FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: ALL AMERICAN ANTI IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOTICE

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of ________________

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

       61-6065-1
March 16, 1927.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a report by Agent at San Antonio, Texas, dated March 4, 1927, captioned "MEXICAN MATTERS, LATIN AMERICAN UNION, Boycott against American Products in Mexico and Latin American Countries."

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 245629.
SYNOPSIS or FACTS:

Detailing activity of Latin American Union, Mexico City, organized for the purpose of boycotting American goods.

Pending.

DETAILS: At San Antonio, Tex.

For the last few weeks this Agent has noticed several articles in the Mexican Press under headline of Mexico City containing strong propaganda against the use of American products. Luis N. Morena, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor has appealed through the Mexican Press to the Mexican people in general to the necessity of patronizing all national products with the object that at some future time the country will be in a condition to support itself. The extensive propaganda that is being carried on now by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor is being conducted by publications, public conferences, exhibitions of different Mexican articles in moving picture shows and addresses among the laboring classes and the above named department has asked the Department of Education for its valuable help along this line by teaching in the public schools the necessity of buying national articles in preference to all others, but if for some reason it is impossible to get the Mexican article desired then to purchase the European article which is considered better by them than the American article. If neither the Mexican or European article can be obtained they are instructed to do without same before buying the American article.

In addition to this line of propaganda heavy taxes have been put on American goods such as 50% of the wholesale value is the duty on all American tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The Customs duty on printing paper is now 30 to 40 cents a kilo. This will make American paper in Mexico about 300% higher than other foreign paper. There are heavy duties on all American toilet articles and patent

IN THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT San Antonio, Tex. S. A. File #64-139

REPORT MADE AT San Antonio, Tex. DATE WHEN MADE March 4'27 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE March 3'27 REPORT MADE BY: 

CHARACTER OF CASE: Boycott Against American Products in Mexico & Latin American Countries.
medicines, making the price of an aspirin tablet 10 cents in Mexican money, 5 cents for the government stamp and 5 cents for the aspirin.

This propaganda is apparently in support of the Latin American League which was organized in Mexico City some few weeks ago for the purpose of boycotting American products from the markets of all Central American countries and Mexico.

In connection with the above La Prenda, Mexican local newspaper of San Antonio, Texas, March 3, 1927, published a synopsis of a manifesto issued in Mexico City on March 2, 1927, by the Latin American Union or League, ordering a general boycott against U.S. products: The Union which has conducted considerable propaganda against the United States claims to be strongly organized in every Latin American country where they are issuing proclamation similar to those distributed in Mexico City on March 2, 1927. A synopsis of the circular follows:

"The boycott is to continue as long as the forces of the United States Army and Navy tread under any pretext on the soil of any sister nation, as long as U.S. citizens refuse to obey the general laws of any Latin American country which other citizens obey, as long as the U.S. government refuses to abrogate the onerous treaties it has imposed upon Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Peru, Bolivia and others.

"That the governments of every Latin American country revise every agreement and concession with Americans which are illegal or weaken the vital interests of their country and everybody must continue the boycott until that is done.

In conclusion the circular states:

"Under the present social system it is impossible to be free without money and we will never have money so long as we continue uselessly sending it to the insensate U.S. It is servile to believe that North America is superior to us simply because they wish us to believe so and it is elemental patriotism for us to defend our own interests."
El Congreso Antimperialista de Bruselas

El 18 de febrero próximo pasado celebró sus sesiones el primer Congreso Antimperialista en Bruselas, asistiendo a él 178 delegados de todo el mundo. La LIGA ANTIMperialista de las AMERICAS ha expreso que los delegados presentes en este Congreso Antimperialista, y, en general, los delegados de todas las ligas antimonopolistas de todas las naciones, deben realizar un proceso de liquidación del monopolio y de lucha contra el imperialismo. El congreso exige que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América no participe en el imperialismo y que se dé a los pueblos de América Latina y de los demás países del mundo la misma libertad y la misma oportunidad de desarrollo que tienen los estados imperialistas.

En este sentido, se exige que los Estados Unidos no utilicen como instrumento a la Liga Pan-Americana, a los gobiernos políticos y científicos, a los que se declara enemigos del imperialismo. Se exige que se tome nota de que los Estados Unidos, en su política exterior, están comprometidos con el imperialismo y que se decidan a luchar contra el imperialismo.

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March 29, 1927.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto for your information, copy of a report submitted by Agent ______ at San Antonio, Tex., dated March 10, 1927, captioned MEXICAN MATTERS—LATIN AMERICAN UNION, boycott against American products in Mexico and Latin American Countries.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #26360.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED.

[Stamp: BUREAU FILES DIVISION MAILED MAR 29 1927 P.M. DEPT. OF JUSTICE]
The Anti-Imperialist League has started to organize the Mexican women to join the movement already initiated to protect the nation from the American dominion. Pending.

**DETAILS:** At San Antonio, Tex.

Reference is made to Agent’s report of March 4, 1927, captioned as above, concerning the activities of the Latin American Union in Mexico City.

In this connection the local Mexican Press of March 8, 1927, published a special dispatch from Mexico City as follows:

"The officers of the Anti-Imperialist League in Mexico City stated the victory is in our hands. We invite all the Mexican women to join the movement to protect the nation against the claws of the imperialistic politics of the United States.

"The object of this organization is to add a section of women to the League to combat the so-called imperialists of the American government. This League is the organization that Secretary of State Kellogg attacked in his statement to the Senate Committee. Mr. Kellogg presented proofs that this league was nothing else but an agency of Soviet Russia to spread anti-American propaganda.

The invitation reads in part as follows:

"Do you desire the happiness of your family? Do you want to secure the welfare of our country? The Women’s section of this League invites all the Mexican women to defend the nation..."
March 10 27

independence of Mexico and its sovereignty that is in
danger of being destroyed by the claws of the imperialists'
politics of the United States. It depends on us to make
a generation of free men or that our sons inherit the
bonds of slavery."

The propaganda of this League also shows the necessity of
forming a union of all the people of Latin America against the
Yaqui imperialism.

PENDING.
April 4, 1927.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto, copy of a report submitted by Agent [at San Antonio, Tex.], dated March 29, 1927, in regard to ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, radical activities in Mexico, for your information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 426399.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

[Handwritten note: 352767]
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Commenting on a loose leaflet of the All American Anti-Imperialist League printed and circulated in Mexico City giving an account of the work done by the Anti-Imperialist Congress of Brussels, Belgium last February and also giving the names of the different branches, their locations and the names of their secretaries. Original leaflet sent to Bureau at Washington. Pending.

**DETAILS:** At San Antonio, Tex.

Reference is made to previous reports made by this Agent under the title of Mexican Matters, Latin American Union, Boycott Against American Products in Mexico, dated March 4, and 10, 1927.

