

Trotsky, Leon

aka:
Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 8)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

402F

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 21, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD *pl*

SUBJECT: "MURDER IN MEXICO"
(The Assassination of Leon Trotsky)

Mr. Roach has obtained through State Department channels the attached book entitled "Murder in Mexico" (The Assassination of Leon Trotsky) which is autographed to you by Julian Gorkin, who is now in Paris, France.

This book, written by General Sanchez Solari, ex-Chief of Secret Service of the Mexican Police, with the collaboration of Julian Gorkin, deals with the assassination of Trotsky and Communist activities in Mexico prior to the assassination.

The note written to you by Mr. Gorkin is in French and states that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as a souvenir of my visit which I paid him in Washington, knowing that he has a great interest in this matter. With my compliments, Julian Gorkin. March, 1950."

It is to be noted that this is a first edition of the book published in London, England in the English language.

Attachment

2
Encl: 1ml

see Mr. Ladd papers re assassination

*No action to be taken
Gorkin is subject
of 65-29710*

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

65-29162-191

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CHANGED TO

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649

New York 7, New York

June 19, 1950

MEMO:

RE:

*Frank Jozan aka
Jacques Monard*

The attached clipping is from page 23-129 of the book
"Men Without Faces" by LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ.

HPL:LJR

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC NEW YORK, N.Y.

see attached

ENCL.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

S.I.R.

INDEXED - 88

NOT RECORDED
1950

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the latest Red literature on the subject, her sole purpose to justify the line, never to examine it. With a certitude bred from faith in Stalin's wisdom, she bolstered up the spirits of any wavering Reds among her colleagues. It was interesting that one who claimed to have been won to Communism through intellectual conviction could become so intellectually servile.

The ceaseless preoccupation with party work starts with the young. In the Young Communist League, and later in the American Youth for Democracy, the youthful rank-and-filers devoted every odd moment to the Red cause. There was Molly out in Chicago, who was a dynamo among the young Communists. As a rank-and-filer she changed her role from day to day, being a member of a students' mass organization on Monday, one of the "working-class youth" on Tuesday, a young writer on Wednesday. So skillful was she in moving from group to group and gaining recruits among them that the Communist leader in Chicago, Morris Childs, ordered her to become a professional youth. But she was over thirty years old when she led the American young people's delegation to a recent international congress staged by the Reds in Europe. The echoes of this delegation's report are still to be heard in many of our colleges, and its laudatory view of the Soviet influence on the young people in the satellite countries has been accepted by many persons who are completely unaware that it is the work of veteran Communists.

So greatly did the party overshadow Molly's life that she went to the district headquarters in Chicago for sanction for her marriage, even though her fiancé was a young trade unionist and a faithful Communist.

From out of the ranks of the Chicago YCL there came a young couple whom we shall call Helen and Irving. While they were still teen-agers, they fell under the influence of pro-Communist teachers and dedicated themselves to the revolution and the party. They served their apprenticeship during their school years, doing all the chores that are expected of the Red in the ranks. So favorably did

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they impress the leaders of the Chicago YCL that both of them, becoming closer and closer friends and finally husband and wife, were assigned to dangerous secret work. Helen, being quiet and inconspicuous, was assigned to penetrate the Trotskyite groups. Irving, who went to Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was used as a special agent, under Steve Nelson and the forbidding George Mink, to detect and eliminate "enemies of the party." It was his responsibility there, as he told me one evening upon his return, to cultivate the friendship of those suspected of lukewarm interest or lagging spirits. Upon his reports depended the fate meted out to them by the Soviet secret police.

His service abroad won commendation from the national leadership of the Young Communist League. A short time after his return from Spain he was dispatched to Canada to work with the national organizer of the Canadian party, Sam Carr, who is now in prison for espionage. Under Carr's direction, Irving moved back and forth across Canada, strictly under cover, obtaining information connected with new weapons and Canada's military preparedness. Even though he was a mere cog in a big machine, this Canadian assignment was a mark of deep confidence in him on the part of the Red espionage apparatus, for Canada was considered a key spot in Soviet military plans against the United States.

Fear that he would be exposed led the Canadian espionage leaders to order Irving's return to the United States in 1938. He learned then that Helen had been instructed to move to New York, in order to penetrate the Trotskyites on a national scale. I was then in Chicago, and it was I who had arranged this transfer, on the orders of the Soviet secret police representative with whom I was working and who was known to me only as "Roberts."

Just before I went out to Chicago, in 1937 to become editor of the *Midwest Daily Record*, I had been instructed by Roberts to find a comrade who was engaged in penetrating the Trotskyite organization there. Through the reluctant help of Jack Kling, district leader of the young Communists in Chicago, I met Helen.

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Our first conference was at Kling's house out on the West Side of Chicago. With curtains drawn so that no one could see who was there, we arranged the ways and means by which I could get in touch with her. She expressed an eagerness to work on a wider scale for the party among the Trotskyites and, before she knew what the mission involved, gladly volunteered her services.

Kling was opposed to this move because he did not want to lose Helen's truly effective services in the regular party infiltration work in Chicago. Her soft voice and conservative dress, which suited her position as a social worker, enhanced her skill as an underground agent. My relations with the Soviet secret police were unknown to Kling and Helen at the time of our interview, but since I spoke in the name of the National Committee my instructions prevailed.

I arranged to meet her privately at different places in South Chicago, where much of her social work was done. During these meetings I gradually broached the possibility of her moving to New York and also tested her skill in her present assignment. When I had satisfied myself about her loyalty and capability, I sent word to Roberts in New York through Jacob Golos of World Tourists, whom I could call on long distance for supposedly business purposes.

In the spring of 1938, Roberts accordingly arrived in Chicago and registered at the Hotel Stevens under the name of Rabinowitz. We chose the Drake Hotel for his meeting with Helen, since she thought it was unlikely that any of her Trotskyite associates or social-worker friends would be dining there. At dinner, Roberts gave her \$300 in cash to cover her first-class fare to New York and her initial expenses there. He then told her how she was to proceed. She would have an apartment in mid-Manhattan; and arrangements had been made for her apparent employment by a woman doctor who was a trusted party member. This would explain her regular income and also her irregular hours. She could then volunteer to do stenographic and other clerical work at the Trotskyite national headquarters on University Place and 13th Street.

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Helen listened with rapt attention, taking mental notes of her instructions. She demonstrated her adaptability by falling in naturally with Roberts' suggestion that the conversation be turned to the theater whenever a waiter approached.

Roberts had thought of everything; he had even made plans for Irving. For him, upon his return from Canada, the Soviet secret police would provide an apartment in the Bronx, and at least once a week Helen could visit him there. However, it was to be an unbreakable rule that Irving was never, for any reason, to go to her apartment; nor were they ever to be seen together in public.

The arrangements went through at top speed; Helen departed for New York, and Irving soon was located in the Bronx. And Helen so ingratiated herself with the leading Trotskyites that she became a close friend of James Cannon, American Trotskyite chief, and his wife, Rose Karsner. She had the full run of the Trotskyite offices, became Cannon's secretary, and made available to the Soviet secret police all the correspondence with Trotsky in Mexico City and with other Trotskyites throughout the world.

It was in Irving's apartment in the Bronx that I bade farewell to Roberts in the summer of 1939, when he informed me that he was returning to the Soviet Union. Irving spoke in the highest terms of the Soviet secret-police agent, though Roberts had compelled him for more than a year to live this peculiar, hidden existence.

These two were rank-and-file members of the party, performing tasks of great personal danger, always under orders. They were never to receive any party recognition nor hold any party office. Indeed, the very nature of their work cut them off from attendance at party branch meetings. They also ran the grave risk of being disowned by the party if their dual role were discovered.

This brings me to the case of Ruby Weil. She was another person chosen by the secret police out of the party's rank and file, and was coerced into becoming a leading figure in a great tragedy.

Even before she was given this particular assignment, the man in

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charge of secret work in the New York district, Comrade Chester, had selected her as a young woman with the requisite conservative background to act as a courier and in other secret capacities. She came from a respected family in the Middle West, successful in business and well regarded in community life.

Comrade Chester, an alien from Poland whose real name was Zuster, had noted her air of casual sophistication and had realized that she would know how to handle any social situation. Accordingly, he had drafted her for a secret training school for those who were to be called on to perform underground services.

It was while she was in this school that I approached her on behalf of Roberts. She had been a family friend before either she or I had joined the Communist party. What clinched her for Roberts' assignment was that she had also been a friend of the Ageloff sisters, before she had been a Red.

There were three of the Ageloffs—Ruth, who became Trotsky's secretary down in Mexico City, Hilda, who was Ruby's particular friend, and Sylvia, a Brooklyn social worker who was a special courier of the Trotskyites into Canada, Europe, and Mexico. They were the daughters of a substantial building contractor.

When at Roberts' advice, I told her what was required of her—to cultivate the Ageloffs in order to obtain information on the Trotskyites—she made excuses for declining. However, she finally agreed to see Roberts, and at that meeting he represented her obligation to be so urgent that she promised to follow his directions. To her, I might say, he was known as "John Rich," a name he and I invented just before he met her.

This was in the summer of 1937, and a few months later I was on my way to Chicago. Before I left, however, a complaint had been registered with me and with Ruby's section of the party that she had been seen with Hilda Ageloff, a known Trotskyite, and had once invited Hilda to her home. I was called into the conference with Roberts on this, since Ruby was much perturbed. Roberts, on his part, was pleased. He pointed out that to be suspected by the

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Communists would make her more acceptable to the Trotskyites. Through me, word was sent to the section leadership that Ruby was engaged in vital infiltration work, but to her rank-and-file friends in the party no explanation was made and she remained under a cloud.

After I got to Chicago, I was called back to New York time after time to prevent Ruby from throwing up her assignment. As Roberts unfolded to her a plan to send her to Europe with Sylvia Ageloff, who was attending the international Trotskyite conference in Paris, Ruby's fears increased. On one occasion I was called to New York in great haste, and at Roberts' instructions met Ruby late at night as she left her work at the *People's Press*. Riding to the Grand Central Station in a cab, we had a bite to eat at Liggett's drug store there, and then went into the waiting room where for an hour I urged her to take the Paris trip. Both she and I had been told repeatedly by Roberts that our task was to halt the infiltration of Trotskyites into Soviet Russia and thus prevent Stalin's assassination. Ruby's attendance at the international congress would give her an opportunity to get at the roots of such plots. Neither of us suspected for a moment that we were engaged in steps that would lead to the killing of Trotsky in Mexico City.

Ruby was disturbed by the fact that mysterious plans of an elaborate nature had been made for her in the French capital. At the last minute, Roberts had said that he would not be there in person to direct her, and had sent her to a woman named Gertrude down in Greenwich Village. It was Gertrude who would be in Paris and tell her what to do.

Ostensibly, Ruby was going to Europe to visit one of her sisters in England, so it seemed natural enough that she should accompany her friend Sylvia—though as far as that aspect of it was concerned, she had already ingratiated herself with the Trotskyites by attending their affairs with the Ageloff sisters. While Ruby was stopping off in England, Gertrude reached Paris and was ready to receive Ruby on her arrival and introduce her to one "Frank Jacson," known

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also as Jacques Monard. Ruby in turn was instructed to introduce him as a Belgian count to Sylvia Ageloff. After this introduction, Jacson swept Sylvia off her feet with his attentions, pretending to fall in love with her at first sight and to be converted by her to Trotskyism. After a whirlwind courtship, Jacson induced Sylvia to get him into Mexico by the means used by Trotskyites. There she introduced him to the Trotsky household, where he became a trusted friend of the guards around the former Soviet leader and finally was able to kill Trotsky with an alpenstock. This took place in the summer of 1940.

After introducing Jacson to Sylvia in Paris, Ruby's work with the secret police ended abruptly. They did not remove the cloud from her name in the party. She felt alone and bewildered, since her party friends were suspicious of her, and she wanted to get as far away from the Trotskyites as possible. When the news broke of Trotsky's assassination, she was particularly upset. Rushing up to the *Daily Worker* office, she asked for instructions. Roberts had left New York the summer before, and I had to see Golos about such affairs. When I presented Ruby's case to him, he ordered that only the most secret communication could be held with her, and that only to keep her from getting too excited. He refused her a party card and said that hereafter she was to remain away from all party offices and demonstrations.

