

June 17, 1929.

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RECORDED & INDEXED  
JUN 18 1929

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,  
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed herewith a circular published by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, which was distributed among workers' organizations for the purpose of gathering a large representation of American workers to the conference which was contemplated to be held by this League on June 18th at Irving Plaza, New York City.

From a very delicate and strictly confidential source the Bureau has been advised that the foreign office of the Soviet Government financed the conference, and it is said that through the Communist delegates who were to attend, it is believed that the Soviet Government would be able to direct the policies of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Very truly yours,

Director.

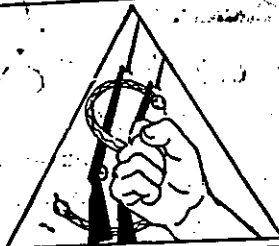
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Encl. #114737.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION  
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JUN 17 1929  
P. M.  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 17 1929 6:29 A. M.  
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# All-America Anti-Imperialist League

National Office --- United States Section

799 BROADWAY

ROOM 433

NEW YORK CITY

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DATE 5/22/95 BY SP4

352763

## CALL FOR A

June 9, 1929

# Conference Against Imperialism and Imperialist War

To All Workers, Organized and Unorganized;  
To All Sincere Opponents of Imperialism:

The danger of another world imperialist war on a larger scale than the last is growing more acute daily. The imperialist nations are becoming ever more aggressive in ruthless exploitation and oppression of the two-thirds of humanity under imperialist domination. A new wave of revolt of the subjugated colonial peoples is rising.

...tant struggles against imperialism all over the world, the International League Against Imperialism and For National Independence, in Berlin, has sent out a call to all its sections, and to all organizations and individuals in colonial and imperialist countries. This is a call to a SECOND WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST IMPERIALISM. Representatives from every important liberation movement, every organization fighting imperialism, from every part of the world, will come together in Paris, July 20 to 31, to plan for an intensified fight against imperialism.

The international situation calls for immediate and determined organized action on the part of all who are opposed to imperialism and its wars. In response to this demand for mil-

## Conference Against Imperialism, at Irving Plaza, New York City, June 15.

In order to elect a widely representative delegation from the United States to participate in the Second World Congress Against Imperialism, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, United States Section, is calling a CONFERENCE of all organizations and individuals opposed to imperialism, to be held on New York City, on SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, at IRVING PLAZA, 15th Street and Irving Place.

There will be a thoroughgoing discussion of all problems connected with American imperialism, and of plans to form a broad popular resistance to the aggressive policies of Wall Street, so that this delegation will go to Paris prepared to present these problems and plans effectively.

There will be two sessions of the Conference, the first at 2 P. M., and the second at 7:30 P. M.

copy to Mr. Kelley  
6/17/29

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## Issues before the Conference:

Solemn declarations, and "pacifist" propaganda cannot hide deliberate militaristic and increasingly imperialistic designs of the Coolidge-Hoover administrations. The adoption of the Kellogg Pact is a "pacifist" camouflage for militarist preparations, and a diplomatic maneuver. It does not involve any real disarmament on the part of the signatory powers. On the contrary, its adoption was almost simultaneous with the passing of the new cruiser bill, the tremendous increase of the military budget, large scale army, navy and air force maneuvers, and the mobilization of the war spirit through all the institutions of the state and the press. This misleading "pacifist" pact gives a free hand to all imperialist powers in the exploitation of their colonies and continuation of colonial wars. It gives pacifist justification to such acts as the invasion of U. S. marines in Nicaragua.

The "good-will" trip of Hoover was a symbol of the increased aggressiveness in the political and financial penetration of Latin America. It brings out clearly the controversy between British and American imperialism, which was responsible for the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. The competition between the League of Nations under British influence and the Pan-American Conference for Arbitration, dominated by the U. S., in rushing to "make peace" in this conflict is further evidence of this fundamental and irreconcilable conflict of interests, and of the dominating position of United States imperialism in Latin America.

Parallel with the growth of the aggression and power of American imperialism there is rising a wave of revolutionary unrest in Latin America, just as there is against British imperialism in India. Evidence of this restlessness under the yoke is seen in the heroic strikes in Colombia and developments in Venezuela and Mexico. Against this unrest the U. S. government is using the instrument of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor bureaucrats are likewise supporting imperialism both in advocating increased preparations for "national defense" and by patriotic propaganda, as shown for instance at the New Orleans Convention in 1928, when the close alliance of the A. F. of L. with the American Legion was openly demonstrated.

The Socialist parties likewise throughout the world demonstrate their utter lack of purpose to conduct a fight against imperialism and for colonial independence. They reveal openly their cooperation with imperialist policies in enslaving the colonial masses.

Tasks of great urgency have risen out of the policy of the U. S. to utilize the Kuomintang as another instrument in furtherance of its imperialist designs in China. The native, nationalist bourgeoisie, bribed and corrupted by foreign imperialism, has betrayed the revolution, and the various factions are used by American, British and Japanese imperialists. The Nanking government, even with the active support of Wall Street and Washington, has been unable to "unify" China and civil war continues as the foreign imperialists strive to gain the advantage of each other, to exploit the resources and the masses of China.

The struggle of the Negroes of the countries under the domination of the United States, for liberation, is closely connected with the struggle of Negroes in the United States for political, racial and social equality. The vicious propaganda of the superiority of "Nordic" civilization and race has strengthened racial prejudice, not only against the Negroes, but also against immigrant or foreign-born workers, creating divisions among the forces fighting the exploiters and oppressors. This must be overcome. We must unite the foreign-born, the Negroes and native-born Americans, in close co-operation with the masses in Latin America and other subjugated countries, in a militant organization against American imperialism.

# Provisional Agenda for the Conference on June 15

First Session—2 p. m.

THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION, as an expression of the increased war danger and aggressive activities of American imperialism:

- a. In Latin America;
- b. In the Far East;
- c. In Anglo-American Relations;
- d. Against the Soviet Union.

## ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES OF AMERICA AND THE NECESSITY FOR THEIR ORGANIZATION.

- a. Labor Movement, political and industrial organizations, fraternal organizations, youth movement;
- b. Negro, Latin American, Philipino, Hawaiian and Far-Eastern organizations in the United States.

We strongly urge all who are opposed to imperialism to participate in this work. Help to send a strong delegation to the International Congress Against Imperialism. Attend the New York conference on June 15th. Work with us to cement the alliance between the liberation movement in the subjugated countries with all those fighting against imperialism in the United States. Organize resistance to American intervention in Latin America. Fight against the danger of a new imperialist war and an attack upon the Soviet Union.

Second Session—7:30 p. m.

## ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS.

- a. Creation of local and district organizations;
- b. Constitution Sub-Committee to work out policy for affiliation and organization of local committees;
- c. Election of National Committee;
- d. National Headquarters.

## LATIN-AMERICAN STRUGGLES AGAINST UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM

## ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE SECOND ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORLD CONGRESS.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MAKE THIS CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL.

**Organizations**—Elect delegates. Send in a contribution. We will be glad to send a speaker to your next meetings; or we will send further information.

**Individuals**—Communicate with us. Let us know you are interested. Send names of friends to whom we should send this appeal. Send a contribution to the fund to enable us to finance the delegation.

# ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

United States Section

National Office: 799 Broadway, Room 433.

### Executive Committee:

ROGER BALDWIN  
ALBERT WEISBORD  
ROBERT W. DUNN  
FREDA KIRCHWEY  
BEN GOLD  
RICHARD B. MOORE  
WILLIAM PICKENS  
SCOTT NEARING  
MANUEL GOMEZ

### Secretariat:

PAUL CROUCH  
LISTON M. OAK  
ALBERT MOREAU  
HARRIET SILVERMAN  
LOUIS GIBARTI,  
Representative of the  
International League  
Against Imperialism and  
For National Independence

### Endorsed by the Following Organizations:

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION  
HOTEL, RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA WORKERS UNION  
CENTRO OBRERO DE HALBA ESPANOLA  
CENTRO EDUCACIONAL CHILENO  
HAITIAN PATRIOTIC UNION  
AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS  
HARLEM TENANTS' LEAGUE  
ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE CHINESE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' REVOLUTION.  
PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO VENEZOLANO  
CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

# For Immediate Action!

ELECT YOUR DELEGATES IMMEDIATELY. Fill out the following credential, and mail to the

**ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE**  
 NATIONAL OFFICE—UNITED STATES SECTION  
 799 Broadway, Room 433 New York, N. Y.