The following leaflet was sent to this Agent from Mexico City by a personal friend with a note that these leaflets had been circulated in Mexico. The following is a synopsis of the leaflet:

"A Supplement Publication of El Libertador, official Organ of the Organizers of the Continental Committee of All America's Anti-Imperialist League, P. O. Box 613, Mexico, D. F.

The Anti-Imperialist Congress of Brussels — On February 15th last closed the sessions of the first international Anti-Imperialist Congress assembled in Brussels, Belgium. There were present 173 delegates from all over the world. The All America's Anti-Imperialist League was represented by six delegates. Together with the other organizations, laborers, farmers and Nationalists of Latin America, they presented the thesis that in part is reproduced in this supplement and obtained from the Congress the unanimous
March 29'27

approval of that body with the exception of the delegation from Apra. The most important work to be done is against the Yankee Imperialism of America. To this effect they divided in four sectors: Caribee, Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Antilles, and their main work is to impress on the North American labor organizations that they must become active and more efficacious against the Imperialism of their nation and the base for the struggle against Imperialism can be found among the laborers and country people and they can do as in China, oppose the pressure of the Imperialist power.

"The following are organizations working against the Yankee Imperialism:

All American Anti-Imperialist League, Continental Section, Mexican Section, Panama Section, San Salvador Section;
National countrymen League of Mexico represented by Julio Antonio Mella; Mexican Confederation of Labor represented by Eduardo Jimenez; All American Anti-Imperialist League, Cuban Section; Popular University, represented by Jose Marti;
Association of Latin-American students in Paris represented by Leonardo F. Sanchez.

League against Colonial & Imperialism Oppression, revolutionary party of Venezuela represented by Professor Alfonso Goldschmidt.

International Labor League represented by Victorio Codorillia.

Patriotic Union of Haitii represented by Carlos Deambrose Martin.

Union Labor of Venezuela represented by Carlos Quijano.

Revolutionary Socialist Party of Colombia; all American Anti-Imperialist League Nicaragua Section represented by Gustavo Morales.

Labor group of the State of Tamaulipas represented by Ismael Martinez.

Labor Federation of Cuba represented by Angel Sotomayor.

The Rights of Man League of Haitii represented by L. Andrew Almanez.

First of Intellectual and Manual Laborers of Peru represented by Haya de la Torre and Eudocio Ramirez.

Second by the following delegation of the United States:

All American Anti-Imperialist League, U.S. Section represented by M. Gomez.
American Negro Labor Congress, Universal Negro Improvement Association represented by Richard B. Moore.

American Civil Liberty's Union represented by Roger Baldwin.

Note: The Reproduction of this supplement is requested.

Work against the Imperialists is the salvation of our Nationals from the destruction that they have been condemned to by the Yankee imperialism.

"These supplements will be sent free. Address your request to P. O. Box 613, Mexico, D.F. to Secretary of Propaganda, All American Anti-Imperialist League."

This propaganda is of the same nature and by the same organizations mentioned by Secretary of State Kellogg in his statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, January 12, 1927. Agent would especially call attention to the organizations in the United States and their representatives and the continuance of their propaganda.

The original leaflet is being attached to copies of this report sent the Bureau.

PENDING.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: ________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-6065-6
ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

SYNOPSIS or FACTS:

Anti-American propaganda in Mexico is continued by members of the Anti-Imperialist League and members of the Mexican Federation of Labor by distributing printed circulars and labor demonstrations. Pending.

DETAILS: At San Antonio, Tex.

Reference is made to all previous reports concerning the above matter.

Through confidential source this Agent received three printed circulars in the form of a manifesto of the Anti-Imperialist League of America inviting everyone to join their cause and to assist at the meetings of the League. Diego Rivera is given as the principal speaker and advice is given to address communications to the Congress of Brussels, Organizing Committee, P. O. Box 618, Mexico, D. F. or to Dr. Gerard, Klausneest Ave., Brussels, Belgium.

Another circular refers to propaganda against North American merchandise and gives several reasons why American merchandise should not be bought and also gives a list of American merchandise. This circular is signed by Union Central, South America and Antillas.

Still another circular shows the activities of the Mexican Federation of Labor declaring their anti-American sentiment and asking all their union members to use national merchandise first and European merchandise second, but under no circumstances American merchandise.

PENDING.
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am attaching hereto a report submitted by Agent at San Antonio, Tex., concerning reported boycott against American goods in Mexico, the report being captioned ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #2219.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED AND UNRESTRICTED.

Bureau Files Division.
Mailed:
JUN 15 1927
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
An official boycott against American goods has been issued by President Calles probably in support of the Anti-Imperialist League which has been working for sometime along these lines. Pending.

Reference is made to all previous reports concerning this matter, under the caption of Latin American Union and Anti-Imperialist League.

Associated Press despatches from Mexico City to local papers are to the effect that on May 31, 1927, an official boycott by governmental departments against American goods was issued by President Calles of Mexico, as a reprisal for the systematic embargo placed by the U. S. on merchandise bought by different government departments in the United States. The decree of President Calles considers the embargo injurious and the cause of unjustified delay.

The President in a circular letter instructs all the government departments not to buy directly or indirectly furniture, machines or any kind of goods in the U. S. and instructs the foreign office to order the Mexican embassy and consulates in the U. S. not to accept any payments running contrary to this decision. Furthermore, an increase of 5% in duties on all merchandise shipped into Mexico from the U. S. will become effective June 1, 1927. Sixty days ago the Consular fee on merchandise which is subject to customs duty was raised from 5 to 10% while merchandise not subject to customs duty was still taxed the original 5%. The new regulation raised the on the commodities not subject to customs duties to 10%.
June 25, 1927.

Mr. F. J. Blake,
P. O. Box 1405,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 17th, attaching photostatic copies of a circular headed ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

There does not appear to be any investigative action by this Bureau warranted in connection with this matter. It does not appear from your letter that you have been requested to take any investigative action; however, if action has been requested by the person forwarding this leaflet to you, it is suggested that you refer it to the United States Attorney for such attention as he may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

Director.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 17th, 1927

ATTENTION: DIV. 2

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith two photostat copies of pamphlet entitled:

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

Will you please advise whether the Bureau desires any action taken by the Chicago Office relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

FRANK O. BLAKE
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED

6L-6065-9
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMEN'T OF JUSTICE
DIP. Two
MISCELLANEOUS RADICAL ACTIVITIES

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

A REPLY TO WALL STREET AND WASHINGTON
PROGRAM OF THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
(LIGA ANTI-IMPERIALISTA DE LAS AMÉRICAS)

From Cuba to the Philippine Islands, liberty is being strangled to
pile up profits for Wall Street.

The far-flung profit-Empire of American capitalism is built upon the
subjugation and oppression of millions of colonial and semi-colonial people.
The Imperialism of the United States spreads its menace over all the world,
striving even in Europe to extract a special toll from the labor of the
toiling masses. But it is especially in Latin America and the U.S. colonies
off the Pacific that the Imperialism of Wall Street and Washington has its
roots.