Repeatedly, up to the time of Golos' death in late 1943, I tried to get her party card restored and her party status re-established. Golos was always adamant. Once he did take the matter up with the Soviet consulate in New York, but told me that they would not hear of any association being established that might link her to the party, even in the remotest fashion. This is a classic case of the expendability of rank-and-file Communists when their sacrifice is necessary to attain party objectives.

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100-27162-194

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100-272214 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL - MAIL ROOM~~

cc - Foreign Service Desk

Date: November 17, 1950

To: [REDACTED] C

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FRANK JACSON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Rebulet dated September 22, 1950, requesting that you attempt to further identify Frank Jacson with known borderer.

A prompt reply is requested.

JWP:mac

EX-31
RECORDED - 144
NOV 20 1950
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BY SP4 MSGR
NOV 20 1950
COMM - FBI

659

Jan, 1954

December 1, 1953

Director, FBI

LE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa., John
[REDACTED] - INDICATE
ESPIONAGE - R

It will be recalled that Louis [REDACTED] advised that various Cuban agents and also was set out on pages 126 to 129 of his book, "Men Without Faces," the episode of when, in 1938, a Soviet agent, Roberts, and Durant arranged for Ruby Weil, a trusted informant, to go to Paris, France, with Sylvia Agoloff to attend the International Trotsky Conference. Sylvia Agoloff was a special agent of the FBI who was traveling to Canada, Europe and Mexico.

When Ruby Weil arrived in Paris, he was met by a Soviet agent whose name was [REDACTED]. The purpose of introducing Frank Jackson, wa., (killer of [REDACTED]) to Sylvia Agoloff. After a rapid courtship, Jackson [REDACTED] into Mexico through the help of the Trotskyists. [REDACTED] Jackson to the Trotsky household at Copacaban, [REDACTED] murdered Trotsky on August 20, 1940.

Roberts identified a photograph of [REDACTED] as Roberts on November 18, 1953. [REDACTED] identified the photograph of Rabinovitch as [REDACTED] who operated a support room in 1938 and as a person who tried to infiltrate [REDACTED] into the Trotsky household in Copacaban.

[REDACTED] advised that his next Soviet contact was Rabinovitch was an individual known only to [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED]. Subject of this case. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] appeared in 1939 and reappeared briefly in 1940.

A review of the file on Frank Jackson, wa., located [REDACTED] to the Immigration and Naturalization Service [REDACTED] New York, Frank Jackson entered the United States [REDACTED] City aboard the Ile de France. (65-29162-171)

65-59452

cc - Philadelphia (enclosures)

cc - 65-57981

DEC 12 1953

mpm

DUPLICATE

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INDEXED

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

In view of the fact that Mrs. [REDACTED] was a Soviet espionage superior of [REDACTED] and was instrumental in arranging for Frank Jackson to [REDACTED] household in Coyocacan, Mexico, and further that [REDACTED] United States in 1939 and 1940, plus the fact that [REDACTED] of Jackson and [REDACTED] Subject John are similar, the [REDACTED] Jackson should be considered as a condition [REDACTED]

Philadelphia should therefore [REDACTED] the evidence [REDACTED] of Jackson to [REDACTED]

Wd

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

Date: December 1, 1950
To: Director, FBI
From: [REDACTED] C
Subject: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The world-famous Mexican artist, DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS), has for many years been associated with Communism in Mexico and recent reports on the Communist Party of Mexico have continued to reflect his membership in that Party and his continued intensive interest in Communism. ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) has, in recent years, been one of the foremost Mexican figures to attack the Federal Bureau of Investigation in statements to the press. The most recent of which note has been taken appeared in the November 9, 1950 (second edition) edition of the afternoon daily newspaper "Ultimas Noticias."

The occasion for this alleged statement by ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) was the following:

VICENTE LOMBARDO (MOLEDANO) and certain other left-wing prominent Mexicans had been arrested and detained by the Cuban Police while in Havana, Cuba en route to the Second World Peace Congress at Sheffield, England. Following that, word came through the international wire services that the British authorities were taking such action as would effectively prevent the holding of the congress at Sheffield. It would appear that that situation resulted in the local news story hereinafter set forth in translation. The article carried a large headline which entirely covered the top of Page 3 of the paper. This said, "THE REDS PREPARE A NATIONAL MOBILIZATION IN MEXICO." The sub-headline said, "The Communists Are Indignant and Have Redoubled Their Activity." Thereafter, the press story ran as follows:

Translation

While the Communist attack increases against the government of PRIO SOCARRAS, of the U.S. and against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and now also against the English attitude which is to the effect that the entrance of the peace delegation to British soil will be impeded, it was known today that the CTAL,

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EX-116 RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

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Letter to Director, 12-1-50
Re: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
IS-C

the Mexican Peace Committee and other organizations will protest by all available means the events which have taken place in the last 48 hours.

MANUEL TERRAZAS, of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, confirmed and amplified our exclusive story of yesterday and said that there will be brought about a national mobilization of repudiation.

Meanwhile, ALFARO (SIQUEIROS) made declarations filled with irony. He said that no one should be surprised by that of England--in case the cable notices published today are confirmed--since (that should have been expected) from the moment in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation began intervening throughout the world.

He added that O'DWYER himself had stated on a recent date that in Mexico there were, during the past war, 3,000 members of the Federal Bureau and that today, in the untranquil epoc of the post war, surely there must be many more.

He insists that in the case of the acts committed in Cuba, probably it is not the government of PRIO that is to blame but instead the Chief of Police of the Federal Bureau.

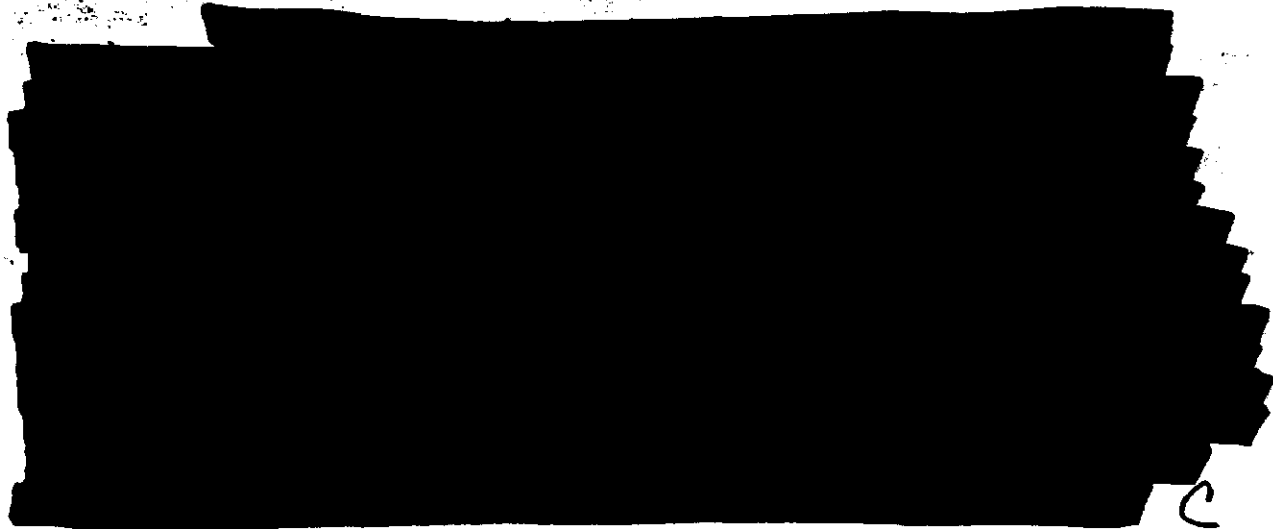
He concluded by saying that all honorable and dignified men would protest concerning these last events.

Declarations of the Communist Party

"The news which the press gives--affirms the Red headquarters--with respect to the British Government's negation of visas for the Mexican delegation and a large number of delegates from other countries who are going to the Second World Congress of Partisans of the Peace, reveals the existence of a synchronized plan from Washington to impede the holding of this world-wide assembly of people which will express the decision for peace which is arising in all countries and which is against the war which the North American imperialists are preparing and organizing in order to impose their world dominion.

Letter to Director, 12-1-50
Re: DAVID ALFARO (SIQUEIROS)
IS-C

"The Fascist action of the government of PRIC against the representatives of the Mexican public before the Sheffield Congress and the determination of the British Government to impede their entrance into England as part of preparations for war will be answered by the Mexican public with a ponderous national mobilization and an intensification of its historic fight in defense of peace."



JNS:ml
100-203

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 1, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Murder In Mexico:
The Assassination of Leon Trotsky
 by General Sanchez Salazar
 with the collaboration of
 Julian Gorkin.
 Secker and Warburg Publishers
 London, 1950.
 SECURITY MATTER - C

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to submit some brief observations on the above-captioned book pursuant to your interest in the matter.

BACKGROUND:

The author, General Leandro A. Sanchez Salazar, is the former Chief of Secret Service of the Mexican Police and his collaborator, Julian Gorkin, is a former Communist who broke with the Stalinists in 1929 but remains a "libertarian socialist." General Salazar was responsible for investigating the assassination of Leon Trotsky and this book, which appears about eleven years after the act, is largely an investigative account interspersed with quotations from public documents and personal memories and experiences. The author at times seems quite interested in dramatizing the part he played in the matter; defending himself from criticisms levied; giving in some detail various commonplace investigative procedures he used and in describing the well-known physical factors in the case. When this type of material is eliminated along with public source references, there is not much of real value left to review, hence, this memorandum will be brief.

As you know, the man who killed Leon Trotsky, called Jacques Mornard, has been investigated by the Bureau and the case is now closed. (65-29162) In addition, collateral information has been developed in the investigations of the Trotsky movement and related security cases. (65-43302; 64-29712; 100-357631-129; 100-16). As a result, there is nothing essential in this book which is not already in the Bureau files. Further, this book has been scrutinized by the Espionage Section and no helpful investigative leads were found.

RECORDED - 106

INDEXED - 106

WCS:ev

F39.c. M. A. Jones
 C. E. Hennrich
 60 JUN 28 1951

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DETAILS:

On eliminating superfluous material the core of the book can be reduced to the following pertinent topics:

The Assassination of Leon Trotsky

The author states that Leon Trotsky (Leo David Bronstein) was killed August 20, 1940 in Coyoacan near Mexico City by one Mercader with aliases, Frank Jacson; Jacques Mornard - Vandendreschd; and Salvador Torkof, etc. He killed Trotsky as an agent of Joseph Stalin. Two other men named as accomplices are: (1) David Alfaro Siqueiros and a person known as the "French Jew." All served Stalin's interests.

The assassin, Mercader, was caught, tried, convicted and is still in jail in Mexico where he is treated as a special and favored prisoner because of Russian influence. David Alfaro Siqueiros was caught but allowed to go to Chile, later returning to Mexico, where the charges against him still stand but are not pressed. The "French Jew" was never captured.

The assassin's mother, according to the author, is still alive. She is a Catalonian, long a Stalinist follower, entering the service of the G.P.U. in Spain during the Civil War. She is said to have five children, four sons and a daughter. One son died in Spain, a second lives in Paris, a third lives in Moscow, the fourth is in jail in Mexico and the daughter lives with the mother in Paris. All are Communists.

The author states that Caridad Mercader lived in Moscow from 1940 to August 1944 where she was treated as an important person. From 1944 to 1945 she lived in Mexico under an assumed name (not given) where she maintained a link with her imprisoned son, later returning to Paris but still in contact with "N.E.V.D. agents in Mexico."

