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NW 532176/20/17

IP

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION	
		X	ATTACHMENT MARKED FOR INDEXING
TO Chief, SB Division	MICROFILMED NOV 2 1967 DOC. # 10052		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO. Chief, WH Division			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM Chief of Station, Mexico City			MICROFILM
SUBJECT O REDTOP - Nikolay Sergeyevich LEONOV (201-132139)			
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
<p>Attached is an SPR on Subject. Because of the voluminous file on Subject at the Station, no attempt has been made to enumerate Subject's routine contacts made in the natural course of his functioning first as assistant cultural attache and then as press attache at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Willard C. Curtis</i> for/Willard C. CURTIS</p>			
<p>Attachment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. - SPR B. - Photographs C. - Newspaper Articles D. - Signatures <p>Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 - C/SB, w/atts. A, B, C, & D 2 - C/WH, w/atts. A, C, & D 			
<p>HATTISN/w</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CS COPY</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">201-132139 ✓</p>	
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER HMMA-33293	DATE 18 October 1967	
	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	HQS FILE NUMBER 201-132139	

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Attachment A

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SPP. PREPARED BY: Jonathan L. WEENING

DATE : 4 October 1967

1. NAME: Nikolay Sergeyevich LEONOV (5).
2. DPOB: 22 August 1928 in Ryazan oblast (5). Reference has been made to Subject's celebrating his birthday on 22 August (19). A report giving Subject's DPOB as 20 May 1928 in Ryazan (24), appears to be an error.
3. CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORT DATA:
Soviet Service Passport # S-10724, issued 29 Oct 1952, used 1953-56 (5). Soviet Diplomatic Passport # D-18009, used 1961 Jun 1964 (8). Soviet Diplomatic Passport # D-006863, issued 22 Jul 1964 (16), used Oct 1964 - present (8).
4. ETHNIC ORIGIN: Unknown.
5. OTHER NAMES USED: Unknown.
6. CURRENT POSITION: Second Secretary (16) and Press Attache (9) at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.
7. RELATIVES:
 - a. Father: Subject has reportedly said that he never knew his father (22).
 - b. Mother: Possibly nee CEPRENAVIC, based on a listing of Subject's name followed by CEPRENAVIC, which according to Spanish custom would be his matronymic (25).
 - c. Wife: Valeriya Ivanovna LEONOVA (5), known as "Lera" (9, 19), possibly nee RIGOV, based on a listing of her daughter's name followed by RIGOV (25).

DPOB: 28 April 1928 in Ryazan (5).

Passports: S-11507, issued 28 Feb 1953, used 1953 - 56 (5).
D-18010, used 1961 - Jun 1964 (8).
D-006863, issued 22 Jul 1964 (16), used Oct 1964 to present (8).

Family: In Oct 1955 it was reported that Albert Alekseyevich MATVEYEV had visited LEONOVA's father (4). In Jul 1965 it was reported that her father had died of cancer four years before (19). Her mother lives in Moscow and LEONOVA has frequently expressed concern for her health (19). In June 1966 LEONOVA asked one of the Soviet wives who was going to Moscow to call her mother at G2-60-17 (9). In Sep 1966 she said her mother was seventy years old (19).

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Description: In 1956 LEONOVA was described as blonde, blue eyes, 158 cm tall (5). She is very thin (27).

Health: LEONOVA has frequently been reported in poor health. In Oct 1955 she had an unspecified operation (4). In Aug she was reportedly very ill, and in November 1963 she had a tonsilectomy (9). In March 1964 she was reported to have gallstones (9). In July 1965 she had a tumor and gallstones removed from her gall bladder (19). In Jul 1966 she was in the hospital for tests (9). She reportedly had several miscarriages before Irina was born (9) and has been concerned about whether she could have another baby because of an Rh factor problem (19).

Personality: Subject and his wife are frequently reported at odds with each other. On 13 Oct 1965 she threatened to walk out on him, if he did not come home from the Embassy, and asked KGB resident Sergey Sergeyevich KONSTANTINOV to come with Subject as a witness; KONSTANTINOV tried to calm her down (19). On 2 May 1966 she actually did walk out and go to a hotel, then called her husband to ask him to bring her clothes and money, which he refused to do (19). She annoys the local employees at the Press Office by picking up the telephone extension and cutting them off (19). She does not seem to be very well liked by the other Soviet wives and can be sacharine sweet with them one day and the next day refuse to help them out. Her great friend is Mrs. Clara Borisovna SHELKRAU, wife of the local impressario for Soviet cultural productions. LEONOVA spends a great deal of time shopping and has been buying not only personal articles but also apparently furnishings for the Embassy, in the course of which she seems to have annoyed all the salespeople in Mexico City. (19).

Employment: In 1954 LEONOVA was apparently teaching Spanish to other Soviets in Mexico (7). She has recently been reported doing the bookkeeping at the Soviet Press Office (19).

Miscellaneous: In January 1967 LEONOVA was reported learning to drive (9), and on 14 Feb 1967 she was to pick up her driver's license (19). On 21 Feb 1967 she drove Subject during what may have been a visual recognition meeting with Lorenzo CARDENAS Barajas (cf. below) (11). In April 1967 LEONOVA was reported to speak only Spanish and Russian (28); her Spanish is quite good (19). In Nov 1953 LEONOVA was described by one of the other Soviet women as a member of the komsomol (3).

d. Daughter: Irina (9).

DPOB: 16 March 1962 in Mexico City (9).

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On 7 Oct 1963 Irina broke a leg (9). Ca. February 1965 she started going to a local kindergarten, Tres Picos (9), where she still goes (19). Sometimes Subject or his wife picks her up at school, and other times she gets a ride home with "Senorita Lola," who lives at Juanacatlan 53, telephone 15-66-85 (phone listed to Manuel ROMERO Vargas) (19).

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8. LANGUAGES:

- a. Spanish: Subject's Spanish was described as very good when he first came to Mexico (3,7), and by August 1962 it was described as fluent (10). He has frequently acted as interpreter for the Soviet ambassador or for visiting Soviets (9). His Spanish is very colloquial with only a slight accent (19).
- b. English: Subject spoke some English in 1956 (7). In August 1962 his English was described as good (10). In April 1967 he was said to express himself well in English (28).
- c. French: In 1956 Subject was said to know some French (7), and in August 1962 his French was said to be fluent (10).
- d. German: In February 1965 Subject said he spoke a little German (18).

9. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOS:

In 1956 Subject was described as having blond hair, blue eyes, and being 170 cm tall (5). His hair is very blond, sometimes worn in a crew cut, and Subject is quite slender (27). Several photographs dated ca. 1964 are attached.

10. PERSONALITY, CHARACTER, HABITS:

Two personality sketches are available at Headquarters (23, 28). In February 1954 Subject had his appendix out (7). Subject frequently goes fishing with other Soviets (9, 19), and in September 1961 he was reported ordering a rubber boat, possibly for fishing (9). He has been reported playing volleyball, pingpong and chess (7,9,28). Ca. May 1967 he was seen at the Moctezuma Shooting Club on the Toluca highway (30), and on 11 Jun 1967 the Soviet ambassador wanted Subject to see some Moctezuma contest (9), presumably at the same place.

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Twice in December 1966 Subject and Leonid Vasilyevich NIKIFOROV were reported planning to go to Chapultepec Park for exercises early in the morning (9), and on 28 Jun 1967 Subject was seen exercising there at 0645 hours; both Subject's and NIKIFOROV's cars were parked nearby. (11). On 27 Sep 1967 (fnu) RUEDA said he would like to visit Subject at his office and mentioned that he went to Chapultepec Park to exercise and that Subject sometimes also went there (19).

11. CURRICULUM VITAE:

In August 1962 Subject said that he had a PhD from the University of Moscow and was an authority on Latin American history. He said that he had interpreted for KHRUSHCHEV many times. (10).

(year unknown)	Subject graduated from the Institute of Foreign Relations in Moscow (15).
29 Oct 1952	Subject's passport was issued, but he apparently did not use it until May 1953 (5).
9 May 1953	Subject and his wife arrived in Rome from Moscow (1).
13 May 1953	Subject and his wife left Rome for Genoa (1).
16 May 1953	Subject and his wife left Genoa for Mexico aboard the SS Andrea Gritti (2).
11 Jul 1953	Subject and his wife arrived in Veracruz, Mexico (3). Subject was assigned as employee at the Soviet Embassy (5).
17 Oct 1956	Subject and his wife are believed to have left Mexico for New York by rail (5).
24 Oct 1956	Subject and his wife are believed to have left New York aboard the Queen Elizabeth (5).
ca. 1956	Subject is believed to have joined the KGB upon his return to Moscow (15).
ca. 1958 - 60	Subject reportedly attended KGB Intelligence School (15).
Nov 1959	Subject visited Mexico as interpreter for Vice Premier Anastas MIKOYAN (15).

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Feb 1960 Subject visited Cuba as interpreter for MIKOYAN. (15).

1960 - 61 Subject was assigned to the Fifth (Latin American) Department, First Chief Directorate of the KGB in Moscow (15).

31 Jul 1961 Subject and his wife arrived in Mexico from Moscow via Paris and New York by air (8). Subject was assigned as Third Secretary (8) and Assistant Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy (9).

28 Aug - 7 Sep 1962 Subject and Soviet Ambassador S. T. BAZAROV visited Trinidad as delegates to the independence celebrations (10).

21 Apr 1963 Subject, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left Mexico for Moscow via Brussels (8).

21 May 1963 Subject acted as interpreter for Fidel CASTRO in Kiyev (9).

20 Jul 1963 Subject, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned to Mexico via Brussels (8).

7 Jun 1964 Subject, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left Mexico for Moscow via Brussels (8). Subject's Third Secretary slot was later filled by Aleksandr Mikhaylovich BROVKIN (201-185114).

10 Oct 1964 Subject, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned to Mexico via Brussels (8). Subject was assigned as Second Secretary (16) and Press Attache (9), replacing Sergey Semenovich KUKHARENKO (201-260831).

29 Jun 1966 Subject, accompanied by his daughter, left Mexico for Moscow via Brussels (8), reportedly to attend an APN conference (19). Subject also attended the founding of the USSR - Mexican Friendship Society in Moscow (cf. attached article).

2 Aug 1966 Subject and his daughter returned to Mexico via Brussels (8).

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12. INTELLIGENCE AFFILIATION: Known KGB (14). *O.I.O.K.*

Subject has been identified as an officer of the Fifth (Latin American) Department of the KGB's First Chief Directorate and is believed to have joined the KGB ca. 1956 (15).

13. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

See below under "Contacts", many of whom appear to have clandestine overtones. Subject appears to have particular responsibility for Guatemala, but he also has contact with other Latin Americans, including Mexicans, and has expressed interest in meeting Americans, presumably for intelligence purposes.