## CREDENTIAL

THIS CERTIFIES that

.....  
 have been elected to participate in the **CONFERENCE of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, on June 15th, at Irving Plaza, New York City.**

Name of organization

Address

Secretary

National Office, 799 Broadway, Room 433, New York, N. Y.

## Forward to a United Fight

- Against Imperialist Wars.
- Against Imperialist Aggression.
- For the Emancipation of Colonial Peoples.
- For the Defense of the Soviet Union
- from Attack by the Imperialist Powers.

- Executive Committee:
- ROGER HADDAN
  - ALBERT WEINBERG
  - ROBERT W. LEAH
  - LARRY HENNING
  - FRANK GOLD
  - NICHOLAS H. ROBERTS
  - WILLIAM DUNN
  - SCOTT NEWMAN
  - MARSHALL KUTNER

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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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(d)(5)

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(b)(7)(B)

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Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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August 2, 1929.

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AUG 5 1929

61-6065-

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,  
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of information from a very delicate and strictly confidential source to the effect that although the Communist Parties of the South American Republics, especially the Communist Party of the United States, are in charge of the Communist propaganda officially which is being spread in these republics, the responsibility for all this revolutionary propaganda is in the hands of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

The anti-American propaganda in the Republic of Honduras consists of the slogan "Fight the Yankee Imperialism." It is stated that there are no special orders for revolutionary activities in the Republic of Honduras, but that there is a "general line" of revolutionary propaganda in all the South American republics and in the "colonies and semi-colonies" of the United States. The revolutionary movement in the Republic of Honduras consists of about five hundred students and workers; but the revolutionary spirit in these South American republics is growing rapidly and some steps to consolidate and unite the real revolutionary movement and the national-independent movements of all these countries into one movement will be taken after the Frankfort Congress of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/22/95 BY SP

352763

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION  
MAILED  
AUG 2 1929  
P. M.  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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#61-6065-63  
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January 29, 1931.

JAN 31 1931

Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief  
Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP12

5/22/95

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Dear Mr. Kelley:

The Bureau of Investigation from a strictly confidential source, has received information that the Executive Committee of the Comintern has ordered the Communist Party of the United States and of the other American countries to organize and start a new drive for the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

The Executive Committee of the Comintern in its instructions has referred to the fact that the League has been inactive for a period of about two years and that many political and economic battles have been fought by the party in the American countries without the support and cooperation of the Anti-Imperialist League. For this reason, the Executive Committee has issued orders for the reorganization of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in such a manner as to make it a leader in the struggles between the American workers and the Imperialists.

The order for the reorganization of the League was issued during December of 1930. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States immediately called a meeting of its members and decided to issue an invitation to all American countries to send representatives to a conference to be held for the purpose of reorganizing the League.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States proposes to hold this conference during March of this year in New York City and will attempt to utilize this conference for the purpose of organizing a more

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JAN 29 1931

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workable, united front of all the workers and farmers of the United States and other American countries.

It is reported that the Central Committee has turned over a sum of \$15,000 to the Nicaraguan rebels and that this money was furnished to the Central Committee by the International Anti-Imperialist League. It is reported that the I.A.I.L. now has in its possession approximately \$1,000,000 for the purpose of financing revolutionary movements through the world. At the present it is reported to be furnishing financial aid and support to the revolutionary leaders in China and India. It is also reported that the I.A.I.L. is now operating independently of the Comintern.

Very truly yours,

Director.



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-6065-65  
RECORDED & INDEXED

MAY 6 - 1931

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,  
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

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Dear Mr. Kelley:

Information has been received to the effect that the Communist Party, International, is planning to hold a special meeting in New York, New York, about the 15th inst. for the purpose of discussing the situation in the United States and the possibility of joining the League of Nations. It is stated that the meeting will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and that the attendance will be limited to members of the Party and their families. It is also stated that the meeting will be held in the presence of a special committee of the League of Nations. The information received is that the meeting will be held in the presence of a special committee of the League of Nations. The information received is that the meeting will be held in the presence of a special committee of the League of Nations.

Also told me that the Communist Party of the United States is planning to hold a special meeting in New York, New York, about the 15th inst. for the purpose of discussing the situation in the United States and the possibility of joining the League of Nations. It is stated that the meeting will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and that the attendance will be limited to members of the Party and their families. It is also stated that the meeting will be held in the presence of a special committee of the League of Nations.

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It is further reported that the Executive Committee of the Communist Party has little confidence in Sandino, but are giving him their full cooperation because he is now the only fighting factor in Nicaragua, and the party must wait for further developments until a way can be found to turn the revolutionary struggle, ~~there, as well~~ as in Honduras, into a Communist struggle under another leadership. ~~is~~ is quoted as saying, "But as it now stands, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party is giving its full endorsement and cooperation to Sandino."

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Further information from this same confidential source is to the effect that "Comrade Antonio Morelo" has been sent by the Executive Committee of the Communist Party to Mexico, where he will confer with a representative of Sandino and a representative of the Honduras revolutionary movement on ways and means of cooperation. Morelo was scheduled to leave for Mexico on April 30, 1931. At the meeting above referred to, ( ) stated, "I will turn over to them \$36,000--\$20,000 to Sandino and \$16,000 to Honduras." Fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) of this money was raised by the Party, \$7,000 by the Anti-Imperialist League and \$15,000 came from the International Officers of the Anti-Imperialist League in Berlin.

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At the conclusion of \_\_\_\_\_'s speech, \_\_\_\_\_, the treasurer of the New York branch of the Anti-Imperialist League, asked all those present at the meeting to pledge themselves and their organizations to raise some money immediately. The Young Workers Communist League pledged \$300, the Trade Union Unity League, \$500, and individual donations amounted to approximately \$210.00. The other organizations present did not make any pledges, inasmuch as the representatives felt that they were not in a position to pledge money without the authorization of their organizations.

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Very truly yours,

Director.



From a Veteran

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*1 x anonymous communication  
anti-Communist League*

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION FROM  
ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE

AUG 4 - 1931

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 28 1931	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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# LATINOAMERICANOS OBREROS

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## ANTI-IMPERIALISTA

ASISTID A LA CONFERENCIA ANTI-IMPERIALISTA, Viernes 24 de Julio de 1931. en el IRVING PLAZA HALL, Irving Place y Calle 15.

En esta Conferencia, trabajadores y anti-imperialistas de Nueva York denunciaran la criminal explotación y opresión de que son víctimas las masas de América Latina y muy especialmente en el área del Caribe (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haití, Santo Domingo, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, etc.) y otros países de Centro y Sur América. Se discutirán los problemas de las heroicas luchas anti-imperialistas de las masas de las colonias, se demostrará la relación existente entre los intereses de los obreros de los Estados Unidos con los intereses de los obreros y campesinos de las colonias, se adoptará un PROGRAMA DE ACCIÓN y se formará la Local de Nueva York de la Liga Anti-imperialista de los Estados Unidos, para movilizar a los trabajadores y anti-imperialistas para prestar un energético apoyo moral y material a los movimientos de liberación en América Latina, China, Filipinas, etc.-

POR UN SOLIDO FRENTE UNICO CONTRA EL IMPERIALISMO.

\*\*\*\*\*

INGRESE A LA LIGA ANTI IMPERIALISTA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.!!

799 Broadway. Room 535. New York City.

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

Ocupacion \_\_\_\_\_

Dirección \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12/22/95 BY SP12

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Por el apoyo a los movimientos de liberación de las colonias  
Contra la Guerra Imperialista.!!

Por la defensa de la UNIÓN SOVIÉTICA.!!

Asistid a la demostración de Agosto-Primero en UNION SQUARE.!!

8397

# WORKERS AND ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

COME TO THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE, Friday July 24, 7:30 P.M.

at IRVING PLAZA, 15th Street and Irving Place.