Miscellaneous

1. On May 24, 1940, the guarded home of Leon Trotsky was attacked, but Trotsky escaped being harmed on that occasion. The author believes that the American confidant of Trotsky, Robert Sheldon Harte, later killed, was a G.P.U. agent, a traitor to Trotsky and was involved in this attempt. Trotsky believed him to be loyal. On this point, the author says that the father of Robert Sheldon Harte, on arriving in Mexico, held a telephone conversation "with Mr. Hoover, Chief of the Federal Research Bureau of the U. S. A., with whom he seemed to be friendly." (p. 50) The author goes on to say: "According to Mr. Hoover, the instigator of the attack had been a man called Mink..." (pp. 50, 56)

C O

The Bureau files reflect the purported telephone call between you and Jesse Harte did not take place. Special Agent Gus Jones advised on May 29, 1940 that Mr. Harte, then in Mexico, had informed newspapers he had talked with you before he left the United States and you had suggested George Mink as a likely suspect. Mr. Harte also claimed to have been in telephonic communication with you since his arrival in Mexico.

You noted on a memorandum reporting the foregoing, "I never met or talked with Harte here or by long distance. I have not been in communication with State Department or Embassy regarding the case and I have never mentioned Mink as we have no facts concerning his connection with this matter... H." (61-7559-8102x)

Your interview with Jesse Harte occurred on June 7, 1940, the record of which discloses no mention of Mink. (61-7559-9352x)

In a telephone call on May 31, 1940 from Morris Ernst, who requested you to talk with Harte, you asked whether Ernst believed Mink was mixed up in the Trotsky affair. Ernst thought that he was. (61-7559-8918x3)

In a conference between Mr. Harte and Albert Goldman, Trotsky's attorney, on June 10, 1940, Goldman stated that Mink was in the country and might have had some connection with the disappearance of Sheldon Harte. (61-7559-8366)

2. The author refers to the "French Jew" as being known under the name of "Felipe" and that all important Russian agents use simple names and their true identity is not known even to their "own collaborators." (p. 55) The author believes this person prepared the assassination of Trotsky; that he had come from Moscow via Paris to do it and following the assassination went to the United States to serve as "a member of the General Staff of the G.P.U. for the whole American continent." (p. 56) The author asks the question "Was he a French Jew? It seems that among the principal agents of the G.P.U., Jews are fairly numerous - - Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Bulgarians and Hungarians..." (p. 55) The author suggests two names, that of George Mink and that of ----- "Haikis, formerly U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Mexico..." (p. 56)

3. The author indicates that Mornard went to New York for instructions following the failure of the May 24, 1940 attempted attack on Trotsky. On leaving for New York, he gave as his address 50 Livingston Avenue, Brooklyn, the address of his girl friend, Sylvia Agelof. (pp. 137, 139, 177)
4. Leon Trotsky kept a register in his home recording all visits to him and the purpose of them. This register helped to expose the false story Mornard gave after his arrest.
5. The author mentions that Mornard was detained in 1928 and again in 1930 by Immigration officers in Texas and New Mexico but escaped to Mexico on each occasion.

ACTION:

1. This is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (100-7751)

SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: January 28, 1955

*representative to know
as well as in the
in the trial
article
for the 155
XX*

alleged
[redacted] a former Comintern agent in the United States from 1928 to 1938, was interviewed in Paris, France by SA [redacted] in January 1951.

[redacted] stated that in 1937 he was operating the Medical Bureau of the Friends of Spanish Democracy and at that time a Spanish delegation came to the United States for the purpose of touring the country and building up popular sentiment for the Spanish Republicans. On that delegation there was a member of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, which was an affiliation of the Communist Party of Spain.

On the delegation that came to the United States, there was a Madame MERCADER. She was a middle-aged woman and had told GIBARTI that her son is living in Mexico. [redacted] stated that he together with others whom he could not recall came to the conclusion that this son was one of the people who were in jail in Mexico for the TROTSKY murder. [redacted] stated that this son probably went under a different name in the American Communist Party.

[redacted] was of the opinion that Madame MERCADER's son was instrumental in killing TROTSKY and said that the true identity of JACSON might be this son. [redacted] stated that this entire incident, which he mentioned above, has been completely exposed by ISAAC DON-LEVINE in articles written in the publication "Plain Talk." [redacted] stated that LEVINE is the specialist on the incident of the murder of TROTSKY, and if further details are desired, LEVINE be contacted. [redacted] admitted that he had a conversation with LEVINE concerning TROTSKY's murder which appears in the articles of "Plain Talk."

The information which [redacted] furnished during the course of the interview is being disseminated to appropriate case files, and the above is being furnished for information purposes.

65-27162-797

cc: NY 105-1261

65 MAR 24

ARS:KDD

RECORDED - 33
INDEXED - 37

65-27162-797

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Director, FBI (65-143302)

7/23/52

SAC, New York (100-31551)

ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 2/28/52, captioned "EUGENIO ALFONSO R, was,
ESPIONAGE - R".

[REDACTED] in a recent interview with Bureau Agents identified a photograph of EUGENIO ALFONSO (GONZALEZ) as being identical with VALENTINE GONZALEZ. GONZALEZ'S photo was shown to him in [REDACTED], and identified as a hero of the loyalist army in the Spanish war. [REDACTED] commented GONZALEZ had recently published articles in a Montreal paper.

[REDACTED] S
MIRIAM STUART of International Press Alliance advised VALENTINE GONZALEZ was residing in Paris, France, and could be reached through Mr. GERALD GEUNTLER or WILLIAMS REYNAULT of Opera Mundi, 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Opera Mundi is the "home" office of International Press Alliance.

GONZALEZ'S book "Life And Death in Soviet Russia" has just been published by G. P. Putnam Sons, N.Y., the Montreal Articles are excerpts from this book. Miss STUART furnished photographs of VALENTINE GONZALEZ, which indicate he is not identical with EUGENIO ALFONSO (GONZALEZ).

VALENTINE GONZALEZ, in his book, furnishes two periods of activity where he could have been associated with CARIDAD MERCADER and her son RAMON MERCADER who is alleged to be identical with FRANK JACSON; during the Spanish Civil War and in Moscow in 1939 - 1940 when he had numerous contacts with the Spanish Communist Party in exile.

EX - 28

- 1 - Bureau (65-29162)
- 1 - Bureau (65-60769)
- 1 - NY (65-15997)
- 1 - NY (100-7751)

EX - 50

NOT RECORDED
29 JUL 28 1952

JEF:IMK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-31551

The Bureau is requested to have the appropriate sources in Paris interview GONZALEZ and exhibit photographs of FRANK JACSON to him. A description of CARIDAD MERCADER and her activity is set forth in the enclosure with referenced Bulet.

Regarding the allegation RAMON MERCADER is identical with FRANK JACSON, TROTSKY'S slayer, it is suggested photographs of FRANK JACSON be furnished CIA and/or the Legal Attache at Madrid, Spain, for exhibit to their informant. It is noted that PEPITA OLIVARES is mentioned as a former girlfriend of RAMON MERCADER and possibly could verify the allegation after seeing JACSON'S photo. PEPITA OLIVARES is identified on page four of the enclosure furnished with referenced Bulet.

Additional copies of this letter are being furnished for the Bureau files on FRANK JACSON, file 65-29162, and CARIDAD MERCADER, file 65-60769.

65-43302

65-29162-1

Date: August 12, 1952

To: [REDACTED] C

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet February 1, 1952.

[REDACTED] an admitted Soviet Agent, in a recent interview with Bureau Agents identified a photograph of Eugenio Alfonso (Gonzalez) as being identical with the Valentine Gonzalez. Eugenio Alfonso was born December 21, 1904, at Matanzas, Cuba. He is described as white, 5'8", 155 pounds, black hair, green eyes, and dark complexion. He was utilized as a mail drop in captioned case. He formerly resided at 253 West 75th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED]

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

cc-Foreign Service Desk
cc-65-29162 (Jacson) ✓
cc-65-60769 (Mercader)

QAE: ewj

DUPLICATE FILED

58 AUG 18 1952

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Legal Attache
Madrid, Spain

Gonzalez's book, "Life And Death in Soviet Russia," has just been published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York; the Montreal articles are excerpts from this book. Miss Stuart furnished photographs of Valentine Gonzalez, which indicate he is not identical with Eugenio Alfonso (Gonzalez).

Valentine Gonzalez, in his book, furnishes two periods of activity where he could have been associated with Caridad Mercader and her son Ramon Mercader who is alleged to be identical with Frank Jacson; during the Spanish Civil War and in Moscow in 1939 - 1940 when he had numerous contacts with the Spanish Communist Party in exile.

In view of the fact that Gonzalez is apparently available for interview, you are requested to exhibit the photographs of Frank Jacson to him which were furnished to you in referenced Bulet of February 1, 1952. It is likewise requested that the photographs of Jacson be exhibited to any of your sources who may have informants that would be in a position to determine his correct identity.

Your attention is called to Bulet of September 1, 1950, entitled, "Fourth International, Internal Security (SYP)," which sets forth background data on Caridad Mercader and also indicates on page 3 that Ramon Mercader who was alleged to be identical with Frank Jacson visited at the home of Pepita Olivares, a girl friend. You should make inquiries in an effort to locate her and if located, you should exhibit the photograph of Frank Jacson to her as she may be able to verify the allegation that Ramon Mercader is identical with Frank Jacson.

As requested in relet, you should furnish the Bureau with any information in possession of your sources bearing upon the true identity of Jacson.

[REDACTED]

Date: July 28, 1952.

To: Director, FBI (65-43302)

From: [REDACTED] (65-261)

Subject: AETC CASE
Espionage - R
Internal Security Act of 1950.

Re BuLet February 20, 1952, also re Mexico
City letter April 21, 1952.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ENCL

enclosure

RECORDED 119
INDEXED 119

AUG 9 1952

[Handwritten signature and scribbles]

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Section

Mexico City

7-27-52

[REDACTED]

Reference Mexico letter of April 21, 1952, had to do with a series of articles which appeared in the Mexico City daily, "Excelsior". This series, which was made up of four articles appearing in the issues of the newspaper of April 16, April 17, April 18, and April 19, 1952, were translated by SA Rolf L. Larson, and copies of his translation are enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information.

In the absence of further investigative leads in Mexico at this time, this matter is being RUC'd.

INS:ni

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH OF ARTICLES APPEARING
IN MEXICO CITY DAILY "EXCELSIOR" UNDER
BY-LINE OF BERTILLO, JR. CONCERN-
ING ALLEGED SOVIET ESPIONAGE
IN MEXICO.

ARTICLE IN NEWSPAPER OF APRIL 16, 1952, AND
ENTITLED "HOW THE PLOT TO FREE MORNARD
FAILED" (Eight Years after the Es-
cape Plan the Details Revealed).

Eleven years after the failure of an attempt to free
JACKSON MORNARD, assassin of LEON TROTSKY, the "Excelsior" is
able to reveal the details of this plot, which clearly demon-
strates that the assassination of the long-time Bolshevik
leader was the work of Stalinist agents.

The plot was discovered thanks to the vigilance of
war time censorship agents who inspected the baggage of
travellers to our capital.

One of these tourists, ANNA VOGEL COLLETTS, carried in
her luggage a package of blank paper. The customs agents -
who were members of the North American Military Censorship
Service - retained the package thinking it strange that a lady
traveller should be carrying so much paper. While ANNA was
still in Mexico, the specialized services of the military
censorship examined this paper and discovered that it contained
a lengthy message written in secret ink, which they deciphered.

The message, which is contained on only one sheet
of paper mixed among the hundreds of others in order to allay
suspicion, revealed the addresses of several persons in New
York to whom letters could be directed reporting the progress
of the work being done to effect the escape of TROTSKY'S
assassin.

ENCLOSURE

VIGILANCE OF NORTH AMERICAN POLICE

The North American police immediately placed under surveillance all individuals who were to serve as secret intermediaries. It was discovered that all of them were members of the Communist Party of the United States and of Communist Front groups. Of interest is the fact that among these individuals the majority were teachers in the City of the Hudson (New York) which shows that in 1943 the Communists had already infiltrated North American educational centers. Several of the persons on the list were of Russian origin.

The discovery was made on August 18, 1948. When ANNA again crossed the border to return to New York, the police returned to her the package of paper, but meanwhile the plot to free MORHARD had failed.

ANNA was supposed to deliver the paper with its invisible ink message to one JACOB EPSTEIN, North American Communist of Russian origin, born in Brooklyn. He had belonged to the Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War and was residing at that time in our city (Mexico City) on Dublin Street #12.