14. NON-INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

July 1953 - October 1956

Subject acted as secretary to the Soviet Ambassador in Mexico City and interpreter for groups of visiting Soviets during this period (4). In late 1955 he began working in cultural affairs under Vladimir Yakovlevich MASYUKOVICH (7). Subject's rank was simply employee of the Soviet Embassy during this whole period (5). In August 1953 he was enrolled in the Instituto de Enseñanza Mercantil, a local business school (3). He occasionally drove, but apparently did not have a specific car assigned to him at this time (7).

July 1961 - June 1964

Subject returned to Mexico with the rank of Third Secretary (8) and acted as Assistant Cultural Attache under Vladimir Georgiyevich NOVIKOV and then Svyatoslav Fedorovich KUZNETSOV (9). Subject also interpreted for visiting Soviets (9).

October 1964 - present

Subject returned to Mexico as Second Secretary (16) and Press Attache (9). Subject has been exceedingly active in this job, and although he himself spends very little time in the Press Office, he makes all the decisions and appears to be well aware of the work his local employees are doing (19). Subject himself is in the office normally at 1000 hours and then for lunch from 1400 to 1500 hours. The office closes at 1600 hours, after which hour Subject's wife is usually alone in the building, which is also their residence, and refuses to open the door unless a visitor rings four times (19). On 23 Feb 1965 Subject visited the USIS offices and offered to exchange publications with them (18), after which Subject changed and greatly improved the format of the Soviet Information Bulletin (19). A USIS officer returned Subject's visit on 26 May 1965 (21).

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The Bulletin is edited and printed in Mexico under Subject's supervision and distributed throughout Latin America. Under Subject the circulation has increased from about 15,000 to about 65,000. Subject also started an annual prize contest for Bulletin readers (19). In July 1965 a telex was installed at the Soviet Embassy to receive APN releases for the Bulletin and for the press service distributed by the Soviet Press Office (9). The press service, which had been distributed twice a week, was increased to a daily service in October 1965 and the name was changed to Cables de Moscu (19).

Subject has wide contacts among newspapermen in Mexico and is in almost daily contact with two or three leftist writers. He visits the offices of the Marxist magazine Siempre regularly at least once a week. Subject himself has occasionally written articles for publication (cf. attachments) and done translations. He has lectured at the IICMR (Soviet Cultural Institute) and interpreted for the Soviet Ambassador and for visiting Soviets (19). While Subject was in Moscow in July 1966, Third Secretary Vladimir Ivanovich SHPAKEVICH (201-343894) supervised the Press Office (9).

Subject spends a large part of the day at the Soviet Embassy, going in and out several times a day. He usually comes and goes alone, but occasionally is seen with other Soviets, most often with Inturist representative Leonid Vasilyevich NIKIFOROV (201-756168). He has borrowed the cars of Third Secretary Vladimir Ivanovich SHPAKEVICH (201-343894), Attache Yevgeniy Nikolayevich GORLITSYN (201-773422) and NIKIFOROV. He used to drive a blue Volga that had license plates 337-D, changed to 37-DA in February 1966. The plates were stolen and changed to 57-DC in May 1966. In April 1967 he got a new Volga that has license plates 66-DD. He also got a Soviet motorcycle for the Press Office that was delivered on 18 May 1967, but Subject himself has not been seen using it. (31).

Travel within Mexico

Feb 1963	Subject travelled to Michoacan with three visiting Soviet youth representatives (9).
22 - 30 Apr 1964	Subject accompanied Ambassador S. T. BAZAROV to Guanajuato and Guadalajara (9).
10 - 12 Jun 1965	Subject went to Veracruz when a warehouse containing paper for the <u>Bulletin</u> burned down (9).
? - 13 Sep 1965	Subject reportedly travelled to Poza Rica (19).

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28 Sep - 3 Oct 1965 Subject and his family took a vacation in Acapulco (9).

19 - 29 Dec 1965 Subject and his family travelled to Yucatan (19).

13 - 21 Aug 1966 Subject and his family went to Acapulco (19).

16 - 23 Jul 1967 Subject and his family went to Veracruz, (although LEONOVA told her doctor she had been in Acapulco) (19).

Residences:

Jul 1953 - Nov 1953 Industria 71, Apt. 4. In Nov 1953 the Vladimir Ivanovich ZHUKOVs (201-107667) moved in with Subject for three weeks, and then Subject moved out. (3).

Nov 1953 - ? Juanacatlan 81 (3).

Feb 1954 - ? Cuautla 161, Apt. 9 (4).

Apr 1962 - Jun 1964 Pachuca 153, Apt. 405 (9).

Oct 1964 - Dec 1964 Zitacuaro 35, telephone 15-23-04, same building as Soviet Press Office (9).

Dec 1964 - present Mazatlan 206, telephone 15-23-04, same building as Soviet Press Office (9).

15. CONTACTS

a. Soviet Contacts:

Subject appears to work most closely with Third Secretary Aleksandr Mikhaylovich BROVKIN (201-185114, known KGB),^{o.i.o.k.} Inturist representative Leonid Vasilyevich NIKIFOROV (201-756168, probably KGB) and the former Cultural Attache, Svyatoslav Fedorovich KUZNETSOV (201-087222, known KGB) (9, 19). The two Soviet press correspondents in Mexico, Vladimir Agafonovich DOLGOV (201-763035, probably KGB) and Valentin Ivanovich KUCHEROV (201-758017, known KGB) often^{o.i.o.k.} consult Subject for help in translating articles and in getting appointments with local press representatives; Subject often seems quite scornful of their reliance on him (19). While Subject was in Moscow in July 1966, S. F. KUZNETSOV^{o.i.o.k.}

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and his wife looked after Subject's wife, and Subject visited KUZNETSOV's mother in Moscow (9). On 16 Nov 1966 Vice Consul Vladislav Sergeyevich KORNUSHKIN (201-744341, known KGB) was reported as the co-signer for Subject's card at the Benjamin Franklin (American) Library in Mexico City (9). Subject's wife has been particularly friendly with the Embassy cook, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich MUKHIN (201-293944) and his wife, and MUKHIN has prepared special dishes for LEONOVA when she has been sick (9).

Among the Soviets not stationed in Mexico, the following are of interest in connection with Subject:

✓ ²⁰¹⁻⁰⁶⁴⁵⁹⁰
Sergey Mikhaylovich ANTONOV, Chief of the Fifth (Latin American) Department of the KGB's First Chief Directorate, visited Mexico 27 Aug - 9 Sep 1963. Subject was one of the Soviets in contact with ANTONOV in Mexico.

(fnu) BARANOV. On 18 Aug 1965 Subject reportedly received a letter from BARANOV (9). (Although BARANOV is a common name, the above might be identical with known KGB security technician Ivan Konstantinovich BARANOV, 201-277838, who was assigned to Mexico in November 1966.)

Mikhail Ilyich BRUK, visited Mexico in March - April 1967 as Novosti correspondent with a petroleum delegation. Subject appeared to know BRUK, who brought Subject a "message from Moscow" as well as a package from Yuriy Nikolayevich PAPOROV (201-082485, former Cultural Attache in Mexico and known KGB) and a letter from "Karl" (19).

^{01.01}
Ferdinand Robertovich GINNO (201-256876), Inturist representative who visited Mexico 7 Sep - 5 Dec 1965. Subject was GINNO's closest contact in Mexico and they appeared to know each other from before. On 5 Nov 1965 GINNO said he had a letter from his wife, Lida, who sent regards to Subject's wife, whom she apparently knew. (19).

Vladilen Ivanovich SAMOKHIN (201-257754), former Press Attache in Mexico. On 30 Jul 1963 Subject told a local press contact that he had seen SAMOKHIN while he was on home leave and that SAMOKHIN was then editor-in-chief of a komsomol publication (9). In January 1967 LEONOVA described SAMOKHINA as her friend (19).

b. Non-Soviet Contacts:

Subject has received several telephone calls from unidentified individuals setting up meetings with Subject (19).

- 1). fnu LNU, speaking Spanish with foreign accent.

On 4 Oct 1962 an unidentified man told Subject that he

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was going to the border the next day to fix the papers (perhaps to the U. S. border to renew his entry papers) and would be back in Mexico City on Saturday. Then he planned to leave for several months. He said he wanted to mail the books to his home from outside the country and agreed to go to the Soviet Embassy to get them from Subject. (9).

2). Subject's "friend from Acapulco."

From Aug 1962 to Apr 1964 Subject got calls from his friend from Acapulco setting up meetings at a pre-arranged place and time (9). (Comment: It is possible that this person is identical with Humberto JURADO Guizar, P-315, 201-108913, a leftist writer who was in contact with KGB officers in 1955-56 and 1960, then apparently identified himself only as the "friend from Acapulco" in 1961 - 62 in arranging to meet KGB officer Viktor Nikolayevich GLOTOV.) 0102

3). Carlos LNU.

From June 1965 until as recently as March 1967 Subject has been reported receiving telephone calls from a Carlos with a non-Mexican accent to arrange to meet Subject (no place named). (19). (Comment: It is possible that this is Carlos ILLESCAS Aguirre, P-1901, 201-764855, Guatemalan Communist living in Mexico who is known to have been in contact with Soviets in the past and probably still is.)

4). Emma LNU.

On 15 Aug 1965 a woman who identified herself as Emma (?) talked to Subject about her problems in divorcing her husband, asked about Subject's wife. Subject mentioned that a Russian dictionary was being prepared at the publishing house (Imprenta Madero?) and asked if Emma was working on it, but she said they paid too little and she just stopped in now and then to offer advice. Emma said she would stop by some day with her little girl to see Subject. (19). (Comment: Emma is possibly one of the Spanish "ninos" formerly employed by the Soviet Press Office but cannot be identified.)

5). Federico LNU.

On 17 Oct 1965 Federico said he would like to talk to Subject and arranged to go to see him at his office. He described himself as a friend of Enrique SEMO Calev's

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(Mexican Communist leader) and said he worked at the Colegio de Mexico. (19).

6). Felipe LNU.

On 4 Jun 1966 Felipe, using the familiar form, talked to Subject. Subject said that "the fellow" went to Cuernavaca and was not back yet, so Felipe said he would call Subject later (19).

7). Frank and Gloria LNU.

On 27 Aug 1965 Frank told Subject that Gloria was in the hospital in Mexico City. They apparently have a farm somewhere outside of town. Frank had not seen Subject for some time. Subject said that he and his wife would visit Gloria in the hospital. (19). Another source reported that once Subject had mentioned that he had some friends named Robert and Gloria SHIELD who had ^{SCIT} ^{6/5/66} a ranch in Cuernavaca (28), ^{but} since this was reported ^{AMERICA} some time after Subject said it, the names may be garbled. (There are no listings for Frank and Gloria or Robert and Gloria in the Cuernavaca section of the Anglo-American Directory. Subject and his wife do know Gloria VILLARREAL Sepulveda (see below), but in 1965 she was apparently not yet living with Frank NEUMANN, nor are they known ever to have lived on a ranch.)