"Pan-Americanism" and "Monroe Doctrine" are its slogans. Super profit
from investment and monopolization of raw materials are its objectives.
Brutal exploitation of weaker peoples is its method. The U.S. dollar,
backed up by U.S. soldiers, sailors and marines, is extending its dominion
over ever greater sections of Latin America. The "Independence" of
Caribbean and Central American republics has been reduced to a very cruel
joke, rendered more absurd by the latest outrages against J aman and
Nicaragua.

Moreover, the whole of South America is now directly menaced, as the
Tezno-Trice episode demonstrates.

In the United States itself the working masses are victimized by
the same imperialist machine. Not only do imperialism and monopoly
strengthen the power of the big trusts in their daily struggles with the workers,
but the centralized military apparatus is brought directly into use against
the latter in strike. Furthermore, the international conflicts of American
imperialism with other imperialist powers places before the workers the
constant danger of fierce and bloody wars.

The peoples under the heel of U.S. imperialism are everywhere
struggling for their liberation. In Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo,
Central America and the Philippines, sentiment against imperialist domination
has been gathering force for years. In some of these countries powerful
nationalist movements exist. Mexico has opposed heroic resistance to countless
Wall Street aggressions. All through South America the banner of resistance has been raised.

The purpose of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is to help the solidarity of all those oppressed or menaced by American imperialism. Taken by themselves such nations as Panam, Porto Rico and Cuba are too weak to cope successfully with the mighty power of Wall Street. United in a movement embracing all of Latin America, the colonies of the Far East and oppressed workers in the United States, they will be able to strike irresistible blows against the imperialist monster. We must unite our forces. We must give centralized drive and direction to our international struggle against the common enemy.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League (known in Spanish as "Liga Anti-Imperialista de los Americanos") now has ten national sections in Latin America and also a section in the United States. We call upon all nationalistic and anti-imperialist organizations to affiliate with the sections of the League in their respective countries, and to organizations willing to engage in the struggle against imperialism we enlist political parties, student groups, labor unions, peasant leagues, etc. There can be no real liberty without the overthrow of imperialism.

Our League publishes a monthly organ in the Spanish language entitled "El Libertador" - the address of publication being: Apartado 613, Mexico, D.F., Mexico. The famous Mexican artist, Diego Riveria, is editor.

PLATFORM OF THE LEAGUE:

We stand upon the following platform:

Withdrawal of all United States troops from Latin American soil and from the colonies of the Pacific; withdrawal of U.S. warships in Chinese rivers.

Complete and immediate independence of Porto Rico and the Philippines;

Self-determination for all U.S. colonies.

Immediate termination of United States rule in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua.

Abolition of the Platt Amendment in Cuba; abrogation of the special treaties forced upon Cuba and the "republic" of Panam which make these countries protectorates of Wall Street.

Hands off Mexico!
Abolition of the regimes of U.S. customs control or "supervision" of finances in Latin America (as in the Caribbean countries, Central America, Ecuador, Bolivia, etc.), by means of which whole nations are subjected to Wall Street under pretense of "guarantying debt payment," etc.

Abolition of all "extraterritoriality" privileges enjoyed by the United States and other imperialistic powers in Asia, Africa, etc.; abolition of all special privileges in Latin America.

Internationalization of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone.

Unification of the five Central American republics, in accordance with the clearly expressed sentiment of the people of these countries, which has been thwarted largely through the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism.

Abrogation of all authority from President Coolidge or the United States Government in the settlement of the Taft-Arice question; investigation and arbitration by a Latin American committee to be named in accordance with recommendations from the Latin-American Union, the Labor Federation of Uruguay, (U.S.U.), and the Ibero-American Council of Intellectuals and the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Unyielding struggle against such traitors to Latin-American liberty as Leguia, in Peru; Machado, in Cuba; Gomez, in Venezuela and Chiri, in Panama — who have gone over to imperialism and are acting as instruments of Wall Street in Latin America.

Opposition to Monopolistic concessions granted to foreign capital for exploitation of the resources of Latin-American countries, as well as of the Far East.

Restrictive action in Latin America against the tendencies toward imperialistic monopoly of such enterprises as the National City Bank; Kuhn, Loeb and Company; J.P. Morgan and Company; Standard Oil; the United Fruit Co.; the Harvester Trust; the Sugar Trust; the East Trust; the Guggenheim-Rockefeller copper interests; the Firestone rubber interests, etc.

Nationalization of basic industries in Latin America and the Philippine Islands (such as oil, copper nitrates, railroads, etc.) as means of protecting native resources from monopolization and exhaustion by foreign imperialism.

Partition of land among the peasants, as a means of protection against foreign land-grabbing.

Solidarity with the workers in their struggles against foreign imperialist corporations.
Refusal to transport troops or munitions for use against Latin-American countries or the colonies of the Far East; refusal to transport strikebreakers to aid U.S. imperialism against striking workers in the United States itself.

Repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Organized opposition to the so-called Pan-American Union and to all other "pan-American" schemes of U.S. imperialism.

Exposure of the imperialist policy of the "Pan-American Federation of Labor" and efforts toward the uniting of all the trade union forces of the western world against imperialism.

Federation of Latin-American states.

Complete abolition of economic, political, and social discrimination against the Negroes in the United States.

Solidarity with the struggles of the oppressed peoples in all parts of the world (China, India, Syria, Egypt, etc.)

This is the general program of the All-America, Anti-Imperialist League. Each national section of the League has a special detailed program adapted to the specific requirements of the country in which it operates. Further information about the League can be secured from the national sections, or from the international headquarters, Apartado 613, Mexico, D.F.; Mexico.

The special program for the United States includes, in addition to points noted above:

Support of the American Labor movement.

Support of all movements for national liberation in the colonies and semi-colonies of the United States.

Reduction of the U.S. army and navy.

Abolition of all military training in the schools.

Opposition to the so-called Citizens Military Training Corps.

Resistance to the poisonous, imperialistic propaganda of the War Department, and of such organizations as the national Security League, Navy League, etc.
Unrestricted immigration, combined with minimum wage laws and organization of the unorganized workers, alien together with American to protect the standard of living.

No discrimination against minority national or racial groups; equal social, economic, and political rights of Negroes and whites.

Support of the farmers in their struggles against the banks and the big corporations.

Membership in the ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE (United States Section) may be secured by the affiliation of some organization to which you already belong. You may also join as an individual.

Fill out the following blank and send it to Miguel Gomez, Secretary of the ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE (UNITED STATES SECTION)
Room 40, 106 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
The Anti-Imperialist League which is dedicated to anti-American propaganda in Latin-American countries assembled in front of the American Consulate in Mexico City in a demonstration against the execution of Nicolo Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Prompt Police action dispersed the crowd. Pending.

