

JEH-NLR

January 23 1950

Setlin

622 West 179th Street, Apt. 21

New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-9-86 BY [signature]

Be in lobby Hotel Pennsylvania nine thirty Saturday evening

F

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK BLDG., 14th & 6 STS., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

1920 DEC 15 PM 9 28

A555NY 29 11 EX NL

MC NEWYORK NY 15

J E HOOVER

2911

413 SEWARD SQUARE SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON DC

MUST SEE YOU PLEASE WIRE IF COMING TO NEWYORK THIS WEEK IF NOT I WILL
COME TO WASHINGTON

SETTLIN 622 W 179 ST APART 21.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-29-86 BY 0085TJS/88



December 16, 1920.

settlin,

Apartment twenty-one,

Six twenty-two West one hundred seventy-ninth street,

New York City.

Will be at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York Saturday. Phone me at nine o'clock in the morning.

F.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-86 BY [signature]

January 5, 1951.

Setlin,

Apartment twenty-one,

Six twenty-two West one hundred seventy-ninth street,
New York.

Call by phone Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, Saturday morning
nine A.M.

H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-26-81 BY SP5TJ/sg

(Copy)

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

New York Office,

January 10/51

[My dear Colonel:] ~~(S)~~

Classified by ~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR ~~SECRET~~ -86

I am sorry I have not kept my promise to write to you often. Since I arrived in the United States I was very sick for over a month and after I got better I was most of the time travelling from one city to another and in general being very busy. I hope that you and your family are in perfect health. As far as I am concerned I am quite well now and as you will see from my letter intend to undertake a very serious task. When I arrived in the United States it was with the determination to quit, at least temporarily, the kind of work I have been doing for the last four years, but after I tried to quit I found out that it is harder than I thought it was. It seems that a man who has once experienced the extreme sensations of victory and defeat, who has once experienced the man-hunting game will die mentally the moment his nerves are not stimulated by the excitement of that game. While I was practically about to give it up in spite of the fact that my heart and soul and body protested against it Mr. Henry Marsh came and told me that it would be a moral crime to give up important work when there is much to be done in the field for counteracting the revolutionary elements. When I told Mr. Marsh that at this moment I am not in a position to accomplish much Mr. Marsh said it did not matter and that he wanted me

DECLASSIFIED BY 1565 SP/CH
ON OCT 18 1988

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

to go on with my work as much as it is possible, that he does not want to lose his connection with me during his absence in England and that upon his return to the United States he will work out definite plans for me as far as my future activities are concerned. Mr. Marsh offered me \$100 per week just sufficient to keep me going while he was away. Not having any money and not having any definite position and having to give up my work in general I accepted Mr. Marsh's offer. Of course Mr. Marsh was very liberal in his offer to me after I had warned him that I should not be able to give much in return during the two or three months that he is away from America. Nevertheless, inspired by patriotic duty, he cheerfully agreed to spend \$1000 or more of his own money in order not to lose me in fact for the present then for the future. As a matter of fact I have practically done nothing during the past two months since Mr. Marsh left. (S)

Since my arrival in this country I have seen some of the leaders of the Communist party, reported to them about the Sylvia Penhurst affair and also about the courier who was arrested in London while I was there. When I went to Martens' office. Martens was away from New York. I have seen Hartman, who is the editor of "Soviet Russia" and gave him some of the literature I brought and had a general conversation with him. (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

It seems that with the acquittal of Treina in Moscow, Martane and his associates are very careful not even to mention the accusation they brought against me. Also, two weeks after my arrival, one of the leaders of the Communist Party came to my house and asked me officially what I intended to do for the moment. He said that the Party is in need of an able district organizer and that if I am willing I could go to the Middle West and act in that capacity. I told the comrade that just now I am not well and that in a short time I will give him a definite answer. In the meantime I have communicated with Mr. Hoover, Assistant Attorney General, who is a friend of Mr. March and under whose supervision I was after Mr. March left this country. By the way I want to mention to you that Mr. Hoover is one of the most intelligent and capable men I have ever met, who represented the Department of Justice. He is heart and soul in his work but he cannot do much on account of the queer attitude the present Administration has taken with reference to the work of the Department of Justice in general. There is hope that Mr. Hoover will remain in the government service after the new Administration comes into existence and when I am sure there will be more efficiency and more intelligence in the whole work of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover advises me not to take the district organizing task for as conditions are now he cannot assure me that I will not get into trouble with the local authorities in the district.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

where I should be sent to work as organizer for the Communist Party. Therefore Mr. Hoover says I am just to lie quiet and await what the future will show us. Taking Mr. Hoover's advice into consideration I notified the Comrades that my health does not permit me to leave my home and that when I get better I shall be only too glad to participate actively in the work of the Communist Party. Of course not working actively I cannot obtain any information with the exception of general conversations that I have occasionally with some of the Communists. (S)

I forgot to mention to you that immediately upon my arrival I sent another report to Moscow which contained practically the same information that was in the report that I prepared whilst I was in London. A few days ago I was informed by a Comrade of the Communist Party that an answer has been received and that I am wanted in Moscow. I am wanted for several reasons. 1 - to explain certain points of my case which are not clear; 2- to give additional information with reference to the controversy which was acute not so long ago between Hartens and the Communist Party of America. It was also indicated in the letter from Moscow that ^{as} a physician and an able speaker I could be of great value in Russia if I desired to return there. (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Now, Colonel, comes the most vital point - if I go or if I do not go. The trip would take me about eight or ten months because I shall certainly have to stay there at least six months. Have I any reason for going there? I had none until a few days ago. An old friend of mine, a physician who gave up his practice five years ago in order to become a successful newspaper man and magazine writer and who knows about the work upon which I have been engaged for the last few years offered me independently of the request I received from Moscow to go there because he did not know about it, that I shall go to the countries most afflicted by the revolutionary movement and especially make my final destination Russia and get as much material as I can which he will arrange for publication in the form of articles or a book. He promises to provide everything necessary for my family and pay all ^{my} expenses within reasonable limits. My friend's proposition is just in accordance with my own wishes but there are two obstacles which must be taken into consideration and which he hopes to remove in case I decide to proceed to Russia. (X)

1. Is the fact that I shall have to report to this man periodically from the countries I visit and which reports might be used in a way detrimental to my safety. (X)

2. That this is a great money making enterprise on the part of my friend and while I might risk my life for the benefit of that enterprise I do not think I shall benefit financially. (X)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

very much. Nevertheless I am about to accept his proposition and here is the reason why, I am gaining information of such important international value and that this information will do a lot of good in the hands of some Government to which I will decide to submit it without expecting anything in the way of a reward for it, information which cannot be used or will not be of value to my money-making friend. Moreover I once gave my word to a man I hold very highly and love, that I would go to Russia and bring him all the information that he wants. Up till now circumstances have prevented me from keeping my word and I know that that gentleman, who has done so much for me, was very disappointed in me. Well I want to prove to him that I am the same old Jack that he has known for the past two years. I expect you know the man I mean. It is Sir Robert Nathan, who made me and whose confidence I enjoy so long, and whose ambition was to see me going and returning from Russia. Now Colonel I want your assistance. If I go to Russia I intend to go via England and will probably have to remain in London for a month or so and I want to know whether I can get official sanction for doing so? Of course all the information obtained while I am in England will be submitted to you gratis and neither you or your Government will be under any obligation to me. Of course before I go I shall have to go to Mexico and I might be sent from Mexico direct to Russia by the Comrades. Nevertheless I want to have your advise about my going via ~~(X)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-7-

England. The Comrades are giving me \$500 for my trip and a letter entitling me to more money if I need it in any of the countries through which I have to pass on my way to Russia. I intend to leave about February 20th and would be much obliged if you would send your answer by cable through Mr. James. I am in possession of much information with reference to the local activities of the Communist party, but taking into consideration that it is dangerous now to submit this information to the present administration because it might be detrimental to me in general and especially now that I am about to depart for Russia. I am reserving it for the present. (S)

[With my best regards,] (S)

Yours

~~SECRET~~

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NHs
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NHs
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK BLDG., 14th & G STS., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

A 46NY 19. NL

NI NEWYORK NY 25

1921 JAN 27 AM 2 29

J E HOOVER

.258

413 SEWARD SQ SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON DC

MUST SEE YOU BEFORE FEBRUARY FIRST SHALL I COME TO WASHINGTON OR WAIT TILL YOU COME HERE ON BUSINESS

SETTLIN.

