has been during the last nine years not my friend but my bitterest enemy, and it is impossible that he should be in a position of questions between us. If it should be proved that Piatakov actually visited me, my position will be hopelessly compromised. I am ready, if the contrary prove true, to prove that the story of the visit is false. The entire system of voluntary confession would be thereby discredited.

On what day did Piatakov come from Moscow to Berlin, in December, 1933? What was his official mission? Piatakov is too important an administrative figure to make the trip in such a manner that it would not be known to the Soviet government. The day of his departure must be known in his Commissariat. The German press must have announced his arrival.

(Continued on Page 2)
HEAR

LEON TROTSKY

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

HIPPODROME

Sixth Avenue and 43rd Street

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at 8 P.M.

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

Other Speakers

ANGELICA BALabanoff
First Secretary of the Communist International

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

MAX SCHACHTMAN
Editor, Trotsky's Works

GEORGE NOVACK
Secretary, Trotsky Defense Committee

and other liberal and labor speakers.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ROOM 311, 22 E. 17 ST.; LABOR BOOKSHOP, 25 E. 12 STREET; CIVIC BOOKSTORE, 21 E. 17 ST.; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES, at the Hippodrome Box Office: Orchestra, $1; Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c.

AUXILIARY:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF LEON TROTSKY
Room 311, 22 East 17 Street, New York City

MASS MEETINGS on the MOSCOW TRIALS

CHICAGO

NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Leader

Editor, Socialist Appeal

FRANK MCCULLOUGH
Chairman

CAPITOL BUILDING
125 North State Street
Drill Hall

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

AUXILIARY:

Red Starship Party of Cook County, Ill.

HEARD REPUDIATED

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

"Remarks concerning article published in Hearst absolutely false. All articles and statements concerning the trial are not being sold but are being repudiated to the press. They are not to be repudiated Universal cause of their connection with the press."

Leon Trotsky
DIRECT FROM MEXICO

In a one-hour exclusive telephone address

MOSCOW SPEAKS

Leon Trotsky

Is There A Solution?

New York Times, April 12, 1926

Italics — N.Y. Times. Telegram.

A mysterious visit to Moscow —
American public been so completely

"Not within a generation has the
For an impartial investigation of the charges against Leon Trotsky.

Committee Office: Room 511, 22 East 17th Street, N.Y.C.
Columbia University Book Shop, 2960 Broadway
Labor Book Shop, 26 East 12th Street
Call Book Shop, 21 East 17th Street
Hippodrome Box Office, 43rd Street and 6th Avenue

Admission—$1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents

New York Hippodrome
at the

Tuesday, February 9, at 8 p.m.

Leon Trotsky and others
Secretary, American Committee for the Defense of
George Novack

Max Shachtman

Other Speakers

Angelica Balabanoff
First Secretary of the Communist International

Roy Burt
National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party
Memorandum

TO: Mr. McDermott

FROM: W. L. Bailey

SUBJECT: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRSCND (DUBLE 65-29162)

DATE: 9-4-75

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

RECOMMENDATION:

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

Enclosure

WAA
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

20 SEP 5 1975

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 7 1975

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

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

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

The man I had hoped to work with quietly on this case had to leave Mexico on a confidential mission (not connected with this case) and will return on the 18th instant at which time we will follow out some well defined ideas that both of us have in connection with the matter.

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

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

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

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

Diego Rivero, who has been in hiding since his place was raided by the police, quietly left Mexico via Pan-American plane at 7.45 this morning enroute to San Francisco, Cal. He will be absent from Mexico until after the election in December. It is fortunate that he was able to get out as his life was really in danger here from more than one direction. The San Antonio office was advised of his contemplated departure and instructed to advise the Bureau.

RECORDED & CIRCULATED

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

COPIES DESTROYED
21 SEP 1939
Mr. Leon Trotsky has sent us a copy of the following documents sent to high officials of the Mexican Government:

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

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

Above all, it is necessary to state that the truth will only originate at the Kremlin; only from Stalin by means of the foreign agency of the C.G.P.U. During the last ten years Stalin has shot hundreds of real or alleged of my friends. In fact, he has exterminated my entire family except my wife and one of my grandchildren. In foreign countries, by means of his agents, he assassinated one of the former directors of the C.G.P.U., Ignacio Heuse, who had declared publically, that he was my friend. This fact has been recorded by the French police and by court records. The same C.G.P.U. agents that killed Ignacio Heuse trailed my son in Paris. On the night of November 2, 1932, the agents of the C.G.P.U. broke into the Scientific Institute of Paris and stole a portion of my files. Two of my ex-secretaries, Abraham and Israel, were assassinated by agents of the C.G.P.U.: the first in Spain, and the second in Paris. All the theatrical processes in Moscow during the years 1933-37 had as their final aim my delivery into the hands of the C.G.P.U. The summary of all these crimes could be considerably enlarged. They were all intended to bring about my physical annihilation. Behind all these acts is Stalin. The arm which appears in his hands is the Gestapo secret police, rooted in all foreign countries and Hitler's C.G.P.U. I deny these well-known facts or to doubt them for a moment could only be the act of persons who are interested in covering the traces of past crimes.

I do not mean by this to say that it was not possible for the agents of the Gestapo, Hitler's secret police, to have taken part in the attack. At present, the C.G.P.U. and the Gestapo represent, up to a certain point, allied interests; it is possible and probable that in special cases the same agents are available to each for dangerous missions. From public statements made by responsible representatives of the German Government it is deduc-
The organization of the C.G.P.U. in foreign countries has
its traditions and rules well established. Several very important
collaborators of the C.G.P.U. (General Khvichvity, Ignacy Wess and
others) broke with the C.G.P.U. during recent years, and have
made a series of disclosures which are of great importance. In these
disclosures as well as other sources to which I have access I base
my characterization of the methods of the C.G.P.U.