In New York EPSTEIN had been in contact with one PAVEL KLARIN, who was the Soviet Vice-Consul in that city. Shortly following EPSTEIN'S coming to Mexico, KLARIN was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in our country. KLARIN, in addition, was liaison agent of ZASLAVI ZILBERMAN, who at that time directed the NKVD - Stalinist Political Police - in the United States and probably also in Mexico.

ANNA VOGEL COLLINS had received the package of paper with the secret message from EPSTEIN'S wife, RUTH WILSON EPSTEIN. At that time ANNA was 41 years of age, was from New York, and was a teacher. For the precise reason that she did not belong to any Communist organization she was selected by EPSTEIN to serve as courier for this delicate message, EPSTEIN being without a doubt the person who directed the plan to formulate the escape.

EVIDENCE OF STALINIST AGENTS

The fact that all of these individuals who were involved in this affair were members of the Communist Party clearly demonstrates that the assassination of TROTSKY was carried out by MORHARD under instructions from Stalinist agents; otherwise, the latter would have had no interest in planning his escape.

Although following the assassination attempt of which he was the victim in May of 1928, MORHARD indicated to General SANCHEZ SALAZAR, the Chief of the Secret Service, who it was that had planned the attempt, and although SANCHEZ SALAZAR discovered that the painter, RAFAEL ALVARO SIQUEIROS, was involved in the plot - his adherence to the Communist Party being well known - there was no definite proof that MORHARD was working under orders from Moscow. Politically this was the only logical conclusion. That which the Communists throughout the world claim - that MORHARD was a disillusioned Trotskyite who abandoned his disillusionment against TROTSKY - is a fiction which is not supported by any fact or even by the slightest indication.

Now, with this revelation of the Stalinist plot to free the assassin of TROTSKY, it can be considered proved that the assassination was planned and executed by Stalinist agents who attempted to effect the escape of MORHARD from the December 1st Penitentiary where he was then beginning to serve his sentence of nineteen and a-half years imprisonment.

ARTICLE IN "WISCONSIN" OF APRIL 17, 1952,
ENTITLED, "WITH COMMUNIST BELLS
ESCAPE OF HORNARD AND TRAVIS - A
WAS SURELY THE SAME AS THE
DO. 1952".

A Mexican named ENRIQUE DE LOS RIOS, of whom all traces have been lost, acted as intermediary to receive the extensive funds which were to be used in organizing the frustrated escape of JACKSON HORNARD, assassin of LEON TROTSKY.

These funds were transmitted by an editor of the "Daily Worker", North American Communist Party newspaper, by the name of HELEN LEVI SIMON TRAVIS. The North American police were in possession of proof that on February 24, 1944, HELEN TRAVIS instructed the Chase National Bank of New York to transfer the amount of \$3,700.00 to the account of ENRIQUE DE LOS RIOS in Mexico.

When HELEN TRAVIS was interrogated as to the proof of the transfer of that money or in payment of what debt it had been used, she refused to reply on the basis of the fact that the reply might incriminate her. Inasmuch as in the United States Constitution there is an article which authorizes its citizens to refuse to answer if their reply might incriminate them, the police could do nothing but accept the refusal of HELEN TRAVIS. (This Constitutional article is for the purpose of requiring that the police discover crimes without recourse to violence or stool-pigeons.)

The others who were involved in the affair - who were never apprehended - all answered with the same refusal when they were interrogated, and gave the same reason. This demonstrates initially that they were all instructed by the same person - supposedly a lawyer - and that all of them were obeying orders from the same source.

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that their rebellion in the world... actually were members of the Communist Party... participated in the unsuccessful attempt... probably without knowing anything about the matter, but with certain knowledge that it was something illegal... of the Communist Party. In addition, the... establishing... affair were... activities.

Further... from August 1943 - date on which the... secret ink were seized from ANNA... "Excelsior" reported yesterday - until the month of February in which HARRY TRAVIS transmitted approximately 17,000... DE LOS RIOS. Just one-half a year... effecting the escape of... continuing.

This... verbal instructions to... of the criminal and was unable to... elements in which these instructions were... her at the border, the North American... their efforts to free the assassin of... who had been accepted to the...

Without a doubt another... when a large quantity... the case at that time - it was... a state of preparedness for the... attempt, which undoubtedly was more... to fail?

The North American police... the Communists in New York who served... with this affair. Consequently, if... surveilling... The thing was... evident that, in view of the... sufficient to advise the police of... take precautionary measures, in view... Communists, almost certainly under... ployes of the Soviet Embassy who... whole plot, abandoned the... not in detail, at least in...

There is no...

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ARTICLE OF APRIL 13, 1952, TITLED "THE PERSON WHO REMAINS UNKNOWN TO THE PUBLIC IS THE PERSON WHO RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY \$4000.00 (U. S.), TRANSMITTED TO HIM BY A NOTORIOUS NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNIST WOMAN, WHICH MONEY WAS TO BE USED IN PLOTTING THE ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY OF JAMES EARL RAY, THE ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Yesterday this reporter revealed the identity of the mysterious ENRIQUE DE LO RIOS, who, in 1948, received approximately \$4000.00 (U. S.), transmitted to him by a notorious North American Communist woman, which money was to be used in plotting the escape from the penitentiary of JAMES EARL RAY, the assassin of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Professor JOSEPH W. ... of the "Excelsior": "It can be no other but ... a Chilean citizen who has lived in Mexico many years and who has a Radio and Electrical Shop on Argentina Street." He added, "The relations between this gentleman and the South-American Stalinists are well known. He houses them and gives parties in their honor at his residence in ... time, serves as the ... of North American Communists on ... CAMILLA ... and is a member of the ... time militant in labor circles and is well informed concerning the background of the entire Communist movement in our country, including the extensive secret relations between Stalinists and persons who apparently are not Communists."

"The little ... share are used to send and receive correspondence of ... Communists of our continent," continued ... not at all strange that the same ... as a means of contact for the ... do so with great efficiency, since ... businessman few people would suspect ... His frequent travel to the United States is most certainly utilized in connection with verbal sessions. It is ...

poor devils who long ago were Communists for only a few years are unable to obtain North American visas and, on the other hand, people who are notoriously useful to the Soviet Secret Service secure them with great facility."

He added, "Even if he is a Communist, what is it that makes this man so important? He is more commonly known as 'SINGAPORE', and he goes to Moscow, and of course 'SINGAPORE', and that he receives money from a Communist in New York? These points of interest only occur in novels".

Our informant, in the course of his conversation, added the names of several other individuals who, in reality, are engaged in similar activities, some of them, thanks to employment in the Bureaucracy. He cited as an example the case of the Italian woman, ANTONIA CRISTO, a teacher in the U.S., who, according to him, is in contact with a Peruvian woman who has been in contact with VIRGINIA SLAVE, formerly the wife of the Peruvian Communist leader, HENRI CRISTO, from whom she has received money, "because she considered that it was her duty to help him". He also mentioned the case of a woman in Bolivia, the wife of a Communist, who has been in contact with dictators in order to help them to establish their rule in those countries. There is no reason, therefore, why Peruvian Communists should claim to be political agents in Mexico or any other country.

period three individuals had permission to visit him: BOLANOS, JOSEFINA BETANCOURT, and JUAN MAZURQUE OLIVERA. In August of 1943 ANNA COLLUMS came to Mexico with the escape plan - as this newspaper has already explained. It may be a coincidence but it appears unlikely, that in September MORNARD had succeeded in having the Eighth Superior Tribunal call him to testify - something which required his leaving the penitentiary. As we have seen, the plan for his escape failed and the trick became valueless.

Immediately thereafter MORNARD was able to secure the position of foreman, and later chief, of the penitentiary Toy Factory, in which position he continued for only a short time; but he was reinstated in the job in February 1944 in the same month in which the North American Herald Tribune newspaper sent the sum of money described above to MORNARD in Mexico City. In April, when the second plan failed also, MORNARD was discontinued again as the chief of the factory but later Dr. ESTER CHAPA obtained this position for him for the third time by taking advantage of her position as delegate of the Department of Social Service at Lecumberri (name of penitentiary).

This series of apparent coincidences is suspicious and makes one suppose that MORNARD was fully informed of the plan for his escape and it is being suggested that he was in favor of them. In June of 1945 he obtained a pass for one Miss RAQUEL MENDOZA to enter the penitentiary every day to take English classes from MORNARD. Two years later one ROCHELIA MENDOZA received permission to visit him and is referred to by the assassin as his wife. Her pass was cancelled when a package of books which ROCHELIA took to MORNARD during a prison drill, the use of which MORNARD was unable to explain satisfactorily.

MORNARD DISMISSED FROM ALL OF HIS
POSITIONS

In June of 1947 MORNARD was dismissed from all of his positions - he was the professor of reading, officially, and at the same time the boss of the internal services of the penitentiary - when a protest from the prisoners, apparently,

organized by him, alerted the press which denounced the power which MORWARD enjoyed with the support of Sr. ESPER CHINA, the latter a notorious Communist. This lady was removed a short time later from her position in the Social Service Department at Lecumberri. Since the time that Colonel FERRER took charge of the penitentiary, MORWARD has occupied a cell in Cell Block No. 1, from which he rarely leaves except in cases of absolute necessity. He reads a great deal, and it seems that he takes "yogi" exercises, which apparently have not inspired him to much improvement in his language, as was verified by this reporter upon attempting to interview him yesterday. Many readers ask themselves why the efforts to have him escape from the penitentiary have not been renewed, since any escape attempt would have been easier following the termination of the war and with the coming of Soviet ships to Mexican ports in which MORWARD could find an easy hiding place.

The reply is to be found in the curses directed at this reporter in Spanish from Spain - insults which are utilized only on that peninsula, and specifically in Catalonia - and which were uttered by MORWARD in a moment of hysteria.

Here is the explanation: The real name of MORWARD, as is known to some Communist and anti-Communist refugees from Spain is RAMON DEL RIO MERCADER, who was born in Catalonia and is the son of a Catalan Communist leader named CARIDAD MERCADER. MORWARD was educated in the City of Moscow to which his mother was admitted shortly following the termination of the Spanish civil war.

It should be remembered that when he was arrested, immediately after he attacked TRACY with a barbed wire spike, MORWARD exclaimed: "I had to do it! They have my mother." CARIDAD MERCADER was in Moscow as a hostage together with another son named LUIS, who is still there. When the second escape plan failed, MORWARD took action. He threatened the NKVD - of which he, as well as his mother, is an agent - that he would talk and reveal all that he knows, if they failed to permit CARIDAD to leave Moscow. The NKVD had no choice but to accede and CARIDAD arrived in Mexico in October of 1944. She left our country for France in November of 1945. She now lives in Paris with her daughter, MONSIEUR.

The situation is very clear: [redacted] - who is really RAMON PELLERIO MARGARITA, threatened to talk in Mexico in order to his mother, and the latter, free from the direct vigilance of the NKVD, although they probably watched her in Paris, had threatened, also, to talk if anything happened to her son in Mexico. All the time [redacted] was under guard, and for the other, and [redacted] was the brother of the elderly [redacted] leader [redacted].

One thing seems certain: the escape of [redacted] was not planned in his benefit but in order to liquidate him. Since it would be dangerous, though not difficult, to have him killed within the penitentiary, in order that the NKVD might be sure that he would never talk and reveal his secrets, [redacted] was ordered to his escape. Then it would have been [redacted] while [redacted] was in prison, [redacted] instructed him to go, even collaborating [redacted] even though this appeared to be suicide. [redacted] was asked whether he would in having them permit his mother to leave the NKVD, [redacted] refused to escape, and there is no testimony [redacted] for his flight.

This is the explanation of [redacted] the escape of [redacted] which was [redacted] as a [redacted] failed, it was to the vigilance of the NKVD in the United States and Mexico. The political [redacted] of [redacted] wanted to remove PELLERIO from [redacted] and that the attempt against [redacted] was conceived and executed in the orders of the NKVD, the secret Soviet police, which received direct orders from [redacted].