Reference is made to previous reports concerning the above matter.

The Mexican Press reports that on July 5, 1927, two thousand Red Union laborers marched upon the building occupied by the U. S. Consulate General at Mexico City in a demonstration against Yankee imperialism. Prompt Police action kept the demonstrators from doing any damage to the American Consulate. The parade of men and women was filled with banners bearing slogans against Yankee Imperialism and against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. American Consul General Alexander W. Weddell stood on the balcony watching the proceedings and later said that the Police's work was most efficient.

Pending.
**Case No:** 64-139-7  
**Date:** Aug. 27'27  
**Period:** Aug. 26'27  
**Location:** San Antonio, Tex.

**Title:** ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE  
**Character of Case:** Boycott against American Goods

**Synopsis of Facts:**

The Anti-Imperialist League of Mexico has been inactive for the last month. Therefore, this case is CLOSED to be reopened when circumstances require, CLOSED office of origin.

**Details:** At San Antonio, Tex.

Reference is made to report of this Agent dated July 12, 1927, captioned as above.

Details same as synopsis.

**Closed Office of Origin.**

**Details:**

**Approved and Forwarded:** Special Agent in Charge

**Washington Reference:** Div. #2  
**Copies of This Report Furnished To:** Wash. #3 File-1

**Recorded and Indexed:** 61-6065-11  
**Date:** Aug. 30, 1927  
**Checked Off:** Sep. 1, 1927  
**Jacketed:** B7C
Major John B. Richardson,
Acting Chief, War Plans and
Training Branch,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated August
31st, 1927, transmitting a copy of a communication relative
to the "All American Anti-Imperialist League".

A copy of your communication has been forwarded
to the San Antonio office of this Bureau for appropriate
attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.
August 51, 1927.

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

Dear Sir:

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 R. Richardson
Major, General Staff,
Acting Chief, War Plans and Training Branch.

1 encl.
A2n.

RECORDED INDEXED
AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
MEXICO CITY

August 12, 1927

No. 1647.

To: The Chief, Latin-American Section.

SUBJECT: "Liberador," and Request to M.A. Office, Mexico.
of February 6, 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 Strugglers"; these latter two groups having been mentioned
in the press as supporting the Basso-Vassetti case.

3. The President of the League in Mexico City is Diego Rivera,
a well-known Mexican futurist painter, who entertains radical com-

munistic views. Up to December of 1926 Rivera was also editor of "El
Libertador." The Secretary of the League is Julio A. Zéllez, a radical
Cuban student and agitator. The head of the editorial section is said
to be one Katerina Pavlovitch, 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
Sapeto-Vela, Jesus Gaya, and Díaz Silveira. Nothing is known of these
except that the two latter named are radical writers. Collaborators
in Mexico are Jose Marisse Salinas, Baltazar Brun Acevedo, J. Suarez Varela,
Jose R. Pries, R. B. Rodriguez (labor agitator), Bennet Hume, Jose
Vasconcellos (lawyer and radical), and Hemingway (chief of the Trans-
portation Syndicate and a pronounced radical).

5. Among foreign contributors are mentioned: Scott O'Hara,
Bryan Sinclair, C. Freeman, R. W. Dunn, Carlton Beals, Manuel Jones,
and Samuel Scudder. The latter-named is not 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 M. A., Mexico, to Chief, Latin-American Section, Aug. 12/27, 
#1647. "Libertador".

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)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-6065-13

DELETED PAGE(S) X NO DUPLICATION FEE X FOR THIS PAGE X
February 1, 1928.

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

My dear Mr. Kelley:

There are transmitted herewith, photostatic copies of editorials appearing in the "Daily Worker", which reflect the connections between the Latin American Revolutionary movement and the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which is carrying out the orders received from the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

These clippings are referred to you as being of possible interest concerning the activities of the Workers Party.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 72526.
S. Big Butcher,
Not Big Brother,
Meeting's View

By LLOYD ACUFF.

Six hundred radical sympathizers, assembled yesterday in a hall at Irving pl. and East 15th st., heard Gen. Agustino Sandino, Nicaraguan rebel leader, lauded as the George Washington of his time.

This praise came from Socrates Sandino, a coppery-skinned young man who says he is a brother of the Nicaraguan chief. In this country eighteen months, he works as a mechanic in Brooklyn.

By acclamation the meeting demanded immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Nicaragua, and urged mention of the Nicaraguan situation at the Pan-American conference which opens in Havana today.

Other speakers denounced the administration's entire Latin-American policy, and suggested that President Coolidge went to the Pan-American conference as a "big bully and a big butcher" rather than as the "big brother" of state department accounts.

A letter from Toribio Tijerino, read to the meeting, declared that Nicaraguans are now no better than beasts of burden, slavery to support Americans for whom they toil.

One-half the annual budget goes to support the American officered national guard, Tijerino wrote, and

Bogota Youths Mobilize
To Join Sandino.

Bogota, Columbia, Jan. 15 012—A group of Bogota youths has been organized with the avowed object "marching to be a brother in helping Sandino," the rebel now engaged in fighting American marines and Nicaraguan loyal troops.
Let Us Learn From the War on Nicaragua That Wall Street's Spokesmen Are Murderous Liars—Always

The war on Nicaragua is part of the program of Wall Street conquest of Latin-America. This is clear. It is also part of the whole scheme of world domination and is especially connected with American imperialist ambitions in the Far East—from the canal route through the Panamanian Canal, also intended to and will at least double the mobility of the marines and make transfers of battle fleets between the Atlantic and Pacific far speedier.

But while the intentions of Wall Street government are clear, its bloody war on the Nicaraguan people is marked by some special features worth noting. Not the least important of these special features is the low intrigue which has marked the process by which the state and war departments have brought the conspiracy against the liberties of the Nicaraguans and the rest of the Latin-American peoples to the point of open warfare.

Lying, cheating, intrigue, forgery, bribery, procuring murder of "inconvenient" individuals, perjury, wholesale deception of the masses, these are inseparable adjuncts of the imperialist program. On the face of it, it is impossible that Nicaragua, with a total population of 640,000, could be a menace to American imperialism of sufficient force to justify the dispatch of a powerful fleet, a sizable army and the occupation of the country.

The most feeble-minded flagwaving babbitt will not believe such mendacity.

It was necessary, therefore, for the spokesmen of Wall Street to conjure up a whole series of bogeymen ranging from "Bolshevik plotters" to a Japanese invasion.

The state department ran the whole scale of lying about murder or vague dangers originating in Nicaragua until it discovery such usually gullible American public was not swallow its weird tales.

Then, at the Associated Press banquet last year, President Coolidge spoke openly of the "special interests" of the United States in Nicaragua. These special interests are principally a privilege of building a canal across Nicaragua and of establishing naval bases on the Gulf Islands and at Panama Bay.