TELEGRAMS
RECEIVED
JAN 27 1921

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-29-86 BY 2025TJ/88

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NHs
Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NHs
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK BLDG., 14th & 6 STS., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

1901 FEB 27 7 22
DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED MESSAGE

A314DA 34 VIA LAREDOJCT

NEW LAREDO CAMPS MEX MEX

J R HOOVER 151

413 SEWARD SQ SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON DC

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-86 BY SP8DJS/JS**

PLEASE WIRE THROUGH THE DEPT OF STATE TO AMERICAN CONSUL
IN NEW LAREDO TO PERMIT JOSEPH ANDERSON ENTER US DELAYED SEVERAL
DAYS MUST BE IN WASHINGTON IMMEDIATELY WIRE YOUR ANSWER
ANDERSON HOTEL NACIONAL NEW LAREDO CAMPS

JACK.

*101111/15
after
mail*

No.

Anderson, Joseph

London, England

Age. 30 years.

Occupation- Doctor

Nationality- Russian

Source of office permit 36860 dated
Nov. 2, 1920 by British Home Office
at London.

Goes back to New York to resume
residence.

March 27, 1921.

Signature.

Joseph Anderson

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NRa
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NRa
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

124 WVG 28 VIA LAREDO JCT

House Representatives Office Bldg.,
New Jersey Ave. & B St., S. E.,

Main 3120

Branch 317

NUEVOLAREDO TAMS NPT MAR 28-1921

J E HOOVER

413 SEWARD SW SE WASHINGTON DC

INSTRUCTIONS NOT RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE WIRE THROUGH
LABOR DEPARTMENT IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR LAREDO TEX TO PASS ME
THIS IS NECESSARY EVEN PERMISSION IS GIVEN BY STATE DEPARTMENT

ANDERSON

606P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-29-86 BY SP3 BTJ/pjg

DECLARATION OF ALIEN ABOUT TO DEPART FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Manifestación que Debe Hacer Todo Extranjero Antes de Partir Para los Estados Unidos.

(See General Instruction No. 635.)

American Consulate Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. March 26, 1921.
(Title of office.) (Place.) (Date.)

I, Joseph Anderson doctor, a CITIZEN OR SUBJECT OF
Yo (Name of declarant.) (Occupation.) Ciudadano o Súdito de
(Nombre del declarante.) (Profesión.)

Russia office permit
(Name of country.) (Occupation.)
(Nombre del país.) Portador de pasaporte No. 56290, dated Nov. 2, 1920.
(Nombre del pasaporte) con fecha.

issued by British Home office. am about to go to the United States, accompanied by
expedido por (Name of office.) (Nombre del despacho.) estoy para ir a los Estados Unidos, acompañado por

Wife, born at
Esposa (Full name.) (Nombre entero.) nacido en

Sons under 16 years of age as follows:
Hijos con menos de 16 años de edad, los siguientes:

_____, born at _____, (Date.) (Fecha.)
(Name.) (Nombre.) nacido en

_____, born at _____, nacido en

And daughters under 21 years of age as follows:
E hijas con menos de 21 años, las siguientes:

_____, born at _____, (Date.) (Fecha.)
(Name.) (Nombre.) nacida en

_____, born at _____, nacida en

1. I was born at Roman Poltava, Russia on May 21, 1891
Yo nací en (Place.) (Lugar.) el día (Date.) (Fecha.)

2. My father was a citizen or subject of Russia of the Russian
Mi padre fue ciudadano o súdito de (Place.) (Lugar.) de la (Nationality.) (Nacionalidad.)

race; my mother was born a citizen or subject of Russia of the
raza; mi madre nació ciudadana o súdito de (Place.) (Lugar.) de la (Nationality.) (Nacionalidad.)

Russian race.
raza:

3. (a) I last resided at Hotel Imperial Russel square, London. from Oct. 1920
Vivi últimamente en (Place.) (Lugar.) (Dirección.) (Address.) on (Date.) (Fecha.)
(Fecha.) (Dates.) (Fechas.)

(b) I have resided in or visited the following countries within the past five years:
He vivido en o visitado los siguientes países durante los últimos cinco años. (Places, addresses, and dates.) (Lugares, direcciones, y fechas.)

1913 Canada, 1914 studying medicine in Detroit and practicing
in New York till June 1919.

4. I have previously resided in the United States as follows:
He anteriormente tenido residencia en los Estados Unidos:

1914-1919 studying and practicing medicine.
(Fecha.) (Dates.) (Lugar y dirección.) (Place and address.) (Objeto de la residencia.) (Object of residence.)

5. I intend to depart for the United States on the date, from the port, and on the steamship as follows:
Es mi intención partir para los Estados Unidos, en la fecha, para el puerto y en el vapor:

periodically N. Laredo Mexico. at Obidina.
(Fecha.) (Date.) (Puerto de salida.) (Port.) (Vapor.) (Steamship.)

6. I name the following, with addresses, as references:
Doy las siguientes direcciones, como referencias:

- (a) no one.
(In the country from which declarant starts.) (In the United States.)
- (b) Dr. Harrison Secretary of Michigan State Board of Health.
(In the United States.) (In the United States.)

(OVER.)
(A LA VUELTA.)

7. I expect to go to the United States for returning to practice
Mi intención al irme a los Estados Unidos es (Object of visit.) (Objeto del viaje.)

as shown by verbal statements.
como es demostrado por (Documents or other proofs of object.) (Documentos u otras pruebas del objeto.)

to reside at 603 W. 138 St. New York City for a period of indefinite.
para vivir en (City, street and number.) (Ciudad, calle y número de la habitación.) por un espacio de (por un espacio de)

8. I have informed myself of the provisions of Section 3, Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and am
Me he enterado de las provisiones de la sección 3, Ley de Inmigración de 5 de Febrero de 1917, y estoy convencido
convicted that I am eligible for admission into the United States thereunder.
de que soy elegible para entrar a los Estados Unidos bajo aquellas provisiones.

9. (a) I realize that, if I am one of a class prohibited by law from admission into the United States
Comprendo que si me consideram una de aquellas clases a quienes la ley prohíbe entrar a los Estados Unidos

I will be deported or detained in confinement in the United States, and (b) I am prepared to,
seré deportado o bien detenido en los Estados Unidos y estoy preparado para

assume the risk of deportation and of a compulsory return trip in case of my rejection at an
asumir el riesgo de deportación y del regreso forzoso en el caso de que me rehusen la entrada en un

American port.
puerto Americano.

Joseph Anderson
(Firma del declarante.) (Signature of declarant.)

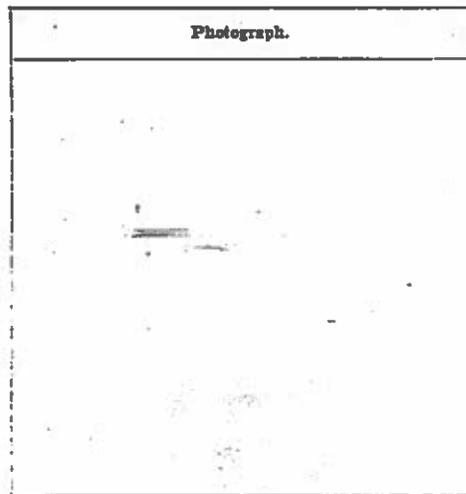
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March 1927
Suscrito bajo juramento ante mí hoy el día de (Month and year.) (Mes y año.)

American Vice ^(Official signature.) Consul.

* N. B.—The taking of this declaration and visaing of the bearer's passport give no assurance that the
bearer is not excludible from the United States under section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5,
1917. The decision in each case must be made by the immigration authorities in the United States.

N. B.—La toma de esta declaración y el visa del pasaporte del portador no da seguridad de que el portador no sea excluido de los Estados
Unidos conforme a la sección 3 del Acta de Inmigración del 5 de Febrero de 1917. La decisión en cada caso debe ser hecha por las autoridades
de inmigración de los Estados Unidos.

Remarks by official taking declaration:



DECLARATION OF ALIEN ABOUT TO DEPART FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Manifestación que Debe Hacer Todo Extranjero Antes de Partir Para los Estados Unidos.

(See General Instruction No. 535.)

American Consulate **Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.** **March 29, 1921.**
(Title of office.) (Place.) (Date.)

I, **Joseph Anderson** **Doctor**, a **CITIZEN OR SUBJECT OF**
Yo (Name of declarant.) (Occupation.) Ciudadano o súbdito de
(Nombre del declarante.) (Profesión.)

Russia, bearer of passport No. **36290**, dated **Nov. 2, 1920.**
(Name of country.) (Occupation.) (Date.)
(Nombre del país.) (Profesión.) (Fecha.)

issued by **British Home office.**, am about to go to the United States, accompanied by
expedido por (Name of office.) (Nombre del despacho.) estoy para ir a los Estados Unidos, acompañado por

Wife, **Esposa**, born at **nacido en**
(Full name.) (Nombre entero.)