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SAC, New York (100-31551)

August 18, 1952

Director, FBI (65-43302)

ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

There is attached hereto one copy of the report of SA [redacted] dated July 18, 1952, at Paris, France, which contains the true identity, background, and family history of Ramon Mercader who is presently incarcerated for the assassination of Trotsky.

You will note that on pages 2, 3, and 4 there appears background information on Caridad Mercader, the mother of Trotsky's assassin, on whom you have a present pending case.

[Large redacted block]

Attachments

MAILED 11
AUG 18 1952

045:ewf

RECEIVED
FBI

Handwritten initials and signature

RECEIVED

687

Director, FBI

SEP 12 1952

SAC, New York (65-15481)

[REDACTED] TS
ESPIONAGE-R *Leon Tint*

[REDACTED] TS

[REDACTED] TS

[REDACTED] TS

[REDACTED] TS

- 1 - Bureau (65-29162)
- 1 - New York (100-31551)

NOT RECORDED
 53 SEP 17 1952
 INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

JEF:EMV

67 SEP 29 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

6A

Letter to Director
NY 65-15481



TS

If the Bureau deems it advisable, CIA should be requested to obtain handwriting specimens of RODOLFO GHIOLDI and FRANCISCO PINTOS, and further, ascertain whether they are familiar with the Russian language.

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Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Mexico City daily newspapers of October 16, 1953, carried accounts with respect to the capture of JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ. It was said that he had fled from the Juarez Hospital in Mexico City on August 12 last by suborning a hospital guard for 5,000 pesos. In October he had been picked up by the police in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, when he had a stolen car. He gave the name of JULIO ANTONIO MOURRAT, this apparently being the name of a former cellmate of MEDINA CHAVEZ. He was brought back to Mexico City by the Police on October 15, 1953. According to the newspapers, MEDINA CHAVEZ was now swearing that he would kill Captain MANUEL PINERA MORALES of the Penitentiary and also JACQUES MORNARD. He would kill them out of vengeance for having divested him of his lucrative radio repair business in the Penitentiary.

When JOSE MEDINA CHAVEZ was returned to the Federal District from Culiacan, Sinaloa, by the Mexican Police, there was considerable newspaper publicity. Most of the stories were sensational in nature, playing up the dangerous character of the criminal and his story to the effect that one of the principal reasons he had escaped from custody in the Federal District was that an American in the United States with whom he was connected in a business of contraband was denying a payment to him. One newspaper article quoted MEDINA CHAVEZ, stating that after fleeing from the Federal District in a stolen car he proceeded to Los Angeles, California, where, on September 16, 1953, he found and killed the American who had been his partner. Another newspaper story stated that he had been unable to find the American in Los Angeles but he had obtained information that the American was now in Hugo, Oregon. He had proceeded to Hugo, Oregon, and had found the American and had shot him, killing him with nine bullets. Thereafter he fled and according to him, he was a fugitive from the police in Oregon. The newspaper stories made a point of the fact

Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

that he was continuing to swear that he was going to kill JACQUES MORNARD and the prison officer for having cheated him out of his inventory of radio parts and his tools and for having eliminated him from a lucrative radio repair business in the Penitentiary. 4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Following the newspaper stories about MEDINA CHAVEZ' intent to kill MORNARD, there were further stories about MORNARD's reaction to the effect that he told reporters he had no fear of MEDINA CHAVEZ who was not "capable of killing a fly." JACQUES MORNARD also told reporters that it was a lie that he had stolen any money or property from MEDINA CHAVEZ. He added that MEDINA CHAVEZ, in fact, owed him a favor because he, MORNARD, had taught CHAVEZ everything he knew about radio repair work. 4

Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

[REDACTED] C

ARTICLE BY BILL GILLESPIE IN "MALE"
MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER, 1953

The Mexico City daily afternoon newspaper, "Ultimas Noticias," on September 17, 1953, carried a headline article to the effect that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO and DAVID ALFARO RIQUEIROS had planned the killing of TROTSKY, this being a reference to the first attempt on the life of TROTSKY in Mexico City. Although the "Ultimas Noticias" article did not relate the material to "Male" Magazine, it was subsequently ascertained that, in fact that was the source for the newspaper article. In the magazine article, BILL GILLESPIE had told of his alleged personal participation in the plot to kill TROTSKY in Mexico City in 1949. This attempt had not resulted in TROTSKY's death but had merely featured a machinegunning of the premises where TROTSKY lived and the subsequent abduction of SHELDON HARTE.

The sensational treatment given to this alleged personal confession on the part of GILLESPIE resulted in several additional newspaper articles. The Mexico City daily afternoon "Excelsior" for September 19, 1953, carried an article in which it summarized the reactions of various personalities to the GILLESPIE account of the attempt on TROTSKY's life. The first reported reaction pertained to that of the widow of TROTSKY in Mexico City. She allegedly advised the reporters that in general the article appeared to be correct and it demonstrated that JACQUES MONARD was more active in the entire plot than had first been believed. Professor RODRIGO GARCIA TREVINO, reportedly the author of some works on TROTSKY stated that this material proved or confirmed many of the things already known or supposed. Particularly, GARCIA TREVINO indicated it was of interest that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO had been mixed up in the attempt on TROTSKY.

Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

According to the newspaper, LOMBARDO TOLEDANO considered the GILLESPIE material as of slight importance. He said TROTSKY was a spy of the German Nazis and that LOMBARDO TOLEDANO and the CTM Labor Union had protested against the asylum given TROTSKY in Mexico. He had also said that the TROTSKYITES, at present, are working under the control of the North American FBI.

DIEGO RIVERA allegedly stated that the matter "emerged from a long way off of the Federal Office of Investigations of a certain American country."

JACQUES MORNARD in the Penitentiary said that the account as given by GILLESPIE was "novelesque" and that he does not know SIQUEIROS or LOMBARDO TOLEDANO nor did he ever know SHELDON HARTZ.

DIONISIO ENCINA said that the account of GILLESPIE was a novel since he considered that the death of TROTSKY was not for political motives but for reasons involving a personal quarrel.

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO's newspaper, "El Popular," in its issue of September 19, 1953, carried a headline, the translation of which was "The FBI Makes Another Error." The article pointed out that the GILLESPIE article was certainly the work of the FBI and that it was poorly done and that there were many inaccuracies which definitely showed it to be a made-up story.

The Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," in its issue of September 25, 1953, carried prominently an article with respect to DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS. "Ultimas Noticias" for the same date also carried material from SIQUEIROS. SIQUEIROS' declarations to the press were to the effect that the GILLESPIE article was the work of "The Trotskyite section of candidates to become members of the Secret Police of the Yankee Department of State." He spoke contemptuously of the childish technique used by the North American police in this propaganda effort and as the principal defendant in the GILLESPIE accusations, he challenged his accusers to make those same declarations before a notary public. He challenged the FBI to

Letter to Director, FBI
Re: ALTO CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

make a formal legal complaint against him for the alleged criminal acts he had committed with respect to TROTSKY and then he would take up the matter with the FBI in a legal way.

PENDING INVESTIGATIVE ACTION

With instant communication, this case is being placed in an RUC status since there are no more logical leads to be developed. This office will, however, through its informant coverage, continue to receive information from time to time and will, if appropriate, reopen this matter to investigate any further developments of importance.

RUC.

65-43302

SECRET - INTERNAL SECURITY

Date: January 6, 1954

To: [REDACTED] ~~A~~

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ALTO
 ESPIONAGE - R
 INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

[REDACTED]

For your information, articles have appeared in Washington papers dated December 20, 1953, by the Associated Press indicating that Leonard is now eligible for parole. One article states that Leonard if released hopes to start a radio repair shop in Mexico City. The source of this data is given as a prison employee formerly working with Leonard at the radio shop who had quarreled with him. It appears that [REDACTED] is likewise the source of this report. Any data coming to your attention concerning the release of Leonard should be brought to the Bureau's attention promptly.

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____ cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____ cc - 65-29162
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____ OAE: brg
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 [REDACTED] _____

YELLOW
 DUPLICATE
 JAN 11 1954
 MAILED

20 JAN 18 1954

697

A. E. BELMONT

February 18, 1954

W. A. BRANIGAN

ALTO
ESPIONAGE - R

100-117

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attachments
62-105-25107 (Jackson)
MA 5-100

694

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to CIA captioned "Jamie Ramon Mercader" advising CIA of the data furnished by Max Shachtman indicating Jacson's willingness to talk.



699

65-29162

VIA LIAISON

Date: February 19, 1954

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAMIE RAMON MERCADER, with aliases
Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd,
Frank Jackson,
Frank Jacson,
King,
Jack Monard,
Jacques Monard,
Jack Morton,
Jaques Mornard van Dendreschd
ESPIONAGE - R

*Declassified by
7306
TJS/JAN
4-1-77*

For your information, a Trotskyite official, of unknown reliability, reported on February 5, 1954, that he had obtained information from a source, who chose to remain anonymous, but who was described as a very responsible person, and who, in turn, had obtained information to the effect that Trotsky's assassin (Jamie Ramon Mercader, more commonly known as Frank Jackson) was now ready to tell the full story of his part in the assassination of Leon Trotsky; that Jackson would talk only if approached in a proper manner by the right person, and if he were paid well and his personal safety guaranteed by responsible officials. He cited as a suitable guarantee the treatment which has been given to Igor Gouzenko by the Canadian Government. The

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 10-1-54

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Miss Gandy

RECORDED-20

FEB 20 1954
130

CC - 65-43302
53 MAR 5 1954
OAE:jfk

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED... 19 3 30 PM '54

700

Trotskyite official further stated that, in the opinion of his source, there exists grounds for believing that it is Jacson himself who wishes this information conveyed to the proper party. He felt that the individual who released the information to him was in contact in some manner with Jacson. The Trotskyite official said that there appeared to him to be a fifty-fifty chance that the information concerning Jacson's readiness to talk was accurate. He warned, however, that if Jacson is approached, the approach should not be made in the usual "police manner."

The source from whom the Trotskyite official received his information is not known to this Bureau; accordingly, he is not available for interview. As a matter of fact, the Trotskyite official stated his source could not be persuaded to be interviewed, as he desired to remain completely anonymous.

This Bureau would appreciate receiving any information that you might obtain concerning Jacson's release from the penitentiary, particularly when he is to be released, and where he intends to reside.

1701

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL
REGISTERED
AIR MAIL

Director, FBI

RE: ARTICLE IN "TRUE" MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER 1952
ENTITLED "STALIN'S NO. 1 KILLER"

[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

It has been noted that the October, 1952, issue of "True" magazine carries, on page 25, an article entitled "Stalin's No. 1 Killer" by Murray Teigh Bloom. This article purports to be written after an interview with Dr. Alfonso Quiroz, Director of the Department of Special Investigation of the Bank of Mexico, who claimed to have determined that the previously unknown assassin of Leon Trotsky is actually Ramon Mercader del Rio whose fingerprints he was successful in locating in Madrid, Spain.

A copy of the article entitled "Stalin's No. 1 Killer" is not being forwarded to the Bureau since it is believed that it undoubtedly has previously come to the Bureau's attention.

[REDACTED]

It would be appreciated if the Bureau would advise if it has any information that would indicate whether the identification of the assassin by Bloom is correct.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

65-411

702

65-29162

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 7, 1955

To: Director (original and one copy)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

*Declassified
by 7500 TJS/SAD
4-15-77*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE: 1-11-55
BY: [Signature]

On December 21, 1954, an informant of unknown reliability advised that the December 17, 1954, issue of "Aufbau," a German language daily newspaper published in New York, carried a photograph of Frank Mornard Jacson, Trotsky's assassin (who has been identified as Jaime Ramon Mercader). The newspaper stated Jacson would be released from prison in Mexico shortly. The informant stated that he was impressed by the very strong family resemblance between Jacson as pictured in the newspaper mentioned above and a Mornard family whom the informant had known in Brussels, Belgium.