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

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

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

All this mechanism was discovered in France and Ger-
many in connection with the assassination of certain actors or the
appearance of terrorist acts against him and others.

As regards the United States, V. I. Lenin, proving that
the sister of the secretary general of the American Communist Par-
ty, Oder (sic) was, at the suggestion of her brother, in the serv-
ices of the C.G.P.U. as a secret agent. This example does not re-
Tent an exception, but only a rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A LETTER TO COL. SANCHEZ SALAZAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your humble servant, Leon Trotsky.

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

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

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

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

DATE NEWS

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

3:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DILLIS

Re: LEO TROTSKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

C. M. Carson
The New York Office telephoned on August 29, 1940, advising that a demonstration was planned for August 30, 1940, at noon in front of the Soviet Council General's headquarters.

The demonstrators were to be members of the Workers Party, Fourth Internationale, and they are known as Schachtmanites. They are protesting the death of Trotsky.

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

Respectfully,

H. H. Cole

65-29/62-3
Deacon
Patent Connee Fire
Patent Inventors
Israel J. Tromski
Police Recom
Orvin
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

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

Dear Mr. Berle:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL
MESSENGER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 9 1940

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

September 6, 1940

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

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

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

Sylvia Agoloff stated that Mornard claimed to have been employed by Peter Lubeck or Lubek at $50 a week in connection with trading in oil and sugar. Mornard stated, however, that this individual was a purely fictitious person and that the Chase National Bank building address in New York City and the address of Edificio "Ermita" in Mexico City are likewise fictitious; that he thought of the Ermita Building because he had had occasion to drive by it several times, but had never been in it. Investigation disclosed, however, that this building, located in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City, is in fact the residence address of David Alfaro Siqueiros and his brother Jesus, both of whom are fugitives from justice in connection with the first assault upon Trotsky in May of 1940. The wife and children of Jesus Siqueiros still reside in Apartment 604 of this building. Mornard claims to have been unaware of this circumstance.
Mornard, upon refreshing his memory, now states that he flew from New York to New Orleans, thence to Houston, Texas via Eastern Air Lines on June 30, 1940. The following day he proceeded to San Antonio, Texas; via the same line, thence to Laredo, Texas, by rail, where, as he has previously stated, he walked across the International Bridge and took a train for Mexico City, using his original tourist card in order to board this train. The opinion was advanced that Mornard has deliberately fixed an alibi, as he entered Mexico through the port of Laredo, Texas, on October 12, 1939, on the tourist card issued him by the Mexican Consul General in New York in October of 1939. On June 13, 1940, he made a record at the American Consulate in Mexico City by applying for and obtaining a visa on the Canadian passport in his possession. This visa was obtained for his alleged intention to return to Montreal, Canada. By walking across the International Bridge at Laredo, Texas, and using the original tourist card to travel to Mexico City by train, he was able to return to Mexico City without any record being made as to his reentry; since the train guards make no record of tourists who exhibit their tourist cards for train travel. It, therefore, appears that should Mornard have escaped from the Trotsky house and surreptitiously made his way back to the United States, the only official record that would have been on file was the fact that he left Mexico on June 13, 1940, and had never returned.
A check of the immigration records at Ellis Island reflects that one Frank Jackson arrived at New York City on September 9, 1939, on the S. S. Ile de France, having sailed from Southampton. He is described as being thirty-four years of age, an engineer and able to read and write the English language, and his nationality is given as Great Britain. The records further reflect that this individual is a Serbian, born in Lovinak, Yugoslavia; that he was permitted to land on what is referred to as an "executive order" from Washington, D. C. His last residence was given as Montreal, Canada, and 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France. His final destination was given as Canada via Rousse Point, New York. The immigration records at Ellis Island further reflect that this man had been in the United States previously in 1939, having left on August 3, 1939, to return to 63 Rue Notre Dame de l'ouest, Montreal, Canada. The immigration records give additional descriptive data that he is five feet seven inches tall, complexion fair, brown hair and eyes, no marks of identification and no notations that he was ever in prison or was ever an anarchist.

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

To: JACK COOPER

June 13, 1940

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

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

Cooper, according to information received from a confidential source, was elected to the Presidium of the National Conference of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party U. S. A. held at the Centre Hotel, New York City, from December 24 to December 26, 1938. He was also elected to the National Council of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party at this conference.

The Daily Worker of December 26, 1938, in reporting the proceedings of the above conference, stated that Jack Cooper "a Captain of the American Forces in Spain who recently returned" addressed the conference to which he was a delegate at Carnegie Hall, New York.

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

ADDITION

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

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Stamp]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
| REFERENCE | BUREAU LETTER TO NEW YORK OFFICE DATED 9-4-40, (65-29162) AND REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT GEORGE J. STARR, NEW YORK CITY, 9-3-40. |
| DETAIL: | |
| SPIES DESTROYED | 193 SEP 2 1940 |
It was ascertained that 1269 St. Denis Street does not exist nor has it ever existed.

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

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

It will be noted that the referenced Bureau letter of September 4, 1940 sets forth on page 6 information to the effect that FRANK JACKSON, 1651 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Canada was issued naturalization certificate 518526, Series 9, (not 518526, Series 8).