8). Ignacio (Nacho) LNU. Possibly identical with Ignacio ACOSTA Lagunes (P-1414, 201-108907), prominent leftist in contact with several Soviets, aide to former president Lazaro CARDENAS. Not all the references to Nacho given below are necessarily to the same person.

On 14 Dec 1966 "Nacho" told Subject he was getting married on Saturday to a girl from Sonora and invited Subject to the wedding, which would be held at his house in Noncalco. On 11 Apr 1967 "Nacho" and Subject discussed the Punta del Este meeting and agreed to get together the next day at the same place. On 12 Apr 1967 Hugo BORZOT (see below) mentioned to Subject that "Nacho" was very busy with the Sonora meetings and also with the Presidents' meetings (presumably Punta del Este). BORZOT said he had been out of town for twenty days and had not seen "Nacho" until the night before. On 15 Jun 1967 "Ignacio" left a message for Subject that he had to go out of town. (19).

9). Joe or Jose LNU, not necessarily but possibly all the same person.

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On 6 Dec 1961 Joe left a message that he had called Subject. On 18 Apr 1962 Joe, speaking English with an accent, spoke to Subject. They had apparently missed each other the day before, and Joe said he would see Subject that day at 1300 hours. On 5 Jul 1962 Jose left a message in Spanish that he had called Subject. On 9 Jul 1962 Jose, speaking English with an accent, asked Subject for books on political economics. Subject told him to buy them at the IICMR and said he would refund the money to Jose. On 17 Jul 1962 Jose, speaking Spanish, told Subject he had problems. Subject said he knew, that Roberto had told him about it. They agreed to meet at the same place at 1230 hours. On 11 Sep 1962 Jose, speaking Spanish with what was described as a "norteno" accent, told Subject that the elections would be the next day and that he had a lot to tell Subject. They agreed to meet the next day at 1700 hours at the same place. (9).

10). Julio LNU.

In June 1961 Julio called for Subject and said he wanted to speak to him urgently, but Subject was out (9).

11). Memo LNU.

On 10 Dec 1962 Memo, speaking Spanish with what was described as an American accent, left a message for Subject to call him at 35-27-52 (9). (This number is listed to the Casa de los Amigos, A. C.)

12). Pompeyo LNU.

On 8 Mar 1967 Pompeyo said he wanted to bring the Secretary General of the Federacion de Estudiantes Campesino to meet Subject (19).

13). Roberto LNU. Cf. Roberto mentioned in connection with Jose LNU, above. Also see Roberto JARAMILLO Flores, below.

On 28 Apr 1962 Roberto told Subject they could not go, and Subject said then they would make it another time. On 15 Jun 1962 Roberto called and Subject was out. Later a Roberto MARQUEZ (no identifiable traces) also called for Subject (9). EITMELIS OZ 4 MEXICO

14). Santiago LNU.

On 9 Sep 1966 Santiago asked Subject about "the book" and whether Subject had any word for the comrades. Subject said, not yet. (19).

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15). Tacho LNU.

On 30 May 1967 Tacho told Subject he was back and was now working for Informex (Mexican press service), added that he would stop by to see Subject (19).

16). (Professor) fnu *ARCHUNDIA, ^F also in contact with Yuriy Nikolayevich ISAYEV in 1964 - 65 in regard to volleyball games, no other traces. CIT MEXICO OCCASION A MEXICO

On 5 Mar 1964 ARCHUNDIA asked Subject if he was going to play volleyball. On 21 May 1964 they discussed playing volleyball at Plan Sexenal on Saturday. On 12 Jun 1964 they again talked about playing volleyball (9).

17). Cedric Henning BELFRAGE (P-8336, 201-147026), married to American citizen Mary nee BERNICK, members of American Communist group in Mexico and run boarding house in Cuernavaca at Chalma 101, telephone 2-41-14. In 1945 Elizabeth BENTLEY identified BELFRAGE as a Soviet agent.

Subject and his wife seem to be on very friendly terms with the BELFRAGES. On 16 Jul 1965 Mary called to ask how LEONOVA was (she was in the hospital). On 22 Jul 1965 Mary again asked about LEONOVA's health. On 28 Jul 1965 Mary again asked about LEONOVA and invited Subject to stop by her house when he went to Cuernavaca to take his daughter to the Soviet dacha. On 28 Oct 1965 LEONOVA invited Mary to the 5 Nov 1965 Soviet Embassy reception and said that she and Subject would stop by to visit Mary the following day. On 12 Nov 1965 Subject told Mary that he was going to Cuernavaca the next day to interview Communist painter David ALFARO Siqueiros and asked if Mary had photographed Siqueiros' work. She said she had not, and said she would see Subject at Siqueiros' house. On 9 Sep 1966 BELFRAGE called for Subject, who was out. (19).

18). Lubomir BLAZIK (P-1730, 201-206043), former Czech Consul in Mexico, suspect intelligence officer.

From June 1965 until the BLAZIKs' departure in August 1966, LEONOVA and Maria BLAZIKOVA were reported to be on very friendly terms. In June 1965 they talked about a possible joint fishing weekend (9), but otherwise they simply were reported chatting about nothing in particular. (19).

19). Carlos Arturo *BONILLA Sanchez (201-273728), CIT COLUMBIA Colombian Communist and labor leader, visited Mexico in OCTOBER Nov 1964 enroute to Cuba.

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In September 1966 BOWILLA wrote to Subject, appeared to know Subject and his family personally (possibly from his 1964 stopover in Mexico), and sent regards to Alejandro (17). (Alejandro might be Aleksandr Mikhaylovich BROVKIN, who is also known to handle Central American agents for the KGB.)

20). 20. Hugo ^FBORZOT (phonetic), no traces.
Δ MEXICO

On 12 Apr 1965 BORZOT talked to Subject, whom he had not seen for some time. BORZOT said he was then working at the Volvo place and gave Subject the telephone numbers 14-08-34 and 25-57-51 (both listed to Volvo at Rio Lerma 69). Subject said he would phone BORZOT in a few days. BORZOT mentioned that Nacho (cf. Nacho LNU, above, *IN CONTACT WITH* possibly identical with Ignacio ACOSTA) was very busy. *M. LEONAR* BORZOT had been in Coatzacoalcos for twenty days and had *201-130439* not seen Nacho until the previous night. (19).

21). Filiberto ^FBRITO, Panamanian. *CIT PANAMA MEXICO*
POSS IN CONTACT WITH N. LEONAR

On 9 Nov 1966 Enrique SEMO Calev (201-754297, PCM leader) *201-130439* told Roger BARTRA (writer with SEMO for PCM magazine) to have BRITO get in touch with "Nicolas" (most probably Subject), who had some urgent news for BRITO (22).

22). Abel CABRERA Lazaro (P-1005, 201-47246), PCM member. In 1964 the Soviet Embassy reportedly subsidized a book CABRERA wrote about a trip he had taken to the USSR.

1966

On 9 Sep/Subject, who had recently come back from Moscow, told CABRERA that he had delivered the message and book from CABRERA to Sergey Sergeyeovich KUKHARENKO (201-260831, Subject's predecessor as Soviet Press Attache in Mexico). Subject said he had not actually seen KUKHARENKO, because he had been on vacation at the Black Sea, but he had spoken to his wife. CABRERA said he would come by to see Subject at his office one day. (19).

23). *201-248906* Lorenzo CARDENAS Barajas (P-5409). In April 1962 CARDENAS said he was in touch with Viktor Nikolayevich GLOTOV (201-003694, known KGB resident), who was interested in details on the guerrilla situation in Guatemala.

On 19 Apr 1963 Subject was observed holding a half-hour meeting in a restaurant under obviously clandestine circumstances with CARDENAS (11). On 21 Feb 1967 and 30 Mar 1967 Subject was seen driving past CARDENAS but apparently no meetings were made (11). (Comment: CARDENAS was not alone on these occasions, which may have been why the meeting was not made.)

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24). Jose ^F*CARRENO, ^{CIT MEXICO} possibly identical with Jose ^{Δ MEXICO} CARRENO Carlon, reportedly a member of a Communist student group in 1965 and attended a meeting on the Tri-Continental Congress in Feb 1966.

On 12 Jul 1962 CARRENO called Subject, who was out (9).

25). Alberto Y. ^F*CASELLA, ^{CIT ARGENTINA} Argentine, World Peace Council official who visited Mexico in Feb 1963.

On 18 Feb 1963 Subject wanted to have breakfast with CASELLA the following day (9).

26). Fidel CASTRO Ruz.

On 21 Jun 1956 the Mexicans arrested CASTRO and found that he had a calling card from Subject (6). On 21 May 1963 Subject interpreted for CASTRO when he was visiting in Kiyev (9).

27). Prospero ^F*CASTRO Pulido, no other traces.

^{N. LEONOVA'S 201-132139}
CASTRO is Subject's neighbor at Mazatlan 204, telephone 15-25-38. On 20 October 1966 Subject said he would try to get ballet tickets for the CASTROS. On 17 Nov 1966 LEONOVA had tickets for Mrs. CASTRO. On 22 Jul 1967 Mrs. CASTRO chatted with LEONOVA about her illness and said she would send her some flowers. (19).

28). Rosa CASTRO Hernandez (P-375, 201-108896), leftist journalist.

On 3 Nov 1965 CASTRO told Subject she had gotten her invitation (to the Soviet Embassy reception). CASTRO said that the doctor wanted to talk to Subject. Subject said that she could bring him to the reception, or else they could talk at CASTRO's house on Saturday. (19).

29). Alberto ^F*EZCURDIA, ^{CIT MEXICO} Dominican Brother (religious) ^{Δ MEXICO} and teacher at UNAM in contact with Czechs, uncle of Magdalena NORIEGA Ezcurdia (P-2878), also in contact with Czechs.

On 15 Aug 1967 Elena NORIEGA Ezcurdia (probably Magdalena) asked Antonia PATAN Vda de LOPEZ, employee of the Soviet Press Office, to get an interview for EZCURDIA with Subject, mentioning that Ezcurdia had just come back from a trip to the USSR. On 29 Aug 1967 EZCURDIA called, but Subject was out. On 7 Sep 1967 EZCURDIA made an appointment to see Subject. On 25 Sep 1967 Subject told EZCURDIA he was still waiting for a decision on some interviews that EZCURDIA had asked for. (19).

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30). Olga Prjevalinsky FERRER (P-8574, 201-734813), language professor at Louisiana State University, claims to have been recruited in 1964 during a trip to the USSR but never made subsequent meetings, contacted S. F. KUZNETSOV at Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in August 1966.