"Having acquired these privileges, the simple process of Wall Street financed uprising and the overthrow of a bunch of priests and cattle kings that American capital could not make a profit by..." an American Japan, the United States, was involved in a battle with a British Japan of 700 men.

The commander, Captain Moore, had instructions to fire an excuse for invading his troops. This force supported an uprising led by one Esparza, who afterwards in the New York Times of September 12, 1912, admitted that he had been financed by American money.

Under the Taft administration the customs receipts of Nicaragua were taken over and a permanent force of marines established in the capital.

The present President, Diaz, was actually elected aboard the cruiser Denver in the harbor of Corinto in October, 1926. Under the watchful eyes and in front of the bayonets of U. S. marines, a Nicaraguan congress confirmed the battleship election.

Diaz then asked for American aid to put down the revolution against him. It was forthcoming immediately and generously. Accompanying his request for American aid was a parallel request for a loan of $20,000,000 and the offer to accept Wall Street financial control.
Large forces were landed to suppress the popular revolution. After bitter fighting it was officially reported that the rebels were crushed.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson was sent to "make peace." He finally reported that agreement had been reached, that the rebels had disarmed, with the exception of a small band of bandits under Sandino, and that Diaz would remain as president with "free elections" to be held in August, 1928. Sacasa, the popular candidate against Diaz, did not agree to these proposals but his opposition was not taken seriously by the state department.

Shortly after Stimson's report was made public, new reports of desperate fighting were cabled from Nicaragua. But the state department stuck to its "bandit" story. Then came the Ocoa massacre, with its estimate of 300 banditas killed. Since then there has been continuous fighting between the American forces and the popular army led by Sandino.

Then came the recent defeat of the American forces and the state department's "bandit" myth was exploded. There was something in the nature of a panic in the state and war departments and naval and military forces of major proportions were rushed to Nicaragua.

The strike of the longshoremen in Corinto and the ability of Sandino's forces to elude and harass the better equipped and numerically superior American forces show that the Nicaraguan revolution is no "bandit uprising" but a revolution backed by the majority of the Nicaraguan people and having the sympathy of wide masses of the population in other Latin-American countries.

Wall Street's state department and its press has been caught in a monstrous campaign of lying which if believed by any great number of the American masses would take a terrible toll of workers' and farmers' lives in the United States and Latin-America.

The toll is already too heavy.

The time has come to call a halt.

But Wall Street government plans to continue its bloody conspiracy against Nicaragua and the rest of Latin-America at the coming Pan-American Union Conference in Havana.

Dispatches from Washington state that the American delegation will deliver an ultimatum to the conference that the Nicaraguan invasion shall not be discussed. Morrow, Cnoplidge, Kellogg, Hughes, Fletcher and the rest of Wall Street's delegation will refuse to discuss the mass murder of Nicaraguans.

From the labor movement of the United States, from the workers' fraternal societies, cooperatives, farmers' organizations, and all other sections of the population which bear the burden of the war danger with which Wall Street government confronts us,
a Dollar for a Dollar for Imperialist Nicaragua War

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party

[Text not readable due to quality of image]
"SUPPORT SANDINO!"--SAY ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

Another Ship Sails With Marines for Nicaragua

U. S. Cruiser Rochester, sailing from Canal Zone.

Withdrawal of United States military and naval forces from Nicaragua and support to General Sandino is urged upon the workers of America, in a statement issued yesterday by the All America Anti-Imperialist League, United States Section.

The statement points out that the liberal forces who are opposing the American invading army are fighting against capitalist suppression and suggests that the winds of protest be heard at the Sixth Pan American Conference in Havana that begins Jan. 16.

Text of Statement.
The statement in full, reads as follows:

The United States government is sending 5,000 additional marines to Nicaragua, bringing the total United States forces there up to more than 2,500. These are in addition to the airplanes and other instruments of destruction from United States and the United States warships in Nicaraguan waters.

It is a real war which the United States is conducting against the Nicaraguan people, a war of imperialism, a war in which every vestige of Nicaraguan freedom is being trampled in the dust by plutocratic forces.

Good Will" Hypocrisy.

Good will, as a pretext for robbery and slaughter! Good will is a slogan of imperialism! This is the democratic pacifist method peculiar to American imperialism which is as violent in action as it is pacifist in phrase, and as liberty-crushing in fact as it is democratic in pretext.

Behind the protecting barrier of United States bayonets, the railroad and the National Bank of Nicaragua have been taken over by Wall Street bankers. Nicaraguan customs are collected by American appointees, and the entire finances of the country are being administered by Merriam, Camden and Co., the mercenary American financiers. Thus is the country taken away from them, but the Nicaraguans are denied all liberty of speech and freedom of movement. The town has been invaded by men from the United States and vast sums of propaganda money have been collected in order to avoid the Nicaragua battle zone, where American marines are shooting good will bullets into the heads of the Nicaraguans.

Another Ship Sails With Marines for Nicaragua

Lindbergh, the American emperor, is going to Nicaragua to whip the Nicaraguans. The Pan American Congresses, and the Pan American union which contains them, talk of friendly co-operation between the peoples of the Americas. We call attention to the obvious fact that these congresses have been invaded by the United States army; that American soldiers are on Latin American soil, and that American warships are in the midst of Latin American seas.

American military and naval forces must be withdrawn immediately from Nicaragua and from all foreign territory. All possible pressure in Latin America and in the United States itself must be brought on Wall Street and Washington to bring about an imperialist intervention.

Support General Sandino.

The little department of Suguia in Nicaragua is a symbol of the lifeboat of the Nicaraguan people. General Sandino is fighting for the integrity of all Latin America.

“Good Will” Hypocrisy.

Every worker and farmer in the United States—every man who believes in freedom of speech and freedom of the press—must support him unreservedly. All honored in Nicaragua, Sandino! We in the United States are part of the land of freedom. We, too, are victims of the same imperialist system which is strangling America.

Mobilize such forces as are at your command to rally to the man who fights for freedom. Let us push forward the fight which is our struggle. Demand the end of all intervention in Latin America.

The report of the All America Anti-Imperialist League, U. S. Section.
Editorials appearing in the "DAILY WORKER" show that the WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA calls upon the AMERICAN WORKERS to act decisively and speedily and to follow example of our AMERICAN brothers, those MARINES who refused to shoot down the fighters. ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC MEETING held Sunday January 15, at which SOCARES SANDINO, claiming to be a brother of GENERAL SANDINO was the principal speaker. A "ZAPATA MEMORIAL MEETING" to be held January 21st, 1928.

Clippings concerning this matter attached to Bureau copies of this report.

PENDING:

REFERENCE: Entire file captioned as above.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY.

The following report was received from a confidential informant on this day together with the clippings attached to the Bureau copies of this report.