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

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

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

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

..REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.............
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

LEON TROTSKY was assaulted by JACSON on August 20, 1940. Died August 21, 1940. In a January 21, 1940, inquiry conducted locally through Confidential Informant gives brief history of political affiliations of SYLVIA AGELOFF. She is believed to be a member of WORKERS PARTY (EASTMAN'S) at present time. A. J. MESTE, now of Labor Temple was long leader of group she was in. Trunk shipped by FRANK JACSON from Mexico City via Brownsville, Texas, about June 17, 1940, examined at Appraisers Stores Bldg., NYC. Postcard found therein addressed to MISS B. MASLOW, Tacoma, Mexico, from CONWAY(?). SARA DAVIES, 5449 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, Calif. Local paper gave second subject’s correct name as SYLVIA AGELOFF MASLOW. Man named H. CHRISTIE tried to claim trunk for JACSON but it was not released to him by forwarding agents. CHRISTIE gave Pennsylvania Hotel as his address but is not known there either as guest or employee. Persons now or formerly in radical movement communicated with but no information of value obtained. Personal history of SYLVIA AGELOFF obtained from person knowing her or her family. Immigration records show JACSON arrived 9/6/36 from Southampton on SS MARLE DE FRANCE. Gave Montreal and Paris as places of residence. Variously reported that RUTH AGELOFF or RUBY WILSON, alias RUBY WILSON introduced JACSON and SYLVIA AGELOFF in France at founding conference of 4th International.

**REPORT MADE BY**

GEORGE J. STARR

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

INFORMATION CONCERNING
DETAILS: This investigation is predicated on teletype instructions from Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth, on August 21, 1940, who furnished information to the effect that LEON TROTSKY had been attacked on the previous day by JACSON, who when interviewed gave several names it not being known at this time which is the correct name. TROTSKY died of his wounds on August 21, 1940. It should be noted that throughout this report, when referring to the main subject, the name JACSON is used. However, when referring to documents or other records where the name appears as Jackson, it is so given in the report.
of H.S. DORF & COMPANY, 39 Broad Street, New York City; telephone: DIGBY 4-0144, telephoned this office to state that his firm had handled a package from Mexico City for a man by the name of P. JACKSON and that in view of the name being similar to that given as one of the aliases of the person responsible for the murder of LEON TROTSKY, he thought it should be reported to this office.

At the office of H.S. DORF & COMPANY, this agent the correspondence and at the same time explained that when passengers traveling by PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS have baggage over and above 40 pounds, the excess baggage is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, handled by H.S. DORF & COMPANY who ship it by some means other than by air to its destination. He stated that a man giving the name of H. CHRISTIE and his address as the PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, came to the office of H.S. DORF & COMPANY and brought with him a letter which had been written by the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC., on June 18, 1940, to Mr. P. JACKSON, C/o AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, New York City, N.Y. The letter carried in a place where a title might be shown identification #1923-C. The letter itself states:

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

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

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

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.
H. GOMEZ H.
Clearance Agent

cc: F.O. Willy-Mexico"

Submitted with the letter was Customs Form No.7512 which is:
"Transportation entry and manifest of goods subject to Customs inspection and permit" which was issued in District No. 33, Port of Brownsville, Texas, and filed on June 17, 1940, to cover goods imported by the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS in bond for RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, INC., to Collector of Customs, at New York City, N.Y., and the signee being P. JACKSON, C/o AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. The goods were stated to have been imported in the PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS station wagon from Mexico, D.F. The record also shows that the shipment sailed from Matamoros, Tampa, 6/17/40 and arrived 6/17/40.
The description of the material is: Marks and numbers:
F. JACKSON. Description: 1 small trunk containing personal effects
of passenger Wt. 115#, Par.1798; the value is given as $300. Entry
number is shown as 701-D, class IT. According to __ before
they carrelease a shipment to the consignee under such circumstances
it is necessary that they obtain a copy of the Customs declaration
from the Port of entry. For this reason they wrote to Brownsville,
Texas, for the Customs declaration and were informed that he, JACKSON,
had not entered on June 13 or 14. They then communicated with CHRISTIE
by sending a postcard to the PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL and CHRISTIE called
on __ and stated that he had no additional information; that
JACKSON was then in the United States but he did not know just where
he was and would have to await his return. The impression of __
was that CHRISTIE did not know very much about JACKSON but seemingly
was merely doing a favor for an acquaintance. Endeavoring to fix
the date when CHRISTIE had called on him, __ said he had sent
him a postcard asking him to call on July 25 and that CHRISTIE
called in response to the postcard probably a day or so later.

According to __ the trunk is in the Baggage Bureau of
the Appraiser's Stores Building of the Customs Service, Second Floor,
201 Varick Street; that it is designated as 50 Lot No. 8397, and In-
spector W.H. RATTNER of the Customs Service is familiar with the matter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He stated that he did not know SYLVIA AGELOFF but that his former wife had known both girls quite well. He stated that his former wife resided at 109 West 3rd St., N.Y., her present marriage name being Mrs. _____________. He further stated that AGELOFF lived at 1819 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, where in 1932 they had owned their own home; that the father's name was SAMUEL; that they had sold their home to a firm he thought was SHAPIRO & STEINSTEIN, address unknown, who built an apartment house on the site and that the AGELOFFS moved to Lenox Road in Brooklyn.

MR. ABELMAN advised that SYLVIA AGELOFF's father, SAMUEL was a well known real estate operator in Brooklyn; that he appeared to have plenty of money; that he was respected in the real estate market as being a hard working individual and that he had married a second time after the death of his first wife; that he is presently residing at 70 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. and has an office at 199 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A check of the birth records at the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N.Y. reflected that there was a SOPHIE AGELOFF born to Samuel and Annie Ageloff, 50 Thame St., Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 13, 1910, that birth certificate #311 was executed to record this birth; that the Doctor in attendance was M. ROSIER, 26 Worthel St., that both parents were born in Russia and that they had four other children. (It cannot be determined if the above is identical with SYLVIA AGELOFF unless verification can be had of the street address and her mother's name.)