\*\*\*\*\*

At this Conference, workers and anti-imperialists of New York will expose the murderous exploitation and oppression of the masses of Latin America, especially in the Caribbean (Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Panama, etc.) and other Central and South American countries; discuss the problems of the heroic anti-imperialist struggles of the colonial masses; show the common interests of the American Workers with the colonial brothers; draw up a PROGRAM OF ACTION and form a New York Branch of the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States, to rally the workers and enemies of imperialism of New York for energetic moral and material support to the liberation movements of Latin America, China, India, Philippines, etc.

All individual workers are also invited to attend this Conference. Tell your friends and fellow workers in the building, neighborhood and working place about this Conference. Ask them to come to the ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE on July 24th, at Irving Plaza.

FOR A SOLID UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM!!

\*\*\*\*\*

JOIN THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

799 Broadway, Room 535, New York City.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

ALSO DEMONSTRATE

- ( Against Imperialist War.
- ( For the defense of the Soviet Union.
- ( For the support of the colonial liberation movements.

At Union Square, Aug. 1, 7 P.M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
In replying refer to

G-2/ 10110-2571

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

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Release

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August 31, 1927.

The Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

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RECEIVED  
SEP 2 1927  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir:

5 USC 552(b)(7)(D)

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter recently received in this office relative to the All American Anti-Imperialist League and its organ, "El Libertador", which is believed to be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

*John B. Richardson*

JOHN B. RICHARDSON,  
Major, General Staff,  
Acting Chief, War Plans and Training Branch.

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SEP 9 1927

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SEP 27 1927  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPT.

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE  
MEXICO CITY.

August 12, 1927.

No. 1647.

To: The Chief, Latin-American Section.  
M.I.D., Office A.C. of S., G-2, W.D., Washington.

SUBJECT: "Libertador", and Request to M.A. Office, Mexico,  
of February 8, 1927.

1. In connection with the request to obtain information on this association called the "All American Anti-Imperialistic League" and its organ "El Libertador", this office has secured the following from Embassy and Consular reports and from different individuals.

2. The League here referred to affiliates at times with the "Communist Party of Mexico", and again with the "League in Behalf of Persecuted Stragglers"; these latter two groups having been mentioned in the press as supporting the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

3. The President of the League in Mexico City is Diego Rivera, a well-known Mexican futurist painter, who entertains radical communist views. Up to December of 1926 Rivera was also editor of "El Libertador". The Secretary of the League is Julie A. Wells, a radical Cuban student and agitator. The head of the editorial section is said to be one Esteban Pavletich, a Peruvian radical, and who is also stated to be the Chief of the Printing Bureau of the Mexican Department of Education.

4. The board of managers, as far as known, consists of J. Allen Apata, Vela, Jesus Amaya and Dias Silveira. Nothing is known of these except that the two latter named are radical writers. Collaborators in Mexico are Jose Maria Benites, Baltasar Brumando, J. Santos Moreno, Jose B. Frias, R. Ramos Pedruza (labor agitator), Samuel Vance, Jose Vasconcelos (lawyer and radical), and Herman Laborde (chief of the Transportation Syndicate and a pronounced radical).

5. Among foreign contributors are mentioned: Scott Haring, Epton Sinclair, J. Freeman, R. W. Dunn, Carlton Deals, Marshall Jones, and Samuel S. Jones. The latter named is now giving lectures at the Summer School of the University of Mexico, principally on Latin-American relations, and from the Mexican and Central American viewpoint.

Letter H. A., Mexico, to Chief, Latin-American Section, Aug. 12/27,  
#1647. "Libertador".

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6. It is reported that the League has been pressed for funds of late, and this may explain its not being unduly active.

Source: As stated.

(Signed)

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D)

F2

Release

The following information dated  
as shown below has been received  
61-6065-12

722 SOURCE: A REVIEW OF POLITICAL CONDI-  
TIONS IN THE CANAL ZONE DURING  
DISTRICT DURING 1927 WITH  
722 SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE  
GENERAL SITUATION IN THE  
CANAL ZONE DURING 1927.

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D) 5000/8824

Enclosure No. 3 - Circular from the All-America Anti-  
Imperialist League (1927) - accompanying report  
"A Review of Political Conditions in the Canal  
Zone District during 1927."

Communist Activities China

Handwritten initials

All America Anti-Imperialist League,  
1111 - 1111 - 1111 Street, Chicago,  
Illinois.

JUL 20 1928 AM  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

has just been released from Alcatraz prison, where he  
served a three-year sentence for "subversive activities"  
against American imperialism in the Hawaiian Islands, is  
to begin a nation-wide tour of the United States on the  
15th of June, under the auspices of the All America Anti-  
Imperialist League.

This tour will be carried out as part of the "Hands  
Off China, Nicaragua, and Mexican Campaign" which the  
League is conducting. Intervention by the United States  
in China has made Crouch feel that he can do no more  
worthily rest upon regaining his freedom than to take up  
the anti-imperialist work, particularly under the slogan  
of "Hands Off China!"

"While stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii," Crouch says,  
"I found it impossible to not in the traditional way as a  
good witness of the situation in the Pacific, I could not  
believe that it was my duty to do anything to address the  
situation in the Pacific. I had to go to the other side of  
the world. Talking to other people, I felt that I  
could do something to help the situation in the Pacific."  
with

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others, decided to organize the Hawaiian Communist League which would fight for the cause of the Hawaiian people, for Hawaiian independence.

"For that 'crime' against imperialism, both Trumbull and I were court-martialed, and sentenced to Alcatraz military prison. Trumbull served his sentence and was released about a year ago. I have just gotten out.

"During the long days in prison, a fellow idea a good deal of thinking. I determined long ago that as soon as I got out, I would carry the message of the oppressed people not only to my former comrades in arms, the American soldiers who are sent to suppress them, but also to the potential soldiers, the great mass of American workers and farmers who make up the raw material for wars and imperialist intervention in the interests of Big Business. Just in May, when the United States Section of the All American Anti-Imperialist League invited me to go on a tour of 33 cities from California to New York, I jumped at the opportunity and immediately wired my acceptance of the offer."

After meetings in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Paul Crouch will go to Portland, Ore., and from there he will proceed across the states of Washington and Montana, to Minnesota. Coming to Chicago, he will cover Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, New Haven, Boston, with some smaller cities in between. The meetings are being arranged by negotiation with the "Hands Off China" Committee and other similar bodies which have sprung up almost spontaneously thruout the length and breadth of the country as a protest against the recent imperialist intervention of the United States in China, Nicaragua, and thruout Latin America. Crouch will agitate for the immediate withdrawal of military and naval forces from foreign soil and for the abolition of all unequal treaties, extraterritorial rights, and other special privileges which impair American strength by leading us to wrench the country

having branches in eleven countries of Latin America,  
as well as in the United States. The American Section  
is located at Room 43, 106 No. La Salle Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

June 9, 1927.



**Coolidge's Veto of the Bill for a Plebiscite on Independence of the Philippine Islands.**

(Statement of the Conference for Filipino Independence.)

President Coolidge's veto of the bill for a plebiscite of the Philippine people on the question of Philippine independence must immediately arouse all those who have the slightest regard for our obligations toward a subject people.

The bill, passed unanimously by both houses of the Philippine legislature, did not provide for independence. It provided merely that the Philippine people be given the right to say whether they wanted independence or not. Governor General Wood vetoed the bill some time ago. It was immediately passed over his veto. Now President Coolidge annuls the clearly expressed aspirations of the Philippine people by his veto which is final.

There can be only one interpretation of this action of the United States Government in this case, which is to intensify American imperialist rule without regard to the wishes of the Philippines.

The reason given by President Coolidge for his veto, states him as a prize hypocrite of world imperialism. He says, first that the question of independence is "an abstract one"; secondly, that according to the bill not all of the people of the Islands of the Philippines would participate in the plebiscite; thirdly, that the question of independence is "not so important" to the Philippines as the economic progress is for them.

Thus we have it all again — the old, familiar language of the complacent imperialist overlords, self-righteous, patronizing, but not yielding an inch.

"Independence is a very appealing word," says the President, in his veto message. "Our people will vote against independence for themselves —"

Were the cat is let out of the bag. It is admitted that we can not have a plebiscite on the question of independence in the Philippines because the people of the Philippines would vote the wrong way — that is, they would vote for their freedom. Once such a plebiscite was taken, it would be impossible to continue the fiction that the Philippine people do not want their independence. The spectacle of a president of the United States referring indignantly to independence as merely "a very appealing word" indicates that we have developed greatly since 1776.