"In regard to the 'ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC' agitation of the WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA on which I have reported many times, this party is fulfilling strictly the order of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

DETAILS:

From the attached clippings, taken from the 'DAILY WORKER' can be noted that one hand is conducting and leading the whole matter.

A very characteristic editorial appears in the January 9th, issue of this paper under the caption of 'LET US LEARN FROM THE WAR ON NICARAGUA THAT WALL STREET SPEAKSMEN ARE MURDEROUS LIARS - ALWAYS'. Also an article in the same issue captioned 'NOT A MAN, NOT A DOLLAR FOR THE U.S. WAR ON NICARAGUA' in which the CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA calls upon DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]

WASHINGTON REFERENCE: [Signature]
The American Workers to act decisively and speedily, and further says 'follow the example of our American Brothers, those Marines who refused to shoot down the fighters for liberty.

Another article under the caption 'Support Sando', in which the U.S. Government is attacked by the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE, U.S. SECTION, also appeared in the DAILY WORKER of January 9th, 1928.

The ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC MEETING held last Sunday, January 15th, in a hall at Irving Place and 15th Street, at which Socrates Sando, who claims to be a brother of General Sando, was the principal speaker.

The 'LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING' scheduled to be held at Madison Square Garden on January 21st, is in reality going to be an 'ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC' MEETING.

All of these things give a clear picture of the connections between the LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY movement and the WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA, which is carrying out the orders received from the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: ________________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-6065-15
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☐ For your information: ____________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-6065-16
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
New York, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

February 19, 1928.

Reference is had to report of Agent dated February 8, 1928, captioned "Third Communist International, Treason."

In accordance with your instructions I conferred today with the confidential informant referred to in Agent report and explained to him your desire that every effort be made to corroborate the information in question. The informant stated that all the information in his possession pertaining to this matter is covered in Agent report with the exception that the monies in question were sent to Nicaragua through Mexico, whether by courier or otherwise he is not advised.

With reference to locating bank deposits he stated that it is the practise of the party to deposit small sums of money, not over $1000.00, in the names of individuals, members of the party or sympathizers with it, in this way distributing sometimes large sums of money in numerous accounts.

Our informant stated that he will endeavor to develop information of a corroborative nature but that he must necessarily work very slowly so as not to uncover himself. I impressed upon the informant that the Bureau did not doubt in the least the correctness of the information furnished by him but that it was your desire to corroborate same if possible, so that it might be put to practical use.

Very truly yours,

MAR 14 1928

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREAFTER UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 3-5-28
55-2763

MAR 2 1928

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dir. I2e
Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

From a very delicate and confidential source, I have been advised that on February 19, 1928, a conference was held under the auspices of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League, at the Labor Temple at 243 East 84th Street, New York City at which there were about four hundred persons present, eighty of whom were delegates with credentials from over fifty different Labor Unions and Societies. The main purpose of this conference was to consider means and ways of meeting the Nicaraguan situation and to establish a permanent branch of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League in New York.

The speakers at this conference were Socrates Sandino; Honorary Chairman; Scott Neary, Chairman; Arthur Garfield Hayes, President of the Philippine Club of New York; John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; President of the Chinese Student's Club of New York and Associate Editor of "The Nation". Manuel Gomez translated the speech made by Socrates Sandino. Every speaker denounced the policy of the United States Government in regard to Nicaragua, Philippines, Porto Rico, etc.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Manuel Gomez reported on the activities of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League and on the conference held by this League on February 16, 1928, at which the program for the conference held on the 19th of February was prepared.

In this report Gomez stated that the All American Anti-Imperialistic League, now had eleven branches in Latin Countries and that another branch would be established in the Philippines "very soon", with the help of one
gomes also pointed out the fact that this was the first time in the history of the United States that a conference of this character took place at a time when the United States was fighting another country and the workers of this country assembled to aid the enemy.
Prior to the opening of the conference Gomez stated that the immediate tasks of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League were:

First. For the National Office to plan a speaking tour for Céspedes Sandino, throughout the United States for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the American People for the cause of his brother.

Second. To open a branch of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League, as soon as possible in Washington, D. C.

Third. To organize immediately mass meetings in New York and other parts of this country for the purpose of declaring the "real issue of the war against Nicaragua" by the United States Government.

Fourth. To send aid to General Sandino.

In reference to the last project, Gomez then asked how he meant to aid General Sandino, he replied, "All kinds of ways, we have worked out a plan by which we can help him openly, from now on we will send him money under the term (guise) of medical supplies, bandages and clothing; no one can stop us from sending money and other things under such terms (methods) and no one will suspect, that the money is really going for all kinds of war purposes."

Under this plan the National Office of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League, will start a campaign openly for the purpose of collecting funds in the United States which are to be used to aid General Sandino in his struggle with the American Imperialists."

A question was then asked Gomez as to how the funds reached Sandino. To this inquiry, Gomez replied, "Oh, you know we always have a way to do things, sometimes we send him money by courier, sometimes through the Mexican Red Cross and then again through the Salvador Red Cross." Although the information we have received is to the effect that funds added to the information we have received is to the effect that funds add to Sandino through the Salvador Red Cross, there is some uncertainty as to whether the funds are being transmitted through this organisation, however, our information relates that the organisation mentioned by Gomez, through which the funds are transmitted, is similar to the Salvador Red Cross.

It is alleged that funds are forwarded to Sandino:
1. Through the Mexican Red Cross.
2. Through the Salvador Red Cross.
3. Through the National Office of the All American Anti-Imperialistic League, which is in Mexico.
4. Through couriers.
Socrates Sandino, during his speech stated that his brother had requested him to deliver a message to the American Workers, which was that he was not only fighting for the liberty of the Nicaraguan People, but also for the cause of the American Workers.

Information has been received to the effect that Socrates Sandino is in constant touch with his brother in Nicaragua. The hall in which the conference was held was decorated with placards reading:

"HELP DEFEAT THE WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA"
"A COMMON FRONT OF ALL LATIN AMERICANS AGAINST WALL STREET."
"INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO AND PHILIPPINES."

There is attached hereto, a pamphlet distributed at this conference, together with samples of the stamps sold there and a pin issued by the All American Anti-Imperialistic League to be worn on the lapel of the coat.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc. 68541.
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Conference of ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE, at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, N.Y.C., at which about 400 persons were present, eighty of them delegates with credentials from over fifty different Labor Unions and Societies. Purpose of conference to consider "means and way" of meeting the NICARAGUAN SITUATION, and establish permanent branches of A.A.A.I.L. in New York. Speakers: S. SANDINO, S. HARRING, A.O. RATZES, JOHN BIRCH and several others. Policy of the U.S. GOVT. denounced in regard to Nicaragua, Philippines, Porto Rico etc. GOMEZ gave report on activities of the A.A.A.I.L. who stated they now had 11 branches in Latin Countries, another branch to be established in Philippines very soon, with help of and also one in WASHINGTON, D.C. During this conference aims of the LEAGUE were set forth by GOMEZ. Money to be sent SANDINO, under guise of medical supplies, bandages etc. Campaign to be opened for purpose of collecting funds for SANDINO. Funds said to be sent SANDINO by express sometimes through MEXICAN RED CROSS and through MEXICAN RED CROSS. SORATES SANDINO in constant touch with his brother in NICARAGUA.

