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Chapter 1 : Avalon Project - Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States

Institution of a claims commission; attitude of the United States and other foreign governments (Documents) Netherlands Abrogation of the treaties of January 19, , and May 23, , certain provisions of which conflicted with the Seamen's Act of March 4,

The arrival at Murmansk from Petrograd of refugees who are seeking passages for England and of repatriated Russian sailors and soldiers, the attitude of whom will probably be hostile, is complicating the situation. In the opinion of the British Rear Admiral, the occupation of Murmansk will probably be necessary and he has made an urgent appeal for reinforcements. A British cruiser has been sent and the British Embassy are instructed to ask the United States Government to dispatch a man-of-war to join the squadron now on the spot as soon as possible, as the situation may develop rapidly and the matter is therefore extremely urgent. Please telegram full statement of conditions at Murmansk as reported by Wardwell when he arrives, covering political situation, accumulation of supplies if any and condition of railroad transportation. Received March 12, Martin wires several hundred marines landed at Murman, more troops expected and that he participated by invitation in meeting with Russian, British, French officers who are organizing to defend Murman Railway from threatened or probably attack by Germans. He says that he saw a telegram from Trotsky approving of concerted action, and all regretted that no American officers on the ground to participate. Martin, Murman, wires, 24th, French cruiser there and troops in barracks, also armed marines and field pieces being landed from British cruiser. It is reported that Finnish White Guards being drilled by German officers and that points of Murman line are threatened and that railroad mined south of Murman and five war vessels in port to resist possible attack. Received May 9, 8. From source considered reliable it is learned that Count Mirbach has presented an ultimatum to the Soviet authorities stating that if British and French troops do not at once evacuate Murman Peninsula the consequences will be most grave and it will be necessary for Germany to undertake military operations occupying further territory either in the direction of Murmansk or elsewhere. Remaining here for two days longer to study situation, including subject mentioned in your 87, April 26, 6 p. If a demand for evacuation Murman is denied, Soviet government accedes to German demand, of course Murman will not be evacuated and in such event Allied intervention should be announced regardless of Soviet wishes. No known organized opposition to Soviet government with force at its command but dissatisfaction therewith evidently [indicated], and maintain my opinion majority of Russian people would welcome Allied intervention. Information received today practically confirms rumor of German ultimatum to the Soviet government reported my No. It is stated now that ultimatum contains three conditions: We learned that the demand based on ground that Less are [not] Russians but foreigners and should be sent to their native land. Demand respect in withdrawal French, British troops considered critical and evidence accumulating of consternation in Bolshevik circles accompanied by tendency on their part to seek a of the Allies. There is press gossip of further German demands involving economic reforms and the restoration of order through the placing of German troops of occupation at important centers. Possibility of German occupation of Moscow within near future again being discussed by serious people. Received May 23, 9: Robins passed [through] Vologda yesterday in Red Cross car attached to Siberian Express en route Vladivostok thence America, saying departure in compliance with your 22 of the 7th, signed Davison, Lansing, which was received Moscow 10th through Consulate General and was seen by me before delivery. Robins had intended remaining in the hope that Thompson would influence Department to recognize Soviet government. He planned to leave Moscow 2d instant but telegraphed me that departure delayed by cables from Paris and Washington. I saw in Moscow a telegram from [Maj. Consequently recall surprised Robins. When asked to what he attributed same replied: He stated yesterday he had received cable from Thacher dated 10th instant stating that he had been Washington and though had made impression. I do not know whether Robins can reach Vladivostok, as Harbin route closed and Amur route reported cut by Semenov, but Robins said later report untrue, as Soviet government