As to the charge that all the people of the island would not participate in the voting, this is plain distortion. All those except the small minority of semi-civilized tribes are entitled to vote, by act of United States Congress, will participate in the plebiscite according to the bill, which President has vetoed his sudden reluctance for these poor children is really touching.

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But if the President can not offer honest reasons, he at least presents a variety of reasons. For instance, he says that the Philippine people and their leaders are not generally informed as to the material assistance given the islands by the United States since their occupation and have no fair appreciation of what independence with approval of the United States would mean. Alas! we are again unappreciative.

"In view of this lack of understanding" continues this concussive document, "a vote on the abstract question of independence would be not only futile but absolutely unfair to them."

Obviously Mr. Coolidge's sense of fairness must be very highly developed indeed!

And then this final paragraph, which stamps the whole United States policy in the Philippine Islands as not different from that of the British imperialists or any other modern system of politico-economic exploitation of the colonies.

"A tentative on immediate independence would divert the attention of the people towards the pursuit of more political power rather than the essential steps necessary for the maintenance of a stable, well governed community."

If our condemnation of the United States Government policy appears harsh, it is plainly borne out by every word of the President's veto message.

The message will prove as a great shock to those who have been accustomed to looking to Washington for "forward steps" on behalf of Philippine independence. It is to be hoped that if it shocks them it will shock them into life.

Now more than ever it is plain that if the Philippine people are to have their independence, it can only be by concerted struggle on the part of the Filipinos themselves and their allies in the United States and elsewhere, not by the grace of our imperialist government.

The Conference for Philippine Independence whose preliminary organization was set up some months ago in preparation for a national conference to be held in Washington, D. C. has noted and called attention to a whole series of regressive measures looking towards the preservation of American imperialist rule in the Philippines. The libertarian currents still persist although more and more on the most brazen imperialist exploitation, but the actual policy is the reverse of libertarian.

We call upon all who believe in the cause of the independence of the Philippines to stand up and fight for it. We ask our local comrades in the various cities to redouble the agitation and support of the

movement

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movement for Philippine independence. Although the holding of our conference at Washington has been postponed, we believe that the need for holding it is greater than ever. It is necessary to use every means to expose the government policy in the Philippines and to call for resistance against it.

If you stand for Philippine independence, send a telegram to President Coolidge. If you are a trade unionist, take the matter up in your local union and try to spread the protest.

Let us have your moral and financial support for renewed, and redoubled propaganda for Philippine independence.

Let us answer the president's veto with our renewed demand for immediate, complete, and absolute independence for the Philippines.

**LUOY A. WHITAKER,**

Executive Secretary.

Conference for Philippine Independence

100 North La Salle Street,

Room 48,

Chicago, Illinois.

Release

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Copy—RPO  
Comp. \_\_\_\_\_

72472

SOURCE: A REVIEW OF POLITICAL  
TRENDS IN THE WESTERN  
DISTRICT DURING 1927  
SPECIAL AGENTS TO  
CENTRAL, FEDERAL AND  
STATE AGENTS

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D)

Section 31,  
503.00/3824.

Enclosure No. 2 - Circular from the All-America Anti-  
Imperialist League (1923) - accompanying report  
"A Review of Political Conditions in the Canton  
Consular District during 1927."

February 2, 1928.

International Assn. of Oppressed Peoples,  
Maitlow Dickinson  
Canton, China.

Dear Comrades:

We are much interested in your letter and informa-  
tion concerning the formation of the International  
Association of Oppressed Peoples. The organization is  
timely - in fact, it has been long delayed - and  
corresponds to the direct needs of all those working  
for liberation thruout the world.

Imperialism is the greatest scourge of liberty  
in the world today. Imperialism must be uprooted if  
the peoples of the earth are to enjoy a free develop-  
ment.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has  
national sections in Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Colombia,  
Venezuela, Brazil and the United States, and whole-  
heartedly endorses the purposes of your organization and  
hereby applies for affiliation. Our League is a united  
front body taking in all elements willing to engage in  
the struggle against American imperialism. In the  
Latin American countries it includes students', peasant  
workers' and other organizations', and political parties.  
In the United States it is based primarily on the  
Workers (Communist) Party as the ally of the oppressed  
peoples of the Americas.

At the present time we are engaged in preparation  
for the conference of colonial and semi-colonial  
peoples to be held under the auspices of the Interna-  
tional Workers Alliance at Brussels, Belgium. We have been  
carrying out considerable activity against American  
imperialism in Cuba, Mexico and the islands of the  
Caribbean. It is not too much to say that the League  
has become, in the one short year of its existence,  
one of the major factors in the struggle in these  
countries. We publish a news service regularly twice a  
week, in English and in Spanish (from our Chicago and  
New York

New York office respectively) and we have a monthly Spanish-language organ sent out from the Mexican Headquarters and under the direct editorship of the Mexican Section of the League. The central direction, however, remains here.

I am sending you a copy of El Libertador, the Spanish language organ of the League, under separate cover.

We should be pleased to receive further detailed information in regard to your association, and especially regarding what is expected of affiliated organizations.

Fraternally yours,  
MANUEL GONZALEZ,  
Secretary.

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APY-TRU  
Comp.

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Release

SOURCE: A REVIEW OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES  
DURING 1927 WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE  
CENTRAL, HONGKONG AND COE-  
ASTAMON PROVINCES. PREPARED  
BY

5 USC 552(b)(7)(D)

December 31, 1927.  
893.00/824.

72124

An Analysis of the "Bad Failure" by a Communist.

In closing the various labor union headquarters in Canton the police seized certain documents relating in one way or another to the Communist uprising of December 11th, among which was one that details seven reasons why the attempt was a failure. It was undoubtedly written by one of the Chinese Communist leaders and substantiates many of the statements made in this [redacted] report above mentioned.

"(1) Almost all the Communist leaders who headed the coup were men of letters, and not one of them was a leader of the laboring class, with the result that during the coup it was found out that these alleged leaders were helplessly in need of directing power. When the coup was at its most critical stage, none of the Communist leaders realized their presence of mind, and the direction of all activities in the city was most confused. This will serve to teach the Communist Party in China the lesson that henceforth they will have to choose at least a few leaders from among the laborers, men with ability and the experience to be at the head of any future uprising.

"(2) Some time ago, before the coup was effected, it had been arranged that the Party should concentrate its work in the stirring up of the whole mass of the people. That is, first to call a general strike of all the laborers in Canton, which would be followed by the uprising of the Communist armed corps. But when the coup was started, the leaders completely lost their heads, paying attention only to the securing of the assistance of the troops, and the pre-arranged general strike was never called. This sudden change of mind among the leaders shows the lack of determination and direction among the latter class, and made the coup ridiculous and a sheer military speculation. The power and strength of the mass of people had been increased, and though part of the people in the city did rise up to join

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the Communists, the majority were not affected.

(3) The long period of "White" dominance, as a result of the inauguration on the 1st of April, 1947, of an anti-Communist organization in Canton City, when large numbers of Communists were arrested and labor activities suppressed, was also directly responsible for the inactivity of the laboring class, and the people as a whole, in assisting the members of our Party during the October coup. Even then, the blame is still on the leaders who failed to obtain the cooperation of the mass of people, for it has been reported that before and after the coup the leaders did not even attempt to launch any propaganda work to arouse the people and laborers to smash the anti-Communists and to denigrate the reputation of the Iron Guard. The only propaganda work they did was the calling of a few meetings and the distributing of a small number of Communist leaflets. Not one leaflet was torn out and a public proclamation of the Soviet Government had been not only printed or issued, but one of the members of the Soviet Committee was a former labor leader or a representative of the farmers. It is no wonder that the mass of people, on the whole, appeared to be unconcerned and failed to revolt.

The experience we gained during the October coup will be able to convince us that in the future we should do more propaganda work, not only among the labor unions, but also among the mass of people, penetrating further into the heart of the latter. Just as before, henceforth, in any of our risings, we should smash more anti-Communists and confiscate more of their property, so as to stir up the people to join us.