Sons under 16 years of age as follows:
Hijos con menos de 16 años de edad, los siguientes:

born at **nacido en**, (Date.) (Fecha.)
(Name.) (Nombre.)
born at **nacido en**

And daughters under 21 years of age as follows:
E hijas con menos de 21 años, las siguientes:

born at **nacida en**, (Date.) (Fecha.)
(Name.) (Nombre.)
born at **nacida en**

1. I was born at **Roman Poltava, Russia.** on **May 21, 1891**
Yo nací en (Place.) (Lugar.) el día (Date.) (Fecha.)

2. My father was a citizen or subject of **Russia**, of the **Russian**
Mi padre fué ciudadano o súbdito de (Date.) (Fecha.)

race; my mother was born a citizen or subject of **Russia** of the
raza; mi madre nació ciudadana o súbdito de (Date.) (Fecha.)

Russian race.
raza:

3. (a) I last resided at **Arrived New York Nov. 1, 1920. left March 9th for**
Vivi últimamente en (Place.) (Lugar.) (Direction.) (Address.) (Dates.) (Fechas.)
Mexico City arriving at N. Laredo March 26, 1921.

(b) I have resided in or visited the following countries within the past five years:
He vivido en o visitado los siguientes países durante los últimos cinco años. (Places, addresses, and dates.) (Lugares, direcciones, y fechas.)

1913 Canada, 1914 studying medicine in Detroit and practising
in New York till June 1919.

4. I have **previously resided in the United States as follows:**
He anteriormente tenido residencia en los Estados Unidos:

1914-1919 studying and practising medicine.
(Fecha.) (Dates.) (Lugar y dirección.) (Place and address.) (Objeto de la residencia.) (Object of residence.)

5. I intend to depart for the United States on the date, from the port, and on the steamship as follows:
Es mi intención partir para los Estados Unidos, en la fecha, para el puerto y en el vapor:

periodically **N. Laredo, Mexico.** **footbridge.**
(Fecha.) (Date.) (Puerto de salida.) (Port.) (Vapor.) (Steamship.)

6. I name the following, with addresses, as references:
Doy las siguientes direcciones, como referencias:

(a) **no one.**
(En el país desde donde principia el viaje.) (In the country from which declarant starts.)
(b) **Dr. Harrison Secretary of Michigan State Board of Health**
(En los Estados Unidos.) (In the United States.) **Michigan, U.S.A. (U.S.A.)**
(A LA VUELTA)

7. I expect to go to the United States for returning to practice
Mi intención al irme a los Estados Unidos es (Object of visit.) (Objeto del viaje.)

as shown by verbal statements
como es demostrado por (Documents or other proofs of object.) (Documentos u otras pruebas del objeto.)
to reside at 603 W. 138 St. New York City for a period of indefinite
para vivir en (City, street and number.) (Ciudad, calle y número de la habitación.) por un espacio de

8. I have informed myself of the provisions of Section 3, Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and am
Me he enterado de las provisiones de la sección 3, Ley de Inmigración de 5 de Febrero de 1917, y estoy convencido
convinced that I am eligible for admission into the United States thereunder.
de que soy elegible para entrar a los Estados Unidos bajo aquellas provisiones.

9. (a) I realize that, if I am one of a class prohibited by law from admission into the United States
Comprendo que si me consideram una de aquellas clases a quienes la ley prohíbe entrar a los Estados Unidos
I will be deported or detained in confinement in the United States, and (b) I am prepared to,
seré deportado o bien detenido en los Estados Unidos y estoy preparado para
assume the risk of deportation and of a compulsory return trip in case of my rejection at an
asumir el riesgo de deportación y del regreso forzoso en el caso de que me rehusen la entrada en un
American port.
puerto Americano.

(Firma del declarante.) (Signature of declarant.)

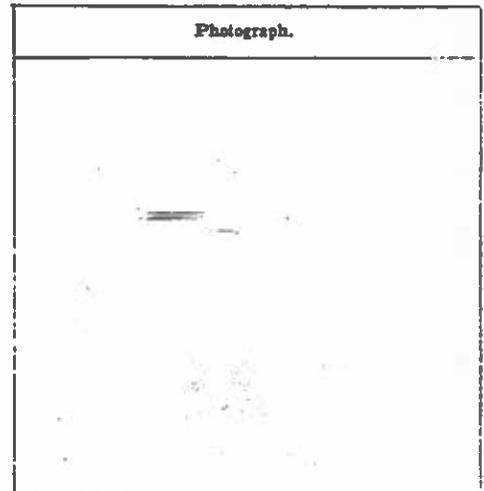
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March 1921
Suscrito bajo juramento ante m' hoy el día de (Month and year.) (Mes y año.)

(Official signature.)
American Vice Consul.

N. B.—The taking of this declaration and visaing of the bearer's passport give no assurance that the
bearer is not excludible from the United States under section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5,
1917. The decision in each case must be made by the immigration authorities in the United States.

N. B.—La toma de esta declaración y el visa del pasaporte del portador no da seguridad de que el portador no sea excluido de los Estados
Unidos conforme a la sección 3 del Acta de Inmigración del 5 de Febrero de 1917. La decisión en cada caso debe ser hecha por las autoridades
de Inmigración de los Estados Unidos.

Remarks by official taking declaration:



~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Department of Justice.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

149 BLS 1243P 28 Collect Govt San Antonio, Texas. March 29, 1921.

Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Russian giving name Anderson at New Laredo today waiting visa British passport
cross United States. Anderson claims employed or representing Mr. Hoover this
Department please advise at once.

Breniman.

Man and Files Division

(Decoded - ESC)

Route *[Handwritten initials]*

~~Classified by *[Handwritten]*
Declassify on: OADR 8-29-86~~

~~INTELLIGENCE
9:30 PM
MAR 20 1921
DIVISION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL
ESCC~~

40-8015-1

DECLASSIFIED BY *1565 SDP/STH*
ON *6/1/8 1989*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

40-8015-

JEM-MR

March 29 1921

DeWette
Federal Bldg
San Antonio Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-86 BY 8385TJ/A

Sunned March twenty nine stop State Department have
instructed Consul vise passport Anderson stop
Facilitate departure for Washington stop five

REPLY
Chief

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
EVANS BUILDING
1418 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE: MAIN 0600

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram). || 10-5088

148chps 230p 9

nd St Louis mo mar 31

J E Hoover

413 Seward St Washington DC.

will arrive Pennsylvania station 152 pm friday

Anderson

221

NOTE
J. E. H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-29-86 BY SP3STJ/af

Re Joseph Anders
Employee Bureau of Investigation, enroute from Mexico.

DECLASSIFIED BY DP8BTJCS
ON 8-29-86

P.O. BOX 503,
Laredo, Texas.
April 2, 1921.

Personal and Confidential.

Mr. C.E. Breniman,
P.O. Box 306,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Several days ago I telephoned you in regard to a certain Joseph Anderson-whom I had reason to believe was representing himself to be of this Department. In due time I received your telegram indicating that he was an employe of the Department. I later interviewed this gentleman and learned that he acting for the Bureau in Mexico and was carrying a passport, of British origin, showing him to be a Russian. He carried no credentials and as you can readily see was a fit subject for investigation and caused this Agent to spend several days investigating him. Mr. Anderson arrived in New Laredo on March 26th. and was not permitted to cross to this side until March 29th. Had I known of his official connection it would have been possible to cross him on the day of his arrival in New Laredo and would have undoubtedly saved him some embarrassment in that it was necessary for him to attract considerable attention that could have been avoided.

All of the above is set forth to show that the delay caused Mr. Anderson, in crossing to the United States, was caused by the circumstances surrounding his case and that in the future this agent may be of assistance to representatives of the Bureau crossing the border if their identity is made known.

Very truly yours,

E. F. Needham,
Special Agent.

40-311-

Copy Forwarded to
Bureau April 4, 1921.
Chas E. Breniman,
Division Superintendent

notes elk



Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. Box 503,
Laredo, Texas.
April 4, 1921.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
413 Seward Square, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On March the 29th. Mr. Joseph Anderson passed thru Laredo en route Washington and informed me that on his recent departure for Mexico he left, with the local customs agents, a Colt's automatic pistol. Mr. Anderson requested me to secure this pistol and forward it to you at the above address. It was delivered to me on this date and I am mailing it to you by parcel post today.

The delay in forwarding was due to the fact that a great number of pistols are seized daily and it is difficult to locate any particular gun.

Very truly yours,

E. T. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-26-81 BY SP-5 JAP

COPY FOR TICKL R. DATE _____ JHB-GPX

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/agp
ON 9-4-86

April 11, 1921.