On 2 Sep 1963 FERRER asked at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico for Svyatoslav Fedorovich KUZNETSOV, who was out, and then for Subject. She said she wanted to meet him away from the Embassy, and he agreed to go to her apartment (9). In Oct 1963 FERRER suggested to her student Charles William JOHNSON, Jr. (P-10077) that he see Subject about Russian lessons, and Subject called JOHNSON on 8 Oct 1963 suggesting getting together (13). (JOHNSON is believed to have let the matter die.) On 31 Jan 1966 FERRER called Subject, who was not in (9).

31). Georgie Anne *GEYER, of Chicago Daily News, visited Cuba 1 Jul - 16 Aug 1966.

On 24 Aug 1966 GEYER wrote to Soviet Second Secretary Nikolay IVANOV (probably Subject), recalling that they had met in July at the Mexico City Airport and saying she hoped to see him again (17).

32). David Calek GOLDBERG Vaijnszelbaum (P-139, 201-108909), Polish immigrant who owns sweater factory, believed to be PCM member, also in contact with Enrique SEMO Calev.

The first contact reported between Subject and GOLDBERG was on 2 Apr 1966, when Subject asked his wife to look up GOLDBERG's name on a piece of paper for him. Subsequently GOLDBERG has been in fairly regular contact with Subject, identifying himself only as "David" on the phone and arranging to meet Subject, usually at the Soviet Press Office (19). On 29 Jun 1966 GOLDBERG told Sara GOLDENBERG (Argentine Communist in Mexico until Nov 1966) that he had not yet been able to see "the man from the big house" (possibly meaning Subject) (9).

33). Roque GONZALEZ Salazar (P-8384, 201-809061), professor of Soviet studies at Colegio de Mexico, assigned to Mexican Embassy in Moscow 1965 - 66.

On 29 Mar 1963 GONZALEZ asked for an appointment with Subject (9). On 23 Nov 1966 GONZALEZ, who had returned to Mexico, asked Subject for some documents, chatted about Carlos LAGUNAS Zavala (long-time friend of the Soviets who was also assigned to the Mexican Embassy in Moscow),

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and they agreed to get together soon (19). On 24 Nov 1966 GONZALEZ called, but Subject was out (19). On 29 Nov 1966 GONZALEZ asked Subject for some articles (19).

34). Rodolfo ^F *GUERRERO ^{LT-NICARAGUA} Barbosa, ^{MEXICO} Nicaraguan Communist in Mexico. ^{IN CONTACT WITH N. LANSKY 201-132157}

On 21 Jan 1963 GUERRERO told Subject that he had remembered the name of the person in Honduras who was recommended for a scholarship (to the USSR) and who was a (Communist) Party member - it was Guillermo ^F *SUAREZ Rivas (201-277743) Nicaraguan Communist in exile in Honduras) ^{Δ HONDURAS} Subject thanked GUERRERO. (9).

35). ^F Pedro GUILLEN Castanon (P-10000), Mexican Marxist writer who has reportedly arranged for Guatemalan Communists to be trained in Cuba.

Subject has been reported in occasional contact with GUILLEN, apparently only in regard to receiving Soviet press material (19).

36). Maria ALFARO de ^F *HOULT ^{SEX F}, believed to be a ^{occ} dressmaker, in occasional contact with other Soviets.

^{Δ MEXICO}
On 14 Feb 1967 HOULT called Subject, who was out. (19). On 17 Feb 1967 Subject was given a message to call HOULT, whom he said he did not know (19).

37). Freddy Howell HUDDLESTON (P-1603).

HUDDLESTON visited the Soviet Embassy on 2 Dec 1966, where he talked to Subject. He again talked to Subject on 17 Mar 1967. Subject was courteous in discussing the Viet Nam situation with him but did not seem particularly interested in maintaining the contact. (32).

38). Roberto JARAMILLO Flores (P-5088, 201-247526), former leader of the PPS (Marxist Party) and JPS (youth section of the PPS).

JARAMILLO was reported frequently in contact with Subject in 1963 - 64, usually making meetings to see each other, at the usual place. In Feb 1963 JARAMILLO asked Subject how he could locate the visiting Soviet youth delegates. In March and April 1963 he wanted to talk to either Subject

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or Lev Glebovich MIKHAYLOV. On 7 Aug 1963 JARAMILLO said he urgently wanted to see Subject about a phone call that JARAMILLO had just gotten from Agua Prieta (Sonora), and Subject said he would pick him up in his car. (9). The last reported contact was on 5 Nov 1965, when JARAMILLO asked Subject for invitations (to the Soviet Embassy reception) for two other people (19).

39). Manuel *LABORDE, no identifiable traces.

CIT MEXICO OCCASIONALLY AMERICO
Subject was reported in fairly regular contact with N. LAMORDE LABORDE in 1963 - 66, usually in regard to exchanging newspaper articles. They used the familiar form of 201-132 139 address with each other. In Nov 1963 it appeared that LABORDE was studying Russian. In Dec 1966 Subject said he would try to get Bolshoy Ballet tickets for LABORDE. (9, 19).

40). ((Prof.)) fnu *LAMBERT, no identifiable traces.

OR PROF AMERICO
On 7 Aug 1965 a message was left for Subject that LAMBERT would not be able to keep his appointment with Subject for Sunday because he had to go out of town (19).

41). fnu LOPEZ.

On 13 Apr 1964 LOPEZ urgently wanted to speak to Subject, who was out (9). Possibly related is an unidentified man who called Subject on 14 Apr 1964. Subject asked where he could call the man in order to arrange a get-together, and the man said he was staying at the Hotel (Senorial), telephone 21-77-50, and that he was very much interested in talking to Subject. (9).

42). Julian LOPEZ Diaz (P-10689, 201-351555), Third Secretary at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, arrested in September 1966 for involvement in arms smuggling to Guatemala.

On 11 Oct 1965 Subject called LOPEZ, who agreed to come to see Subject at 1300 hours (19).

CIT MEXICO AMERICO
43). Raimundo *LOPEZ del Carpio, in 1963 reported to be on the organizing commission of the Liga Agraria del Sur.

LOPEZ del Carpio called Subject on 19 May 1965, but Subject was out (19).

CIT USA? AMERICO POSSIDENT WITH RAFAEL ROVELLI
44). Don *LOWRY, not positively identified, possibly identical with Don LOWRY who in Jan 1967 reportedly stole a car from a rental agency using the name Rafael *ROVELLI. AMERICO POSSIDENT WITH DON LOWRY

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LOWRY was reported in contact with Subject on 9 and 19 Jan 1967 in regard to employment. LOWRY claimed to have newspaper and radic experience and to be a Canadian. Subject evidently suggested he apply at the Cuban Embassy (19).

45). (Ing.) fnu LUGO, not identifiable.

On 11 Sep 1967 Antonia PATAN Vda de LOPEZ made an appointment for Subject to see LUGO, whom she called at 21-60-25, listed at Brasil 21-304 (19).

46). Ernesto MADERO Vazquez (P-3684, 201-052002), Mexican foreign service officer, currently ambassador to Ghana, reportedly recruited by the KGB in Moscow in 1953.

On 16 Jul 1962 Subject informed MADERO, whom he addressed as "my dear friend," that he was sending him tickets to the Ukrainian Ballet (9).

47). Samuel MAGIDIN Magidin (P-203, 201-108923), Jewish Communist in Mexico, not known to have been in contact with Soviets in recent years.

In March - April 1966 MAGIDIN was in very frequent contact with Subject in regard to printing a pamphlet and apparently organizing other propaganda to counter the congress on anti-semitism in the USSR held in Mexico 13 - 15 May 1966 (19).

48). Otto MAYER Serra (P-5195), connected with music publications, evidently a leftist.

Subject has been reported in fairly regular contact with MAYER for many years, apparently purely for the purpose of placing Soviet articles and photographs. (9, 19).

49). Candido MAYO (P-3725), press photographer patronized by the Soviets.

In 1966-67 MAYO has occasionally been reported taking photographs of visiting Soviet athletes for distribution by Subject's office (19).

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50). German *MENDEZ, possibly identical with a German
 MENDEZ Rojo, Guatemalan reported to be studying in
Moscow as of March 1965. CIT GUATEMALA 2 Δ MOSCOW USSR?

On 4 Oct 1961 MENDEZ called Subject, who asked him to
 come to the Soviet Embassy (9). (Subject was at that
 time Assistant Cultural Attache and handled students
 going to Moscow.) CIT GUATEMALA

51). Ricardo *MIRANDA Aldana (201-787306), Guatemalan
 Communist who received guerrilla training in Cuba
 Feb - Oct 1962.

MIRANDA has stated that he met Subject in Cuba when Subject
 was there as interpreter for Anastas MIKGYAN (in 1960)
 and that he again met Subject in Mexico in Jan - Feb
 1962 on his (MIRANDA's) way to Cuba. MIRANDA said Subject
 had been a close friend of (Guatemalan Communist leader)
 Bernardo LEMUS Mendoza (201-091575) since 1953 (when
 Subject first came to Mexico). (29). "On 7 Dec 1966 a
 "friend from Guatemala" called Subject's office and was
 asked to call back the next day. On 8 Dec 1966 "MIRANDA"
 (probably Ricardo) made an appointment to see Subject at
 his office. (19).

52). Dolores de la MORA Cepeda (P-8128), pro-Communist
 journalist in contact particularly with Cubans and Czechs,
 wife of Luis SANCHEZ Arreola (P-1141, 201-144439), journal-
 ist with Marxist newspaper El Dia and former Station
 contact.

De la MORA was reported trying to contact Subject on 16 Oct
 1963 (9).

53). Roberto ORTIZ Gris (P-5744), Mexican Marxist lawyer,
 no recent traces.

On 26 Jan 1964 Subject offered soccer tickets to ORTIZ (9).

54). Jose PAGES Llergo (P-222, 201-800978), director of
 Marxist magazine Siempre.

Subject is in regular contact with PAGES on press matters.
 Subject's relationship with PAGES, however, seems to be
 more formal than that with Luis SUAREZ (q.v.), and Subject
 usually makes an appointment when he wants to see PAGES.
 (19).

55). Hava (Eva) de la PENA (P-11484), contact of Mexican
 Communist Enrique SEMO Calev's.

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On 21 May 1965 Hava mentioned to SEMO that Subject had told her about a certain book (apparently on anthropology) (22). On 29 May 1965 Subject, at SEMO's suggestion, invited Hava to dinner, expressed interest in her contacts with other embassies and in particular asked her to introduce him to Americans (22). On 10 Jun 1965 Hava told SEMO she planned to invite Subject to dinner to meet the STETMANS (phonetic, no traces) (22). On 17 Jun 1965 Hava invited Subject and his wife to dinner the following day (19). On 10 Jul 1965 LEONOVA chatted with Hava and mentioned that the people the LEONOVs had met at Hava's house had invited them to dinner that Friday (19). On 8 Oct 1965 Hava invited the LEONOVs to a party for an electronics engineer (19).