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unadvised thereof. Associated Press representative here and Groves [J. Philip Groves, clerk in Embassy] after talking to Robins at the station understand that he had definite proposition to the United States from the Soviet government and was hastening to America in expectation of receiving favorable reply and definitely stated expected to return promptly if Soviet government survived, but Robins, with whom I talked fully, made no mention of such mission nor of returning. I replied assenting first proposition but requested him not to advise government as to my future course which would depend upon resistance offered to Germany. Robins as I have cabled Department [has] been earnestly advocating recognition and has persuaded several well-meaning Americans that such policy wise, notably Associated Press representatives, Red Cross members and Jerome Davis; the latter I am informed cabled Mott recommending support of recognition. Thacher when at Murman awaiting vessel for London, participated in meetings and advocated evacuation of Murman by Allies, notwithstanding Merrill [probably error for Martin] advised him that my policy contrary thereto. I regret forgetting to tell him yesterday contents of your 78, April 21[23], 5 p. Bolshevik press states Robins going to America and will return soon, which opposition press claims his recall final. May I suggest advising Red Cross and Christian Association to instruct their representatives to confine their activities strictly to the line of their work? Permit me most [earnestly] to say that if the Department would refuse Russian passports issued to socialist fanatics and sensational newsmongers, it would diminish difficulties and lessen embarrassments of this Embassy. Striking examples of unsatisfactory class are. Poole wires that Kerensky had been in Petrograd. Is now in Moscow, incognito, of course, and has conferred with. If he applies for entrance I recommend be granted. Received May 26, Mirbach not pressing ultimatum concerning Murman, which apperaas to have been oral not written and probably uttered tentatively; he with German unscrupulousness and regardless of consistency constantly changes tactics. I am endeavoring without encouraging hope of recognition to establish such relations with Soviet government as will prepare way for their requested Allied intervention without my formally requesting same, as feel latter course would morally commit me to non-intervention, if not implied support, to neither of which am willing to be committed. Furthermore such action on my part would antagonize conservative elements and force them into German alliance. My policy would be materially assisted by raising of Chinese embargo against tea exportation into Russia, also by coming through of shoes en route Dairen and arrived there, also by increased allotment for the purchase of supplies, and I hope will be materially aided by coming Emerson and his assistants. Jesse] Halsey, substitute for Martin who is now in Moscow but is returning Murman soon, reports local Soviet cooperating with French contingents there but Central Soviet endeavoring with the assistance of German agitators at Murman to prevent such cooperation. Arrival of Olympia Murman anxiously awaited. The capture of Murman by Germans would jeopardize Archangel connection with England and America if not wholly sever it, consequently urgently important to send assistance to Murman immediately. Station agent Vologda received service message that Murman Railroad cut on northern third by Finns. German submarines destroyed Russian wireless station at Murman and sunk Russian freighters, and several Norwegian fish boats in Murman waters. Received May 29, Was informed by Chicherin yesterday that on 21st German Ambassador read him note from Kuhlmann in which Germany promises respect sovereign rights of the present Russian Government, provided Russian Government itself protects these rights, especially with respect to Murman. Commissary understands this to mean that Germans will sustain Bolsheviki in what remains of Russia, if they will force British and French troops out of Murman Peninsula. Soviet authorities have as yet made no formal representations to British or French representatives here respecting withdrawal troops. Their policy plainly is to temporize and avoid definite issue, if possible. Nevertheless Halsey who is replacing Livingston [probably error for Liut. Finnish White Guard concentrated at four strategic points along Murman railway, and there are unconfirmed reports of dispatch of German troops in that region. But on the other hand, Finnish Red Guard has made tentative proposal to join Allies. Halsey reports today three destroyers have been handed over by the Russians to the British and French to be refitted, and one is being refitted by the Russians themselves. Received May 29, 5. Information from various sources confirms reported plan of Swedes Finns , Germans, to capture Murman line