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

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

The trunk which was at the Appraisers Stores Building and which was referred to previously in this report, was examined by this agent through the cooperation of the floor foreman of the Customs Baggage Warehouse, [redacted] on August 27, 1940. The trunk is of the type known as a steamer trunk and contains labels and tags showing that it was handled by the C. G. TRANSLATLANTIQUE (FRENCH LINE) and presumably had been shipped under the name of JACSON inasmuch as the trunk bore the identifying tag with the initial "J". It also has a name card on it which is inserted in a slide provided for that purpose which gives the name FRANK JACSON. There is also a Railway Express COD shipment envelope tag which had been opened. Also American Railway Express Agency tags and U. S. Customs Transportation Entry No. 701-B from Brownsville, Texas. There was a customs plain paper label attached to the trunk showing that it was G.C. Lot /397 C/Misc, 6/22/40, and the name FRANK JACSON. This is understood to be the type of label which is affixed...
to the baggage when it is admitted to the Appraisers Stores Building. There is also a label on plain paper in long hand and also traces of another similar label part of which had been torn off reading substantially as follows: "V. M. GOMEZ, H. AGENTE, CTA. MEXICANA DE AVIACION, S.A. VACALGROS, TAL." The trunk contained a number of books in French as follows:


LA CARTE MARINE by EDOUARD PEISSON, Edicion Grasset.

SANG ET LUMIRES by JOSEPH PEYRE, Edicion Grasset.

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

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


In this book was found the business card of EPARAf MARTINE, representing the General Service Company S. J. M. Service. Autorizado Buick. Av Morelos 9; Tels. 8-52-32, 7-37-38, Mexico, D. F. The jacket from the book "The Four Just Men" was in this volume also.

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

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

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

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

CLARISSE VERON by Gabriel Chevalier. Edicion Rieder.

LE RENDEZ-VOUS de DIMANCH SCTR, by JACQUES de CREST. Edicion Gallemard.

LA PETITE Fille de BOIS COLOMBES by JACQUES de CREST. Edicion Gallemard.
TROIS DETECTIVES by Leo Bruce. Edition Leblaire des Champs Elysees

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

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


REGLAMENTE de TRANSITO en LOS CAMINOS NACIONALES Y EN PARTICULARES de CONCESSION FEDERAL, Mexico, 1939. Badecker-U.S., 1939, labeled in the back showing the numbers 182-60. This looks like it might be a price tag. It is noted that the book mark was at the page devoted to "The City of Mexico".

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

One pocket type flashlight with a dark bulb.

One Ernst Leitz Wetzler lens marked 1x.

One yellow-green filter Ultrasorben.

One lens or filter case bearing the name "LIFA".

One Leica lens cap.

Two pair sun glasses.

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

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

One roll of film wrapped in black paper.

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

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

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

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

One full dress suit

One blue vest with stripe.

One blue gabardine top coat with label LE MORSE, Diestrogers, Belgium.

One bathrobe

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

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

The card of RAPHAEL MARTINEZ, the Buick representative mentioned
above, bears on the back of it some long hand notations which are not
entirely distinct, reading "Victoria 95" and the numeral 43247, and
another numeral which appears to be 443. Photographs of the reverse of the
card as well as of the lens and filter and the lens or filter cases and the
Leica cap referred to above have been furnished to the Bureau. Also photo-
graphs of the bill-head of EL INCENDIO.

From confidential informant information was obtained to
the effect that LARRY COHEN, who has a book store at 114 6th Avenue, New
York City, known as The Book Row Book Shop, was in the radical movement
with the AGELOFF girls. He was in the OELER GROUP which became The
REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA. The information was also fur-
nished that ERNEST RICE MCKINNEY, a colored man in the movement was
intimate with one of the girls at Pittsburgh.

A fellow named SOTZMAN, whom the informant meets up in the
Bronx, quoted LARRY COHEN as describing SILVIA AGELOFF as "dog" and
raised the question as to why a fellow like JACOB who handsome and had
money and a car would tie up "with a dog like that." The same informant
said that in 1933 at the founding conference of the Fourth
International in France, RUTH AGELOFF went over to do secretarial
work and then SYLVIA went over to join her and RUTH was supposed to
have introduced SYLVIA to JACSON at one of the public meetings; that
JACSON was not a member of the organization and would have been present
only at the public meetings. According to gossip heard by the same
informant, a man named ROGNER, a Frenchman, may have been the man
who introduced JACSON to TROTSKY either in person or by mail.
According to the informant a girl named PEARL PRUDD who was either in
the Socialist Workers Party or the Socialist Party went to Mexico with
the DENKY COMMISSION as a secretary, said that Rosner was the man who
introduced them. KOGNER, according to the informant was a member of the
Executive Committee of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL and was sympathetic
toward TROTSKY. He was here in the latter part of 1937 or the
beginning of 1938 and is supposed to have visited Mexico to call on
TROTSKY and then went back to France.

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

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

16
WILSON who was in Paris at the time of the founding conference of the Fourth International and who introduced SYLVIA AGELLOFF and JACSON. He mentioned also that SYLVIA AGELLOFF apparently had money and made trips to Europe and Mexico.

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

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

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

Agent communicated with [redacted] an old timer in the Communist and Radical Labor movement in this city, [redacted] with the C.I.O. Building Service Union, but he could throw no light on the identity of JACSON. Like other persons interviewed who are familiar with the radical movement, he is under the impression that the murder of LEON TROTSKY was engineered by the STALINITES.

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

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

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

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

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

Furnished information to the effect that KAY SPIEGEL, alias RAY SAUNDERS was until fairly recently in Mexico (Coyoacan) as secretary to Trotsky and should know JACSON and SILVIA AGEDOFF. K. SPIEGEL, he said, could be reached through Ext. 94 at CANAL 6-2100.