56). Maruja N. de PEREZ Urria (P-4574), does dressmaking for Soviet women, wife of (Dr) Leandro PEREZ Urria, lives at I. Ramirez 11 - 6, telephone 45-60-87. CIT MEXICO OSC MEXICO
WIFE DOES DRESSMAKING FOR SOVIET WOMEN

Since 1963 LEONOVA has been reported in fairly regular contact with Maruja, both having dresses made and also visiting socially. (9, 19).

(In 1958 a Station asset asked Maruja to do some dressmaking for her, and Maruja said she sewed only for the Soviet women.)

57). Gerald Leroy PETERSON (P-10289), American who studied in Mexico 1963 - 64.

Subject reportedly met PETERSON at a cafe in fall 1963, and they continued meeting at cafes until March 1964, when PETERSON left Mexico. PETERSON supplied Subject with information on the John Birch Society on one occasion. Once in Dec 1963 and again in Mar 1964 Subject wrote PETERSON a note when he could not make their coffee date and suggested they meet at the same place the following week. Subject also gave PETERSON a farewell party. There has reportedly been no contact since PETERSON left Mexico. (20).

F SELF STUDENT ? MEXICO
 58). (Mrs.) Anny *PIERETY, no identifiable traces. (One (Srta.) fnu PIERETTI appeared to be involved in Mexican university strikes in Apr 1966.)

On 1 Jun 1962 "Senorita Anny" told Subject that classes had begun and she wanted him to meet a group of people. She said she would let him know when they could get together. On 21 Jan 1964 "Senorita PIERETY" told Subject she had not graduated yet, that she was on vacation but

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had not been able to go to Puerto Rico that year because she had to prepare for an exam in January. She reminded him about a conversation they had had about the unknown soldier and said she had been talking about her own husband and Subject had told her to bring the serial number and perhaps he could do something. Subject asked if she would like to bring it to the Embassy, but she said it would be best if he could stop by her house at Ixcateopan 140, Colonia Narvarte, telephone 43-25-04, which Subject said he would do on Thursday. On 24 Jan 1964 "Anny" asked Subject if he had noted down her husband's number and asked if he did not also need the serial number (sic, in English), which she then gave to him as XC-18060185, adding that he was with the 65th Infantry Regiment, B Company. On 13 Mar 1964 "Anny PIERETY" asked Subject if he had heard anything yet, and he said he had not but that if he did he would go to the Hotel San Francisco to leave word for her. On 2 Jun 1964 "Anny" asked Subject if he had any news. He said no, but that if he did he would go to the Hotel San Francisco to leave word for her. On 2 Jun 1964 "Anny" asked Subject if he had any news. He said no, but that he was leaving for a vacation in the USSR and would try to find out something there and let her know. (9).

59). Angel *RAMIREZ, no identifiable traces.

CITAMEXICO AMERICA

N. LEONOV 201-132-139

RAMIREZ tried unsuccessfully to reach Subject on 24 Aug 1961 (9).

60). Enrique RAMIREZ Ramirez (P-2769), director of Marxist newspaper El Dia.

Subject has been reported in fairly regular but apparently rather formal contact with RAMIREZ (19).

61). Samuel *RAMOS, no identifiable traces.

CITAMEXICO AMERICA

PLAYED CHESS WITH N. LEONOV 201-132-139

In 1956 Subject was reported playing chess with RAMOS (4). In Feb 1956 RAMOS told Subject that they were now meeting at SALGO's at Insurgentes 429-51, which was the address of Rene *SALGO Burger, who owned a beauty parlor there (7). (The latter is believed to be the brother of Andres SALGO Burger, P-10891, a Communist painter.)

occ. visit

62). Juan REJANO Porras (P-1027, 201-109935), newspaperman and poet, leader of Spanish Communist Party in Mexico.

Subject is reported seeing REJANO regularly, the meetings usually being arranged through Jose Maria ALVAREZ Posada, a Spanish Communist employed in Subject's office. Their meetings appear to be semi-clandestine in nature, and on occasion REJANO has mentioned scholarships and letters. (19). On the other hand, Subject has also invited REJANO

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to Soviet Embassy receptions (9).

63). Victor RICO Galan (P-7354, 201-336474), Cuban agent known to have been sent by the Cubans to talk to Guatemalan guerrillas in 1963, in prison since August 1966.

Subject was reported frequently arranging to meet RICO in 1965 - 66 (19, 33).

64). Jesus RIOS Alvarado (P-12128), also played volleyball with Yuriy Nikolayevich ISAYEV.

Subject met RIOS sometime ago playing volleyball at the Plan Sexenal. Their contact was only casual. (26).

65). Jose Natividad ROSALES (P-7093), leftist journalist with Siempre, Marxist magazine.

Subject has been reported in fairly regular contact with ROSALES, but apparently only in order to provide him with news articles (9, 19).

66). Clemente *RUEDA Vargas, ^{F CLINICO AMERICO} architect whose daughter was studying in the USSR ca. 1963 - 64.

On 7 Mar 1963 Subject asked RUEDA about his daughter, still had no information for RUEDA. On 19 Apr 1963 Subject told RUEDA how he could send money every month to his daughter, who was studying in Moscow. (9). RUEDA tried unsuccessfully to call Subject on 3 July 1967. (19).

67). Roberto de RUEDA, no identifiable traces.

On 4 Sep 1961 de RUEDA asked Subject for an exhibit on space flights and arranged to go to the Embassy to talk to him (9).

68). fnu SANDERS, cannot be identified.

On 29 Mar 1963 Mrs. SANDERS had planned to come with her husband to see Subject's new baby, but Mr. SANDERS had had to go to the U. S. Mrs. SANDERS told Subject she was staying with her mother at Calzado Domit (shoestore), telephone 15-51-28 (listed at Progreso 172). (9).

69). Enrique SEMO Calev (P-8880, 201-754927), PCM leader.

Subject has been reported in frequent contact with SEMO, including social engagements as well as press and cultural affairs (19, 22).

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70). Luis SUAREZ Lopez (P-3659), journalist with Marxist magazine Siempre. *for 25543*

Subject has been reported in very frequent contact with SUAREZ, who seems to be Subject's closest contact at Siempre (19).

71). (Prof.) Rafael *TORRES Sanchez, no other identifiable traces. *ET MEXICO A MEXICO OR PROF?*

On 19 Feb 1963 TORRES mentioned that he had met Subject at the Chess Club and Subject had offered to help build a library (for TORRES' school?). TORRES said he had talked to the other physical education teachers and they invited Subject to visit them at Sullivan 57. On 4 Mar 1963 TORRES discussed inviting Soviet chess masters to Mexico with Subject. (9). *N. 16 NOV 201 12139*

72). Alfredo *VARELA (201-237048), Argentine Communist who visited Mexico in Feb 1963 as World Peace Council delegate. *CIT ARGENTINA A MEXICO*

On 19 Feb 1963 VARELA told Subject he could see him at his hotel that afternoon (9).

73). Amelia VELAZQUEZ (P-10762), probably identical with Amelia VELAZQUEZ Licea, member of the PPS (Marxist Party) in Jalapa, Veracruz in 1964. Believed to have visited Moscow in 1964.

Subject was first reported in contact with VELAZQUEZ on 4 May 1966, when she said that her mother had recovered from her operation and she could now talk to Subject; she arranged to see Subject that Friday, and said she was going to Jalapa on Saturday. The next reported contact was on 17 Mar 1967, when VELAZQUEZ said she had been away for some time and asked Subject to help her pick a subject for her doctor's thesis. Since then she has been in fairly regular contact with Subject, and on 25 Sep 1967 she told Subject she was going to work for Relaciones (presumably the Mexican Foreign Office). Her current address is believed to be Isabel la Catolica 71 - 16. (19).

74). Rafael VIDIELLA Ruiz (P-4805, 201-238943), Spanish nino currently teaching Russian at the Instituto de Interpretes y Traductores in Mexico City.

On 24 Apr 1966 VIDIELLA said he wanted to talk to Subject about building up the Russian Department at the Instituto (19).

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75). (Lic.) Gloria VILLARREAL Sepulveda (P-1025) Mexican Communist lawyer, in 1954 worked for the IICMR in Monterrey, since Mar 1967 reportedly married to Frank NEUMANN, U. S. Citizen and lawyer. She claims she met NEUMANN in 1966 while he was practicing in Juarez and El Paso. She has also claimed to be in charge of birth certificates in Mexico City and to be an employee of the Mexican government. She and NEUMANN were last known to be living in New York, but have apparently now left there.

VILLARREAL called LEONOVA on 11 and 28 Apr 1966 and left messages for LEONOVA to call her. (19).

76). (Dr.) fnu ZORRILLA, telephone number 21-69-05, listed at Lopez 83-203, possibly identical with Leopoldo (cf. below).

On 22 May 1966 ZORRILLA was to go to Subject's house (19).

77). (Prof.) Leopoldo ZORRILLA Ornelas, leftist professor at UNAM. CITIZEN OF AMERICA

Subject was reported in contact with ZORRILLA in 1965 in regard to ZORRILLA's plans to visit the USSR. Subject did not seem very interested in the contact. (19).

78). Subject of 201-773337.

Subject met this person ca. February 1966 at a folklore group and maintained social contact until ca. May 1967, when it appeared that Subject passed the contact on to Valentin Sergoyevich LOGINOV. (34).

c. Local Employees of the Soviet Press Office

The Soviet Information Bulletin is printed at Imprenta Madero, located at Aniceto Ortega 1358, telephone 24-94-66, where the Cuban Bulletin is also printed. The manager of the Imprenta is Jose HERNANDEZ Azorin P-4903, (201-35163), Spanish Communist whose wife (cf. below) works in Subject's office. Not all of the employees of the Imprenta have been identified, but Subject is in direct contact with the following, in addition to HERNANDEZ Azorin:

Antonio RODRIGUEZ, not further identified, in contact with Subject on strictly Bulletin matters, as far as is known (19).

Maria del Carmen VALCARCE Valcarce (P-11146), Spanish Communist and Argentine citizen, proofreader and believed paid by Subject.

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Liliam JIMENEZ Consuegra de LEIVA (P-5169, 201-228386), Salvadoran Communist married to Guatemalan Communist writer, proofreader and believed paid by Subject, also makes appointments to discuss unspecified matters with Subject, usually at her home. (19).

The employees who work in the Soviet Press Office itself are:

Jose Maria ALVAREZ Posada (pen name Celso AMIEVA) (P-4415), Spanish Communist, makes appointments for Subject with Juan REJANO Porras (cf. above). (19).

Rolando CABELLERO Pedraza (P-10915), Mexican employed as runner to distribute the news service (19).

Maria Teresa FRANCES Ordonez de HERNANDEZ Azorin (P-4903, 201-218965), wife of the printer above, Spanish Communist, manages the Soviet Press Office, has invited Subject and his wife to her home several times. (19).