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and Murman itself. Halsey wires Olympia arrived at Murman 24th which is exceedingly gratifying. Martin leaving here today for there with instruction to communicate with you direct if my communication severed. Have instructed him to advise Olympia commander to land marines if so requested by the local Soviet as the British and the French have already landed. Received May 29, 9. Munition stores and two food ships question still unsettled. Believe presence American cruiser would have excellent effect on this and other problems. British cruiser expected here at end of month or first of next. Four-corned struggle here for power, parties thereto being: Extraordinary evacuation commission whose members personally dishonest, pro-German and overbearing. Chief of newly created old Red army White Sea military district, reported self-seeking, wily and by some lukewarm pro-Ally only; both the above have mandates from Moscow, the first from Lenin, the second from Trotsky. Central committee, Arctic Ocean flotilla, now influenced by newly arrived Black Sea sailors; this committee overbearing has just sanctioned murder on main street in broad daylight which forced assistant to commander in chief escape at once by leaving Archangel; this committee desires to dictate for entire province but lacks determined leadership. Soviet provincial executive committee now nominally controlling providence and pro-Ally because hoping receive food supplies; president this committee resents control from center but has no armed force to support him. Old office of commander in chief being liquidated, the above four institutions are taking all his functions. I should be much obliged if you would urgently impress upon the United States Government and upon the President the following considered opinion of our military and naval authorities on this question. On the Murmansk coast assistance from America is badly required and is, in fact, essential. Every day the position of Murmansk is more seriously endangered and, as the United States Government will of course be aware, it is of vital importance to us to retain Murmansk, if we desire to retain any possibility at all of entering Russia. This danger has become so extreme that we are sending to Murmansk such small marine and military forces as we are able to spare during the present crisis in France. These forces will, however, clearly not be enough to resist the further efforts which the enemy are certain to put forward on this coast. These dispatch of additional French or British reinforcements is impossible and it is therefore essential that America should help by sending a brigade, to which a few guns should be added. It is not necessary that the troops sent should be completely trained as we anticipate that military operations in this region will only be of an irregular character. It is possible that we may be asked why British troops are not sent. The reason is that the Great Britain is now completely denuded of troops, and it is not feasible to take trained troops, even in small numbers, from France where they are being used more or less as cadres for the training of the American forces now reaching the west front. There is a further consideration which is worthy of careful consideration by the President. Great use has been made already of the divergence of view among the Allied countries with regard to the Russian situation, and for this reason it is of great importance that the United States should show their agreement with us on this matter by taking part in the steps adopted for preventing the closing of the only remaining door through which assistance can be given to Russia in her hour of need. Received June 9, Russians show tendency to hold out in hope that Allied intervention may still come. Mirbach on his side continues conciliatory tactics well [which have] sustained Bolshevik government. The situation is thus rather delicately balanced and in the absence of positive intervention by the Allies it may continue essentially unchanged for some time. It is equally possible however that Allied intervention failing determining parties of the right will agree with the Germans upon prompt united action. Halsey telegrams from Murman May They inform me in writing that their feelings toward the United States are most sincere and cordial and that this friendship will only be cemented by presence of American warship. Olympia arrived 24th and is under orders British admiral. Kerensky left before 25th for Murmansk whence he hopes to sail for England probably June 2. Your , May 18, 10 p. Grant visa Kerensky if he applies for it. No child can ever be convinced that it is spanked for its own benefit.

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Chapter 2 : FRUS: Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, Russia: Contents

Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, Russia. Source: United States Department of State Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States,

Ted Pike As the Christian-persecuting federal hate bill dangerously waits in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Jewish Forward says most of the American Jewish community has mobilized to get it passed. They are pressuring President Bush not to honor his pledge to evangelicals to veto it. Jews are an infinitesimal one and a half percent of the American population. What can they do? A Jewish population of exactly that percentage brought communism to Russia. The most murderous and anti-Christ system the world has ever known having starved to death or slaughtered over million was overwhelmingly inspired and birthed by a tiny minority of Jews. The Jewish Encyclopedia Socialism, p. But, just as important, Jews at all levels, from high financiers like the Warburgs, Schiffs and Rothschilds to rugged revolutionaries like Trotsky, Kamenev, Sverdlov and Zinoviev, made the success of communism possible. Schiff, head of the international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. How involved were the Jews? It continues by admitting that the "anti-Semitic" counteroffensive of the White Russian armies in "drove the bulk of Russian Jewish youth into the ranks of the Bolshevik regime. This means that the majority of all young Soviet Jews were communists. Jews, it says, found great opportunity within Bolshevism, "occupying many responsible positions in all branches of the party and state machinery at the central and local seats of power. Many Jews the world over therefore regarded the Soviet concept of the solution to the "Jewish question" as an intrinsically positive approach Communism and support of the Soviet Union thus seemed to many Jews to be the only alternative, and Communist trends became widespread in virtually all Jewish communities. In some countries Jews became the leading element in the legal and illegal Communist parties and in some cases were even instructed by the Communist international to change their Jewish-sounding names and pose as non-Jews, in order not to confirm right-wing propaganda that presented Communism as an alien, Jewish conspiracy pg. Here we find most of the giants of Soviet communism, names we have memorized in college history courses as the kingpins of the Revolution, without dreaming they were Jews. But making sure of their Jewish identity is very important to the editors of the Encyclopedia Judaica, which is not addressed to Gentiles. It is clear that the editors want Jewish youth today to be aware of their communist heritage. To this end, they not only never criticize anything having to do with communism but always describe it as a sincere and timely experiment with the greatest social advantages to Jews in Russia. Many Jewish Bolsheviks, persons who helped make possible the bloodiest regime in the history of the world, are dignified with a separate article. Keeping in mind that Jews represented only several percent of the Russian population at that time, the disproportion of Jews in the Party hierarchy is further born out: During the Revolution Jews played a prominent part in the party organs. The politburo elected on Oct. The Military Revolutionary Committee, appointed to prepare the coup, was headed by Trotsky and had two Jews among its five members. In the early years of the Soviet regime, Jews were in many leading positions in the government and party machinery page , 98 Thus, 57 percent of the Politburo at the height of the Revolution was Jewish, as well as 40 percent of the Military Revolutionary Committee. Its five members are all Jewish. Having informed us earlier that because of "anti-Semitism" the "bulk of Jewish youth" were compelled to join the Bolshevik ranks, the Judaica goes on to inadvertently clarify why the Russian natives were so bent on "anti-Semitic" activities. Jews and the Russian populace were locked in a death struggle for survival and the future of Russia. Is it any wonder that the White Russians rose up in rage, even to the point of liquidating their oppressors? Who would not have done the same? It was at this time that Lenin himself declared capital punishment for any Russian who criticized Jews or identified Jewish leaders with Russian names as Jewish. Anti-Semitism was branded as being counterrevolutionary in nature, and persons participating in pogroms or instigating them were outlawed by a special decree issued by the Council of Commissars in July , signed and personally amended by Lenin to sharpen its tone. A statement against