Inquiry of the telephone company shows this number was changed to CANAL 6-4000, the Federal Building at 641 Washington Street, New York City. Name should be kept confidential in this matter.

A telephone communication from the Bureau on August 23rd, gave information to the effect FRANK JACSON executed an application for a passport at Mexico City in June 12, 1940. He said he was born on June 12, 1905 at Lovinac, Jugoslavia; that he was the bearer of British passport No. 3377, issued March 22, 1937, at Ottawa, Canada; gave his permanent address as 1269 St. Denis St., Montreal. In view of the indefiniteness of JACSON's nationality it might be well to check at the English, French, Belgian, Mexican and Jugoslavian Consulates as to his passports and visas.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

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

Will consider the advisability of interviewing [redacted], alias [redacted], formerly on for details of both subjects' association with LEON TROTSKY in Mexico.

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

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

Will consider advisability of interviewing [redacted] for [redacted] photographs of JACSON and exhibit them to persons who may be interviewed in connection with the investigation.

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

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

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

Will interview [redacted] for some details as listed above for interview with
will keep in touch with

for any leads that
might come to his attention.

will keep in touch with

for any leads he may learn
of.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

[Signature]

C. H. Carton

[Signature]

12/5/40
September 17, 1940

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Admiral:

For your additional information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr, dated at New York City on September 7, 1940. This investigation is being continued and upon receipt of additional investigative reports copies of the same will be furnished to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP. 18, 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Honorale Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Mr. Berle:

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

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECIN
MAILED
SEP 18 1940

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
September 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACKSON, ex.
SYLVIA AGLOFF, etc.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

cc San Antonio

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 18 1940

[Stamp with name: John Edgar Hoover, Director]
September 6, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: CAPTAIN HENRICKO VON DUSCHE;
CAPTAIN EBERHARD; RAS. FALVEKOFFER,
AND FELIX H. HERMANN
INFORMATION CAMPS

Dear Sir:

Special Agent W. P. Griffin made a surveillance of
the premises at 26 East 33rd Street, New York City. This is a
four-story frame building located at the southwest corner of 26th
Street and 33rd Street. It was ascertained that the owner of the
building is O. M. Healy Company, Inc., 15 North 33rd Street
in New York City, telephone Kicker 3-2200.

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

Also, she advised that about ten years ago Mrs.
MARIAM VON DUSCHE and her brother, HR. W. F. VON DUSCHE,
were in the American Revolutionary War and fought in Spain for the
Communist Government. She was killed in the fighting and since that time Mrs. MARIAM VON DUSCHE has been ill
and has required the services of a "professional nurse."

In light of this, she is "well off financially, and is required to
secure a professional nurse for her son. "

At agent Griffin's suggestion, the following

COPied on 2 SEP 40

S. 0.
especially regarding the "professional nurse," advised that the "nurse" was Mrs. FLEISCHMAN's daughter-in-law who had been married to the son killed in June. He stated that her name was CHRISTINA FLEISCHMAN and that only the mother and daughter-in-law lived in this apartment.

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

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

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

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

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

said he believed the name of the daughter-in-law was CHRISTINA and said it was possible that he might be wrong.
Letter - Director - Confidential
62-6370

in this and it might be FRANCUA. It appears from his state-
ment regarding the visitors who stay with the FRANCUA family
that the four-room apartment is not large enough. This is a
different situation from the idea of  who, of course, is not personally acquainted with the situation
at the apartment house. It may be that the reason the FRANCUA
are getting larger quarters is to accommodate the Spanish Commis-

Further stated that Mrs. FRANCUA had a niece
in the care of (name) also living at 26 East 33rd Street. This
tenant's husband is supposed to be a doctor and is supposed to be
a wealthy man who visits this place occasionally. He stated
very much doubted that this man was her husband. He also
stated that there is a Mrs. GURSCHE living at 26 East 33rd
Street who is associated with Communists Interwot, at one
time she ran a musical in her terrace apartment for the benefit
of the Communist Government in Spain and at that time sold
chances, conducted raffles, etc. to raise funds, very much to
the annoyance of the tenants of the building.

he never heard of NELLE SCHE or
CATHY or GUNTHER or any other.
He said that Mrs. FRANCUA
never gave specific instructions that no visitors to her apartment
were to be announced and that therefore he does not know the
names of any visitors. He said this situation might be changed
because of the fact that several process servers have recently
gone into Mrs. FRANCUA's apartment, and that when she complained
of it, he reminded her of her instructions not to announce anyone.

He stated he would give every assistance possible
to the Bureau and would advise the New York office of any infor-

Through [Name] Superintendent of Station D, the United States Post Office, located at 211 East 57th
Street, New York City, Agent Griffin interviewed [Name], a letter carrier, who delivers mail to the FRANCUA apartment
at 26 East 33rd Street, New York City. He stated that Mrs.
FRANCUA and her "nurse" had just returned from a month's
vacation at Chalet Indian Hotel, Pooleville, Ulster County, New
York. He stated she received quite a bit of mail as well as
some foreign newspaper which may be Spanish or Italian.

-3-
It should be noted that the letter carrier was also unaware of the identity of the daughter-in-law and thought that she was a "nurse."

C. M. SHERMAN
Special Agent in Charge
August 24, 1940

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

In this certificate, Jackson furnished the following information:

He stated that he was born on June 13, 1905 at Yugoslavia, being a British subject and the bearer of British passport No. 31377 issued on March 22, 1937 by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, the passport being valid until March 22, 1942.

Jackson, in this application, indicated that he is unmarried and maintains a permanent residence at 1289 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Canada and he previously arrived in Mexico on October 12, 1939 for the purpose of recuperating from an accident. He also indicated that he is a mechanical engineer by profession.