(4) The meagreness of the Communist Workers' Corps, which joined in the coup, was another great cause of the failure. With the exception, of course, of the Communist Workers' Corps in Canton and Hsien-tou who attempted to assist the Red troops in capturing the railway stations, the great part of the farmers in the other suburbs of Canton showed inactivity during the coup. Few of the farmers in Canton actually did take up arms or help us in any other ways. The same thing happened in the case of the farmers of the other districts of Kwangtung. The outcome of this was that the anti-Communist troops, which had a numerical advantage over us, succeeded in driving our units out of Canton City without much difficulty.

(5) The want of military training by the Communist troops constituted a part of the deficiency apparent in the coup.

There were 1,000 to 2,000 Communist troops, during the whole of the coup, fighting for our cause,

but

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but the "Red" army on the whole lacked training and organization. The direction of the Communist Party was, indeed, poor, judging from the results of the "Red" army. During the last part of the Communist Party, with the United Government troops. Of course the leaders of our Party were also guilty to be blamed for the inefficiency of our troops.

(6) Another reason for our defeat was that we failed to make the best use of our troops, especially the "Red" army, in consequence of our lack of organization. In fact, the "Red" army before the war. The majority of the troops stationed in London were "Red" army with the anti-Communist groups to fight us. Our shortcomings in the "Red" army will certainly serve to our leaders in the Communist Party, in the future, such progress will show, the "Red" army will have to be reorganized.

(7) The organization of the Soviet Government, which lasted for three days only, showed signs of inefficiency, such as: directing of the Communist troops and in the leading of the work of people. During the time in the city for three days, the "Red" army succeeded in capturing only a few buildings. In fact, the "Red" army of anti-Communist. Furthermore, during our retreat from the city we even failed to kill the two hundred anti-Communist. In fact, they were confined and imprisoned in the Russian Army Union.

The great need of organizing power among the leaders of the Communist Party, therefore, should be shown. Hereafter, we should spend more time in organizing work among the labor unions and in the establishing of various Communist unions inside the labor unions. But, on the other hand, the Communist Party should lose no time in accomplishing more unity inside the Communist Party, laying down laws and rules which all Communist should obey. Another need is that the Party should be made the center and the main authority of the Communist leaders and workers, and of the people.



Release

16333  
A3

TRANSLATION.

A LETTER FROM FROYLAN TURCIOS.

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May 31, 1928.

Senor Dr. Carlos Leon,  
Mexico.

5 USC 552 (b)(6)  
(b)(7)(C)

My Distinguished Friend:

On the night of the 3d of April last I handed over to Macedonio Diaz, a messenger sent directly to me by Sandino, and in whom he has the utmost confidence, \$740.62 (\$390.82 in medicines and other things you told me to get and \$350 in cash)- from the thousand-dollar draft from MAFUENIC brought me by Lic. Gustavo Machado, and for which my receipt was published in No. 17 of "El Libertador".

In accordance with instructions from the General the other \$259.33 is deposited in a bank here to be available for getting any other things he may send for.

There were present when I handed over the \$740.62 to Macedonio Diaz; Lic. Gustavo Machado, Agent of Mafuenic; Esteban Pavletich, (who signed the receipt for the mail from Sandino, as the messenger couldn't write)- and the Nicaraguans Mairans, Hernandez and Altamirano, companions of the other two in their trip to Sandino's camp. The said Macedonio Diaz was the guide for the group.

Since that date-the 3d of April- I have heard nothing further directly from Sandino, nor from our friend Gustavo Machado, nor any word of the mail and other things we sent, with the exception of two letters they wrote me before they arrived in camp.

By the time you received this letter Machado will be with you, according to an item I saw in "El Libertador". When you have talked with him, and read the letter I sent please let MAFUENIC know of the safe delivery of the above mentioned \$740.62.

Apparently Sandino is in Northern Nicaragua, and on account of the great distances I have heard nothing from him for the last two months.

Heartiest greetings,

FROYLAN TURCIOS.

Certified an accurate translation.

(Signed) Fred T. Cruse,  
Major, G. S.

Note:--As stated in a previous report, a few days after this letter was written a messenger finally came in from Sandino and Turcios has been in fairly regular communication with him since. In addition to the sum mentioned Machado also carried \$2000 from "El Machete", making about \$3000, as stated in my report.

ENCLOSURE 4

MAFUENIC is Carlos FUSCA de NICARAGUA

Release

F3e

- 1. Pro-Sandinista Committee.
- 2. Hands Off Nicaragua Society - Anti Imperialistic League is affiliated with it; also "USCAYA."

16231

16334-A

G-2 Report

2900-b

G-2 Report

MEXICO  
SOCIAL

SUBJECT:

Propaganda. Propaganda of Domestic Origin. Formation and Activities of the "Hands Off Nicaragua Association".

1. This report has direct reference to D. J. Report, San Antonio District, for week ending February 15, 1929, and to Secret letter of February 15, 1929, Eqtrs. 8th Corps Area, reference G-2/2657-P-241, forwarded as information to this office.

2. Early in January of 1929 a committee calling itself the "Pro-Sandinista Committee", avowedly made up of Nicaraguan elements in this Capital, was organized for the ostensible purpose of collecting funds for the purchase of medicines and medical supplies for the Nicaraguan bandit Agustino Sandino. This organization, if it can be called that, was headed by Fr. Pedro Cepeda, pseudo-Nicaraguan (Liberal) Consul in Mexico City. Offices were established at 3-a Balceras Street, No. 24. Informal notices appeared in the press early in February that several benefits would be given in certain theatres to take up collections for the purchase of medical supplies for the "patient army of Sandino in Nicaragua". No greater publicity was given, and up to the middle of February, 816 pesos had been collected here in the Capital, together with a small amount of bandages, cotton and simple drugs for the purpose stated. Small amounts of funds, running into the hundreds of pesos, have since been received from miners in Pachuca, from individuals in Puebla, and from some of the railroad workers in Mexico.

3. Toward the middle of the month of February an organization was formed in the Capital called the "Hands Off Nicaragua Society" ("Manos Fuera de Nicaragua"), with these individuals as the Committee:

- Secretary General - Jacobo Hurwitz, exiled Peruvian writer and radical;
- Treasurer - Prof. Rafael Ramos Pedruazo, Mexican radical;
- Senior Member - Dr. Carlos León, exiled Venezuelan, ex-Governor of Caracas, former Professor in Univ. of Caracas;
- Senior Member - Prof. Luis G. Monzon, Mexican, ex-Senator from Querétaro.

In turn this Committee managed to link up the support of the following organizations, with the avowed object of making collections of money and medical supplies for the bandit forces of Sandino:

ENCLOSURE

Societies or organizations:

- / Int. League against Imperialism and for National Independence. Mexican representative, Lawyer Gustavo Machado (an exiled Venezuelan);
- / International Workers' Aid Association;
- / Anti-Imperialistic League of the Americas;
- / Union-Centro-Sud-America y Antillana (UCCSAYA); Mexican representative, Dr. Carlos León (above);
- / International League in behalf of Persecuted Strugglers;
- / Anti-Clerical Federation of Mexico; Mexican representative, Madame Belén de Sarraje (an avowed hater of the Mexican clergy);
- / International Workers for Knowledge; Mexican representative, Prof. Rafael Ramos Pedruega, ex-Deputy to the National Congress; ex-Minister to Ecuador; now Prof. of History in the National Prep. School;
- / Haitian Patriotic Union, represented by Haitian negro, J. Colibois, fils, exiled Haitian; ex-director of "Le Courrier de Haiti";
- / United E. P. Association, represented by Hernan Laborde, Alderman for Mexico City;
- / Countryside National League, represented by Ursulo Galvan, ex-Deputy from Vera Cruz;
- / Miners' Federation of Jalisco, represented by David Antonio Sigüeros, a leader of Communist party in Mexico City, and a backer of ex-Governor Zuno of Jalisco.

