Emma Goldman was deported 21 December 1919 “together with two hundred and forty-eight other political prisoners”

Emma Goldman says that the federal gov't was planning to deport her since 1909, and that the anti-war movement gave the State the excuse to deport her.

Emma could've appeal the decision to deport her, but she decided not to in order to go to Soviet Russia and join in with the revolution. It was “luring” her.

Emma and the deportees reach Finland 28 days after 21 December 1919. They're met by “a committee of the Soviet Government, headed by Zorin”

I could sense the awe and humility of our group who, treated like felons in the United States, were here received as dear brothers and comrades and welcomed by the Red soldiers, the liberators of Russia.

This could be part of the clouding of people's judgement when they looked at Bolshevik Russia. They saw the Socialist state, accepting them. They didn't see the atrocities that'd be taking place. They also, like Emma said in the 1st preface, were indebted to the Bolsheviks for treating them like so.

The revolutionary spirit was happy, and the culture of it was pervasive, as is seen in the “Nuns” in the hall and the singing of the “Internationale”

William Shatov, an American orator, was involved In the revolution. Emma was surprised that he didn't come to meet her, but learned that he was minister of railways in Siberia.

Does Emma include this minutia for a reason?

Petrograd was under martial law and the streets were full of check points with militia asking for passwords. (This check-pointing seems to be a way of gaining cities in peacetime)

Shortly before we reached our destination we passed a well-lighted building “It is our station house,” Zorin explained, “but we have few prisoners there now. Capital punishment is abolished and we have recently proclaimed a general political amnesty.”

“Bill” Shatov was still in Petrograd and met with his Anarchist American friends. The reason he had not met them was to “prevent his giving us our first impressions of Soviet Russia.”
was not being given a grand post at Siberia (how can one be?) but was being put into effective exile because of his disfavour of the 'Soviet' Government.

4.18
- Explaining, Shatov disagreed with the Bolshevik move toward the right. Yet he was apologetically excusing this, by referencing the Allied attack on the Bolsheviki and that it was important to work with the Bolsheviks.

4.19-20
- Shatov invited Emma and Berkman to Smolny, “the seat of the Petrograd Government.” The place had originally been the place of comfort and privilege for the aristocracy. The Soviets had taken it over. The place seemed to Emma to be a typical “beehive of officials and government employees … I was much impressed by the magnitude of it all.”
- Qt: After showing us about, Zorin invited us to the Smolny dining room. The meal consisted of good soup, meat and potatoes, bread and tea. Rather a good meal in starving Russia, I thought.

4.21-2
- The group of the deportees were put under military guard. The excuse was 4 “ordinary criminals” had been found to be among the deportees, and so military guard was necessary.
- Qt: The proceeding seemed to me unjust and uncalled for. It was my first lesson in Bolshevik methods.