He advised that he intended to remain in the United States for approximately two days where his address would be 80 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. He furnished...
as references the following:

Sylvia Ageloff, 50 Livingston Street,
Brooklyn, New York

American Express Company (address unknown)

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
August 24, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
AIR MAIL — SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent In Charge
New York, New York

Res: FRAZIE JACOBSON, SILVIO ASILOFF

DEPARTMENT

Dear Sirs:

In confirmation of the telephone conversation between Assistant Special Agent in Charge, A. A. Gravin and Mr. Carson of the Bureau on August 23, 1940, you are advised that on June 21, 1940 Frank Jacobson submitted an application for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City. This certificate was sought to enable Jacobson to travel through the United States on route to Montreal, Canada.

In the above application, Jacobson furnished the following information:

It was stated that he was born on June 13, 1905, in Lozina, Yugoslavia, being a British subject and the holder of British passport No. 31377 issued on March 22, 1937 by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, Canada, the passport being valid until March 22, 1942. He stated that he was unmarried and that his permanent address was at 1219 St. Louis Street, Montreal, Canada. Jacobson advised that he previously arrived in Mexico on October 15, 1940 for the purpose of recuperating from an accident.

Jacobson indicated that he is a technical engineer by trade. He indicated that he intends to remain in the United States at 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York and furnished as references the following:


captain 
1521 Columbia, New Jersey

The undersigned, 50 Livingston street,
Brooklyn, New York,

are the officials of the Office of the General Manager of the American Express Company (address not shown), indicating that he possesses a letter of credit there.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSLCE

COMMUNICATIONS
MAILED
AUG 27 1940

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Evelyn Andreas, Ramon Gusman 6,  
Mexico, D. F. 

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ca Albany - with enclosures
April 11, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Jones,

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

VIA DIPLOMATIC POUCH

RETURN DIRECTLY TO SIS DIVISION
The killing of Leon Trotsky was set up by a plot hatched in Los Angeles, California. One of the leaders was W. Colfax Miller, who went to California some time ago. He was one of the leaders in the Communist group in New York City, and later became one of the Lincoln Battalion in Spain. While in California, he was very friendly with Frank Tuttle, Dorothy Parker, Gale Sondegard, and the rest of the Red crowd. Miller, whom I know very well, went into Mexico and immediately went to the little town of Tacuba, which is a suburb of Mexico City. In this little town is a building known as the Casa Blanca, which is actually the Communist Party headquarters, and the Reds reside there. Among those living there were Miller, Katherine Burke, who is a contact woman for Gale Sondegard of Hollywood, Ludwig Arend, a German Communist, and a Swedish woman by the name of Kvas, who was a G.P.U. spy in Spain during the Loyalty Uprising. In the Casa Blanca, this group had the floor plans of the Trotsky residence and another Red mixed up in the plot was David Alfa-a, a famous Mexican painter and Communist. Lewis Aranbel, another Mexican painter, was in on the plot, too. Being personally acquainted with this man, know that he was sent to Mexico by the Communist leaders of the E.C.C.I. and another woman who went with him was a certain Schultz, who formerly was from Pennsylvania.
Photographs of the body of Sheldon Harte.
Photograph of Sheldon Harte.
J. B. Little, Esquire,
Room 1647,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C.
La policía parece dispuesta a desistir de interrogar a Trotsky, aunque se mantengan en vilo los rumores sobre su posible implicación en el asesinato de Leon Trotsky.

**Entrevista con el Secretario de Estado de México, General J. Manuel Núñez.**

**Reservada a la Casa de L. Trotsky.**

Los Agentes Tratan de Localizar a Siqueiros para Interrogarlo en el Escándalo Asunto del Refugiado

En España, uno de los refugiados, que es un hombre de afilado espíritu, ha sido detenido por la policía. Se cree que se le ha conseguido un documento que podría ser de interés para los investigadores.

**Garces Pertenece a una Familia de Refugiados.**

Garces, según se sabe, pertenece a la familia de refugiados que han sido largamente perseguidos por la policía. Se cree que ha sido interrogado por varias veces en relación con el escándalo.

---

**Entrevista con el Secretario de Estado de México, General J. Manuel Núñez.**

Se cree que Garces ha sido interrogado varias veces en relación con el escándalo. Se especula que ha sido interceptado en varias ocasiones por la policía y que ha sido detenido en diferentes ocasiones.

---

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**Reservada a la Casa de L. Trotsky.**

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Garces, según se sabe, pertenece a la familia de refugiados que han sido largamente perseguidos por la policía. Se cree que ha sido interrogado por varias veces en relación con el escándalo.

---

**Entrevista con el Secretario de Estado de México, General J. Manuel Núñez.**

Se cree que Garces ha sido interrogado varias veces en relación con el escándalo. Se especula que ha sido interceptado en varias ocasiones por la policía y que ha sido detenido en diferentes ocasiones.
New York, New York

August 29, 1940

GJS:MR
62-6970

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

The postcard bears the return address of 5420 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, California and a signature which appears to be CONWAY and SARA DAVIES and indicates that the signers of the card were leaving San Francisco January 1, 1940 for Hollywood and would go from there to the Rancho at Secodido.