4. This association ("Hands Off Nicaragua") has absorbed the earlier Pro-Sandinista association, and aside from scattering handbills relative to the alleged Nicaraguan rebellion, has sent Raul Moya de la Torre, exiled Peruvian radical, to lecture in nearby towns, such as Pachuca and Puebla. Ostensibly, as before, such funds as are collected are supposed to be for medical supplies for the bandit Sandino. Details as to how much has been collected, and as to how funds and supplies are forwarded to Nicaragua, are still undetermined. Forwarding money via New York would appear the most logical method, and if Salomon de la Selva, Nicaraguan agitator, is still in New York, he might be a possible forwarding agent. De la Selva left for the United States early in 1927 via Laredo. Doctor Timoteo Baca is not known.

5. This office is not able to confirm that General Brigadier José Alvarez, Chief of the Presidential Staff, is or has been in any way connected with the "Pro-Sandinista" or "Hands Off Nicaragua" outfits. As General Alvarez is somewhat given to intrigue, it is not impossible that he may have contributed in some way to these organizations. Whether overtures have been made or not, to any of the military prisoners in Santiago Tlatelcalco Prison to join the bandit Sandino are still undetermined. This office is still investigating several possible sources of information on this subject.

6. No apparent interest as far as the press is concerned, appears to have been taken of late in the general subject referred to.

Sources: Confidential Press, local;  
One Consular report; "Redención" and  
"Machete" (Radical weeklies).

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D)

G-2 Report2900-b.MEXICO  
SECRET

SUBJECT: Propaganda. Propaganda of Domestic Origin;  
Copy of report of "Hands off Nicaragua League"  
and Clippings re Sandino, etois.

1. Attached hereto is the April number of "El Libertador", official organ in Mexico for the "Hands off Nicaragua" League or association, ("Infuenic" or "Manos Fuera de Nicaragua"). Attention is invited to the fac-simile of a telegram on the cover sheet, indicated by pencil, and to these articles:

Page 4, letter from Sandino to Froylan Turcios;  
Page 5, "From Sandino's encampment";  
Pages 8 and 9, "Carleton Seals with Sandino";  
Pages 11 and 16, "Infuenic Report"; and  
Pages 12 and 13, "Great Meeting in Fabregas Theatre".

This last was only referred to in the local press.

2. From information in this office, two instalments of approximately a total of \$2,000. U. S. Currency, have been forwarded from the "Infuenic" League in Mexico, to Froylan Turcios, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. A statement to this effect, in part, appears on the last page of "El Libertador".

3. The interview of Carleton Seals, so called correspondent of the "Nation", is also attached, inasmuch as reference is made in "El Libertador" to his presence at the Fabregas Theatre on April 1st. Another clipping, of May 4, 1923, describes his reception at a function given by the students of the National Fine Arts Schools in this Capital, cheering for Sandino and for Seals, etc.

4. As future copies of "El Libertador" are received they will be forwarded without special comment.

Sources: As stated.

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D)

From: M.A.Mexico.

Report No. 2072. Date: May 14, 1928.

ENCLOSURE

Release E22

STATEMENT OF JULIO CESAR RIVAS, GIVEN the 21st. APRIL, 1928.

FORMER AGENT OF SANDINO AND NOW IN THE NATIONAL PENITENTIARY IN MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

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Sandinero correspondents: PONDURAS, Froilan Turcios; SAN SALVADOR, Dr. Jose de Jesus Zamora; SONSONATE, Dr. Ramon Mesada; SANTA ANA, Alberto Garcia; merchant; TAPACHULA, TIAPAS, Jose Calderon, Proprietor of Lower House; COCOSA, VERACRUZ, Francisco de la Llave, President of the Federation of Laborers; MEXICO (the Capital), Dr. Pedro Jose Sepeda, Carlos Leon, Jose Allen y Capitan, Leopoldo Carotti, Italian owner of vessels. In Honduras, Scrapio Fernandez y Hernandez, Consul of Colombia, also buys ammunition which is sent to Sandino.

Rivas made four trips to Mexico, the first trip being on his own account. He arrived there from Cuba with the intention of knowing the country.

He made the second trip at the suggestion of Froilan Turcios, who only gave him \$25.00 and a "plancha" (metal plate) with which he might secure funds from all the Masonic lodges, as his was a patriotic mission. All the lodges responded; once in Mexico, he was taken by Dr. Sepeda to General Alvarez, Chief of Staff, who took him in his own car during the night to the Castillo de Chapultepec (Mexico's White House) where he had a conference with Calles. The latter distrusted him, and told him so, whereby Rivas got frightened, for he had seen more than 120 Mexican Generals, officers and soldiers shot.

Turcios gave him 76 letters, which he delivered to the addressees; He returned 17 days after.

On his third trip he was invested with power by Sandino, his credentials were delivered to him by Turcios. Sandino is a Mason, 18 degrees, and is helped by all the Central American and Mexican lodges, with the exception of the Managua Lodge, where they have very good people although some of the Masons write to Sandino informing him of all that goes on in the interior; but he requests that he should not be required to denounce the local Masons, as he has been helped a great deal by them.

On his third trip he received 240 letters from Turcios, to be distributed on the way and in Mexico. Calles received him very cordially, and gave him \$5000.00 Mexican Silver, 6 letters and a half dozen good shirts as a present to Sandino. General Alvarez gave him an electric lamp (flashlight) for Sandino, and Sepeda gave him some medicines (medical supplies). Besides he received 316 letters from the various lodges of Mexico and El Salvador; and \$9,600.00 Mexican silver from don Francisco de la Llave; \$435.00 in gold and a letter from Guillermo Mesada, Grand Master in Vera Cruz; \$300.00 in gold and another letter from the Costarrican Consul, whose name he has forgotten. He gave receipts for all this money. In Puerto Mexico the local agents gave

him \$200.00 in gold; in Tapachula he received \$3,200.00 in silver; in San Salvador, 1,000.00 gold. He turned all this to Turcios; everything but the shirts and the flashlight which his wife brought herself.

On his fourth trip he received money from the Union Antillana, the initials of which form the following name: U.A.M.I.A. The resident of that society is senor Carlos Leon, whom it is said is the leader of the Venezuelan revolution, which expects help from Mexico.

Calles celebrated a treaty ad referendum with Pivas as a representative from Sandino, the principal clauses of which stipulate the following:

Mexico agrees to furnish Sandino 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition by lots so that he can maintain himself fighting until there is not an American left in Nicaragua. When these (the Americans) leave, he will be furnished 5,000 armed men, 5,000 rifles, machine guns, 10 airplanes, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, a battery of guns manned by engineers, and 10,000,000 Mexican pesos, in silver; once he is victorious, Mexico agrees to keep him in power.

Sandino agrees not to quit fighting until he has completely driven the Americans out, not to acknowledge the Chamorro-Bryan treaty, to call Nicaraguan Canal stocks to all the Nations except the United States, and to reserve up to \$15,000,000.00 worth of canal stocks for Mexico, not to acknowledge the Moncada-Stimson agreement, and to accept Mexican supervision.

This Treaty was legalized by a Notary by the name of Medardo Luna y Lvarque and never got into Sandino's hands, as neither did the last correspondence, because he was compelled to destroy it and throw it into the water on Fonseca Bay when he was captured. His wife was bringing it and destroyed it prevent their taking it.

His first trip he made as a road guide from Tapachula to Cifuentes which lies on the border. He was guiding the following persons: Anastasio Luna, Mario Nobles and Manuel Echeverria, all Mexicans, and Calixto Garcia, a Honduranian. Echeverria is now Sandino's second chief. At Cifuentes, Sebastian Hernandez (a) el Cubano, together with Alfonso Irias, Alcalde of Jalapa, took charge of the men.

Those in charge of transporting the ammunition from Tapachula are the following persons: Manuel Perez, as far as Ynli; Manuel Guillen as far as Cifuentes; Jose Idinquez receives them there and delivers them to Irias in Jalapa. Sometimes the ammunition is taken right out of the San Francisco barracks in Tapachula, late at night.

General Alvarez sends (ships) ammunition from Mexico in Captain Carotti's launch la Veloz, which enters the Gulf of Fonseca and into the Hacienda El Flor, which is between El Totisque and Amapala.

Francisco Martinez Funes buys ammunition in Honduras, and Calles promised to send 10 machine guns on his last trip to Mexico, but he does not know whether they have been sent.