~~Strictly Confidential~~

[George]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUCE,

DR. HARRY MOZOVITSKY procured first citizenship papers in Wayne County, Detroit, in 1916. Upon making inquiry for his second papers, he was advised that the records of Wayne County had been destroyed by fire and he having lost his first papers was unable to procure the second. I believe there is some procedure which must exist which would permit a person in his predicament to obtain his second papers.

Will you kindly make a personal inquiry of the Naturalization Division of the Department of Labor whether there is some record of his having taken his first papers? They were taken out under the name of "Harry Mozovitsky".

Kindly give this matter your personal attention.

Respectfully,

COPY FOR TICKET

DATE JER-370

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

April 12, 1921.

~~Strictly Confidential~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 208 BT/100
ON 3-29-86

W. L. Hurley, Esq.,
Department of State,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Hurley:

JOSEPH ANDERSON, the subject who recently arrived in the United States from Mexico, advises me that the office of the Consul at Laredo took from him certain papers and two photographs which he is desirous of having returned. I would appreciate it if you could arrange for the early return of this material, in order that the same may be placed in our confidential files.

Very truly yours,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK BLDG., 14th & 6 STS., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

1921 MAY 9 PM 6 17

B353B 19 RADIO

SS OLYMPIC VIA BARRINGTON PASSAGE NS 9

J E HOOVER

2009
DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON (DC)

MEET ME NEWYORK OLYMPIC MORNING MAY 11 ANSWER BY MARCONI

JAMES ANDERSON.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-29-86 BY SP8 BTJ/108

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NMo
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NMo
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

61W GX 13 RADIO

House Representatives Office Bldg.,
New Jersey Ave. & B St., S. E.,
Main 3120 Branch 317

SS OLYMPIC VIA RC NEWYORK.NY 254P MAY 10 1921

J HOOVEY

418 SEWARD SQUARE WASHINGTON DC

MEET THE OLYMPIC MORNING MAY 11

ANDERSON

325P

FILED
MAY 11 1921
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-29-86 BY SP3 BTJ/afp

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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DI DETROIT MICH 322P 19

J E HOOVER

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

I SHALL BE IN WASHINGTON IN THE END OF THIS MONTH

ANDERSON.

1921 JUL 16 3 33

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1921

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-86 BY SP8 BTJ/afp

Jacob N () y New York () September 23, 1921.

While in conversation with LIHN A GALE, notorious draft evader recently deported to this country and who is at present confined at Fort Jay, N.Y., I took up with him the question of his having been subsidized financially while in Mexico by any political party, Government, or individual. He states that with the exception of the subsidies received at irregular intervals from the defunct Carranza Government, the only occasion upon which he had a direct offer of outside assistance was thru the medium of one DR. JAMES ANDERSON alias NORSEN.

Without previous notice, states Gale, a tall, Russian, about 35 years of age, light complexion, long thin face, large prominent nose, about 6 ft. tall, fluent English talker with slight Russian accent, came into his office in Mexico City. He was on crutches, his right leg having been injured, he said, in an automobile accident in the United States. This man introduced himself by the "party name" of NORSEN, but was registered at the St. Regis Hotel, Mexico City, under the name of DR. JAMES ANDERSON. He produced letters of recommendation from SYLVIA PANKHURST, dated at London, England, as well as a semi passport-identification bearing his photo, issued and signed by L .C.A.K. MARTENS at New York. This was during the early part of March, this year (1921). "Norsen" intimated to Gale that he was in Mexico upon an official mission for the Soviet Government, and asked that Gale furnish him with all back issues of "Gale's magazine, as well as the copies of all Communist literature issued in Mexico. These, said "Norsen" he wanted to take back to Russia from the United States, and would return there, make his way to England and thence to Russia. After Gale had furnished him with the literature

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DATE 9-3-86 BY SP8 BTJ/ab

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requested, "Norsen" questioned him regarding the financial condition of the magazine. When Gale informed him that difficulty was found in making both ends meet, "Norsen" handed him 20 pesos, asking that he accept it as a contribution, and suggesting that before leaving Mexico he could possibly furnish him with more. Also, he said, upon his arrival in Moscow he would take up with the Soviet officials the question of a substantial allowance for "Gale's". "Norsen" returned to Gale about a week later and handed him 60 pesos additional.

While in Mexico City "Norsen" made the rounds of the various radical organizations; what his dealings with them were Gale does not know. Apparently, however, "Norsen" was fully accepted on his word, for, as Gale explained, the ethics of Communist secrecy do not permit one to question, and the fact that "Norsen" made but a partial effort to establish his identity, merely intimating his official party status, was believed also to be in keeping with these ethical standards.

Norsen stayed in Mexico City about two weeks, leaving about the middle of March. During his stay a convention of the Communist Party of Mexico was held. "Norsen" attended, in company with Gale, the latter being a delegate. On the train going to the meeting, states Gale, "Norsen" looking out of the window and pointing to the dilapidated shacks of the peons, said "There is the only one way of bringing about the revolution in this country." "How is that?" asked Gale. "By recruiting these peons into an army, furnishing them with guns and money, and having them march on the cities. We could get control of the means of communication, and at the first sign of battle force the newspapers to print the news that several large cities have fallen to the cause of Bolshevism. Then it would be a simple matter, for, believing

that the revolution was sweeping the country and other peasants all over the country would want to be on the winning side and would take up arms on our side." Whether "Norsen" was serious in his intentions or trying to lead him into a trap, Gale states he does not know. Incidentally, the above conversation is embodied in the first of the twenty articles Gale intends publishing soon in his campaign to expose Bolshevism in Mexico.

At the Communist Party Convention "Norsen" was accepted as a bona fide representative from Moscow. He was, by vote, elected their delegate to Russia, received written credentials, and when he suggested that he would appeal to the Soviet Government for funds for the Party, he was handed a letter making such request.

Before leaving Mexico for the United States, "Norsen" purchased a revolver, holster and several rounds of cartridges, for, as he stated to Gale, "he expected to have some trouble in the United States."

Without any suggestion on my part, Gale stated that he suspected this man was none other than JACOB NOSOVITZKY. When I asked why, he said that "Norsen" continually talked of his close association with LOUIS FRAINA, and stated he was the man who got Fraina out of the United States when the authorities were seeking him, also that he had accompanied Fraina to the meeting of the Third International in Stockholm last year, when they were both arrested, and following which several radical papers exposed Nosovitsky as an agent provocateur. Also, "Norsen" had with him in Mexico several copies of the famous Fraina trial in New York, at which "Norsen" told Gale he had "defended" Fraina.

There is, after considering the description of "Norsen" (which fits Nosovitzky in every detail), and the facts surrounding his work in Mexico, no doubt in my mind that he is actually JACOB

NOSOVITZKY, t^o ma. who after being disch^ged from this Bureau
went to work for the British Secret Service, in whose employ I
have every reason to believe he is still.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[October 31, 1921.] (S)u

Colonel Arthur Woods
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

~~Reference Wall Street explosion.~~ (S)u

When a few months ago, upon the recommendation of Mr. Marsh, you approached me in view of entrusting me to work on the Wall Street explosion I warned you that at this moment I was extremely busy working on the international revolutionary situation, and also that I had no definite and conclusive leads of the above mentioned explosion; also that the first-hand information obtained by the government and private agents, in regard to the explosion, was not available for me at the present time. Nevertheless, I agreed to work on that case. I outlined to you the plans of my investigation and I asked you to give me absolute freedom and sufficient funds to bring that case to a final and successful end. We came to a perfect mutual understanding that the case is an extremely complicated one and that a heavy task is ahead of me - a task which will require of me all my ability and energy, and a great deal of time and money. For two months I confined my investigations to the United States. The result of these investigations were as follows: (S)u

Previous to the raids conducted by the Federal and local authorities throughout the United States against the extreme radical organizations, there were a few groups of fanatically inclined revolutionists, members of which were mostly Russians who participated in the revolutionary movement in Russia before the Russian revolution in 1917. These groups, as well as individuals, were always inclined to apply the tactics of revolutionary war in the same manner as they applied them in Russia at the time of the czar. Terroristic acts of a large scale, which means assassinations of government officials and men of high standing in the capitalist world. Expropriation of money from government and private institutions, as well as the seizure of arms from government arsenals. It is only the political and economic condition prevailing in the United States that prevented those groups and individuals from any extreme revolutionary, or rather criminal acts. When I say political and economic conditions in this country I mean conditions which in no way would justify before the radically inclined masses and even before the revolutionary organizations any extreme act. In the breaking up of many revolutionary organizations and groups by the Federal government in January 1920 the Federal and State legislatures enacted against any extreme revolutionary activity in this (S)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by ~~707315108~~
Declassify on: OADR 9-3-86