**PENDING:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

WASHING'TON REFERENCE:

*All previous reports on this matter.*

**DETAILS:**

The following report was received from a confidential informant on this day:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Frank X. O'Brien

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED AND INDEXED: FEB 23 1928 A.M.

WASHINGTON REFERENCE:

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JACKETED: bcc

RECEIVED IN OIFICE 7-1928
A conference took place on February 19th, 1928, under the auspices of the 'ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE' at the LABOR TEMPLE at 243 East 84th Street, New York City at which there were about four hundred persons present, eighty of whom were delegates with credentials from over fifty different Labor Unions and Societies.

The main purpose of this conference was to 'consider means and ways' of meeting the NICARAGUAN SITUATION and to establish a permanent branch of the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE in New York.

The speakers at this conference were Socrates Sandino, Honorary Chairman; Scott Meadini, Chairman; Arthur Garfield Biddle, President of the PHILIPPINE CLUB of New York; John Bophy of the UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA; President of the CHINESE STUDENT'S CLUB of NEW YORK and Associate Editor of 'THE NATION'. Manuel Gomez translated the speech made by Socrates Sandino.

Every speaker denounced the policy of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT in regard to NICARAGUA, PHILIPPINES, Porto Rico etc.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Manuel Gomez reported on the activities of the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE and on the conference held by this League on February 18th, 1928, at which the program for the conference held on the 19th of February was prepared.

In this report Gomez stated that the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE now had eleven branches in Latin Countries and that another branch would be established in the PHILIPPINES 'VERY SOON', with the help of one Gomez also pointed out the fact that this was the first time in the history of the UNITED STATES that a conference of this character took place at a time when the UNITED STATES was fighting another country and the workers of this country assembled to aid the enemy.

Prior to the opening of the conference Gomez stated that the immediate tasks of the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE were:

First,- For the National Office to plan a speaking tour for Socrates Sandino, throughout the United States for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the AMERICAN PEOPLE for the cause of his brother.

Second- To open a branch of the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE, as soon as possible in Washington, D.C.

Third,- To organize immediately mass meetings in New York and other parts of this country for the purpose of declaring the 'real issue of the war against NICARAGUA' by the United States Government.

Fourth,- To send aid to GENERAL SANDINO.
In reference to the last project GOMEZ when asked how he meant to aid GENERAL SANDINO he replied, 'All kinds of ways, we have worked out a plan by which we can help him openly; from now on we will send him money under the term (guise) of medical supplies, bandages and clothing, no one can stop us from sending money and other things under such terms (methods) and no one will suspect that the money is really going for all kinds of war purposes.

Under this plan the NATIONAL OFFICE of the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE, will start a campaign openly for the purpose of collecting funds in the UNITED STATES which are to be used to aid GENERAL SANDINO in his struggle with the AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS.'

The above conversation opened the way for me to ask how the funds reached SANDINO. GOMEZ replied, 'Oh, you know we always have a way to do things, sometimes we send him money by courier, sometimes through the MEXICAN RED CROSS and then again through the SALVADOR RED CROSS. I am not quite sure he said SALVADOR, what he said sounded like it, I could not ask him again, as at that moment he was called away.'

Judging from these remarks there seems to be various ways the funds are forwarded, namely,-

1. Through the MEXICAN RED CROSS.
2. Through the SALVADOR RED CROSS.
3. Through the NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE, which is in MEXICO.
4. Through COUNCILERS.

SOCRATES SANDINO, during his speech stated that his brother had requested him to deliver a message to the AMERICAN WORKERS, which was that he was not only fighting for the liberty of the NICARAGUAN PEOPLE, but also for the cause of the AMERICAN WORKER.

I heard a member of the CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the WORKERS [COMMUNIST] PARTY, who also attended the conference, as an observer, say that SOCRATES SANDING is in constant touch with his brother in NICARAGUA.

The hall in which the conference was held was decorated with placards reading:

"HELP DEFEAT THE WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA"
"A COMMON FRONT OF ALL LATIN AMERICANS AGAINST WALL STREET."
"INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO AND PHILIPPINES."

Attached to this report are copies of pamphlet distributed at the conference, and also samples of the stamps sold there.

PENDING.
DEFEAT the WAR
Against Nicaragua!

WAR WITH NICARAGUA!

The last report of casualties caused the U.S. Navy Department to rush 1,000 more marines to the battlefront to reinforce the 1,500 already there. Four light cruisers are in Nicaraguan waters, and the whole scouting fleet is close at hand, at Guantanamo Bay.

War with Nicaragua! A war of invasion, in which Nicaraguans defending their own territory are stigmatized as "bandits" and are being forced to face death or surrender to ruthless marine rule.

American workers and farmers, the great mass of the American people are aroused to indignation by this new bloody venture of Wall Street and Washington, carried on at the very
moment when President Coolidge is prattling about "good will" and "cooperation with the peoples of Latin America!"

"John S. Hemphill, of Ferguson, Mo., whose son, Sergeant John F. Hemphill, was killed in action in Nicaragua on New Year's eve, wrote the following protest to President Coolidge:

"What we are doing is no less than murder, for the sole purpose of keeping in power a puppet President and acting as collector for Wall Street.

"My son survived honorable service thru the World War against Germany only to be officially murdered in a disgraceful war against this little nation."

Harold Leavey Jr., a Brooklyn milkman whose son was in the latest contingent of marines ordered to Nicaragua, made a statement to the press on January 5 declaring that the despatch of U. S. forces there was "nothing else but plain murder," adding:

"The boys are being sent to fight for Wall Street brokers, not Uncle Sam. I'm only a poor milkman and I need my boy more than they do."

War with Nicaragua! Even those who still cherish illusions concerning the terrible World War cannot be deceived about this wanton assault upon the territory of Nicaragua.

No wonder that the United States Senate, after a private agreement between the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties on January 6 abruptly adjourned its sessions for several days in order to prevent discussion on resolutions criticizing U. S. policy in Nicaragua!

It is an undisguised war of aggression!

United States marines have occupied the territory of Nicaragua since December 24, 1926. Since last May eighteen pitched battles have been fought. On July 16, occurred the massacre of Ocotal, in which an indiscriminate bombing raid by U. S. army planes resulted in the murder of 300 to 500 Nicaraguans, more than 200 of them civilians—men, women and children.

Why are the marines in Nicaragua?