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

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

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge
1. Taken from the "Excelsior" of Mexico City on June 2, 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. 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 MORRAND VAN DENDRESCHD
    aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank
    Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Monard;
    SYLVIA GELLOFF alias Silvia Isaloff;
    ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

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

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

SEP 5 1940
Van Denedescht claims to have a brother, Robert, in the Belgium Diplomatic Service. In Paris, van Denedescht claims to have lived at Boulevard Poniatowsky 578 on the sixth floor. He married Henrietta van Pouchet in 1934 and was divorced in 1939. He became acquainted with Ruby Well, an American, to whom he loaned his apartment during her few weeks stay in Paris. Ruby's sister later arrived in Paris, accompanied by Sylvia Ageloff, and van Denedescht entertained them at Ruby's request. Through his close contact with Sylvia, she taught van Denedescht Marxism, Stalinism, Trotskyism and other isms, and he became very interested in these matters, in the course of which she introduced him to several followers of the Fourth International. One of these individuals, whose name van Denedescht did not disclose, inquired what he thought of making a trip to Mexico, stating that Trotsky needed followers such as van Denedescht. Van Denedescht accepted the proposition and was furnished with a passport under the name of Frank Jackson of Canadian origin and $200 for traveling expenses, being advised he would be supplied with funds as required. He obtained $5,000 from his brother under the pretense of travel to escape the horrors of war and, upon his arrival in the United States, he became reunited with Sylvia, explaining to her that he had changed his name and had traveled to the United States in order to escape military service and that he was continuing to Mexico on business matters.

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

Additional information obtained regarding van Dendreschd’s background and activities reflects that he left France on September 2, 1939 on the S. S. Ile de France, arriving in New York six or seven days later; that he proceeded to Mexico by train about a month later, entering Mexico about the middle of October, 1939. Van Dendreschd speaks good Spanish, excellent French and, due to his good command of English, appeared to have resided for some time in the United States. Sylvia Ageloff resides at 43 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and it was through her that van Dendreschd gained entrance to Trotsky’s home, since she was quite well acquainted with Trotsky’s wife.

On June 17, 1940, van Dendreschd on Frank Jackson obtained visa #328 from the American Consul General’s Office in Mexico City for a transient trip through the United States to Montreal, Canada. His
application in this respect reflects that he was a subject of Canada and held Canadian passport #31377, issued in Ottawa, Canada, on March 22, 1937, which was good until March, 1942. He also claimed on this occasion that he entered Mexico on October 20, 1939, on a visit and gave his occupation as engineer. He gave as references in addition to Silvia Azenoff, the names of Evelyn Andrews, Ramon Guzman Street #6, and H. A. Schults, Hotel Canada, both of Mexico City. At the time of making his application Jasson produced a letter from the Pan-American Airways Company, certifying he had purchased passage for Montreal, Canada, intending to depart on June 13, 1940, and the air line records reflect that he did leave at 1:20 p.m., on that date for Montreal.

Subject as Frank Jasson registered in the Shirley Courts in Mexico City on April 11, 1940, giving his address as 1369 St. Dennis Street, Montreal, Canada, which is the same address he had given the American Consulate in Mexico City when applying for a visa. At the time he registered at the Shirley Courts, he was driving a Buick sedan bearing Mexican license plates D-2147, and during his stay there acted very mysteriously, being absent for three or four days at a time, stating that he was traveling to other points in Mexico. On these absences he never left anything in the room and insisted on keeping a steamer trunk in the Manager’s office during his absence. He had several Mexican callers at the Shirley Courts and received a number of phone calls from a woman named Marguerite. He appeared nervous and impatient and closely observed all people coming to the Shirley Courts. On one occasion while at the Shirley Courts he claimed to be one of six men who knew the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits perfectly, claiming that at one time the Canadian Government offered him a salary of $1,200 a month to do surveying work in the Arctic Circle and the Bering Straits country. He stated that the steamer trunk contained engineering equipment and claimed to have learned his Spanish during the time he worked as an engineer for three years in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. He also claimed to have lived for twelve years in Belgium.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The New York Office has advised that a postcard was found in a trunk of Jackson held by the Customs authorities in New York City, which bears the return address of 3449 Virginia Avenue, Hollywood, California, the signatures on which appear to be Convey and Sara Davis. This card is dated December 31, 1939, and directed to "Dear Bass", and indicated that the writer was leaving San Francisco on January 1, 1940, for Hollywood, thence to Rancho Escondido. Another card was found addressed to Miss B. Muslow, Legeria 83, Tacuba, Mexico, bearing post office cancellations of San Francisco January 1, and Tacuba January 3.
A communication with enclosures has been received from the
State Department under date of August 29, 1940, requesting certain lines
of inquiry in the matter and copies of the letter and enclosures from
the State Department are being furnished to the New York City Office with
copies of this letter for appropriate attention.

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

The State Department has also advised, aside from the information
contained in the enclosed letter, that a book entitled "Journey of Forth" was published by M. I. L. Shuster in 1929 which refers to a Dr. Forth in
Persia, possibly Jacamanto father. Shuster is the son of the late Mr.
Simon Shuster, Publicity Director in New York City and should be
contacted in an effort to identify subject's photograph as having any
similarity to the individual mentioned in Shuster's book.
September 7, 1940

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Re: JACQUES MORMAR Van DENDRESCH with aliases, et al. ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
UNCLASSIFIED

NEW YORK NY 10:38A SEPT 5 1940

RECORDED

FRANK JACSON ETAL INFORMATION CONCERNING IF AVAILABLE
FORWARD FINGERPRINTS SUBJECT TO NYFD FOR LOCAL SEARCH
NYFD. ALSO C0 AND PHOTO.

DIRECTOR

SACKETT

COPIES DESTROYED
193SEP 2 1960

[Handwritten note:]

DECEASED

[Signature]
September 6, 1940

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Re: JACQUES MORRARD VAN DENDRESCH
with aliases, et al: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Supplementing Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940, information has been received to the effect that van Dendresch states that upon his arrival in New York in September of 1939 he stayed at the home of Sylvia Ageloff located at 601 West 110th Street, New York City, until his departure for Mexico in October of that year. Appropriate inquiry should be conducted at this address in order to obtain all information available regarding the subjects of this case.