DECLASSIFIED BY 1565 SDP/KH
ON OCT 18 1988

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Letter to Col. Arthur Woods -2- 7A14

country. The consequent sentence to hard labor and deportation of a great many popular Communists and Anarchists has only increased the flame of hatred in the hearts of the revolutionary fanatics. I will take the responsibility upon myself to say that the Wall Street explosion was a direct and deliberate answer from those groups to the United States Government. The explosion was supposed to bring fear upon the Government and the leading capitalists of this country and new inspiration for the class struggle and the destruction of state into the heart of the working class. It must be plainly understood that terroristic acts similar to the Wall Street explosion are not as a rule adopted by the Communist Party or the I. W. O. in this country and met no approval from those bodies, but they cannot prevent members of the parties, or secret groups of members formed within the party from performing what their abnormal brains might direct them to do. But let us come to the concrete facts. (X) u

During my official connection with the Department of Justice in 1918-1919 I worked on, and if I am not mistaken on several occasions reported to the New York office, a certain group of Russian Communists, under the leadership of Ivan Dudinsky and Korolenko, with headquarters at Newark, N. J. Dudinsky and Korolenko, as well as other members of the group, were mostly interested in collecting explosives which they obtained by stealing from the munition plants and contracting firms. My leaving the Department of Justice, and subsequent departure for Europe, prevented me from accomplishing definite results in my investigation. But it is a well known fact among the leaders of the Communist Party of America that it was the ultimate aim of Dudinsky and his associates to commit a tremendously serious act - an act that will make the United States Government and the American capitalists sit up and take notice that the revolution is near and that the people working for the ideals of the working class are not asleep. They were only waiting for an opportune moment to come. That moment had arrived when the Communist and Anarchist organizations were broken up in 1920, and when the revolutionary spirit in the United States was in a depressed condition. The Wall Street explosion was supposed, as I indicated before, to terrorize the government and the capitalist in this country and to bring new animation into the distressed rank and file of the revolutionary organizations. (X) u

I can not say that Dudinsky and Korolenko have personally committed the crime in Wall Street, but I am absolutely convinced that they have participated in it directly or indirectly, and in view of the fact that I knew that these two men were the leaders (X) u

SECRET

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JH

[Letter to Col. Arthur Woods] -5-

of the group who planned to commit such an act I narrowed my investigation to these two men. It is impossible for me now, and I consider it impractical, to dwell much upon all the details of my and my assistants work in that case, but the most important thing is that the investigations have brought before me conclusive evidence that the act has been performed by that specific group of men. When I say conclusive I want to emphasize that they are conclusive for me as an investigator, but insufficient to make those conclusions as a basis for prosecution in such a case. Documentary evidence is necessary, which I ~~SPITE~~ ~~AND~~ ~~MUST~~ ~~OBTAIN~~. (X)u

Previous to my going to Europe two months ago I informed Mr. Hoover, of the Department of Justice, of the names of those that I am convinced have committed the crime; and also that Korolanko, which was traced by one of my assistants to San Francisco, has obtained a position as a seaman on one of the steamers owned by one of the salmon fisheries in Alaska. I instructed my assistant to follow Korolanko and not to report to me until he succeeds in locating him or fails in his attempts. I have not yet heard from my assistant. As far as Indinsky is concerned, that man is now in Soviet Russia. (X)u

On the 3rd of September this year I sailed for Europe and after doing some investigation in England and in Germany I proceeded to Poland with the intention of entering Soviet Russia to locate Indinsky, who is well known to me, and if it was impossible to get him out of Soviet Russia then to obtain from him all the information I could in reference to this case. I spent over a week in Warszawa but, in view of many important developments, which I can not specify in this report but will report to you verbally, I did not enter Soviet Russia. Nevertheless, I believe that I ~~would~~ have done as well in Warszawa as I would do in Soviet Russia. My assistant, Franciszek Bursuk, Scrawia 42 N.E., Warszawa, Poland, whom I permanently established in Warszawa, is now in Soviet Russia. Bursuk is closely connected with the leading figures in the III International and I am certain that by following my specific instructions he will accomplish a great deal. My other agent, H. Neumann, Berlin No. 19, Roehle Str. 49, who is a leading figure in the Communist movement in Germany, and official translator of the German Communist Labor Party, is also working on that case in Germany while being engaged in furnishing me important inside information about the revolutionary activities in Germany, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and other neighboring countries. I have also instructed my English agent, Miss Nora Smythe, 400 Old Ford Road, London, England, (she is a personal friend and confidential secretary to Sylvia Bankhurst) to pay the utmost attention to everything that might furnish (X)u

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[Letter to Col. Arthur Woods] ~~SECRET~~

information on the Wall Street explosion. Sylvia Pankhurst's place in London, as well as the office of Neumann in Germany, are the clearing houses for all the revolutionaries passing from the United States, and that is of the utmost importance because the American Communists talk freely while they are abroad about what has happened, or is going to happen, in the United States in regard to revolutionary activity. ~~SECRET~~

Up to now I have already received two reports from Jurank covering the general economic and political situation in Russia and that he obtained information that Ludinsky has been sent to Constantinople, Turkey, by the extraordinary commission in Moscow to act as a spy for that commission. Ludinsky's knowledge of the English and other languages qualifies him for that position, especially in Constantinople where there is now a cosmopolitan gathering of military and other officials of the allied and other countries. ~~SECRET~~

Now my dear Colonel, the fact that I laid so much stress on Ludinsky and Korolenko does not mean yet that if we do not get hold of these two men that the case is hopeless - indeed not. There are a few men now who are active figures in the Communist Party of the United States who know as much as Ludinsky and Korolenko about the Wall Street Explosion and who, there is no doubt in my mind, have directly or indirectly participated in that crime. The first thing I did upon my arrival in the United States was to intensify my investigations in that direction and I do hope that we shall obtain excellent results. ~~SECRET~~

Allow me, my dear Colonel, to tell you that I consider it a matter of honor never to give up any case that I am working on, as a hopeless adventure. During my five years of work as an investigator of the most important and complicated cases I have up until now always succeeded, and that I believe is due entirely to my persistent and untiring efforts and belief that there is no case that can not be solved eventually. If you were an ordinary layman, absolutely ignorant of all the complicated and strong barriers that come in the way of an investigator, especially in such a case as the Wall Street Explosion; if you would think that you must get your money's worth immediately, as many generous, well-to-do and well meaning citizens expect... I would absolutely have kept silent until I solved that case or failed, but I know you very well, as far as I was able to understand you during our short association and that is the reason why I am going against my personal rule not to encourage the hopes of those who engage me to work on a specific case, until the case is completed. ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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Letter to Col. Arthur Woods (S)U

~~SECRET~~

I say again I believe that the case will be solved and must be solved. If some of your friends, who are interested in that case, are a little impatient of the progress of my investigation please point out to them the position of the investigator who has all the burden on his shoulders and who can not afford to be impatient. (S)U

While the Wall Street explosion is mostly occupying your mind I know perfectly well that you are also interested in everything pertaining to the revolutionary activities not only in this country but also abroad and that is why I must tell you that if my trip to Europe on the Wall Street explosion did not bring all the results you expected, I have obtained, while abroad, a great deal of information about the revolutionary activities there and have established myself in a very prominent position in the most dangerous movement which is afoot now in Europe. I mean the movement of the 4th Labor International - a movement which will bring much worry to the governments of Europe and America. The 4th International movement is something which is based on immediate and uncompromising destructive action towards the governments and existing society throughout the world. A movement that if it is not immediately and properly counteracted will no doubt shake and most probably will crush the foundations of state in many countries. A special report on the 4th International, and also about the future plans of revolutionary propaganda and work in the United States will be furnished by me to the Department of Justice, A copy of this report can be obtained from Mr. Hoover. (S)U

In conclusion, my dear Colonel, permit me to express my great appreciation for the kind attitude you have taken towards me and for the confidence you are giving me. It is yours and other people's confidence in me that keeps me going and helps me to live up to the standard of my principles. (S)U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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OTHERWISE~~

November 2, 1921.

Dr. Jacob Nosovitsky,
520 West 18th Street,
New York City.

~~Classified by 2285 JAB
Declassify on: OADR 9-30-86~~

Dear Doctor:

Colonel Woods has asked me to get in touch
with you and state that he would be in New York of
Friday and would like to have you get in touch with
his office in the Woolworth Building at noon that day.

(Friday - November 4th) ~~(S)~~ (u)

I am enclosing the translation
of the article left by you with me.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain

Sincerely,

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1565 SDPK/H
ON OCT 19 1980

COMRADE DETTMAN (CLOSING REMARKS):

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-3-86 BY 258 BTJ/ldg

First of all, a few remarks about the Russian revolution.