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Anti-Semitism made by Lenin in March was put on a phonograph record, to be used in a mass campaign against the counterrevolutionary incitement against the Jews. Since an impeccable Jewish source, the Encyclopedia Judaica, has largely convinced us of the importance of Jews to the success of communism, let us briefly consider a small part of the testimony available from a variety of high-level sources. I will present each without comment, but notice how often they describe Bolshevik leadership in much higher figures than the Encyclopedia Judaica, often to as high as 90 percent. Report of the American Expeditionary forces to Siberia, March 1, Captain Montgomery Schyler, speaking of events following the decline of the First Provisional Government, says: These hopes were frustrated by the gradual gains in power of the more irresponsible and socialistic elements of the population, guided by the Jews and other anti-Russian races. A table made in April by Robert Wilton, the correspondent of the London Times in Russia, shows that at that time there were "commissars" including 2 Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and more than Jews. Of the latter number, had come to Russia from the United States since the downfall of the Imperial government. Captain Schyler then provides a personal reflection: It is probably unwise to say this loudly in the United States, but the Bolshevik movement is and has been since its beginning guided and controlled by Russian Jews of the greasiest type, who have been in the United States and there absorbed every one of the worst phases of our civilization without having the least understanding of what we really mean by liberty. Jews predominant in local Soviet government, anti-Jewish feeling growing among population which tends to regard oncoming Germans as deliverers. Fifty percent of Soviet government in each town consists of Jews of the worst type, many of whom are anarchists. There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews; communications are passing between the leaders in America, France, Russia and England, with a view toward concerted action. Findlay, at Christiana, to Mr. I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war that is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organized and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things. From examination of several labourers and peasant witnesses, I have evidence to the effect that the very smallest percentage of this district were pro-Bolshevik, majority of labourers sympathizing with summoning of Constituent Assembly. Witnesses further stated that Bolshevik leaders did not represent Russian working classes, most of them being Jews. Lombard to Lord Curzon, March 23, I have been for ten years in Russia, and have been in Petrograd through the whole of the revolution. I had ample opportunity of studying Bolshevik methods. It originated in German propaganda, and was, and is being, carried out by international Jews. All business became paralyzed, shops were closed, Jews became possessors of most of the business houses, and horrible scenes of starvation became common in country districts. There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders. But to be fair, let the Jews have the last word - words written after millions of "goyim" had already been slaughtered in Russia. Quoting from the American Hebrew of September 8, The Bolshevik revolution in Russia was the work of Jewish brains, of Jewish dissatisfaction, of Jewish planning, whose goal is to create a new order in the world. What was performed in so excellent a way in Russia, thanks to Jewish brains, and because of Jewish dissatisfaction, and by Jewish planning, shall also, through the same Jewish mental and physical forces, become a reality all over the world.

Chapter 3 : Foreign relations of the United States - Wikipedia

Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, Signed at Washington December 13, Treaty between the United of States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the

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Netherlands, and Portugal.

Chapter 4 : Jewish Activists Created Communism

Occupation of Archangel by Allied forces, August 2, "Overthrow of the Soviet and formation of the Supreme government of the northern region" Relations with the Allied and American diplomatic representatives and military authorities "Arrival of American troops, September 4, (Documents).

Chapter 5 : Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States in SearchWorks catalog

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Chapter 7 : FRUS: Search Results

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