Altonia ("Sonia") Libertad PATAN Lopez Vda de LOPEZ (P-2418, 201-185462), Spanish Communist and Soviet citizen, may have an SK function in the Soviet Press Office, not known to be socially friendly with Subject. (19).

Federico PATAN Lopez (P-11452, brother of Sonia PATAN's, not known to be in social contact with Subject. (19).

SEX F CIJ MEXICO
OCC CRAP 24 JUL 67
POSS IDENT WITH
MARA RODRIGUEZ
DE ESCALONA

Maura *RODRIGUEZ, (possibly de *ESCALONA), employed as SEX F CIJ MEXICO cleaning woman at the Soviet Press Office, lives at OCC CLEANING WOMAN Jesus Flores 107-2. Maura reportedly has sons named 2 MEN Lucio, Jose and Rafael *TOVAR, a daughter Imelda and POSS IDENT WITH another daughter MARA RODRIGUEZ *ESCALONA Rodriguez. In July MARA RODRIGUEZ 1967 Pilar was also working at the Soviet Press Office temporarily and on 12 Jul 1967 called Margarita *ALEJO Rodriguez, described as Pilar's aunt, who was working as SEX F a cleaning woman at the U. S. Embassy. (19). CIJ MEXICO
OCC CRAP

(Comment: Margarito ALEJO Rodriguez was employed as a carpenter at the U. S. Embassy from 1 Apr 1964 until his death on 22 Jul 1967. In 1964 he reportedly helped install locks in the new embassy building.)

16. PAST OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY AGAINST SUBJECT:

Surveillance 18 - 20 Apr 1963, when it was thought Subject was leaving PCS (11). On 31 May 1963 the Station placed articles in Atisbos and Ultimas Noticias showing a photograph of Subject interpreting for KHRUSHCHEV and CASTRO in the USSR and saying

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Subject was in charge of arms smuggling in Central America (12). (Copy of the Ultimas Noticias article attached.) On 26 Mar 1965 the Station placed an article in Excelsior linking Subject to arms smuggling (attached). Subject's office (and home) phone has been tapped since April 1965.

17. OPERATIONAL PLANNING DATA:

- a. Current residence: Mazatlan 206 (Soviet Press Office).
- b. Telephone: 15-23-04 (Press Office phone, with extension in living quarters).
- c. Car: Volga with diplomatic plates 66-DD.
- d. Signatures, of Subject and his wife, also handwriting sample probably written by Subject (5, 17).

18. OPERATIONAL STEPS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN NEXT YEAR:

Routine coverage.

19. SOURCES:

1. ROME-5842, May 1953, source DEVIATOR.
2. ROME-5898, May 1953, source DEFICIT.
3. HMM-623, 24 Mar 1954, source LIMERICK, LIPSTICK, LIVESTOCK.
4. HMM-1524, 9 Apr 1956, summary of Station information on Subject.
5. HEMA-5438, 10 Oct 1956, LNPURE passport and visa information.
6. MEXI-5131, Feb 1960, information from LNERGO.
7. Mexico City Station carded information on Subject, 1953-56.
8. LIFIRE travel reporting.
9. LIENVOY telephone coverage.
10. HWSA-180, 16 Nov 1962.
11. LIEMBRACE surveillance.
12. MEXI-4309, May 1963

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13. MEXI-6535, Oct 1963.
14. DIR-76598, Oct 1963, source AESTORAGE.
15. HMMW-12922, 17 Sep 1964, sensitive Headquarters source.
16. HMMA-24644, 28 Oct 1964, LITEMPO passport photographs.
17. LIMUD mail intercepts.
18. USIS memorandum, 24 Feb 1965.
19. LIFEAT on Subject, since 5 Apr 1965.
20. LNERGO memoranda on Gerald Leroy PETERSON.
21. USIS memorandum, 27 May 1965.
22. LIFEAT on Enrique SKMO Calev.
23. HMMA-29141, 8 Jun 1966, personality sketch by LIENVOY and LIFEAT monitor.
24. LNPURE visa information, 27 Jun 1966.
25. LITEMPO-12 travel reporting.
26. Station contact report, 18 Feb 1967, Jesus RIOS Alvarado.
27. LICALLA surveillance.
28. HMMA-31900, 26 Apr 1967, personality assessment by LIREALM-1.
29. HGGW-4035, 2 Dec 1966, information from captured documents.
30. Station contact report, 9 Jun 1967, Barry KAPLAN.
31. LILYRIC and LIMITED surveillance.
32. LNERGO memoranda on Freddy Howell HUDDLESTON.
33. LIFEAT on Victor RICO Galan.
34. Reporting from LIREALM-1.

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EN HONOR DE LA TURQUÍA DE LA TURQUÍA DE LA TURQUÍA DE LA TURQUÍA

LA EMBAJADA de México en Moscú ofreció el 21 de junio una recepción en honor de la Sociedad fundada recientemente en la Unión Soviética.

Entre los invitados se encontraba Lev Kulidzhánov, presidente de la Sociedad y relevante director de cine, los vicepresidentes Yuri Mashin, presidente del Consejo Central de la Unión de Sociedades y Organizaciones Deportivas; Yuri Dashkévich, relevante erudito en letras, Jefe de la Sección latinoamericana de la revista *Inostránniaia Literatura*, Vladimir Baskákov, vicepresidente del Comité de Cinematografía, altos funcionarios del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la URSS y periodistas.

En sus discursos, el Embajador de México señor José Iturrriaga y la señora Adelina Verdeja, presidenta del Instituto Mexicano-Ruso de Intercambio Cultural,

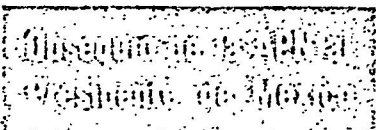
desearon a la Sociedad soviética grandes éxitos en su noble obra de fortalecimiento de los vínculos de amistad entre los pueblos de la URSS y de México.

El señor Iturrriaga dijo en particular: "Algunos filósofos designan a nuestra especie con el nombre de *homo faber*; otros nos dan el título de *homo economicus*, y otros filósofos nos cuelgan un mardete al cuello que dice: *homo sapiens*. Yo creo que el ser humano posee todos esos atributos, pero su condición básica consiste en ser un *homo cultural* precisamente porque su vocación más profunda es la de crear valores, toda vez que sin valores culturales el hombre descendería al reino animal o vegetal o mineral, y su propia vida carecería de sentido...

Nuestra condición de *homo cultural* es más adecuado el realizar intercambios de conocimientos científicos y de expresio-

nes artísticas que el realizar intercambios de lanzamientos de bombas sobre nuestras ciudades... Por eso saludo con un aplauso fervoroso la misión que se ha impuesto un grupo de eminentes ciudadanos soviéticos al crear hace algunos días en Moscú la Sociedad URSS-México. Su actividad consistirá, precisamente, en realizar intercambio relacionado con nuestras respectivas formas culturales, tendiente a conocernos mejor y a ser un factor de concordia y de paz en medio del estruendo, desahablemente transitorio, de los cañones..."

Lev Kulidzhánov agradeció fervorosamente al Embajador su hospitalidad y las cordiales palabras dirigidas a la Sociedad. Aseveró que como presidente empenará todas sus fuerzas para fortalecer aún más la amistad de los pueblos soviético y Mexicano.



EL 22 DE JULIO, en la sede de la Agencia de Prensa NOVOSTI, el presidente de su junta directiva entregó al Sr. Embajador de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Moscú, José Iturrriaga, dos rollos de una película sobre el arte mexicano, destinados al Excelentísimo Sr. Presidente de México, Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz.

La película a colores, filmada por operadores soviéticos, está dedicada a la exposición de obras artísticas mexicanas exhibidas en Moscú por Fernando Gamboa. La cinta es un testimonio del gran interés de los soviéticos y de sus encomiables conocimientos en cuanto al patrimonio artístico de una nación que ha hecho una de las más grandes aportaciones al progreso cultural de la humanidad. La exposición representó un notable acontecimiento en la vida de la capital soviética y ganó para México centenares de miles de nuevos amigos en un país donde las simpatías hacia los mexicanos son tradicionales.

El presidente de la APN, Boris Burkov, al entregar el obsequio subrayó que las misiones culturales mexicanas, sus artistas y periodistas han encontrado invariablemente en la Unión Soviética una cálida y amistosa acogida y han dejado imborrable huella en el corazón de nuestro pueblo. Huega decir que esos acontecimientos, a su vez, despiertan el interés de los soviéticos hacia México.

El Embajador mexicano agradeció el obsequio y entregó a su vez al presidente de la APN un álbum con reproducciones artísticas de joyas arqueológicas mexicanas y formuló votos por la creciente comprensión entre los pueblos del mundo, en la cual el intercambio cultural ocupa, quizá, el lugar más relevante.



Recepción ofrecida en la Embajada de México en Moscú. El Embajador señor José Iturrriaga (segundo a la derecha) y el presidente de la Sociedad URSS-México Lev Kulidzhánov, con una dama.



El presidente de la Agencia de Prensa Novosti Boris Burkov (derecha) y el representante de la APN en México Nikolái Leónov (en el centro), entregan al señor Embajador, don José Iturrriaga los rollos del filme destinado al Presidente de México, Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz.

USSR BULLETIN
15 SEPT 66

P-992 files 50-4-29/1

Opinion, March 1965 - Mexico City

Lee Oswald en México

Por ALBERTO WILLIAMS

HACE poco se exhibió en un bonito salón de cine de la ciudad de México, una película que a quienes somos admiradores del Presidente asesinado de los Estados Unidos, nos interesó y nos conmovió en alto grado. Era un filme muy realista, basado en la vida y la muerte del insigne estadista que supo ganarse el cariño y la admiración de todo el mundo. Se llama la película "Años de Relámpago, día de Tambores". Para la mayoría del público ese filme, no importa hasta qué grado haya despertado su interés, solo significó un filme más acerca de John F. Kennedy.

Para nosotros los periodistas representó mucho más que eso, porque nos recordó la tragedia de Dallas y despertó nuevamente nuestra curiosidad respecto al asesino Lee Oswald y su visita a México en septiembre de 1963. Pensamos que tiene importancia el recordar a las personas con quienes tuvo tratos el asesino durante su permanencia en nuestra capital.

Aunque suele dudarse de la exactitud del Informe rendido por la Comisión Warren acerca de sus investigaciones en torno a ese doloroso crimen, anotamos que ese reporte hace saber que Oswald visitó en la ciudad de México la embajada de Cuba comunista y la de la Unión Soviética. Como miembro activo que era de una organización llamada "Juicio Limpio para Cuba en los Estados Unidos", ya se imaginan los lectores que era bien conocido del personal de la embajada de la Cuba comunista en México.