The character of the Russian revolution has been characterized here by the different delegates, in quite different ways. In fact, one delegate said, that the Russian Revolution, was indeed, taken on the whole, nothing but a purely bourgeois revolution. This conception was partly supported by a Berlin delegate. This conception is false. What has occurred in Russia, is not a purely bourgeois revolution, but it is a compromise between a bourgeois and a proletarian revolution, in which, the bourgeois side of the revolution has seized the upper hand in the latter months.

At the October revolution in 1917, a shifting of power took place in Russia, a shifting which, in fact, occurred in the city as well as in the country. In the cities, the proletariat seized the power, in the country the bondsmen who during the interval since October 1917 took possession, and who really profited by the revolution, and which profit had to be recognized by the state. The proletariat obtained the power in the cities, took over the management on the basis of common ownership. That was the proletarian revolution. In the country the farmers-seized the power, allotted the large estates into parcels of individual private ownership, that is the Russian proletariat became the class-owner of the means of production, and that is communism. What form and what advantages the proletariat will gain from it, is another question. But the character of the revolution has always consisted in this,

that the proletariat was coming to communism, that is, the proletariat would become the owner of the means of production, and the Russian proletariat did become that, through the October revolution, owner of the factories, means of communication, transportation conveyances. In the country it was entirely different. There, indeed, the peasants (Farmers) set up a system of capitalism, in which, every last one of them made themselves private owners. The former partial breaking up of serfdom, was only partial, a measure, to which Russian Czarism never returned. In fact serfdom existed the same as before. The opportunity was given the Russian peasant, to buy land, but which was done so ingeniously, that he was given land which he could not work himself. The so-called "self ownership", or as Hilfradt said, the communistic agrarian situation in Africa is still that of historical feudalism. Russian common ownership, which the peasants possessed, is such, that a Russian village community possesses the land in common, but which is apportioned from year to year, and that the proceeds belongs to every individual peasant separately, so that it is a matter only of allotment, which has nothing at all to do with communistic ownership. The revolution in Russia was predominately of a proletarian character, and this proletarian character, if no longer, in a predominating degree, still dominated the Russian revolution until the beginning of this year. In the beginning, the Russian Government, the Communist Party, gave to the Russian proletariat the possession of the Russian means of production. The measure was such a surprise, that even the labor-opposition condemned it saying that they wanted to carry out the Russian revolution too quickly. Now,

indeed, in the course of time, the Russian peasants are holding the predominant position. Naturally one of the reasons, and a very important reason for this is the fact that the Germans are staying out of the revolution; the default of the German proletariat to seize the power.

What would have happened, had the German proletariat seized the power? Then we would have faced upon the one side in the big cities of Russia, the Russian proletariat, with the state-machinery in hand, and directly united with them, the German proletariat, also with its machinery of state. But he believes, that the Russian peasants (farmers) can be converted to Communism only through propaganda or such methods, through speeches and writings, is very wrong. A private-owner, cannot be converted into a person who is to seize private ownership. It is simply the nature of capitalism, that a man, who once owns private property, cannot be counted among the proletarian class. He belongs to the property-class. On the other side there would be the Russian body of peasant-proprietors. These peasant proprietors are class-enemies of the proletariat. A proletarian revolution, and the desire for a proletarian revolution exists only, where there really is a proletariat, where there is an exploited class. The will for a proletarian revolution arises, in fact only when first the people are transformed into proletarians.

(The next sentence is illegible but may be - As long as they are - they will never have a desire for a proletarian revolution. Translator).

The Russian Government, which in the latter months has so

rapidly been transferred into the hands of the present - proprietors, is no longer in the hands of the proletariat, as a class. The economic means of production have also been taken from the proletariat.

The other (conditions) are really a result of that. Individual industries have now been taken away from it, and have been turned over to individual capitalists. Private ownership has not only been established in the country, but it has also been sanctioned in the cities, and thereby approved all over Russia.

Schwab said, that the Communist Party of Russia would now proceed to adopt counter-regulations against itself. It only appears that way. These regulations have been adopted in the interest of the Russian peasantry against foreign capital. That is proof that foreign capital, today controls the government and actually rules less than the peasants do.

Now the question has been broached, as to whether the Bolsheviks had a right to seize the power. The question further arises, what should the Soviet Government really do?, for naturally we must be able to say what we would have done had we been in their place. According to our ideas, the Bolsheviks not only had a right, but they did their duty. They seized the power, in the expectation, that the German proletariat would soon come to their assistance. But if this possibility were eliminated, the Russian Communists still would have had to seize the power, already for the purpose of making the path clear for proletarian revolutionary propaganda. In order to achieve certain advantages, later to take final possession of the power, so that, on the whole, to be able to act independently, no matter how long their power lasted. The other question: What should the Bolshevik Government now do?

It is not only our view-point, but, also Lenin's, that upon the introduction of capitalism into Russia, political effects would result, which would in the end transform the Soviet Government into a lever of power against the Russian proletariat. Lenin, at the 10th Congress of the C. P. U. said:

"Freedom of exchange, means freedom of trade. But freedom of trade, means back to capitalism. Freedom of exchange, and freedom of trade means exchange of commodities between individual small farmers. We all know, if we know only the A. B. C's of Marxism, that from this exchange and free trade, manufactures of commodities are unquestionably divided into owners of capital, and owners of labor power, a division in capitalists and wage-earners, that is, the reestablishment of wage-slavery, which does not descend from the heavens, but which, all over the world, arises from the agricultural production of commodities".

This subsequent effect as already granted by Lenin, must lead to the political consequence which already is evident, that the Russian, state is becoming a machine for the oppression of the Russian proletariat. It might, perhaps, have been well, if one of the delegates had briefly described the actual conditions in the large cities of Russia. Things have gone so far, that in July, the stores were again opened in Moscow, whole streets of really delicatessen stores, as in Western Berlin, or fur-goods etc., but that the Russian proletariat are not able to purchase these things, that they can only be purchased by the Soviet bureaucrats, foreign capitalists, and the farmers. Exchange has been regulated, banks established, and on the other hand the wages of the laborers have been reduced. Together with this is added the measures against the opposition

elements within and outside of the Russian Party. Then there came the oppression of pronounced hunger-demonstrators in Moscow and Petersburg, and he who, now leaves the Russian Party is immediately imprisoned.

Now the consequences: It was also said that the Soviet Government was in need of the building up of economics in Europe, and that then we would help in this construction. Well, we will do then as the U. S. P. C. did, that is we will see that the labor power of every individual is employed in the right place. Now the question, - what shall the Soviet Government do, - has been asked and answered. Today the conception has been upheld, that it should withdraw. There is, I think, still another way. The Soviet Government lacks machinery, means of production. Very well. The Soviet Government, if it wants to be a proletarian state, should proceed as a state, exactly as tho it were an oppressed state, that is, it should throw its state-machinery into the balances and conduct an offensive war against foreign capital. This view was upheld by Zueharin, as an argument after the Russian-Polish war. If the Soviet Government continues, remains to be seen in any case. That does not mean, only that the illusion would be aroused, that Communism would be increased, but also that a goodly number of revolutionary communists would be lost to the proletariat. But when Radek boasts that the Red Army is still here, then let them use it, and not let go of it easily. And then they should provoke foreign capitalists to war. That would be an impetus towards a world revolution. I believe, that the possibility no longer exists for this, for the Soviet Government has become a class enemy to the proletariat.

Schwab said, that one should not immediately, definitely plan simply upon the resistance of the Soviet Government. A war against Poland might break out, in which the Government would have to be supported. That is true. Just as we supported the Government in the struggle against Koltchak etc. We have also written that down. We shall not be altering our tactics, at all, if we should support the Soviet Government in a war against Poland. It must then release the proletariat from the prisoners, and place it where it belongs.

Now I come to the attacks of the Berlin organization. Anna Classe thought, that the proletarians did not, so quickly, understand this inversion. Things for a time were in such a condition, that the Soviet Government until the beginning of this year, assumed a strong proletarian character. It cannot be said either, that the Soviet Government never wanted the world-revolution. Just look at its policy, for instance, even in the March activities, how it urged the U. C. P. of B. on. Only in the moment, when the Russian Government, decided in favor of the farmers, did it go over to the camp of the bourgeoisie. Our inversion may have come rather suddenly too. None of us expected such a rapid development. None of us dares to expect such rapid growth in the future. To have answered the question of relief action for Russia, when the U. C. P. broached the subject to the C. L. P. G., according to our ideas, without having said the other, would have been a crime against the world-revolution. A week later, we would have had to say, build up capitalism in Germany.

How that has anything to do with anti-Bolshevism, or how that

can reduce us to the depths of the anti-bolshevist league, I do not understand. If Bolshevism is the same, as the policies of the Soviet Government are now, that is, that the proletariat are to be locked up in prisons, then we are anti-bolshevists. (Interruption - We knew that at that time, Ruehle). Ruehle, never saw that. He only felt it. He never positively carried on a controversy against Russia. Now, the Russian Soviet Government has grown to be anti-Bolshevistic. Read the newspaper correspondence.