The informant advised he left Germany in 1937 to escape persecution by the Nazis. He subsequently reached Brussels, Belgium, where he remained until 1946. In searching for a place to hide out from the Gestapo, he met a woman named Marie Mornard who claimed to be a nurse and who, when the informant first met her, was running a clinic in Brussels. She told him that she was born in Moscow and had three sons: Pierre, born in Moscow and who in 1946 was employed as a drug salesman in Brussels; Jacques, employed in a managerial capacity in Brussels; and, Stanislaus, who was believed to be a student by the informant. The informant recalled that Mrs. Mornard told him of another son whom she described as being missing, but that she never spoke further concerning this son. The informant stated that in 1948 as he was leaving Brussels he noticed that Pierre Mornard was wearing in his buttonhole the emblem of the Communist Party of Belgium. The informant stated that the name Mornard is a very uncommon name in Belgium.

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

cc - 100-373364 (Sylvia Ageloff)

cc - 65-43302 (Alto)

EHW:mg (See note on page two)

(6)

RECORDED-89

EX 119

203

703

The informant advised further that if any investigation was predicated on his belief that Trotsky's assassin was related to the Mornard family named above, one Rene Roovers, 76 Rue des Memosos, Schaerbeek, Brussels III, would be a good source of information. The informant said Roovers was connected with some of the operations of the British Intelligence during World War II and the informant believes he is entirely trustworthy. U

The above is being furnished for your information in view of the fact that Jacques Mornard was one of the aliases used by Jaime Mercader, Trotsky's assassin who is presently in prison in Mexico. U

You may recall in this regard that Jaime Mercader, when he first met Sylvia Ageloff in Paris, claimed Belgian nationality, and further on his arrest in Mexico also claimed Belgian nationality. Investigation has proven this false and his nationality has been proven to be Spanish. U

NOTE:

Jaime Mercader, Trotsky's assassin, is, according to recent CIA information, to be released from prison by the Mexican authorities in the near future. The above information furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is being furnished to CIA as presumably they will follow his activities after his release from prison in Mexico. The Bureau conducted an investigation concerning Trotsky's assassin, which investigation resulted in his identification as Jaime Mercader, born in Spain. His immediate family was identified, his mother being Caridad Mercader who was last known to reside in Paris, France. The Bureau's investigation concerning Mercader is in a closed status. U

704

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Boardman _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Sizoo _____
- Mr. Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten signature/initials

MEXICO CITY--PLANS ARE UNDERWAY HERE TO PAROLE JACQUES MORNARD, THE
 MYSTERIOUS SLAYER OF BOLSHEVIK CHIEF LEON TROTSKY, FROM A MEXICAN
 PRISON, HIS LAWYER REPORTED.
 THE ATTORNEY, EDUARDO CENICEROS, SAID PENAL AUTHORITIES WERE READY
 TO RULE ON A BID FOR LIBERTY FOR THE KILLER WHO COMMITTED ONE OF THE
 MOST BAFFLING POLITICAL MURDERS OF MODERN TIMES IN 1940.
 CENICEROS SAID THE RULING WAS EXPECTED IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS. HE
 ADDED THAT HE EXPECTED A FAVORABLE DECISION.
 1/6--CE1045A

Handwritten notes:
 MORNARD
 CENICEROS
 1/6

Handwritten: 65-29163

Handwritten signature/initials

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Handwritten: 705

65-29162

Date: January 12, 1955

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

To: [Redacted] (orig. and 1)

From: Director, FBI

Subject: JAIME RAMON MERCADER, with aliases
ESPIONAGE -- R

On January 6, 1955, the Washington City News Service carried the following news item:

Mexico City--Plans are underway here to parole Jacques Mornard, the mysterious slayer of Bolshevik Chief Leon Trotsky, from a Mexican prison, his lawyer reported.

The attorney, Eduardo Cenicerros, said penal authorities were ready to rule on a bid for liberty for the killer who committed one of the most baffling political murders of modern times in 1940.

ENCL. 77
Cenicerros said the ruling was expected in about three weeks. He added that he expected a favorable decision.

By a Foreign Service despatch dated December 17, 1954, from the American Embassy, Mexico, D.F., information was received that Jaime Ramon Mercader, who is imprisoned in Mexico under the name Jacques Mornard, is himself confident of his imminent liberation. This despatch advised that Mr. David Richardson of the "Time-Life" Mexico City bureau recently had a three-hour interview with Jacques Mornard. Mr. Richardson has stated that "Time-Life" offered \$37,000 and is prepared to go higher for Mornard's exclusive story of the Trotsky killing. Richardson said that Mornard so far has refused the offer saying, "Who would be interested in my story?". Richardson left the impression that when Mornard is paroled, he will make every effort to leave Mexico for France as soon as possible.

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

2 - New York (100-7751)
 2 - Legal Attache
 2 - Paris, France
 2 - Legal Attache
 Madrid, Spain
 65-43302
 Foreign Service Desk

RECORDED
 EX-107
 note page 2)

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER
 8 JAN 24 1955
~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER
 COMM-FBI

700



NOTE:

Mercader murdered Leon Trotsky in Mexico on August 21, 1940. Investigation has indicated that he did so at the direction of Soviet intelligence. Thereafter Soviet intelligence sought to effect his relapse but was unsuccessful. His mother, Caridad Mercader, was last known to reside in Paris, France.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-221)

DATE: 2/1/55

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-8061)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO
STATE OF TAMAULIPAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and MEX

Handwritten signature
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION: FOREIGN LIAISON DESK

Re enclosed report of SA [REDACTED], dated February 1, 1955, at San Antonio, Texas.

In the past a report has been submitted in this case every 45 days. It is requested that Bureau authority be granted to submit reports in the above-captioned case every three months rather than every forty-five days.

Encl. 6
REGISTERED MAIL
CZ:mkd

ENC.

ENCL.

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FEB 3 1955

RECORDED - 86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEB 4 3 20 1955

MAIL ROOM

FEB 1 1955

6-14

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EXP. PROC.

708

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN ANTONIO**

FILE NO. mkd

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 2/1/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/26, 29, 30/54; 12/2, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21/54; 1/3, 4, 11, 12, 17,	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div>
TITLE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO STATE OF TAMAULIPAS			CHARACTER OF CASE 27/55 INTERNAL SECURITY - C and MEX

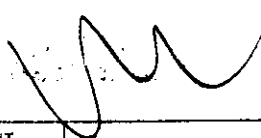
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ identified by confidential informants as the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Mexico, (PCM), Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico. XII Congress of PCM, Mexico, D. F. attended by LORENZO LUNA-CURIEL, JUVENAL BOONE-FLORES, BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS and JOSE P. CONZALEZ of Nuevo Laredo during September 1954. PCM undergoing re-organization as result of this congress with expected result of increased membership and tighter security measures to be taken. Plans made for organization of third, businessmen's group, in PCM in Nuevo Laredo. During December 1954, PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ conducted drive to raise funds toward effort to change LA VOZ from weekly to daily newspaper. Communist Party activity at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has remained disorganized and without leadership. On 12/28/54 a meeting was held in Matamoros with a representative of the Party from Mexico City in an effort to reorganize the Party at Matamoros. The local membership did not approve of the plans submitted for Matamoros and nothing was accomplished. On 1/21/55 an organizational meeting of the Party was held in Matamoros and new leaders named.

- P -

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198 SEP 6 1989**



APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ① Bureau (64-200-221)(Reg. Mail) 1 US INS, San Antonio (Reg. Mail) 1 El Paso (Inf.)(Reg. Mail) 1 Albuquerque (Inf.)(Reg. Mail) 1 Phoenix (Inf.)(Reg. Mail)		FEB 1955 1 San Diego (Inf.)(Reg. mail) 3 San Antonio (100-8061)

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

66 MAR 1 1955

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SA 100-8061

DETAILS

The following investigation was conducted by

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

c

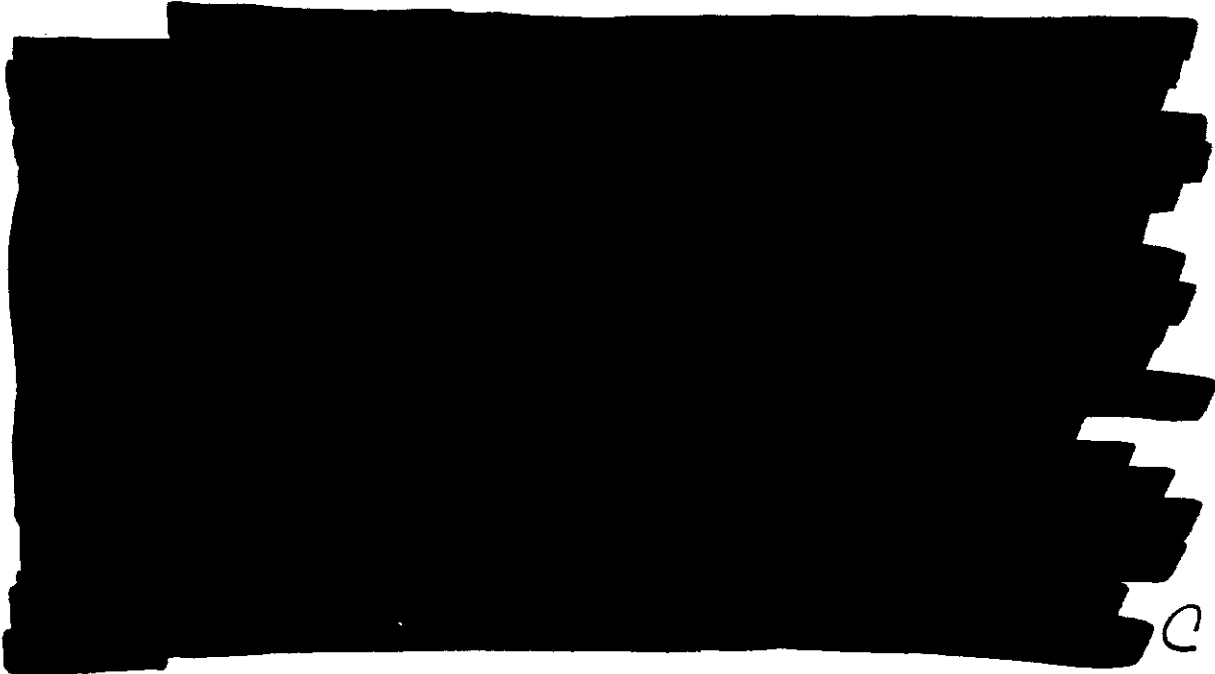
BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS, according to T-1, remarked that Lic. RAMIRO ZARATE CANTU, now active in political affairs in Nuevo Laredo, is a former member of the Communist Party of Mexico, and was one of the prominent figures in the PCM in Nuevo Laredo during the time of HORACIO LOPEZ (brother of BENITO LOPEZ-RAMOS), former Secretary General of the PCM in Nuevo Laredo.

[REDACTED]

c

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SA 100-8061

A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with black ink. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page's width and 30% of its height. A small handwritten letter 'c' is visible at the bottom right corner of this redacted area.A second large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with black ink, similar in size and position to the first redaction. A small handwritten letter 'c' is visible at the bottom right corner of this redacted area.

T-1 advised that the following pamphlets are being given out to members of the Communist Party of Mexico for reading:

7/11

SA 100-8061

"COMO SER UN BUEN COMUNISTA" (How to be a good Communist) written by LIU SHAO-CHI, Vice-President of the Popular Republic of China, and member of the Communist Party Secretariate of China. Published 1954 by the Fondo de Cultura Popular, A.C. Editorial Popular, Mexico. "PRINCIPIOS ELEMENTALES DE DILOSFIA" by GEORGES POLITZER, published 1949 by the above publishing Company.

On December 29, 1954, T-2, another Governmental Agency which conducts Security type investigations, advised receipt of information that PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ, resident of the corner of Peru and Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and employed at the Muebleria Quiroga, corner of Calle Gutierrez and Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, is the Secretary General of the Communist Party at Nuevo Laredo.

A review of the records of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas, reflects that PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ-FRESNILLO, resident of 1903 Peru Avenue, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and employed at the Muebleria Mexico, 802 Guerrero Avenue in 1947, was born November 28, 1915 at Thurber, Texas. He renounced his U.S. citizenship under Section 401 (j) of the Nationality Act of 1940 on March 20, 1947, and on the following day was issued a non-Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card by the American Consulate, Nuevo Laredo. The manifest card in the Immigration files contains this individual's right index fingerprint and signature. This individual was further described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Dry Goods Merchant
Height	5'7"
Weight	176 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Small scar right eyebrow

SA 100-8061

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]:
Inspector [REDACTED] U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Brownsville, Texas, contacted the writer on November 29, 1954, and asked whether or not this Bureau had any information relative to Ing. MIGUEL SARMINTO RUVIRA who had been reported to him as a possible Communist.