No se ha llegado a saber con seguridad los términos de la conversación que sostuvieron Lee Oswald y los rojos cubanos; pero es un dato seguro que Oswald salió de la embajada de Castro y se dirigió a la de la Unión Soviética, donde ya era conocido por los muchos años que pasó Oswald en el paraíso soviético. En esa misión diplomática sostuvo largas conversaciones con dos agentes rusos de la KGV, famosa agencia policíaca secreta cuya principal misión es dirigir campañas de terror y subversión desde puestos diplomáticos que simuladamente

les asigna el Gobierno de Moscú para que actúen protegidos por un derecho internacional mal aplicado.

Diremos de paso que ese arreglo desleal de las cosas que hace aparecer a la Unión Soviética como país amigo, en tanto que sus representantes diplomáticos asestan puñaladas traperas al país que no sabe defenderse, facilita el que los agentes rusos enviados a países pacíficos como México, sean muchos y que cada embajada soviética disponga de un personal tan numeroso, que aquello no es una misión diplomática, sino una verdadera inmigración de rojillos.

Lee Oswald tuvo tratos con los agentes secretos Pav el Yatskov y Valery Kostikov. Estos "diplomáticos" de la KGV están todavía en servicio. El primero aparece como segundo secretario de la embajada rusa en la ciudad de México. Kostikov figura como "agregado" de la misma embajada. Este diplomático tiene fama de representar en forma destacada la escuela antigua de acción de la KGV. Es de carácter frío, brusco y de poco refinamiento. Muestra poco respeto para sus compañeros soviéticos y menos todavía para los mexicanos en general.

Yatskov, en cambio, es el ejemplo moderno de los agentes secretos graduados por aquella institución de espionaje. Cortes, atento, no expresa nunca críticas de México y de los mexicanos, como suele hacerlo su compañero Kostikov. Pero ambos son agentes activos y de mucha confianza de la KGV en nuestro país. Los dos son personajes de cuidado, a quienes sin duda vigilan de cerca las autoridades para impedir que repitan el caso de otro esbirro soviético, Nikolai S. Leonov, que hace unos dos años estuvo dedicado por el Gobierno de Moscú a meter de contrabando armas de la Cuba castrista en los pacíficos países de la América Latina.

Nikolai S. Leonov, que vive y trabaja en la ciudad de México, dirige y realiza un amplio programa de distribución de impresos subversivos en la República, en Centroamérica y en la parte septentrional de la América del Sur. Hay impresos que son más terribles que las armas y los pertrechos!

su discurso, y luego, con "Querem de Alabama, en marcha y haga retroceder King en manda negra la brutalidad

ORTIZ MEN ANTE LOS I

Segu de la

por el crecimiento privado, estancada del desarrollo.

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Estado de la Nación

P-992 Article filed by the Station

México en los Planes de Castro y Krushchev



EN ESTA FOTO, tomada en la URSS, durante la actual visita de Fidel Castro, puede verse en el extremo izquierdo al tercer secretario y agregado cultural de la embajada soviética en México, Sergeyevic Leonov Nikolai, en animada charla con Castro Ruz y Krushchev. Discutieron la agitación en Iberoamérica, alentada desde Cuba y México.



Huyó Aniceto del Valle, que Estuvo Allegado a Castro Ruz

Dice que se Planea la Agitación Continental Desde Cuba y México

Aniceto del Valle, uno de los más conocidos abogados de La Habana y que hasta hace veinte días parecía ser un simpatizador de Castro (ahora se ha exiliado) declaró anoche, antes de salir para Panamá, que la Unión Soviética prepara un plan subversivo para los países de la América Central, especialmente.

Según Del Valle, "Cuba será la cabeza de playa visible y México el centro distribuidor de armas de marcas mexicanas y norteamericanas".

El abogado aseguró que él obtuvo esta información en el Departamento de Asuntos Latinoamericanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Cuba en donde tiene muchos amigos.

Dos "hombres-clave" son los más importantes para realizar el plan, según Del Valle: Sergeyevic Leonov Nikolai, tercer secretario de la embajada rusa en México y agregado cultural de la misma embajada; y el capitán mexicano Lorenzo Cárdenas Barajas, el encargado de comprar armas y el encargado de entregarlas a Nikolai, que es el distribuidor.

De estas dos personas se habla (dice Del Valle) en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Fidel Castro, como de los más importantes a los complotistas centroamericanos.

¡SIGUE EN LA PAGINA TRES

HUYO ANICETO DEL CALLE, QUE ESTUVO ALLEGADO

Segue de la primera plana

Por otra parte, afirmó que Nikolai salió de México el 21 de abril de este año rumbo a la URSS para que su llegada a Rusia coincidiera con la llegada de Castro a Moscú. Así, Nikolai participó en las reuniones de Castro y Krushchev. Para el caso afirmó que Nikolai apareció fotografiado junto con Castro y Krushchev en el periódico "El Mundo" de La Habana. El periódico es del 8 de este mes y la foto se encuentra en la página 8.

31 May '63

"Ultimas Noticias"

File: P-992



UN HOMBRE-LEYENDA

DECIDIMOS hacer una visita rápida al taller de Siqueiros. Con el riesgo de atentar a las reglas de buen tono, ni siquiera le anunciamos por teléfono nuestra visita. Sencillamente no queríamos distraerle de su trabajo un solo momento, no quisimos proporcionarle las molestias habituales, inevitables cuando llegan visitantes, máxime si son extranjeros. Además, el fin de nuestro viaje era por demás modesto: se trataba de felicitarle con motivo del Premio Lenin de la Paz 1966 que acababa de obtener.

Nuestro propósito empezó a cumplirse tal y como lo habíamos planeado. Salió a recibirnos el maestro, enfundado en su overol de trabajo lleno de pintura, con su invariable sombrero de fieltro bastante maltrecho. Era evidente que acababa de dejar el pincel. De acuerdo a nuestros planes, quisimos darle un apretón de manos, desearle largos años de vida y grandes éxitos en su trabajo y marcharnos, pero... la cosa no quedó ahí. Siqueiros interrumpió nuestro torrente de elocuencia y con un ademán que no admitía objeciones nos invitó a entrar y nos sentó a su mesa, aduciendo que no hay mejor aderezo a una comida que una charla amena...

Yo he escuchado siempre a Siqueiros con la misma emoción con la que en la infancia leía los cuentos de hadas. La vida de este hombre, participe activo de todos los acontecimientos políticos de la vida de México en los últimos 50 años, uno de los fundadores y defensores consecuentes de la escuela del muralismo es, diría yo, más que una leyenda: es una colección de leyendas sobre la variedad infinita de formas de lucha del bien y del mal. El hecho de haber recibido el Premio Lenin de la Paz ha conmovido y emocionado a Siqueiros. Recuerda cómo a comienzos de nuestro siglo la actividad de los pequeños grupos de pacifistas suscitaba las burlas y punzadas sarcásticas de la sociedad "juiciosa", cómo después la lucha por la paz fue declarada campaña propagandística de los Soviets y cómo ahora la exigencia de la paz se ha hecho general en el mundo entero. Me alegra —dice el pintor— si mis esfuerzos en esta lucha de toda la humanidad por la felicidad han resultado lo suficientemente notorios para haber sido distinguidos con el Premio de la Paz.

A la pregunta de si responden a la realidad las informaciones de la prensa en el sentido de que ha concedido la parte monetaria del Premio (más de 300,000 pesos mexicanos) al pueblo de Vietnam, Siqueiros contesta que efectivamente ha enviado un telegrama al gobierno de la República Democrática de Vietnam, anunciando su decisión de entregar este dinero al pueblo de Vietnam en lucha heroica contra la agresión extranjera. No pongo ningunas condiciones para que gasten esta suma —dice Siqueiros— los vietnamitas pueden utilizarla como mejor les plazca y en lo que más necesiten. De la misma manera que cualquier ciudadano honrado cuando va por la calle y ve cómo un adolescente es atacado por todo un señor bandido se siente en obligación de ayudar a la víctima, de la mis-

ma manera yo me considero obligado a prestar en la medida de mis posibilidades mi ayuda concreta al pueblo de Vietnam. Que mi premio sirva para menguar los sufrimientos del pueblo y contribuya a restablecer la paz en esta sufrida región de nuestro planeta.

En la casa-estudio de Siqueiros no se puede dejar de preguntarle acerca de su trabajo en la *Sixtina*. Tampoco nosotros pudimos evitar la tentación y nos enteramos que los planes de la composición han ido cambiando considerablemente. En primer lugar, todo el trabajo, a voluntad del cliente, del autor y para alegría del público, será trasladado a la capital, a la ciudad de México; antes estaba previsto que quedaría en Cuernavaca. Para la composición se está construyendo en el parque de la Lama una espaciosa sala destinada a congresos, representaciones teatrales y otros actos públicos. A diferencia del proyecto del primer edificio, el nuevo local en vez de rectangular tendrá la forma de un octaedro, lo cual repercutirá en la planificación de la composición en su conjunto: en el encuentro de los ángulos habrá que añadir nuevos elementos de enlace. El pintor ha modificado totalmente también el plan inicial de la composición. Antes pensaba realizar todos los fragmentos-bloques pintados, ahora lo rehace todo en un nuevo género que él llama "escultopintura". Se trata de que un mismo fragmento de la composición contiene al mismo tiempo elementos de pintura, bajorrelieve y escultura. Siqueiros considera que esta forma artística es la más expresiva y asequible.

Los elementos escultóricos y los bajorrelieves se hacen de metal forjado que después se estañan y se pintan. Por eso ahora en el taller del maestro se escucha no sólo el ruido de los motores eléctricos que levantan y transportan enormes bloques de cemento, sino también el estrépito de los martillos y el chirriar del metal cortado. En el taller el trabajo no se interrumpe de sol a sol: la composición deberá inaugurarse en 1968 para los Juegos Olímpicos y será una de las cosas dignas de verse en la ciudad de México.

Preguntamos qué será del edificio que está ya casi terminado en Cuernavaca y que estaba destinado inicialmente para la *Sixtina*. Siqueiros nos dice con una sonrisa que si tiene tiempo y salud piensa pintar para esa galería 200 retratos de los representantes más relevantes de la humanidad. Y añade enseguida que entre ellos figurarán naturalmente Marx y Lenin. Aunque no es cosa de mañana, será la etapa siguiente planeada por el gran pintor.

Ya al despedirse, Siqueiros nos pide que transmitamos sus saludos a todos los amigos que tiene en la Unión Soviética, con quienes piensa encontrarse en noviembre de 1967 cuando vaya a Moscú a los festejos que se celebrarán con motivo del 50 aniversario de la victoria de la Gran Revolución Socialista de Octubre.

NICOLAS LEONOV.

Escultopintura, nueva forma de expresión del gran maestro



Alfaro Siqueiros con sus colaboradores.

BOLETIN de INFORMACION de la
 ESTADADA DE LA URSS P. 448
 1 JULIO 1967 CO P 992

Los puntos de vista rusos sobre el apasionante tema de los ovnis, los conocemos a través de la exposición que nos hace Nicolás Leonov, agregado de prensa de la misión diplomática de la URSS.