In the question of the Third Internationale, it has been said, our joining as a sympathetic member, was a mistake. We had the opportunity of speaking to the international proletariat. That was the purely practical reason. Attending the World Congress, contact with the opposition, contact with the Bulgarians and other delegates, a practical advantage, which otherwise we never would have had. And then our program, our desire for a proletarian revolution was thereby made known. We conducted ourselves toward the Third Internationale, the same manner as the Third Internationale prescribes to her sections as parliamentary tactics. But the great political reason, is that to a certain extent we had common cause with the Third Internationale. I have already said the principle of the Third Internationale, destruction of the capitalist state power, was shared by us, and for the sake of this principle we sympathize with the Third Internationale. Since this principle has been discarded, we can no longer sympathize with it, but that always, for years this principle had endured, and that we shared this same principle and that we did not in any way resign ourselves, but that we regarded it as our duty, to sympathize with such an in-

ternationale, for as a proletarian revolutionary Party we are obligated to the duties of the international unions.

Do you think, that if the Soviet Government had never wanted the world-revolution, that it would have come to us and have accepted us as a sympathetic party? No, she did that, really with the intention of having a -----(word omitted) with which it would urge the U. S. P; of S. ahead. Had we, from the beginning been an enemy to the Internationale, and had it been our enemy, as today, we never would have entered into its union. Therefore, we belonged to the Third Internationale, and justly so, as a sympathetic member.

Now, it also has been said, that we always talked differently. That our delegates painted a beautiful picture, of the rise of communism. Whoever was there, was overcome by the great accomplishments of the Bolsheviki, really shocked, for what they did do, was so great and unheard of, and besides, at the end of last year, there was a certain upward movement. Production had increased. Farming functioned relatively well. The means of communication (can also mean trade) were improved etc.

You must understand Lenin's speech, how he is now trying to transform the workers from revolutionary soldiers into wage-slaves. One will then understand, what lines the Soviet Government is now following.

Now, as to the question of the Communist Workers-Internationale. Differences have arisen here, and in fact, there have been two points of view. The one, especially supported by Berlin is that a Communist Workers (Labor) Internationale must be formed, but not just yet. The other, upheld by other economic districts,

especially by Rheinland-Westphalia, that a Communist Workers (Labor) Internationale should indeed be organized now. Practically, there has thus come into existence, the fact that the one view, rejects the foundation of an international bureau, while the other demands it. I believe there is one reason why the immediate creation of such a bureau should be demanded and this reason has been very little considered here, in spite of the fact that the Dutch delegates from the beginning referred to it. That is the class-condition all over the world. In this connection, the proletariat requires a communistic, revolutionary leadership. This class-condition of the proletariat, alone, requires that some arrangement be made, whereby the way out of its misery will be shown. The actual counter-organization of the Communist Labor Internationale is not only the Third Internationale, the Second, but the League of Nations and the international organization of world capital. That is the real opponent of the C. L. I. and this opponent is proceeding week after week, to create its international organization, of organizing its guards, and of discharging all armies, because it has not further need of them. Should one stand back in the face of such an organization? Shall we do less than Capital? This reason alone is decisive.

There is the Second International, which is not only capital's ragged shirt, but it has no adherents among the workers. It has a big following, as does also the German Social Democracy. Theoretically, it was quickly disposed of, thrown under the table, but practically it still exists. Now we are holding a Congress, and another half year will have to elapse, before the next Congress

convenes which will have to confirm that. The Serbs and the Bulgarians will not want to wait that long. It has been said in Berlin, that we want to join with the opposition. But I have not heard what form this junction will take, or how it is to be consummated. When shall the union take place? There is a little uncertainty as to that (Interruption - Point 3, after the separation has taken place), indeed the Berlin organization demands that the revolutionary opposition should separate from its national section, and should constitute itself an independent group. I think, that it is not even right, to ask that. We do not demand at all, that all elements in the Third International, part of whom consider our view-point as correct, immediately separate from it/make themselves independent. According to my opinion the entire formulation of "soviet organizations" is extremely indistinct. I think, it would be well, if the small opposition groups would remain on in their parties, so as to work in the way of propagandizing for their view-points. Just as we have remained for a time in the old Spartacus Union Party, so as to work there, in spite of the fact, that there too it was predicted, that a further co-operation with Levi then, etc. was out of the question.

Berlin has further said, so they say, that as yet, we had only Holland and ~~and~~ Bulgaria? (probably means Bulgaria - Trans.) and both countries were of an agrarian nature. In this one can see the conception, if one looks at it superficially, that those organizations will have to make similar compromises, that they in reality, do not represent the industrial proletariat at all, or else they came here, because several comrades had talked them into

coming. But the Serbian and Bulgarian comrades told us that the very workers, which the Bulgarian and Serbian comrades represented, are workers, in fact in a highly developed industry, such as there are in Serbia and Bulgaria. These organizations represented the same industrial proletariat as we do, we have not come here at all to take up for the farmers, and to enter into a compromise.

The different view-points are discussed in the theses, and it will probably be necessary, to take a vote on these theses. I only beg of you, that in taking this decisive step, which will be taken here, that you carefully take into consideration that this is not an ordinary vote, as is taken at membership meetings, or even as was our vote on our entrance into the Third Internationale. This is the greatest step, which has ever been taken by the C. I. P. but I believe that the C. I. P. must do it and will do it.

Translated - Jane Ekadden

HTG

2

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1921.

J. E. Hoover, Esq.,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Hoover:

The Doctor gave me this and I
thought you would be interested in seeing it.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Wood

3

Programmatical Principles and Rules of the
"Allgemeine Arbeiter-Union" of Germany (General Workers Union).
(Revolutionary Workshop-Organisation).

I.

Capital moves since the war in an uninterrupted and continually advancing crisis.

It seeks to stay its bankruptcy by striving at international trustification through commercial amalgamation of capital in the victorious as well as conquered countries for the purpose of commonly holding down and more intensely exploiting the proletariat.

The parliamentary Government machine - out-stripped by the economic development - falls to pieces in this process. Capital has already begun to create internationally a political machine adapted to its changed economic conditions.

In face of this the proletariat must on its part unite as a class and fight in an organized fashion according to tactical methods, that are closely connected with the basis of production, the workshops, which alone can form the starting point for the final struggle of taking over the production (political power) and which correspond to the progress of class-consciousness of the proletariat.

Such unity has come about through the necessity of the revolutionary process in the shape of the "Allgemeine Arbeiter - Union."

II.

The A. A. U. is a union of the proletariat as a class in the workshops for the purpose of fighting the capitalist economic system with the immediate object: Conquest of the means of production, dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is at the same time the present embodiment of the organisational principle of communist society. Communist society is based on the system of production on a common principle for use and built up according to the soviet system.

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III.

The soviet system is the organisational form of expression, corresponding to the method of common production. The gradual realisation of the soviet system as a revolutionary process is the thermometer of the progress in the class-consciousness of the proletariat. The progress of the A.A.U. is the thermometer for the ripening of the new society.

IV.

The A.A.U. rejects in principle every kind of reformist and opportunist, parliamentary - trade-union politics (particularly participation in Parliament, in legal workmen-councils and conciliatory methods, as being incompatible with the actual necessities of the class-struggle in the situation after the world-war.

V.

The A.A.U. recognizes in the free Trade-Unions one of the main bulwarks of the counter-revolution. They are organisational forces of a pre-revolutionary period and as such incapable of the revolutionary struggle. The demolition of the trade-unions is in the interest of the proletarian revolution an historic necessity.

The A.A.U. opposes as much the cell-tactic, the object of which, the conquest of the Trade-Unions, is an illusion. The champions of the cell-tactic force their adherents into subjection to the counter-revolutionary fighting-methods of the Trade-Unions. Therefore the A.A.U. rejects the Red Trade-Union International and opposes all the organisations affiliated thereto.

VI.

The A.A.U. rejects syndicalism, especially its unhistoric method of thinking, its petty-bourgeois attitude towards the necessities of the class-struggle, its (though veiled) rejection of the political struggle, of the separate political organisation, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

VII.

The A.A.U. wages war against all parliamentary parties; they are as bourgeois-structures doomed to collapse.

The A.A.U., however, stands for the uniting of the revolutionary most progressed proletarians in a separate political organisation of purely proletarian-communist character, and thereby recognizes the political organisations, united in the Communist Workers' International as necessary for the class-struggle.

VIII.

The A.A.U. is in close touch (fighting union) with the political organisations referred to in par 7. The organisational independence of the Union remains thereby untouched.

IX.