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM

To: JACQUES MORARD VANDENDRIJDE, MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

RE: JACQUES MORARD VANDENDRIJDE, MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY.

I have confidentially ascertained that the assailant of TROTSKY, under the name of J. JACSON on October 5, 1939 purchased a letter of credit from the American Express Company in New York City for $2500 dollars. In Mexico City, in making withdrawals from this letter of credit, he submitted as identity Canadian passport #123456. He also submitted naturalization certificate #123456, showing that he was naturalized as a British subject at Ottawa, Canada on December 14, 1929.

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

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>$1050</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

- 1/12/40 MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY
- 1/12/40 BANCO NACIONAL
- 1/19/40
- 1/22/40
- 2/28/40
- 5/11/40

This left a balance of $300 dollars which he drew out on June 27, 1940 at the Office of the American Express Company at 65 Broadway St., New York, N. Y.

It will be discreetly ascertained what transactions he had with the MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY, incident to the withdrawal in favor of that company. It may be that he purchased airplane passage to some point. It can be assumed that the withdrawals at the BANCO NACIONAL were in cash. It is impossible to obtain information at any Government bank. The statement of SILVIA AGELLOF

1-
to the effect that the steamer trunk had been shipped to the United States by the assailant is not true, as the records at the Wells-Fargo Express Company office fail to disclose such a record of shipment.

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

This information was furnished by long-distance telephone.
MEMORANDUM

On the afternoon of August 20, 1940 between the hours of 6:30 and 7:30 P. M., one FRANK JACSON who was apparently a friend of TROTSKY’s assaulted the latter in his home at Coyoacan, Mexico, striking TROTSKY with the point end of an alpines climbers ax. Apparently the assailant intended striking TROTSKY a death blow killing him without a sound being made, and to possibly escape from the house before the crime was known. His first blow however, was apparently anticipated by TROTSKY who dodged, and the blow was a glancing one on the head of TROTSKY who was able to make an outcry which caused his personal body-guards to rush into the room and subdue the attacker. The attacker however, was able to deliver the death blow before they entered. This blow drove the point end of the ax into the skull and through the brain of TROTSKY. The assailant was very severely beaten over the head with revolvers by the guards; however Mrs. TROTSKY prevented his death.
been ascertained that he had a lady friend with whom he had been living as man and wife, by the name of SILVIA AZELOFF, whose home was at Number 30 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. He claimed that he met this girl in France, and that her sister RUTH was formerly a Secretary of TROTSKY's in Paris, and that it was through this girl SILVIA that he gained entrance to the TROTSKY home, and developed a friendship with TROTSKY. It appears that SILVIA knew TROTSKY's wife well, and this added in the establishment of the friendship between the assailant and TROTSKY. It was also ascertained that on June 12, 1940, the assailant under the name of FRANK JACSON obtained a visa from the American Consul General's Office #328, for a transient trip through the United States to Montreal, Canada. His application reflects that he was a Canadian Subject, and held Canadian passport #31377, issued in Ottawa, Canada on March 22, 1937, and was good until 1942. Also in his application he stated that he entered Mexico on October 20, 1939 on a visit, and that his occupation was that of an engineer. On his application he also gave as references, SILVIA AZELOFF, Number 30 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and EVELYN ANDREAS, Ramon Guzman Street #6, Mexico City; also H. A. SCHULTZ, Hotel Canada in Mexico City.

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

There has not as yet been located any record as to the mode of travel and the exact date upon which he returned to Mexico; however, the records of the Pan-American Airways disclose that SILVIA AZELOFF arrived in Mexico City via Pan-American Airways on August 8, 1940, and registered at the Monteje
Hotel on that date. The records of the Montejo Hotel disclose that FRANK JACSON also registered at the Hotel on August 11, 1940 as Mr. and Mrs. FRANK JACSON and that the woman with him was SILVIA AZELOFF.
It is noted in the Mexican press that the Police state that no doubt Jackson was involved in the first assault on Trotsky, as they had information that he left Mexico on May 16, 1940, the day after the first assault on Trotsky.
Attorney ALBERT GOLDMAN arrived in Mexico City via Pan-American Airways plane from Chicago, Illinois on August 22, 1940. GOLDMAN claims to be the personal Attorney for TROTSKY, and came to Mexico to take care of TROTSKY's affairs.

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

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

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

Calling Card of FRANK JACSON.
Date: 13 Feb 1979
Price: 6.15

Please sign:

[Signature]

[Stamp]

[Stamp]
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<th>NOMBRE</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
August 27, 1940.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: JACQUES MORENO VANDERHOFSCHE
MURDER OF LEON TROTSKY

I have ascertained that the woman MARQUERITE, who frequently called
MORENO at the Shirley Courts, was MARQUERITE ROZEMAN. It appears that
MARQUERITE ROZEMAN and her husband are friends of TROTSKY's of many years
standing, and brought the TROTSKY grandson from France to Mexico last year.
They were residing at the TROTSKY home during the last attack on May 24, 1940.
They left the TROTSKY home shortly after the attack via automobile for
Veracruz, where they took a Ward-Line Steamer for New York. They were
accompanied on this trip by Mrs. TROTSKY. The car was driven to Veracruz
by MORENO.
It is suggested that a thorough check be made in New York relative
to his purchase of a letter of credit from the American Express Co; the
Pierpont Hotel in Brooklyn; the alleged arrival of MORNARD alias JACSON
on the French Steamer "L'ille de France" about September 7, 1939. Also
cause a check to be made in Ottawa, Canada relative to the issuance of the
Canadian passport and certificate of Naturalization presented by MORNARD
to the Wells-Fargo Express Co, at the time he made withdrawals on the
letter of credit.