El tema de los ovnis raras veces aparece por mucho tiempo las páginas de los periódicos y revistas occidentales, pero al lector objetivo, le extraña el relativo interés que por este importante asunto muestra la ciencia rusa. Me pregunto ¿Cual es la razón de la cautela de los científicos ante un problema que a primera vista debería preocupar a la humanidad antes que cualquier otro fenómeno?

—Explíquenosla usted lo interrumamos.

—Encontrar la verdad al respecto, no es tan fácil como puede parecer, pues nos topamos en primer término con que la ciencia no toma como tema primordial a los platillos voladores. Además de las miles de personas que tan pronto ven un objeto luminoso en el cielo, corren a buscar a un reportero para informarle que han visto un platillo, persiguiendo las más de las veces una dufosa publicidad, hay quienes tratan de encontrar un hecho concreto para explicar la existencia de los ovnis, llegando tan solo al fracaso. Hasta ahora, todo lo que se sabe en torno a este misterio son vaguedades, imprecisiones, contradicciones, hipótesis que se derriban por su propio peso.

Nicolás Leonov continúa con sus argumentos: "Los ovnis, como mito, aparecieron en los años en que la marea de la guerra fría cubría al mundo. Se buscaba afanosamente los pretextos de aumentar los presupuestos militares; pocos son los políticos que desconocen que este objetivo se consigue con mas facilidad en un ambiente de psicosis, incertidumbre y miedo a una amenaza inconcreta pero mortal... Castídamente fue entonces cuando se hablo de los objetos voladores no identificados.

—V. ¿si los ovnis fueran secretos

de estado de la URSS? Tras una sonrisa el ruso contesto:

—Al principio los platillos eran presentados al publico de America y Europa Occidental como una arma de los comunistas. Nada mas utopico. Poco

donos su manera de pensar:


—Aunque los científicos un dia darán su inapelable opinion sobre los raros objetos, privándolos de todo misticismo y romanticismo, ahora podemos decir que probablemente sean fe-

nuestra atmosfera se asombrará ante lo complejo y enigmático de esos fenomenos. El espejismo en sus tiempos causo mas alarma que los ovnis. El platillo clásico, como el espejismo clásico y como el arco iris, tie-

ANTONIO ANDRADE

¿NOS VISITAN SERES DE OTROS MUNDOS?

¿CUAL ES LA RAZON DE LA CAUTELA CIENTIFICA?



NICOLAS Leonov, expone el pensamiento ruso.

a poco esta trivial afirmacion se ha ido olvidando y ahora se deja suponer que los ovnis provienen del espacio extraterrestre: naves cósmicas de otros mundos.

—¿Serán en efecto de otros planetas?

—Los datos concretos de que disponemos, no nos permiten hacer tal afirmación, pues no hay fotografías, restos de su combustible, huellas de sus aterrizajes. Tampoco los registran los radares, infalibles para los aparatos de las características con que se describen a los ovnis.

Aquí el señor Leonov juzgó el asunto con demasiada ligereza, pues hay informes vendidos de que los radares sí los han registrado y fotos auténticas. El entrevistado sigue presentando

no menos opticos lo que los incautos o malintencionados califican de naves interplanetarias. También pueden ser zonas de hiperreflejada luminosidad, el polvo industrial convertido en forma de nubes, baches aéreos por la diferente densidad del aire, en fin...

—¿Sugiere que los platillos pueden ser una especie de alucinaciones?

—Se conoce la historia de un infelizmente piloto militar estadounidense que "persiguió a un ovni hasta que el extraño aparato lo derribó". Nosotros estudiamos el asunto y sacamos la conclusión de que el piloto persiguió uno de los fenomenos anotados hasta rebasar los límites permitidos para su tipo de avion y por eso cayo a tierra... cualquiera que lea algo sobre los fenomenos ópticos de

nen una fenomenologia común: cuanto más se acerca el observador, tanto más se aleja hasta desaparecer en un momento dado. En una palabra: los ovnis necesitan menos escándalo alrededor de ellos y mucho más estudio.

NO ESTAMOS SOLOS

"Los estudios astronómicos, señalan que hay muchas posibilidades de que dentro de la misma Vía Láctea, haya otros planetas con vida inteligente, ya sea con menor o mayor evolución que la Tierra", nos dice por su parte el doctor Eugenio Mendoza, del Observatorio Astronómico Nacional.

—¿En que se basa usted para esta aseveración? —Le inquirimos.

—En los estudios efectuados al respecto. Le pondré un ejemplo: En torno a la estrella R. Monserotis, muy parecida al sol, se está formando un sistema planetario similar al que pertenece la Tierra; si se llega a conformar un planeta parecido al que habitamos, no es nada remoto que en él surjan expresiones de vida idénticas a las terrícolas. Le hablo de una estrella relativamente cercana; está a tres mil años luz.

En seguida, el científico que tiene 18 años de estar atisbando el Cosmos agrega:

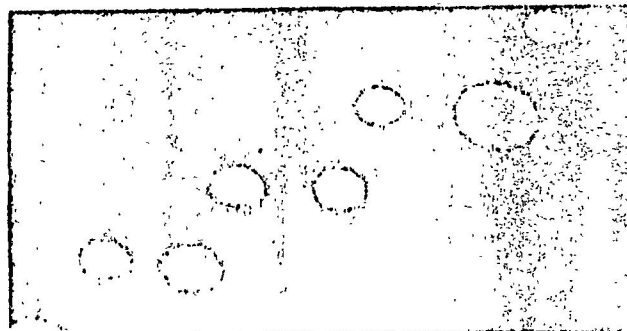
—En esta misma galaxia puede haber vida inteligente más o menos avanzada que la de nuestro mundo, pues está comprobado que hay estrellas idénticas al sol con planetas como la Tierra. Ahora bien, su evo-

—Cada vez que nos informamos aparición en el cielo de un objeto identificado, enfocamos nuestros telescopios hacia el lugar señalado siempre encontramos que se trata de Venus o de algun globo meteorológico. En lo personal yo nunca he visto un ovni, sin embargo, me encantamos la posibilidad que los contactos pertenezcan a otros mundos pero nada puedo decir la verdad puesto que no hay bases científicas.

—¿Podemos suponer vida inteligente?

—Tal como están sus actuales condiciones, no creo que haya vida superior, pero existe la clara posibilidad de que llegue a tener seres inteligentes.

—Se dice que los asteroides chocan entre los planetas del sistema



EXTRANAS iluminaciones fotografiadas en 1951. Dicon los especialistas que la materia que estaban a 30 mil pies de altura y que se desplazaban a una velocidad de 18 mil millas por hora. (Pag. 11).

lución puede depender de su antigüedad y las características de sus habitantes de las circunstancias biológicas particulares.

HABRA VIDA EN MARTE

¿Qué son los ovnis, doctor?

pueden propiciar la vida en los viejos.

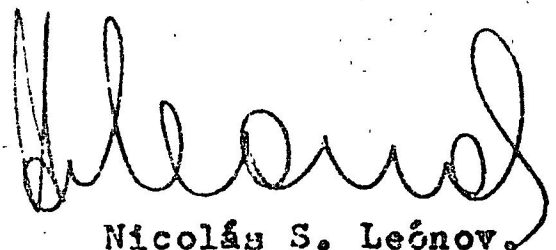
—Entre Marte y Júpiter, si hay una faja de agua pero no lo suficientemente gruesa para sostener una atmósfera de nitrógeno y oxígeno, indico para una vida como la de

... clase de materiales son los que ...

... oportunidad para ofrecer a usted las seguri-
... ta consideración.

196
Signature (17)

Attachment D



Nicolás S. Leónov,
Agregado de Prensa a la
Embajada de la URSS.

201-132139

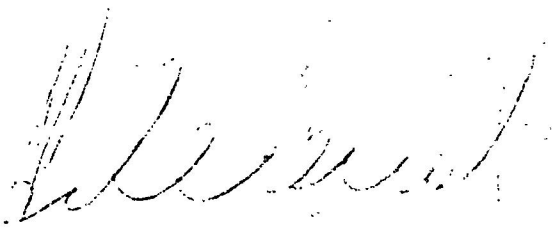
Att # 4 to HMMA - 33293

..

.. a su disposición y aprovecho la oportunidad pa-

.. a usted las seguridades de mi atenta conside-

1967, SIGNATURE (17)



Nicolás S. Leonov,
Agregado de Prensa a la
Embajada de la URSS.

... \$100 (for report project)
... information to this matter.

Sincerely,

N. Leonov

N. Leonov.

May 18, 1967

Sanitas comes by the double roll and a double roll is 36' long. All Sanitas is 2' wide. I don't know to turn anything into square meters, but there are 36 square feet per single roll or 72 square feet per double roll.

PO

1967, SIGNATURE (17)

SIGNATURE (5)



SIGNATURE (5)

- a/ Nombre completo: *Leonor Nicolo Serrano*
- b/ Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: *22 de agosto de 1925, 1925*
- c/ Dirección: *Tambays 234, México D.F. 50005*
- d/ Ocupación: *Empleado de la Embajada de la URSS en México*
- e/ Color de pelo y ojos: *rubio; azules*
- f/ Señas particulares: *no tiene*
- g/ Estatura: *170 cm*
- h/ Nombre completo y dirección del pariente más cercano en la URSS: *no tiene*
- i/ Motivo y período de su estancia en los EE.UU.: *desde el 19 de octubre de 1952 hasta el 21 de octubre de 1952, en viaje de tránsito.*

Fecha y lugar de su llegada en los EE.UU.: *El 19 de octubre de 1952 en Laredo (Tex)*

Manera de viajar: *por ferrocarril*

Fecha y lugar de su salida de los EE.UU.: *El 21 de octubre de 1952 en Nueva York*

Manera de viajar: *por barco - Queen Elizabeth*

Dirección durante su estancia en los EE.UU.: *1512 Avenue, etc*

*11
L. Serrano*

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SIGNATURE (5)

- a/ Nombre completo: *[Handwritten]*
- b/ Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: *[Handwritten]*
- c/ Dirección: *[Handwritten]*
- d/ Ocupación: *[Handwritten]*
- e/ Color de pelo y ojos: *[Handwritten]*
- f/ Señas particulares: *[Handwritten]*
- g/ Estatura: *158 cm.*
- h/ Nombre completo y dirección del pariente más cercano en la U.S.: *[Handwritten]*
- i/ Motivo y período de su estancia en los E.E.U.U.: *hasta el 24 de octubre de 1956 en viaje de tránsito.*

Fecha y lugar de su llegada en los E.E.U.U.: *el 24 de octubre de 1956 en Laredo (Tex)*

Manera de viajar: *por ferrocarril*

Fecha y lugar de su salida de los E.E.U.U.: *el 24 de octubre de 1956 en Laredo (Tex)*

Manera de viajar: *por barco*

Dirección durante su estancia en los E.E.U.U.: *[Handwritten]*

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