The A.A.U. strives for the international alliance organisations that adopt the objects and fighting methods of the A.A.U.

X.

The immediate objects of the A.A.U. are:

1. The revolutionising of the workshops by propaganda and by taking action.
2. The promotion of partial strikes, general strikes, struggles of every kind in the workshops, that are given a communist aim.

The means of a proletarian struggle are: Strike, revolt, passive resistance, occupation of the workshops, systematic sabotage.

3. Active participation in every revolutionary action (also international).

4. Struggle by propaganda and action for revolutionary workshop committees.

5. Closest unity and solidarity of action with the unemployed (through revolutionary committees).

6. Furtherance of the responsibility for action instead of a policy of giving out watch-words through developing self-consciousness.

New York, December 15 1921.

My dear mr Hoover.

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My failure to send You the promised report on the fourth Communist International was not due to negligence or unwillingness. Certain papers necessary for the complement of the report which I expected to receive a month ago arrived just recently and that was the real cause of the delay. This report will give You a conception of the theory and practice of Class struggle of the fourth International movement, also some information on the condition of that movement in Europe. A report on the Revolutionary activities in this country is about ready and will be sent to You very soon. During the past few weeks I have accomplished a great deal in establishing my connections with the movement here. I am close to Ir Hartman and some other comrades. I can not yet go in to the local activities. I am waiting until circumstances allow me to enter the movement and work on a lasting basis and have no worry about my daily existence... In order to be able to get into the inner circles of the Revolutionary movement in this country I must burn all the bridges behind me, I must enter the movement with the understanding that I am to stay there. In the mean time I am conducting the 'Wall street explosion' investigation among the Russians who are known to me as extreme radicals, the fragments of information gleaned from them now shall be of great use to me in the future.

Besides the "Wall Street case" which, of course, is the principal matter at the present time—we have the general Revolutionary movement which also demands very serious consideration.

I hope that You will agree with me that the most practical thing to do is to face the truth and admit that there is absolutely no hope that the movement for the 'Social Revolution' will perish of its own fallacies without any radical change in the existing social order.

It is also a fact that the Propaganda of Socialism and Communism has firmly established itself in the minds of the majority of the workers throughout the world, America included.

From the point of view of the Revolutionaries—the class struggle is not a peaceful compromise but a fight for supremacy to the bitter end...

If the class struggle which is on its height now is war—what efficient weapon have we to avert a powerful attack of the Revolutionary forces, avert possible defeat?

To wait until the the united forces engage us in a final battle and then crush them is an Adventure which is not always successful...

The principal strength of a fighting Army is the morale of the soldiers and the secrecy of the strategic plans.

Break the spirit of the men, uncover the secret plans of their Generals and You will have the enemy at Your mercy. Therefore, I believe that if our Government or some of our leading Citizens can not place a large number of experienced Informers into the Revolutionary movement, at least one competent Agent must be in the midst of the Revolutionary activities in this Country in order to keep the Government informed about the most Important matters and prevent pernicious acts.

It is our sacred duty not only to find and punish the criminals of the Wall street explosion but also to do our utmost to prevent by all means another such murderous act.

You must have a man who shall eventually be able to know the most secret plans of the enemies of the present Society, who shall be under Your supervision and responsible to You.

I believe that my wide knowledge of the Revolutionary movement, the number of years spend in practical work and my present position qualifies me sufficiently to hope to be established permanently in the Revolutionary movement in this Country. If given necessary help I shall be in a position to give valuable service in the coming months and years.

In conclusion allow me to express my sincere believe that the fourth International has a very fertile field in this Country and the Indubitable Influence this movement will have on the Revolutionary Inclined masses is a problem which demands serious consideration and Immediate action...

BY TAKING CONTROL OF THE FOURTH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES WE WILL UTELIZE IT TO BREAK THE "COMMUNIST PARTY" AND THE PEST OF THE EXTREME REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATIONS AND WHEN OUR PURPOSE IS ACCOMPLISHED WE SHALL FINALLY DESTROY THE MOVEMENT AT OUR CONVENIENCE...

It would be a folly to say that I or anybody else can break the Revolutionary movement in this Country forever, but I do claim that we can bring disorganization into the united Revolutionary forces and strangle the spirit of the rank and file for many years... And if after a long silence the Revolutionary serpent shows its head again it shall have the same medicine but under another "International" Sauce.

Fourth Communist Workers International.

The Communist Workers International is to be the torchlight which will ignite and burn to a cinder the entire decayed old world... The Communist Workers International is to be sword, the blows of which are to make an end to the life of the parasites of society, the exploiters and oppressors of the millions of the proletarian masses in the whole world. The Communist Workers International is to lay the foundation for the new proletarian Communist world, ... for the society without classes. Its path may be hard and long, but the more sublime and immense is the goal.

Long live the Communist Workers International!

Long live the world Revolution!

(From the Manifesto of the fourth International)

.....

.....

While not many Communist Parties affiliated with the third International have openly seceded from Moscow, conservative estimation gives the number of members lost about five hundred thousand, not including over a quarter of a million members of the rank and file of the various Revolutionary organisations and red labour Unions, who, while still remaining in their respective organisations, have formed so called left wings in opposition to the tactics of the third International. In Russia the antagonism to the third International is comparatively small - about one hundred thousand follow Kolontay who is the leading exponent of the tactics of the fourth International. The German "Communist Labour Party", the pride and van-guard

of the fourth International movement has about one hundred thousand members and that number is increasing daily by former members of the German Communist Party (third International Party) who find the tactics of the "Communist Labour Party" more Revolutionary and fundamental. In Italy, Austria, Hungary and in the Slavish States, the fourth International movement is represented by nearly three hundred thousand of former adherents to the third International. In France and Belgium the fourth International is making great progress and promises to become the leading factor in the Revolutionary movement there.

In England where the working class has lost confidence in Parliament and clamours for Revolutionary action, the call of the "Communist Labour Party" headed by Sylvia Panikharst, finds ready response from the members of the red Unions. In south Wales the workers are entirely for the fourth International and are only anxious to apply the tactics of the "Communist Labour Party".

In Central and south America where the "Anarcho-Sindicalist" tendency prevails, the anti-Parliamentary and uncompromising policy of the fourth International will greatly appeal to the masses.

~~SECRET~~

New York, December 15 1921.

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My dear Mr Hoover:

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~

For over four years I have given all my time and energy to my work, but paid no attention to my personal affairs, have not taken into consideration the future of myself and my family, the result of it is that now I am penniless and have absolutely nothing upon what to make a new start in life. Many thousands of dollars passed through my hands and if I would be unscrupulous I would have no worry how I am going to pay my rent next week.. [According to Mr Marsh opinion I was too extravagant in my Investigations, that may be true, but I was honest in my purpose and it was not my fault that certain Cases demanded great expense.] If my work was worth the expenditures or not, is a question not for me to decide... The most vital question is if I am still considered useful and if can depend on my patronizers to help me. I have received so much money from the persons interested in my work that very often I fear I have overrated the value of my services and an other request for funds will make them think that I am taking advantage of their generosity and their confidence in me... Knowing Your friendly attitude towards me, I am taking the liberty to ask You to Intercede for me and help me to obtain from Col. Woods a loan of seven thousand dollars for a period of two years, payable ^{to him} about three hundred dollars every month. As return on the Investment I faithfully promise to furnish Him or anybody else He will designate with all the Important Information about the Revolutionary activities in this County

~~SECRET~~

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It must be understood that Col. Woods refusal to lend me the money will not lessen my eagerness to attain my final purpose in the "Wall Street Case", though it will greatly handicap the progress of my Investigation because I will not be able to enter the Inner circles of the Revolutionary movement where I must look for positive results in this Case.

Now my dear Mr Hoover, I want to explain to You what for I need the money. I want to go into the printing and publishing business. I have it all figured out and I am sure I will not fail, I am sure to have a lot of work from the radical organizations and general work. I also intend to publish a paper which shall be under Your supervision and which will give me great power and weight in the movement. To establish a good printing plant cost about fifty thousand dollars and with seven thousand dollars I can not buy even a bad printing shop... But if I act quickly I can take over for a period of two years or longer the LUX PRESS, 347 E. 14th Str. New York which belongs to former officials of the Tzars Government and which is wonderfully equipped for any kind of work. The expenses shall not be very large because my brother who is an expert in the printing line can take charge of all the technical work.

Hoping that You will do all You can to help me

I remain Your servant

~~SECRET~~
James Anderson

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Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N E

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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J E HOOVER

1329

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

HAVE YOU RECEIVED MY LETTER MUST KNOW TONIGHT IF MY PLANS
ARE ACCEPTED AND IF AM WANTED OR NOT PLEASE WIRE

ANDERSON.

Letter 1-3-22
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