[REDACTED]

c

[REDACTED]

c

T-3 says that FRANCISCO MIRANDA, Peasant leader within the Communist Party near Matamoros, went to Mexico City on December 2, 1954, to consult Party leaders in an effort to reorganize the Communist Party around Matamoros and have leaders named.

713

SA 100-8061

T-3 advised that HEZEQUIO MORA NAVARRETE, former Communist leader at Matamoros and now of Mexico City, was in Matamoros on November 9, 1954. His trip to Matamoros and Northern Mexico was for the purpose of getting telegrams sent to the President of Mexico protesting against the Police raid in Mexico City on the plant of the Communist newspaper VOZ de MEXICO. T-3 said that MORA had remarked that the Secretary General of the Party DIONICIO ENCINA of Mexico City had told him to get the telegrams even if he had to fake them.

T-3 said that telegrams were sent with the signatures of the following people, however, he does not know whether they were faked by MORA or actually sent by the people whose names appeared at the bottom.

From San Fernando, Tamaulipas, Mexico:

BEATRIZ GONZALEZ
GUILLERMO C. PENA
Prof. ROLANDO GUILLIN

From Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico:

LORENZO SANCHEZ
BERNARDINO MONTELONGO
Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES
Prof. CELIA ZUNIGA vda. BARAGAN

From Rio Bravo:

Prof. JUAN MESA RAMOS

T-3 stated that MORA left Matamoros and proceeded to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico on November 10, 1954, and from Reynosa proceeded to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Before leaving, MORA said that he had to get back to Mexico City to take part in a meeting to be held by the Communist Party at the Teatro Lirico in Mexico City on November 14, 1954, which would protest the actions of the Mexican Government against the Party and against imperialism in general. Before leaving Matamoros, MORA mentioned that certain Republican leaders in the United States had described Guatemala as the center of Communist activity in Latin America, and that this reflected that they had bad information because Mexico City was the center of Latin American Communist activities.

T-3 stated that JESUS M. CABRERA represents the Communist Party in Matamoros in the Sindicato de Pintores [REDACTED]

T-3 says that while MORA was in Matamoros, he had remarked to Party leaders that DIONICIO ENCINA, Secretary General of the Communist Party in Mexico, liked the peasant leader FRANCISCO MIRANDA of the Magueyes Colony near Matamoros and had given some thought to making MIRANDA head of the Communist Party around Matamoros. MORA said that he had advised ENCINA against making this move, stating that Miranda was very loyal to the Party and had a great deal of native intelligence, however, that he was only a rude, uneducated peasant and was not capable of reorganizing and controlling the Party. While in Matamoros, MORA said that he was shocked at the disorganization that he had found in the Party around Matamoros, and that it was his general observation that the biggest group within the Party in the Matamoros area were a bunch of cowards.

T-3 stated that on December 6, 1954, FRANCISCO MIRANDA returned from Mexico City. He was accompanied by Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES who teaches in the Emiliano Zapata School. T-3 says that Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES is trying to reorganize the Party in Matamoros, mostly among intellectuals and school teachers. T-3 further advised that the Party's original plans to organize cells within the Masonic Lodge have been more or less suspended because they have been advised that the Mexican government is aware of this plan. T-3 says that Lic. FLAVIO NAVAR URTUSAUSTIGUI remarked in December that the United States was playing with fire in its Chinese policy, and that while he was in Mexico City recently, that DIONICIO ENCINA had told him that a contact of his at the Polish Legation said that Red China has 10,000 men ready to commit suicide in the attack on Formosa and to destroy the United States Seventh Fleet, and that they have small Atomic weapons and will attack the Fleet in submarines and airplanes, and that China further has over 750,000 men waiting to attack Formosa and defend China against the United States' Seventh Fleet.

NAVAR further advised that from the above-mentioned source, he had learned that East Germany will be rearmed and equipped with Russian arms. NAVAR said that the next clash between the United States and Communism would be over Formosa.

T-3 said that Prof. HEZEQUIO MORA NAVARRETE arrived in Matamoros on December 27, 1954, accompanied by ALBERTO LUMBRERAS of Mexico City and CASIMIRO CARDOZO SALAZAR from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. On December 28, 1954, there was a meeting at the Pedro Garza Sanchez School in Matamoros at 9 p.m. Among those present were Profa. CELIA ZUNIGA vda. BARAGAN, Prof. ROMULO FUENTES, Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES, MAURICIO LOERA of the Sindicato Plomeros, TOMAS VILLASENOR of the Sindicato Carpenteria, JOSE LUIS HERNANDEZ, PAULINO MEJIA NAVA from Rio Bravo, MIGUEL GONZALES of Valle Hermosa who represented Masonic Lodge # 32. There were several other Party leaders there. At this meeting MORA told them that Party authorities in Mexico City had ordered that the Party at Matamoros be reorganized on the following geographical basis. The jurisdiction would consist of Matamoros, Valle Hermosa and Rio Bravo. CELIA ZUNIGA opposed this plan, and said that each city on the border should be organized independently, and that it would be easier to control. She complained about the security within the organization and showed a general mistrust of almost everyone there. She pointed out that she would be on the city Council after January 1, and that she could not afford to be exposed as a Communist, and that if forced to, she would have to resign from the Party in the interest of discretion. She generally was supported by the other members of the Party who were there. MORA seemed displeased with the group because they would not go along with Party orders from Mexico City, and said that he could not agree to any of their proposals but that he would take their proposals back to Mexico City and see if he could get them approved.

T-3 said that it was significant that none of the former leaders of the Party from Rio Bravo were there, however, in his opinion they were invited. He says that it may be that they were on vacation.

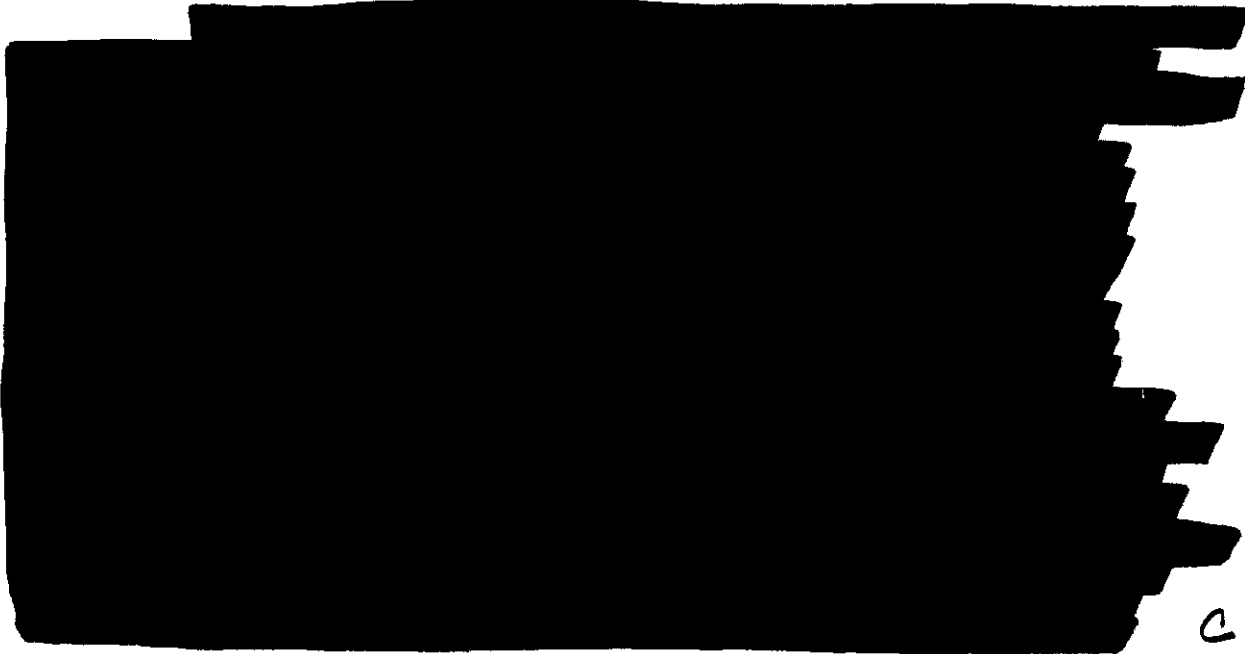
Prof. FERNANDO CORTINES also stressed that the Party must be more discreet and tighten its security measures. MORA told them that it was absolutely necessary that the Party have a strong organization along the United States border.

After the discussion at the meeting, a film was shown entitled, "Hombres de Ayer Y de Siempre." T-3 said that it was a remarkably good film, and that its propaganda was more subtle and not as crude as some of the earlier films. The picture was about Red China and at first it showed how the people of China were exploited under Chiang Kai-shek. It showed Coolies carrying huge stones and living in miserable conditions. Then as a contrast under the Communist Government, it showed the better living conditions of the people.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SA 100-8061

There was considerable time spent in showing new housing projects. In general it was a comparison of the old life and the alleged present life in China, and gave the impression that the living conditions of the common people in China were getting better and better. It showed the State hospitals and clinics and pictures of sick people obtaining free medical attention. The picture also showed something of China's modern military strength. A subtle comparison was made to the miserable living conditions of the common people in Mexico with the idea that all of this improvement could happen in Mexico if Mexico had a Communist government. T-3 said that a very particular line of propaganda in the film was to show the great kindness of the present Red Chinese Army toward the common people. He said that no direct attack was made against the United States, and that the word war was never used, and where the word war was meant, they always used emergency. T-3 said that the dialogue of the film was in Chinese and had Spanish sub-titles at the bottom.

T-3 said that on January 21, 1955, there was a meeting of Communist leaders in Matamoros at the Pedro Garza Sanchez School, and that the Communist Party was reorganized. The details of this reorganization are not yet available.





Confidential Informant T-6, who in the past has furnished reliable information, gave essentially the same information as furnished by T-4 and T-5. T-6 said he could not recall when there had been so little Communist Party activity around Reynosa, and that while he was sure that Party members existed, there did not seem to be any organized activity.

- P -

718

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is furnished for information purposes to all other border offices, El Paso, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and San Diego, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS:

Confidential Informant T-1 is [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED].

Confidential Informant T-2 is [REDACTED] Security Investigator of U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Laredo, Texas, who obtained the information relating to PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ as the Secretary General of the Communist Party at Nuevo Laredo while interviewing [REDACTED], a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party of Mexico at Nuevo Laredo.

Confidential Informant T-3 is [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

Confidential Informant T-6 is [REDACTED] whose identity is protected because he is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] c

719

SA 100-8061

It should also be noted that the pamphlet "PRINCIPIOS ELEMENTALES DE FILOSOFIA" exhibited by the informant contained the signature of PRIMITIVO FERNANDEZ.

These items are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparative purposes.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED], dated 11/29/54 at San Antonio, Texas.

SAC, San Antonio (100-8061)
(original and one)

February 23, 1955

Director, FBI (64-200-221-27) — 15

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO
STATE OF TAMAULIPAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C & MEX

Reurlet of 2-1-55, enclosing copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 2-1-55, at San Antonio, Texas, in instant matter.

Referenced letter requested Bureau authorization to submit reports in instant matter at three-month intervals instead of every 45 days.

In view of the importance of the coverage of Communist activities along the Mexican border in the area covered by the San Antonio office and the extent of that activity, you should continue to submit reports at 45-day intervals.

HWL:sjr +
(4)

COMM - FBI
MAILED 25

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

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MAR 3 1955

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

5/17/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7751)

SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON
IS-C

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned, "[redacted]" which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
NY letter To Bureau	1/28/52			Page 1	

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies. **None**

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [redacted] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to **None**. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

1 cc - NY 105-1261 (RM)

RECORDED - 20

11 MAY 18 1955

1 - Bufile 61-6629
1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The following is a translation of an article appearing on page 5 of the March-April, 1955, issue of "Criminalistica," a magazine published in Havana, Cuba.