Sandinero is well informed on what goes on in the interior of Nicaragua, and particularly (what goes on) in Managua. The correspondence is carried by some man to Comisque, and delivers it to a man they call El Chelo Amaya, or to another they call Daban, who has a launch. They take it to Ampala and from there it is sent by mail to Tegucigalpa addressed to Dr. Aspura Espina, to Serapio Hernandez y Hernandez and to Juan B. Moncada. Dr. German Castillo is one of those who write very frequently.

Sandinero received \$2000.00 in gold in three shipments and some printed loose leaf literature, from Costa Rica.

Note: Rivas tells that he did not see the treaty in Mexico, but while on the way, as he tore the envelope, which was made of cloth and sealed with wax. Once he read it, he put it in another cloth envelope he obtained in Guatemala, and sealed it with wax, using a Mexican coin as a seal.

He also tells, that Jose Maria Celaya, the Alcalde, has made use of his wife, promising her her freedom, and that other friend of Celaya have done it also, that being the reason why he is disappointed with the Liberales. That in order to abuse his wife they secured the complicity of some Liberal Guardias, who allowed his wife to leave the jail at night.

He keeps a great deal and appears to be very nervous; and shows some Masonic documents which proves him to be a Mason in the Orient (Lodge) of Cuba.

TESTIMONY OF THE 23rd APRIL.

Santos Sequera also carries correspondence from Tegucigalpa to Sandinero.

The newspaper man Beals was sent by Dr. J. Jesus Manera and joined him in San Salvador, to be conducted to Tegucigalpa. He turned over to Beals 138 of the letters he was carrying from Mexico, and he made a package of them which he sealed with wax and an American coin and labeled them "To the American Minister". The letters were delivered to the addressees.

On his last (fourth) trip he delivered to General Horacio Portocarrero a communication from Calles, in which he was informed that he (Calles) would send 2,500 men through Cabo Falso, Honduras, in February 1929, when the Americans leave after the elections. These people will be placed at the order of General Portocarrero himself, and of Generals Julian Irias and Eipolito Retes, Honduranian, Toribio Tijerino would supervise this also.

According to what Dr. Sepada told him, another contingent of 2,500 men under the command of Rivas and General Obalvarro will arrive through the Gulf of Fonseca.

Vicente Mejia Colindres received a communication in which the American Minister informed him that on account of his having written a virulent article against the United States in 1911, he would not be

recognized by the American Government in case he should be victorious in the elections. For that reason he made a trip to San Pedro de Macoris and with Dr. Jacinto A. Mesa decided to reorganize the Dominican Liberal Party, and to send a communication to Sandino offering his help and support in consideration of Sandino's reciprocity. Sandino accepted.

Among Sandino's friends in Granada there is a man by the name of Torres, probably Valeriano.

Among those that write to him more often, besides Dr. German Castillo, there are Juan Ramon Aviles, Augusto J. Calles, Anastasio Gomez, Francisco Parajon, Jose Maria and Francisco Lelaya and J.B. Arroliga. He observed that most of the letters are encouraging letters and informing him that he must keep on without weakening. Few of them give any details.

In Puerto Mexico, Colonel Juan A. Verdome is Sandino's supplier of provisions.

The CROM (Mexican Regional Federation of Laborers) the President of which is Rayan Coana, helps Sandino with \$25 a month contributed by every member of the organization. The other labor organizations of Mexico contribute with \$ 10 cents from each member. Livas did not carry that money.

In San Salvador, when Livas passed through there, they had 13 cases of Springfield ammunition, but they were not decided as to whether they would send it to Sandino with Colon Lacayo or together they would give them to Dr. Melendez.

Clauses of the Treaty project which he remembers:  
25% of the canal laborers will be Mexicans; 25% will be Japanese. Once the canal is finished each laborer is to receive 50 Hectares on the bank of the canal, the Mexicans and the Japanese in the hills.

Mexico will replace any aircraft lost by Sandino.

H. J. I. M.  
Major, USAF  
-2  
2nd Brigade of Marines,  
Amagua, Nicaragua.



Released F 30  
16341

A-1294.

(From "El Libertador", of February, 1928).

Comite' Central.

Hands Off of Nicaragua

Activities and Aims.

The "Comite' Central Hands Fuera de Nicaragua", organized at Mexico City and comprising "La Liga Internacional Contra el Imperialismo y Por la Independencia Nacional (Congress of Brussels), the "Ejército Obrero Internacional", the "Union Centro-Sud-Americana y Antillana" the "Liga Anti-Imperialista de las Americas" (Comite' Continental y Secciones Mexicana y Nicaraguense), the "Federacion Anticlerical Mexicana", the "Liga Internacional Pro Luchadores Perseguidos," the "Union Patriotica de Haiti", the "Liga Internacional Antifascista," and the "Liga Internacional de los Trabajadores de la Enseñanza", has carried on an intensive campaign defining the anti-imperialist conscience of the Mexican people clearly in favor of the independence of Nicaragua and of recognition of the contest which Sandino is waging as the advance guard of the Latin American Emancipation movement. This campaign has already succeeded in winning to the movement some other countries in which great sympathy is felt for Nicaragua in the resistance it is making against the penetration of Yankee Imperialism.

Having received a communication from Sandino to the effect that he was well supplied with arms and parks for the conquest of the enemy, but lacked medical means and consequently his wounded men were "lying in their tracks like dogs", the Comite' Central of Nicaragua has concentrated its attention upon the need for medical supplies to the heroic defender of the sovereignty of Nicaragua. The first sum collected have made it possible to send \$250.00 to him, as there has been organ-

ENCLOSURE

held a general collection for the 11th and 12th of this month, which have been designated as the Days of Solidarity days for Mexico and the United States.

The press of Mexico and of some other countries has cooperated in our campaign and continues to give its cooperation.

Considering the number of organizations which form the Comité Central and the number of those which have expressed their adherence and the cooperation of the press, it may be stated that a single front has really been attained. The public opinion of the world is with our government.

The service of correspondence and of daily, weekly and special bulletins of the general office of the Comité Central has succeeded in covering extensive areas, but the campaign must be carried still further with El Libertador as the official organ.

In giving a few details of the movement we must mention the fact that the first subscription received was that of a laborer who gave the sum of \$5.00, which is a genuine sacrifice for a Mexican laborer. A number of other workmen contributed about the same amount.

The "Unión Centro-Sud-Americana y Antillana", the "Federación Anticlerical Mexicana" and the "Liga Antimperialista de la América" have been entirely successful in their efforts on behalf of the Committee. Dr. Carlos León, president of the former, and Mrs. Dolores de Sarraza, honorary president of the latter, have given proofs of their anti-imperialist sentiments and of their disinterestedness, of their enthusiasm for great and noble causes.

We are hoping for considerable assistance from the "Comité Central Internacional" which has so effectively given practical aid to

13

the striking British miners, to the anti-imperialist revolution in China, to the Japanese for losses sustained, to the Belgians, Germans, etc.

We are also counting upon the cooperation of the "Liga Internacional contra el Imperialismo" which will assuredly not fail to manifest itself in a practical and effective way.

Taking into consideration the economic conditions of the workers of the United States we are absolutely certain that the anti-imperialistic party of this country will duly contribute to the campaign undertaken with such excellent success.

The list of physicians, pharmacists and nurses, both of Mexico and Central America who have enrolled themselves ready to undertake the trip to Nicaragua to extend their professional services to Sandino's wounded soldiers is a long one.

According to information received, in several countries, particularly in Salvador and Columbia, the list of volunteers who are ready to join Sandino's army is also a long one.

The movement is assuming large proportions so that we are convinced that Hands Off of Nicaragua Committees will be organized during this month throughout the continent. A Hands Off Nicaragua day will also be established in the other countries for obtaining funds on a large scale.

In order that this great campaign on behalf of Nicaragua may produce all that is expected of it, it is essential that all the work of the countries be properly centralized. Isolated work of each country or of each locality would be another proof of disunion. It is necessary to give proof of our undoubted solidarity, of the possibility of joint and united labor. It is necessary that the continent show a single front against the

16344

powerful and well organized imperialism of Kall Street.

The Comite' Central hopes therefore that it will be kept informed of all activities and in view, furthermore, of the direct relations established with Sordino, that any remittance be made through it.