To insure a fair election of the Nicaraguan President next August, says the U. S. Government. But the U. S. forces, who have no business in Nicaragua in any case, exiled the regularly chosen constitutional President, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, and set up a puppet of Wall Street in his place. This man, Adolfo Diaz, used to be a $1,000-a-year employee of an American mining company. During the last U. S. intervention in Nicaragua (1912-1925) he became President, supported by U. S. bayonets—and he promptly turned over to Wall Street bankers control of the Nicaraguan railroads and of the National Bank of Nicaragua.

Now that Diaz is back in office, the American financiers have again gotten their hands on the railroads and the
bank. The financial question are J. & W. Seligman & Co., close allies of the House of Morgan.

There will be no fair elections in Nicaragua under marine rule.

Meantime Dr. William P. Cumberland has been made financial dictator of Nicaragua. A number of concessions have been granted to American capitalists, and American bankers are negotiating loans which will total approximately Twenty million dollars.

The war in Nicaragua is a profit war!

Another, the chief objective, in the invasion of Nicaragua, is the Nicaraguan canal zone, across which is to be built a new Atlantic-Pacific canal; a new basis of operations for American imperialism.

The Bryan-Chamorro treaty, which contains the canal grant as well as other concessions to American imperialism, was obtained from another dummy government in 1916, during the previous U. S. occupation.

This treaty infringes the rights of Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica and is therefore illegal. It has been formerly declared illegal by a special Central American court convened to consider it.

President Coolidge, in a speech made as late as last January, declared plainly that the U. S. needs the Nicaraguan canal as the radiating center of expanding U. S. interests in the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as in Latin America.

The war in Nicaragua is an imperialist war.

It throws once more into the Caribbean the sinister story of U. S. activities in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama, and the whole Caribbean area, where the accompanying threats of force against Mexico and the whole of South America, the military might of the U. S. government, has long played the role of universal oppressor.

But how far these dark adventures are to continue and what disastrous complications they will lead to, will be determined only by the resistance that can be mobilized against them.

Imperialism leads inevitably to world war.

Imperialism means rich profits to Wall Street, which has already planted $5,000,000,000 of investments in Latin America, to be guaranteed by American bayonets.

It means suffering and death to the Latin-American peoples. It means suffering and death to American workers and farmers.

General Augusto Sandino, fighting bravely against the greatest imperialist power in the world, has the support of all Latin America because it is recognized that he is fighting against the imperialism that menaces all Latin America.

As to the attitude of Nicaraguans there can be no doubt. If the marines were to be withdrawn today the puppet President Diaz would fall immediately. Diaz himself admits this.
The harbor workers at Corinto, at the opposite end of the country from Sandino's present headquarters, went on strike and refused to unload supplies for the American invaders. Major Robert J. Jordan, collector of customs at Corinto, declared that the strike was called for the purpose of assisting Sandino.

American workers must not scab on their Nicaraguan brothers, must not hinder their plainly-indicated aims, even tho they themselves are forced to give up their strike action in the face of superior armed force!

The masses of the American people must support the army under General Sandino in its resistance to imperialist aggression!

THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, which has national sections in eleven countries of Latin America as well as in the United States, is striving to assist the building up of a united Latin-American resistance to the imperialism of Wall Street and Washington.

The United States section of the League, operating in the home country of American imperialism, can do no less than to support this movement.

All sincere enemies of imperialism must do the same.

One struggle, no less than theirs, is a struggle against Wall Street.

Marines sent to Nicaragua by their superiors must refuse to fight against the national liberation army. Their only proper course has already been indicated to them by their comrades who deserted to Sandino a few weeks ago.

Defeat the War Against Nicaragua!

Demand immediate withdrawal of all U. S. forces from Latin America!

Not a man, not a gun, to support the profit-empire of Wall Street!

Join the All-America Anti-Imperialist League!

ALL AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
(United States Section)

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<tr>
<th>ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, (U. S. Section).</th>
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RESOLUTION ON NICARAGUA AND HAVANA CONFERENCE

WHEREAS, at the very moment when the U. S. government representatives to the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana are speaking of "good will" and "cooperation with Latin America," U. S. marines are engaged in pursuing an unprovoked war of aggression against the Nicaraguan people, occupying their territory, assaulting their people and carrying on a campaign of extinction against the heroic defenders of Nicaraguan liberty under General Augusto C. Sandino, contemptuously referred to as "bandits" and "outlaws," and

WHEREAS, this war, undertaken in the interests of Big Business, is a direct threat to all Latin America, calling to mind recent aggressions in Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, etc., and setting the precedent for further aggressions carrying with them the danger of serious international conflicts, with attendant suffering and loss of life; and

WHEREAS, the masses of the American people not only have no interest in the reckless profit-adventures of American Big Business in Latin America but are on the contrary completely opposed to them, sympathizing wholeheartedly with the national aspirations of the Latin-American peoples; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the All-America Anti-Imperialist League local conference, meeting in the Labor Temple, 543 E. 84th St., New York City, and attended by many representatives of trade unions, among others, declares the following:

1. That it is the duty of the American Labor Movement and all progressive forces in this country to expose the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana and the Pan American Union which convened it, as a simple agency of American Big Business behind which a policy of Pan American imperialism is being carried on by Wall Street and Washington.

2. That we call upon the A. F. of L., which is affiliated through the Pan American Federation of Labor with the Nicaraguan trade unions which are supporting General Sandino in his resistance to the U. S. invasion, to fulfill the requirements of international labor solidarity by bringing all its power to bear against the forces of U. S. intervention and to take active steps to defeat the prosecution of the war against Nicaragua.

3. That we call upon William Green, who is president not only of the A. F. of L. but of the Pan American Federation of Labor as well, to initiate action on the part of all affiliated organizations of the P. A. F. of L., in this country and in Latin America, looking toward a concerted effort to defeat the war against Nicaragua.

4. That we demand the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. military and naval forces from Latin America, since all talk of "cooperation" between the governments of the Americas is a sham and a fraud so long as U. S. troops and warships occupy Latin American territory.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the New York State Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and to the press.
CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER WAYS AND MEANS OF
MEETING THE NICARAGUAN SITUATION AND
TO SET UP A PERMANENT NEW YORK
BRANCH OF THE ALL-AMERICA
ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
(UNITED STATES SECTION)

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Sunday, February 19, 1928; 1:30 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Opening Remarks—Scott Nearing.

2. Election of Temporary Chairman and Secretary.

3. Special Addresses—

- Socretes Sandino, brother of the commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan liberation army.
- John Brophy, United Mine Workers of America
- Lewis Gannett, Associate Editor of The Nation.
- Juan de S. Hesus, president Philippinian Club of New York
- H. C. Wu, president Chinese Students' Alliance.
- Message from the Union Patriotique of Haiti, read by L. J. do Bokker, of the Committee on Haiti.


5. Organization of the Conference.

6. Consideration of Proposals for Combating the War on Nicaragua.

7. Constitution of the New York Branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section).

8. Election of Permanent Officers.