- * -

IS LEON TROTZKY'S ASSASSIN DANGEROUS?

By ALFONSO QUIROZ

Professor of Legal Medicine of the Medical and Criminological Division of the Law School of the "Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico" (Autonomous National University of Mexico)

In 1941 Dr. RAUL CARRANCA Y TRUJILLO, Examining Magistrate in the case against LEON TROTZKY's assassin, from the very first stages of the proceedings ordered the appointment of experts for the purpose of determining the personality of the killer, under provisions of Article 52 of the Penal Code for the Federal District and Territories of Mexico. My friend and instructor, Dr. JOSE GOMEZ ROBLEDA, and the author of these lines had the high honor of having such appointment bestowed upon us. As a result of our work in 1941 we furnished the judge with a detailed study of the assassin's personality, 1,332 pages in length.

Recently LEON TROTZKY's murderer submitted an application to the Mexican authorities for release on parole in view of the fact that he had already served two thirds of the prison term to which he was sentenced.

In this important and magnificent magazine, "Criminalistica," which is to America what "Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique" is to Europe, in issue No. 5, corresponding to September-October, 1954, Professor RAFAEL LUBIAN ARIAS, M.M., published an article under the title of "Un Triunfo en Dactiloscopia: La identificación del asesino de LEON TROTZKY" (A Triumph in Fingerprinting: The Identification of LEON TROTZKY's Assassin). With the indubitable data regarding the identity of LEON TROTZKY's assassin, already published, and with the application for release on parole which has already been sent to the Mexican authorities, the conclusions which we established in 1941 now become timely: in order to prevent the continuation of the criminal dangerousness of the subject, which is possible, the Mexican authorities will have to resolve now.

TRANSLATED BY:
PATRICK J. LEBLANC:paf
June 11, 1955

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9. His conduct prior to the crime was always suspicious and abnormal; fictitious name, fraudulent passport, isolation, did not work and spent money (paid expensive rent, expensive restaurants, expensive amusements, expensive means of transportation, he bought two automobiles).
 10. The impulse to commit the criminal act was apparently determined by a feeling of hatred toward LEON TROTZKY, its most remote origin being of a subconscious nature (very active Oedipus complex) and it corresponds to the most serious manifestation of an evolutionary neurotic state, which must have begun with early childhood as a consequence of an affective trauma. Subsequently motivation derived from the psycho-social crisis of the adult (social failure intervened, which determined, by the circumstantial action of the environment his category as a destructive "revolutionary," with a generic vocation for murder and specifically for "magnicidio" (political assassination?)).*
 11. He is an unproductive, destructive individual who spends money which he cannot justify as the product of any honest human endeavor.
 12. At the time of the commission of the crime he was probably in an emotional state, but even then, he was fully conscious of his acts, because his emotive type is of controlled reactions with cerebral erethism.
 13. He should be adjudged as being an ignorant communist (elementary knowledge), a social failure, healthy from the medico-social viewpoint (even though he presents a neurotic state which corresponds to those who are neuropathically ill), with an aptitude for the professional work of a surgeon; he fulfills all the characteristics of a person given orders to kill and he probably has accomplices.
 14. He has no family relationship with the victim whatsoever.
 15. He purported to be a friend of the victim and his partisans.
 16. He purported to share the political convictions of the victim.
 17. With regards to the victim it should be indicated that he was an elderly man, politically famous, in good health, the head of a political group and a person gifted with plenty of intellectual vigor.
 18. The defendant acted during a period subsequent to an attempt on the life of LEON TROTZKY, in the victim's home, under circumstances prepared by him, double-crossing, deceiving, in a premeditated manner, with unquestionable advantage and treachery.

* Translator's Note: Hereinafter the term "political assassination" has been used in every instance where "magnicidio" appeared in the original.

19. The defendant fulfills the most serious characteristics of the greatest social dangerousness.

And in conclusion we shall say that we have not been appointed to flatter or offend anyone, our study is not to serve either in favor of or against the defendant; whoever misconstrues this work in order to attempt to satisfy political passions is mistaken and whoever sees in our work base passions or preconceived notions is absurd. We work loyally to serve justice, which the judge represents and we tell the judge the truth which, by itself, always opens up its own path, even on the most intricate roads of history.

The foregoing having been established it is desirable to broach the subject of dangerousness.

The concept of dangerousness has its origin in the Positivist School and, particularly, in the ideas of GAROFALO and FERRI. If one considers that the penal reform is recent in our area, since it was initiated in the year 1929, this will explain why so many persons still adhere to the ideas of the Classical School and that, in fact, they always try to find the expiation, retribution and compensation. Others, ideologically backward, who form the so-called "transition," have replaced the classical concept of imputability with the positivist concept of dangerousness, a circumstance which has motivated a mystical deformity of the idea of dangerousness, which alienates it from the real meaning. Scientifically considered, the same modern concept is clear for understanding and can be established with certainty.

From his first writing, GAROFALO, in 1880, distinguished two elements of dangerousness: One objective, relating to the seriousness of the criminal act, and the other subjective, dependent upon the intensity, perseverance or tenacity to resolve the criminal impulse; the dangerousness is that which results, so to speak, from the two above forces and when they attain their greatest intensity, the greatest dangerousness also occurs. The greater the influence of the personal factors during the commission of the crime, the greater the probability of the realization of another infraction. Criminally dangerous is he who has committed a crime or attempted to commit it and the degree of dangerousness is determined by the seriousness of the act and the possibility of reoccurrence. The dangerousness is a simple personal condition and the crime merely comes about as a symptom or manifestation of the same dangerousness. In synthesis, the criminal dangerousness is the

probability that a criminal will again commit a crime. Consequently, it is of interest to be able to appraise the said probability for the commission of a new infraction. In other words, it is necessary to establish a prognostication regarding the future conduct of a person who has committed a crime, and such work is deduced through careful study of the personality: each delinquent is a man and, furthermore, a crime which becomes the most valuable clue for the criminologist, the crime which forms part of the individuality which is, as is known, unique in its appearance, but multiple and varied and also, appears determined from the most alienated principle of human experience. In order to resolve the scientific problem which the criminological prognostication implies there exists a technique and a concrete specialization.

It is useful to retrace what might well be called "semiology of dangerousness" and, for such purpose, we shall transcribe the thoughts of very distinguished authors.

According to the Spanish penalist, Mr. LUIS JIMINEZ DE ASUA, the discrimination of dangerousness should be effected in the following manner:

1. Personality of the delinquent studied from the triple point of view:
 - a) Anthropological.
 - b) Psychological.
 - c) Moral.
2. Type of existence prior to the crime.
3. Conduct subsequent to the crime.
4. Nature of the motives.
5. By the act which makes manifest the dangerousness.

In the opinion of BAMBAREN, of Lima (Peru), one should study:

1. The personality.
2. The background or existence prior to the crime.
3. The crime.
4. The post-criminal conduct.

In Mexico Attorney JOSE ALMARAZ, author of the first Penal Code of the Reform ("Exposicion de Motivos"), specifies the circumstances which imply fearfulness as we note hereinafter:

1. Personality of the perpetrator.
2. Motivations.
3. The act.
4. The procedure.
5. Conduct subsequent to the act.
6. Special attenuating circumstances.

Subsequently the same author has given the opinion that one should take into account the facts which we shall deal with hereinafter.

Disposition. - Or capacity for committing a crime, or aptitude for violating penal laws. The individual who takes advantage of an opportunity to commit a crime believing that he will go unpunished reveals a dangerousness, but this is not the case with regards to the one who lets an opportunity slip by in contradiction to the satisfaction of a necessity.

Inclination. - When the criminal stimulus produces an agreeable sensation because it harmonizes with the subject's sentiments.

Tendency. - Or permanent tension aimed at a certain act or at an inner excitement for the crime. The tendencies are produced by the organic tendencies and the crime is a faithful reflection of the personality.

Quality of the motivations. - The more reprobable the motivations are the greater the dangerousness is. That is, bearing in mind the social or antisocial nature of the motivations (intrinsic or extrinsic).

Study of the act itself. - Its preparation and means of execution. The dangerousness is not measured by the cause, it corresponds to a characteristic of the principal.

Emotion. - Is very much influenced by the time factor which, normally calms the emotions because, obviously, rage and meditation are antagonistic. In this regard, the author to whom we have been referring distinguishes the following emotive types:

- a) The delay.
- b) With subsequent elaboration.
- c) Repressed.
- d) Repressed and renewed.

In the interesting proposal for the Argentinean Penal Code the "semeiology" to which we have referred has been established in Article 41:

The following are the circumstances of the greatest dangerousness:

- a) Having led a dishonest, dissolute and parasitic existence.
- b) Having a police and criminal record.
- c) Precocity in the commission of a serious crime.
- d) Having acted because of ignoble motivations.
- e) The nature, place, time and means employed in perpetrating the act.
- f) Acting with the participation of others.
- g) Careful preparation.
- h) Committing the crime while involved in court proceedings or while under conditional release.
- i) The aggravation of the consequences of the crime.
- j) Reproachable post-criminal conduct.

The following are circumstances of minor dangerousness:

- a) The honesty and industriousness displayed in the subject's life preceding the crime.
- b) Whether the crime revealed is purely circumstantial and lacks any symptomatic value as a manifestation of criminal tendencies.

It can be substantiated, by what has been presented above, that the criteria of the various authors are in substantial accord with regard to the appraisal of the criminal dangerousness. In short, the said dangerousness may be evaluated as a clinical criminology problem whose purpose is to establish a true diagnosis and a well-founded prognostication; the somato-functional and social study of the person, such as the one which we made on LEON TROTSKY's murderer, serves for such a purpose.

wars, kings, queens, princes, great vassals, gentlemen, all of them fierce on the other hand, believed that they had the right not only to kill their enemies in duels, but to murder them for vengeance, ambition and sometimes greed. One then became illustrious by the number of iridaceous murders committed; for example, Baron Vittand, to whom the sweet Margarita Valois went in person to see in the Augustinean Convent, to confide in him the mission of killing De Guast, the King's favorite, who had outraged her. Phillip decorated and knighted his paid assassins... The evolution of political assassination is enlightening. There was a time when kings and chiefs of state themselves committed murder, for example, Clovis. Later princess committed murder through accomplices. There is proof of this, particularly in the archives of Venice. Mr. LAMAUSHY, who consulted these, discovered that out of 1,475 to 1,778 more than 100 deliberations of the Council of Ten related to such commissions. Here is a sample: 11448, September 5. The Council of Ten appoints Lorenzo Minio to inform the unknown person that it accepts his consistent offer to cause the death of the Count Francisco Sforza, and that following his execution it can promise him from 10 to 20 thousand ducats.' Finally the time came when, by luck faster than ordinarily, in Venice the men of state were ashamed of making such purchases and from the inflamed populace regicides surged forth. It should be pointed out that the great recrudescences of primitive homicide, as far as can be determined in a past deprived of statistics, were immediately followed by the explosions of civil wars, that is, the great intemperances of official homicide baptized with the name of reason of state."

Let us return to the dangerousness and let us consider the concepts expressed by Dr. MARIANO RUIZ FUNES, last year, during the Social Prevention Congress:

"One should consider as dangerous those who dedicate themselves to honest labor without justifiable cause (sic). A case of dangerousness without a criminal act is that of habitual vagrants, ruffians and procurers or subjects in possession of money or other articles under conditions not justified according to the requirements of the authorities. Those who do not use their real name, dissimulate their personality or give a false address and those who utilize or possess fraudulent identification papers or hide their own... " As will be readily understood, this characterization made by Mr. MARIANO RUIZ FUNES fits LEON TROTSKY's murderer. The illustrious professor from Murcia goes on: "The concept of the dangerous state implies the vehement presumption that a given person will break the penal law. The crime has a symptomatic value. It reveals sometimes, as an episode, an entirely antisocial conduct; but this episode is an isolated event and it can fundamentally be presumed that if certain measures are not adopted against the subject he will systematically repeat his antisocial conduct."