

New York, N. Y.

September 16, 1940

EFW:KH
41-7

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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

Dear Sir:

On September 6, 1940, [redacted] New York City, employed by the [redacted] appeared at the New York Field Office and stated that he had some information to convey regarding the recent bombing at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

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

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

According to [redacted] the followers of LEON TROTSKY have been operating an espionage activity in Russia, and their espionage activity has been noted by German Intelligence officers in Russia, who in turn transmitted their findings to their superiors in Berlin. The German authorities at Berlin, in turn transmitted such information to STALIN in Russia, and the representatives of the German Intelligence

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Service at New York were advised of the movements of the TROTSKY followers in Russia, and because of a leak in the German Intelligence Office in New York the followers of TROTSKY themselves were apprised of the fact that the activities of their fellow comrades in Russia were being observed. Thus, according to [redacted] informant, the bombing of the German travel agency in New York was the result of a vengeful spirit on the part of TROTSKY's followers.

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

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

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

[redacted] also stated at this time that he was assured from a confidential source that the agents of the British Intelligence Service had been responsible for the death of the late LEON TROTSKY.

September 18, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRAZEL JACOBS, was;
SILVIA AGELOFF, wa.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

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



Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George F. Shaw, American Consul in Mexico, to the State Department 9/10, and its enclosure which is a memorandum dated July 13, 1940, containing the results of a conversation had by Mr. Robert G. McGregor, Jr. with Leon Trotsky prior to his assassination.

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George F. Shaw, American Consul, to the Secretary of State, and its enclosure which concerns one Enrique Martinez Nicol or Nicols, who is said to be one of the GPU representatives in Latin America. It is noted that this individual is reported to have an office in New York City in connection with the Political Committee, and further he is reported to have direct contact with Moscow. The New York Office is instructed to conduct appropriate investigation to determine the location of this individual's office in New York City and appropriate investigation should be conducted to ascertain the nature of his activities, particularly as to whether he was implicated or responsible for the death of Trotsky.

Copies of a summarized translation from the Spanish newspaper clippings which were received in the Bureau of Investigation to the result on Leon Trotsky, which occurred in Sep 1940, 1940

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAILED	Very truly yours,
SEP 19 1940	John Edgar Hoover Director

F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc San Antonio
Bureau

41-7
Director

9/16/40

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

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

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

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

(Subject: 'BOMBING OF BRITISH PAVILION, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, July 4, 1940. EXPLOSIVES.', To: Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. Written by: B. E. SACKETT (Special Agent in Charge), New York, September 16, 1940, p. 2)
<file:///C:/Users/Saed/Downloads/trotsky1web.pdf>
<https://vault.fbi.gov/leon-trotsky/leon-trotsky-part-1-of-5/view>

In order to compensate for it, the only thing that remained was an act of terrorism.

In the last few years, the Gestapo in the U.S.S.R. has killed hundreds of my friends, including members of my family. In Spain, the Gestapo killed my ex-secretary, Ervin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris they killed my son, Lew Sedov, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reles, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Klement, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely!

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1936, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

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

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coulonre informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, O. Bernot, about the dramatic interview with Adolf Hitler at 5:30 P. M.

"If I really thought," he observed, "that we would remain victorious, I would also be afraid that at the end of the war there would be only one real victor: Trotsky." Interrupting me, the Chancellor cried out, "Then, why have you given Poland a white letter?" (Diplomatic documents 1938-1939, page 260, document 242).

Two authorities, both representing imperialistic countries, one democratic, the other fascist, at a critical moment, on the verge of war, concern themselves with the name of a revolutionary, whom the agents of the

International intellectually capable and politically prepared to play such a role.

He declared that each member of the Fourth International ought to consider himself a capable and efficient soldier; thus the task ought to be accomplished by united, and not isolated, effort.

- I believe that Sylvia is innocent -

On asking Mr. Goldman if he had the faintest idea as to the real identity of Jackson Morhard, he replied that he did not; and as for Sylvia Ageloff, he believed that she was innocent.

Goldman further stated that Trotsky's widow, as well as the members of the Fourth International, were confident that the Mexican police would succeed in disclosing the identity of the assassins who plotted the crime, using Jackson as a tool to carry it out.

(Installment 2)

- The Gestapo, Organizer of the Assault -

To those who do not know the facts, it appears to be incomprehensible why the followers of Stalin first expelled me from Russia and then later tried to kill me. Would it not have been easier to execute me in Moscow, as they did to so many others. The explanation is as follows: In 1928, when they removed me to Central Asia, they were not able to speak, much less kill me, without a little apprehension! The generation, with which I passed through the October Revolution, and through the Civil War, was still alive. From Central Asia I was able to maintain continuous connections with the opposition, which was making progress. These being the circumstances, Stalin, after hesitating for a year, decided to deport me to a foreign land. His reasons were: isolated from the U.S.S.R., deprived of political machinery and of money, Trotsky will be unable to undertake anything. Moreover, Stalin, assured of getting me out of the country, was counting on his ability to obtain at any time, from the friendly Turkish Government, my return to Moscow, so that he could finish me there.

Events show, however, that I was able to participate in political life without machinery and without economic resources. With the aid of some young friends, I laid the foundations for the Fourth International which is developing slowly but surely. The legal processes in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 were carried out in order to obtain my deportation from Norway, that is, my delivery to the Gestapo; but this failed; I had the opportunity of moving to Mexico. I know that Stalin had declared very often that my deportation was a great mistake.