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**Sandino Situation.****Entire Aspect Changed.**

In a previous report I stated that Sandino had not received a dollar of the sums collected for him, and until recently that was so. He was demanding contributions of as little as five dollars everywhere he went.

The situation is radically changed now. During May Furlies received \$11,000 from the Communist Party in Mexico. He had been out of communication with Sandino for five weeks, but early this month a messenger came in, and a few days later Furlies sent an \$3000 by a man who calls himself Gustavo Morales or Machado. He is a Mexican and is the agent of "El Machete" a Communist paper in Mexico. He made the trip and when he returned brought a complete set of photographs of Sandino's operations at La Ins. They were for Furlies to publish in his paper, but were turned over to me before Furlies saw them and I sent them on to the Marines.

Since then money has been pouring in, and Furlies has sent several messengers on with it. I know in most cases who they are, and all details of the route—as far as the Nicaraguan border, and have reported these details to the Marines and to Gen. Pineda, who is co-operating fully.

**Sandino's New Plan.**

There is ample evidence that after losing his supplies near Murra, Sandino saw that armed resistance would soon accomplish nothing, and informed Furlies that only money and lots of it, would keep the situation alive. That money is now being sent from Mexico and is actually reaching Sandino. Reliable reports are that it will be used to organize a series of uprisings in the interior with the object of preventing the election being held in October.

**Furlies Has No Initiative.**

Furlies is purely an agent of the Communists in Mexico and particularly of the Sandino faction of it. He does not receive money from different organizations. Apparently all funds collected for Sandino are  
ENCLOSURE

these men reach Tegucigalpa, and when one takes the money on, but there is so much activity that it is impossible to keep track of it all.

Radical newspaper men are constantly being sent on to Sanarate. They all come via Mazatenango and have letters from there. No other credentials will. This activity also started suddenly about three weeks ago.

General.

It is clearly evident that all parties in Nicaragua are playing their own selfish politics, and leaving everything to the Marines. I am convinced from Froylan Sanchez's sudden activity and apparent lack of any fear of consequences, that he has been informed that the Nicaraguan Government will not take any action against him. That being so it seems unreasonable to expect the Government of Honduras to do the dirty work that Nicaragua will not do. Also Mexico should be able to a great extent to stop the aid being given to Sanarate. If cannot be stopped there, there is no reason for expecting it to be stopped here.

Source:—Personal observation and confidential information. Report No.

June 13, 1923.

Fred T. Crane,

Major, U. S.

SENSITIVE SITUATION.

16317

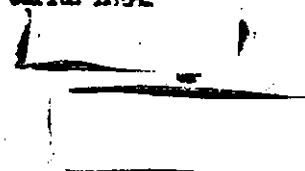
Sandino afraid of Treasury.

About a week ago Surrios received a letter from Sandino in which he begged earnestly that no more newspaper men or other outsiders be sent to him, and that only the regular messengers be used in communicating with him. He gave as his reason that the Marines had an enormous price on his head and he was afraid of treachery. He added that what he needed was good fighting men, BRINGING THEIR GUNS AND PISTOLS WITH THEM.

Anti-Imperialistic League.

Attached are some samples of propaganda sent by this organization to Bryan Surrios, who is translating them for publication in "El Avial". The back page is particularly vicious. The contributions collected up to

Office copy.



5 USC 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)

both of these are the address of "El Inabato", an openly Communist paper, of which a late issue, obtained from Surrios, is attached. The marked article publishes a letter from Surrios to the Editor, accounting for some \$500 received from the paper for Sandino during March.

Photographs.

Enclosed are the photographs brought back by Inabato from Nicaragua. This is the original set, the Marines having made copies and returned the originals to me. They are the only real pictures made so far of Sandino's activities, and it is probable that no others will be made, so they are worthy of some care.

Report No. 27  
July 2, 1929.

Sources:—Personal observation and confidential information.

1-3

ENCLOSURE

17

Prod 2, Orange.

ALGERIA.

JJ  
1691S

Received at the War Department

July 5, 1949

9:30 A. M.

From Tegucigalpa

To The Adjutant General

For G-2. Line of communication from here to Sandino is wrecked. Fact that messengers were carrying money became known here and of 8 sent out during the month 7 disappeared or were killed before reaching Nicaraguan border. Latter most probably is only 3 were taking money and one of them got through and delivered \$5,000. Sandino can still communicate with Turcios but Turcios will probably not be able get through any more messengers to him.

G-2 X  
 Soc 02 Y

Cruse.

CLOSURE

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Release

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SECRET

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 18, 1928.

RECORDED & INDEXED

DIRECTOR,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

AUG 17 1928

61-606-41

b7c

Dear Sir:

Re: ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE -  
Neutrality matter

In accordance with your verbal instructions of July 14, 1928 (through [redacted], Special Agent [redacted] of this office) called on Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Howze, Latin-American Section, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, in connection with a request from the State Department for the Bureau to determine, if possible, the name of the courier, who is alleged to be carrying funds between New York City and Mexico City - such funds to apparently be used for the purchase of arms and ammunitions for Mexico, but which it is believed, are actually being sent to Nicaragua.

After reviewing the file in the custody of Lieutenant Colonel Howze pertaining to this matter, permission was given to [redacted] to make copies of certain documents and cablegrams, which are transmit herewith, as follows:-

- #1. Letter dated May 31, 1928, from Froylan Turcios to Senior Carlos Leon, Mexico.
- #2. Report No. 1995, dated March 23, 1928, submitted by [redacted]
- #3. Report No. 2072, dated May 14, 1928, submitted by [redacted]
- #4. Statement dated April 21, 1928, by Julio Cesar Rivas, former Agent of Sandino, confined in the National Penitentiary in Managua, Nicaragua.
- #5. Extract from "El Libertador", official order of Mexico for the "Hands Off Nicaragua" League or Association, of February, 1928.
- #6. Sandino situation as reported by Major Fred T. Cruse, G. S., War Department, dated June 18, 1928.
- #7. Sandino situation as reported by Major Fred T. Cruse, G. S., War Department, July 2, 1928.
- #8. De-coded confidential cablegram, dated July 5, 1928, from Tegucigalpa to the Adjutant General of the War Department signed "Cruse".

5 USC 552 (b)(7)(D)

12-19

16326

61-6065-41

August 10, 1928.

b7c

AUG 11 1928

Mr. C. D. McKean,  
P. O. Box 70,  
Wall Street Station,  
New York, N.Y.

5722195  
SEARCHED BY SP 12A  
INDEXED BY: 3527C

61-6065

5 USC 552(b)(7)(D)

In order that the files of your office may be complete in connection with the activities of the All American Anti-Imperialist League, there are transmitted herewith, photostatic copies of certain documents and cablegrams received by the Bureau from the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, as follows:-

1. Letter dated May 31, 1928, from Froylan Turcios to Senor Carlos Leon, Mexico.
2. Report No. 1995, dated March 23, 1928, submitted by
3. Report No. 2072, dated May 14, 1928, submitted by
4. Statement dated April 21, 1928, by Julio Cesar Rivas, former Agent of Sandino, confined in the National Penitentiary in Managua, Nicaragua.
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7. Sandino situation as reported by Major Fred T. Cruse, G. S., War Department, July 2, 1928.
8. De-coded confidential cablegram, dated July 5, 1928, from Tegucigalpa to the Adjutant General of the War Department, signed "Cruse".

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION  
MAILED  
AUG 10 1928  
P. M.  
DEPT. OF

Enc-475701

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
AUG 11 1928  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Release

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[Redacted]

August 30, 1928.

AUG 31 1928

RECORDED  
[Redacted]

b7c

5/22/95

Mr. E. L. Parker,  
Acting Chief, Eastern  
European Division,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Classified by: SP6

Declassify on: OADR 352763

Mr. Parker:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks,  
of your communication dated August 24, 1928,  
bearing No. 114, with which you transmitted  
a copy of Dispatch No. 10, of July 13, 1928,  
from the American Minister at Moscow, relat-  
ing to the activities of the Ill-genuine Anti-  
Soviet League.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
AUG 30 1928  
FBI - WASHINGTON

RE-INDEXED  
DATE 2-18-59

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